



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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Welcome to your new-look SHA Newsletter!

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President's Corner

Paul Mullins

It is my pleasure to write this first column as president and to have the chance to celebrate all the exceptional scholarship that is being done by SHA members. In the next two years SHA will be affirming our commitment to international historical archaeology, as we hold conferences in Leicester UK in 2013 and Québec in 2014. SHA has long championed a vision of historical archaeology as a truly global scholarship that can illuminate the grandest structural commonalities and everyday details of life throughout the world in the last half millennium. When the founders of the discipline gathered for SHA's first business meeting in 1967, the geographic purview of historical archaeology was central to the discussion. Carlyle Smith argued that "we must go to the Old World, even for digging at times, to illuminate New World problems." A year later J. C. Harrington reviewed the first issue of *Post-Medieval Archaeology* and concluded that it was "a publication that every member of the Society for Historical Archaeology will want to have in his library, whether or not he is concerned with sites and objects of English origin."

Despite such sentiments of nearly a half century ago, the challenges of sharing research across the Atlantic have long complicated ambitious transatlantic projects and made it difficult to share scholarship. However, our membership is increasingly international, and digitization has made it increasingly feasible to follow scholarship outside the confines of the U.S. The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and SHA were both founded in 1967, so the scholarship of the last 500 years has a very substantial footing in both North America and Britain. Much like pioneering historical archaeologies in North America, postmedieval archaeology was once marginalized as the "overburden" atop the rich range of earlier archaeological resources in the UK. However, the January 2013 conference will confirm that the postmedieval archaeological community is flourishing in the UK, with strong connections to Europe and Africa, as well as growing connections with Australia, Asia, and South America.

Many North American historical archaeologists are interested in the same issues as our Atlantic World, European, Latin American, and Pacific colleagues, and the 2013 conference plenary session, which will bring together speakers from Europe, Asia, South America, Australia, Africa, and North America, reflects this international diversity. Conferences like the 2013 meeting and the 2005 meeting in York provide many of us an important chance to hear more of this international scholarship, work toward creating research partnerships, and simply see the UK. I have had the good fortune to work with historical archaeologists and archaeological collections in York, Manchester, Newcastle, and London. Our British colleagues share many of our questions and data but examine them in contexts that provide exceptionally rich comparisons to historical

archaeologies in places like the U.S. We anticipate that many of our European colleagues will join us in Leicester as well, and while postmedieval archaeology has a somewhat tenuous footing in Europe, there are exciting projects in Austria, Iceland, Finland, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and elsewhere.

There are increasingly more grants targeting international research partnerships and encouraging American graduate students to integrate data outside the U.S., but for many of us collaborative international projects are not really practical. For those of us who cannot do international research because of local commitments, cost, and assorted practical realities, there are still enormous possibilities to expand our own local projects as increasingly more scholarship is digitized and many of our once-distant colleagues are accessible electronically. International conferences like the one in Leicester provide us chances to meet many of those colleagues who are unable to regularly travel to North America, so start planning ahead and at least consider how international perspectives can extend your scholarship.

In 2011 SHA committed to more systematically sharing our breadth of scholarship and advocacy online, so you can now find news on SHA and historical archaeology in a variety of places. You can now go to the SHA Blog at <http://www.sha.org/blog/> to find columns from committees, colleagues, and board members reporting on SHA activities, committee work, conferences, and a variety of historic archaeology scholarship and links. The Leicester Conference Committee, for instance, has already added helpful links on the practical details of traveling to Leicester; the Current Topics column has included reports on plantation landscapes and public archaeology; and Social Media Coordinator Terry Brock has included weekly links to a wide range of archaeological project pages and online resources. If you have a regional conference to report on, an exciting project, or any other news, contact Terry or me. We have simultaneously included Twitter feeds reporting from the conference and relaying SHA news at @SHA_org; and we also have created a Facebook group, <http://www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology>. Under SHA Website Editor Chris Merritt's direction we are continuing a dramatic revision and reorganization of the Web page that we will begin unveiling soon.

In 1969 SHA President John H. Rick lamented that "recently a number of Canadian newspapers carried a story about a group of divers who were making money cutting up

shipwrecks and selling pieces of the timbers to tourists as souvenirs. The tone of the article was not one of shock at the looting of archaeological sites, but rather admiration for an ingenious display of business acumen." Under the direction of President-Elect Charlie Ewen, the Ethics Committee is examining the spate of recent television shows championing commercial exploitation of archaeological resources. The Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology has worked to monitor underwater archaeological recovery projects that involve the sale of artifacts, and SHA has been a tireless advocate for terrestrial archaeological ethics for a half century, so we aim to continue this advocacy as familiar preservation dilemmas now reach into new dimensions of popular culture.

These television shows, popular magazines, and websites including blogs, project Web pages, and a host of social media reflect how many people throughout the world find historical archaeology and everyday heritage fascinating and respect the process of archaeological interpretation and preservation. Some popular representations of historical archaeology, however, break with our most fundamental preservation and scholarly ethics: in some cases, these television shows or online sites risk reducing history to something that can be bought and sold, they mislead audiences about local preservation laws, and they ignore the complexities of archaeological methods and the ways we systematically produce rich and persuasive pictures of past experiences. It is gratifying that lots of people who are not professional archaeologists become reflective avocational archaeologists or are simply fascinated by heritage and respect the archaeological scholarship. Nearly all of us with relatively active projects have dedicated local volunteers and supportive communities, and many people become committed partners with archaeologists—digging alongside archaeologists, reading popular magazines, or watching thoughtful television programming—because they respect our work interpreting and preserving the archaeological past for all of us. Some of the public presentations of archaeology may frustrate us, but these are potential "teaching moments" that can inform people about historical archaeology and encourage a more-responsible preservation ethic among the many people who are excited by heritage and materiality. I am completely confident we can effectively share our excitement about historical archaeology and our respect for community heritage and responsible preservation with our neighbors in communities all over the world. 🏠

Editorial

Alasdair Brooks

Welcome to your new-look *SHA Newsletter*!

If change is the only constant, then the increasingly venerable *SHA Newsletter* is long-since overdue for a revamp. In this digital age, the old format (and indeed much of the old

content) was looking more-than-a-little tired. Many SHA members are already taking advantage of the opportunity to receive a digital-only *Newsletter*, and this has given me the opportunity to revisit and refresh both the format and the content accordingly.

The new front page, with its banner redesigned to match the society's website, is perhaps the most obvious change, but there are other changes, some cosmetic and fairly subtle,


and one or two which are somewhat more substantive.

The subtle cosmetic changes include a slightly larger font and a shift to a two-column standard format. This in turn allows for the more-consistent use of larger and clearer photographs; the old three-column format sometimes forced me to use smaller photographs than I would have liked, especially in Current Research! The section headers also use a bolder font which I hope gives a fresher feel to the interior of the *Newsletter*.

Some of the content changes are more radical. What used to be rather dryly called 'Committee News' has now been renamed 'Opinion and Debate' (sharp-eyed readers will have noticed that this change was introduced without much in the way of explanation last issue). This will hopefully encourage a broader variety of livelier contributions to the *Newsletter* — and encourage you to read more of them! Two regular features are also being moved entirely to the SHA website. The most prominent of these are the minutes of SHA business and board meetings, which the SHA Board of Directors agrees is now best moved online. The 'People You Should Know' feature, which was traditionally printed

in the spring issue, will also now be featured solely online. This will also allow for revision of the latter feature throughout the year (as necessary). Much like the 'Guide to Graduate Programs' — another traditional *Newsletter* feature moved online in recent years — the 'People You Should Know' list was a victim of its own success. As SHA has grown, so has the number of committees, volunteers, and other figures who help make this society function. The full list now takes up so many pages that it is easier to reference on the website. The annual conference preliminary program will now only be published in abbreviated form in the fall issue, as the ConfTool software used by the overwhelming majority of conference attendees to register provides much of the same information in fully searchable format.

Other *Newsletter* features, however, remain largely unchanged. Most prominently, Current Research — arguably the heart and soul of this publication — remains intact, though with a new Canada-Arctic section from this issue.

I hope you enjoy the new format, regardless of whether you read the *SHA Newsletter* in print or digital form. 

2012 SHA Awards and Prizes

Teresita Majewski

(Photographs courtesy of Andrew J. Robinson.)

SHA's awards and prizes for 2012 were presented at three different venues during the conference in Baltimore. All of the ceremonies were well attended. Without the hard work of the nominators, selection panels, presentation preparers, SHA Executive Director Bill Scott and headquarters staff, now Past President William Lees, current President Paul Mullins, conference chairs Susan Langley and Julie M. Schablitsky, and my colleagues on the awards committee, this year's program of SHA awards and prizes would not have been possible.

On the opening night of the conference, immediately

before the plenary session, four awards were presented: two SHA Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, and the James Deetz Book Award.

Two Maryland recipients were honored with SHA Awards of Merit. The Archaeology Program of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County was recognized for its efforts since 1988 to study, interpret, and preserve archaeological resources through excavations, exhibits, and public programs for the benefit of Prince George's County and the greater public. Archaeology Program Manager Donald K. Creveling



Donald K. Creveling (left) accepts the SHA Award of Merit on behalf of the The Archaeology Program of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County.



Director of Research Henry M. Miller (left) accepts the SHA Award of Merit from SHA on behalf of Historic St. Mary's City.



Liza Gijanto (left) accepts the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for her dissertation *Change and the Era of the Atlantic Trade: Commerce and Interaction in the Niumi Commercial Center (The Gambia)*.



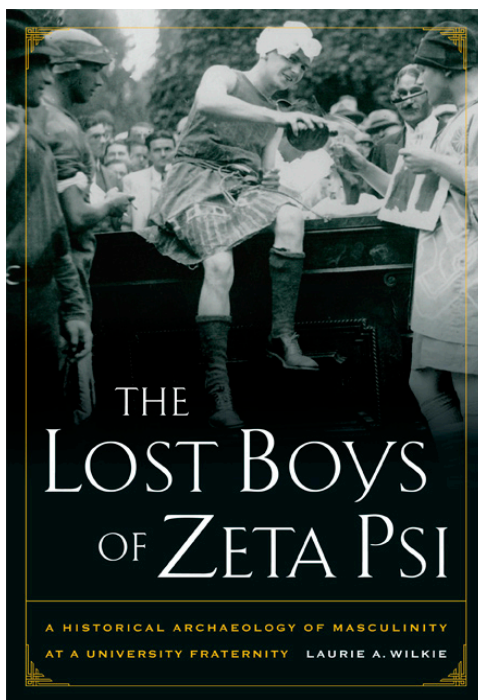
Laurie A. Wilkie (left) accepts the James Deetz Book Award for *The Lost Boys of Zeta Psi: A Historical Archaeology of Masculinity at a University Fraternity*.

accepted the award. Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) was also recognized for its efforts since 1969 to preserve, protect, and interpret Maryland's "ancient seat of government" as an archaeological treasure for the public. St. Mary's City has long maintained a strong research focus and has had an enduring role in mentoring and training students in historical archaeology. Historic St. Mary's City Director of Research Henry M. Miller accepted on behalf of HSMC.

In 2011, the SHA Dissertation Prize was renamed and is now known as the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award. The first Gilmore Dissertation Award was presented at the 2012 conference to Liza Gijanto, for her 2010 Syracuse University dissertation *Change and the Era of the Atlantic Trade: Commerce and Interaction in the Niumi Commercial Center (The Gambia)*. Dr. Gijanto's original and thoughtful research on the socioeconomic impacts of the Atlantic slave trade in the Gambia makes a substantial contribution to our understanding of that part of West Africa.

The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Laurie A. Wilkie for *The Lost Boys of Zeta Psi: A Historical Archaeology of Masculinity at a University Fraternity*, published by the University of California Press in 2010. Wilkie explores everyday life within a fraternity house—that of the Iota Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity at the University of California at Berkeley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Her study is based on archaeological remains excavated on her very doorstep, architectural study, a rich body of documentary evidence, and oral accounts provided by former "Zetes" (fraternity

members) and those who came into contact with them. *The Lost Boys* is innovative in both its approach and its subject matter, well crafted and beautifully written, and serves as a model of how historical archaeology can be communicated. Laurie Wilkie previously won the Deetz Award in 2005 for her book *The Archaeology of Mothering: An African-American Midwife's Tale*.



Wilkie's Deetz Award-winning book

At the Friday afternoon business meeting, a number of students were honored with awards and prizes. The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award and the Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec provide travel funds for SHA student members to attend the conference and promote their participation in society activities. Applicants submit their papers for the annual conference in advance, and the winners are chosen based on the quality of those papers. Recipients of Jelks Travel Awards included Corey McQuinn (University at Albany–State University of New York), for "A Continuity of Heritage: Outreach, Education, and Archaeology at the Steven and Harriet Myers House, Albany, New York," and Adrian Myers (Stanford University) for "Dominant Narratives, Popular Assumptions, and Radical Reversals in the Archaeology of German Prisoners of War in a Canadian National Park." The Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec was presented to Nicolas Zorzin (Université Laval) for "Archaeology and Capitalism: Is It Time We Distanced Ourselves from Commercial Archaeology?" This year, the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee also awarded a travel prize, and the recipient was M. Chris Manning, a graduate student in anthropology

at Ball State University. The 11th SHA Student Paper Prize was awarded to Matthew Beaudoin (University of Western Ontario) for his paper "Continuously Colonizing the Colonized: Essentialized Colonial Legacies within the Archaeology of Colonialism." The winner of the Student



Matthew Beaudoin (center) accepts the Student Paper Prize.



Adrian Myers (center) accepts one of the two 2012 Jelks Travel Awards.



Nicolas Zorzin (center) accepts the Bourse de Québec.


Paper Prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

Following the annual banquet on Friday evening, three awards were presented: the John L. Cotter Award, the inaugural Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter and Roberts Awards and of the Harrington Medal will appear in a 2012 issue of *Historical Archaeology*. James M. Davidson received the Cotter Award for his exemplary scholarship in African Diaspora studies and historical archaeology. The Daniel G. Roberts Award was awarded to the City of Alexandria and Alexandria Archaeology for their 50 years of dedication to excellence in city-sponsored public archaeology. Silas Hurry made the final engaging presentation of the evening to George L. Miller, who received the 2012 Harrington Medal for his lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. On the Saturday afternoon of the conference, a symposium in George's honor was chaired by Silas Hurry and Patricia Samford: "Archaeology is Economics or It is Nothing": Viewing the Discipline through George Miller's Lens.

The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2013 Harrington Medalist, Mary C. Beaudry, who will be honored at next year's conference in Leicester.

SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2012 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline.

The SHA Awards and Prizes Program

Information on SHA Awards and calls for nominations have often been included in the spring issue of the *Newsletter*. This year, things will work a little differently. The chair of the SHA Awards Committee has been tasked by the president and board of directors with organizing all SHA awards and prizes (at least 10) into one program. Collecting information on the society's awards and prizes under one umbrella will help keep track of award criteria, nomination processes (including schedule and decision-making procedure), past recipients, and the many other details that go into implementing the program and making it a success. There will still be separate panels making the decisions for most of the awards and prizes. By centralizing knowledge about the various awards and prizes, we hope to prevent things from "falling through the cracks." By the time you receive this issue of the newsletter, all pertinent information about the SHA Awards and Prizes Program and information on how to make a nomination for a 2013 award or enter one of the prize competitions will be posted in one place on the SHA website. In the meantime (or anytime), direct questions about SHA awards and prizes to Teresita Majewski, chair of the SHA Awards Committee, at 520.721.4309 or at <tmajewski@srircm.com>. She will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can. 



James M. Davidson (right) gives his John L. Cotter Award Acceptance Speech.



The City of Alexandria Archaeology Partners: representatives of the City Council, City of Alexandria staff, members of the Alexandria Archaeological Commission (AAC), and Friends of Alexandria Archaeology (FOAA) receive the inaugural Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology. L to R: Paul Nasca, Archaeologist; Francine Bromberg, Archaeologist; Seth Tinkham, AAC; Lance Mallamo, Director, Office of Historic Alexandria; Pam Cressey, City Archaeologist; (kneeling) Garrett Fesler, Archaeologist; Mary Jane Nugent, FOAA; Kathleen Pepper, past chair AAC; Vince LaPointe, chair AAC; Alicia Hughes, City Council member; and William B. Lees, immediate past SHA President.



J. C. Harrington Medalist George L. Miller (left) accepts his medal from Harrington presenter Silas Hurry (center left), immediate past SHA president William Lees (center right), and SHA Awards Committee chair Teresita Majewski.



Harrington Medal presenter Silas Hurry shows off his secret presentation weapon – a tablet computer – as George L. Miller completes his acceptance speech.

Opinion and Debate

Anti-Racism, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and You

Anna S. Agbe-Davies
(Department of Anthropology,
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

In their recent column, Michael Nassaney and Cheryl LaRoche (2011) challenge us to consider the steps SHA can take towards becoming an anti-racist institution. I was particularly inspired by their recommendations for future action, and their analysis of the current climate in archaeology. In the interest of keeping the discussion going and generating movement forward, I offer the following thoughts.

I agree wholeheartedly with Nassaney and LaRoche's claim that "[s]ince the discipline remains predominantly white, it follows that our profession supports and reproduces values, attitudes, conditions, and worldviews that privilege whiteness." But I would like to turn this statement on its head: since the discipline supports and reproduces values, attitudes, conditions, and worldviews that privilege whiteness, it follows that our profession remains predominantly white and discuss what we (as a society, and as individuals) can do about this latter scenario.

So the question of the day is what can be done about changing values, attitudes, conditions, and worldviews in order that our profession will no longer remain predominantly white.

It is important to focus on individual as well as corporate responsibility (and not in the sense in which that phrase is ordinarily used!) because an organization the size of SHA, especially one that relies so heavily on volunteered labor, is difficult to move—turning a battleship may be an apt analogy. Understand that invoking individual agency does not absolve the organization of its obligations, but I hope that many readers responded to Nassaney and LaRoche's analysis by thinking, "Yes, and what can I do?"

So, what can we do? True, a number of objectives likely are in fact best addressed at the scale of SHA. An ethics statement would perhaps build on the existing non-discrimination policy, approved in 2005 (*SHA Newsletter* 2005). It reads:

The Society for Historical Archaeology respects the individual and collective rights of its members and the general public. Therefore, in all activities, publications, or events sponsored, endorsed, or maintained by the Society, the Society shall not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status, place of birth, service in the armed forces of the United States, or against individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability.

It also seems that this policy could form the basis for es-

tablishing the suggested grievance procedure. The Register of Professional Archaeologists has experience adjudicating matters of professional conduct, whether related to archaeological resources or professionalism more generally. SHA is a sponsoring organization of RPA. SHA might consider how to leverage that relationship to develop effective and enforceable standards to discourage discriminatory practices.

SHA can also be our "voice" in interactions with other professional organizations. Clearly, historical archaeology is not alone among the disciplines in the extent to which it remains predominantly white. A recent article analyzes the ways in which anthropology departments create themselves as "white public space[s]" and contains many insights that should cause us as individuals to reflect critically on the roles that we play in our own places of work and study (Brodin et al. 2011). Do we reinforce or challenge the status quo? As SHA, we should enter into discussions with the American Anthropological Association's Commission on Race and Racism in Anthropology, the Society for American Archaeology's Minority Scholarship Committee, and others, to learn about strategies for encouraging diversity and supporting professionals and students of all races.

One specific suggestion: in the course of organizational needs-assessment and other surveys, we should ask our members about the effectiveness of scholarships and mentoring as a means of promoting diversity in our ranks. Based on my completely unscientific assessment, these are the most common strategies taken by professional societies to counter structural racism. Do they work?

There are a host of questions we can, and should, ask our membership on issues pertaining to racial equality, and equity more generally. Ten years ago I wrote an essay that wrestled with some of these issues in an attempt to understand the relationship between black participation in archaeology and the rise of African diaspora archaeology (Agbe-Davies 2002). And in some respects, the information we have to work with has improved, but we still have a long way to go. For example, the National Science Foundation no longer collects information on race/ethnicity in their Survey of Earned Doctorates (National Science Foundation 2012), so if we care about tracking racial/ethnic diversity, we will need to collect those numbers ourselves. We could also use membership data to understand how service demands affect the careers of "successful" archaeologists from a variety of backgrounds—a factor that has a significant influence on the trajectory outlined by Nassaney and LaRoche (2011:5).

Of course, these society-level efforts rely on the participation of us as individuals. So, respond to those surveys! And encourage your colleagues to do so, too. We should all take the initiative to learn about the resources that can be used to support diversity in our own places of employment or study. For example, my university provides graduate student fellowships for members of underrepresented groups, but only if they are state residents. I am not in a position to

do anything about this restriction, but there is nothing to stop me from strategically focusing my long-term plans for research and collaborative outreach within my state.

Along similar lines, those of us responsible for teaching, recommending, and accepting students should educate ourselves about standardized tests and their ability to predict graduate school and professional success. Become an advocate for holistic admissions criteria and share your thoughts on this subject with your peers. Taking it a step further, change the rhetoric around admissions and hiring equity from “righting past wrongs” to “building stronger institutions.” As I write this, the U.S. Supreme Court is revisiting affirmative action in university admissions. Honestly, I cannot bear to look and just want to know the end result so I can decide what to do from there. But by the time you read this, the case will have been decided. Learn about the ruling, or its equivalent in your country, and research its implications for the place where you work or study.

Some advances can be accomplished by both individual members and SHA at large. These primarily have to do with the visibility of the profession and developing the pipeline for student archaeologists. If we want an historical archaeology that “looks like” the nations from which historical archaeologists come, we need to be equally visible to all potential future archaeologists. I would argue that we need to start with children K–12, but believe that for the time being the path is clearer at the undergraduate level. As a society, and as individuals, we must have a presence in minority-serving institutions (Bugarin et al. 2010). These are not necessarily limited to tribal colleges and historically black colleges and universities. In the U.S., many state colleges and community colleges are “majority minority” institutions. These are also places where archaeology may rarely be taught.

People on the academic job market in the current climate need no incentive to seek out footholds in other programs (e.g., history; area studies; general education; etc.), so my thoughts here are directed at those of us already established in “majority majority” places of employment. Seek out a colleague in a school that has the racial diversity historical archaeology lacks. Offer to give a guest lecture in her class, leaving plenty of time for Q & A. So much the better if your topic is local, or if the work was done in a nonacademic context. Hand out your card afterwards. If you are at a college or university, find out if your school has a program to encourage transfers from nearby community colleges, or to support the transition from undergraduate to graduate school. Be visible at student recruitment weekends for your own school—to allay parents’ fears about whether we really “need a lot more [archaeologists]” (*Chronicle of Higher Education* 2011; cf. Students at the University of South Florida 2011).

Whether at your own institution or another, think creatively about how to reach the younger selves of all those people who end up buttonholing you at a party, saying, “I always wanted to be an archaeologist but ...” The benefits are twofold. Professional archaeology needs allies and fans with degrees and certificates in business, engineering, the building trades, and the law. If, as anecdotal evidence sug-

gests, these fields have greater racial diversity than archaeology and some of their students or young professionals end up finding places for themselves in our discipline, so much the better.

As researchers, we often confront the tension between structure and agency. Nassaney and LaRoche are right to argue that we need to work collectively, as an organization and a profession. Let’s also take the small steps in our own professional lives that complement what SHA can do. The structures that exist in our society, and in our societies, are the consequences of decisions made by individuals in the past. Critical reflection, leading to new decisions in the present and the future, can change the shape of these structures. Harambe!

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Students in Baltimore

Jenna Coplin (Graduate Center, CUNY)
and
Barry Bleichner (East Carolina University)


This year's SHA conference in Baltimore had tremendous energy and student activities were present everywhere. The forum, session, and committee meeting all took place on Saturday, January 7th, making it a student day, of sorts, in Baltimore. New students joined the events and existing student members saw projects initiated at last year's conference come to life.

This year's combined student forum between ACUA and APTC was titled: "Bringing the Past to Life: Archaeology in Popular Media." The chairs, Whitney Anderson, Katie Burnett, and Barry Bleichner, invited a fantastic panel. Panelists included Dr. David Conlin, Chief of the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center; Charles Lawson, Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Manager for Biscayne National Park; Dr. Della Scott-Ireton, Director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network's Northwest Florida Region; and Julie Schablitsky, Chief Archaeologist, Maryland State Highway Administration. Many additional senior colleagues and students contributed from the floor. The result was a lively discussion about how students might engage, use, and protect themselves and their projects from the media. The forum attracted nearly double the attendees of the previous year. The following are only a few of the takeaway points for students: the power of clear and consistently stated project goals that include preservation could not be overstated; a single course in communications can help students handle media opportunities; other resources may already be available in your home institution through a Media Relations department; publish first, engage the media second; and finally, never discount the ability of a single flip camera to convey a message to the public.

For the second year in a row, the Student Subcommittee (SSC) sponsored the RAP session. This format was proposed by past SSC members and brought to life through their effort. Some of those members returned as panelists, joining others in an informal session geared toward answering student questions about graduate school, career choices, organizational service, and a host of other topics. RAP session panelists included Kelly Britt, DHS-FEMA, Region 2 Archaeologist; Meredith Linn, Ph.D., Adjunct Assistant Professor, Urban Studies Program, Barnard College; Lewis Jones, SHA Student Gender and Minority Affairs Committee liaison; and Kim Christensen, University of California, Berkeley. Ben Barna, former chair of the SSC and current Academic and Professional Training Committee member, also joined the session. Next year in Leicester, students and panelists will meet once again and share perspectives and questions in this unique student-focused format.

The committee meeting saw a host of new participants. The minutes are available through the LISTSERV (see below). A few bits of news follow. Meg Gorsline has taken over as the student liaison to the Editorial Advisory Committee/Co-

Publication Committee from Holly Norton. Lewis Jones has taken on the new role of student liaison to the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee. The SSC has, with the assistance of Lisa Randle, undertaken efforts to help students make the trip to Leicester.

Finally, a point of note, the student LISTSERV has been moved for technical reasons. Student members who are interested in becoming more involved in SHA or joining the new LISTSERV should contact Jenna Coplin at <JCoplin@gc.cuny.edu>. 

Benefits of a Three-minute Symposium

Rebecca Allen (ESA)

For the past two years, I have led symposia (with Julia Huddleson and Kimberly Wooten) that feature three-minute papers on artifacts that lead to bigger histories and considerations. We have structured the sessions so that each half hour consists of 5 speakers (3 minutes each), followed by a 15-minute discussion.

As a speaker, I like this format because it forces me to distill (and distill again) what it is I want to convey. I use this opportunity to reassess my work, reaffirm the essential "message" of why what I am doing is important, and hook colleagues into wanting to know more, so that I can in turn learn from them. As an added bonus, I have that message ready for public tours and interactions. As a listener, I am hooked. I learn more about my colleagues' work in three minutes and the discussion than I do in longer papers, which stack up and blur into one another. I find that each three-minute topic has the potential to spawn more presentations, articles, books, and grand one-on-one discussions. I discover, and I enjoy.

My colleagues feel much the same way:

Kimberly Wooten: [T]he audience is left wanting more—which might be the reason that the discussion session is relatively lively.

Eva McDonald: The artifacts are our grounding and this format is the perfect way to engage an audience. It forces you to distill the essence of the artifact for presentation and allows the audience to absorb it wholly because of the short time slot. Plus, because only a limited amount of information can be provided in that time, the audience is left wanting to know more and will ask questions.

Julia Costello: Presenting a topic in three minutes allows for a room full of people to be efficiently exposed to a wide range of topics distilled to their essences. The fast pace promotes lively discussions and a shared adventure for both the presenters and audience.

Julia Huddleson: I think the Three-Minute format

encourages lively and useful discussion. A few of the other sessions I attended had time for discussion, but after the discussants finished, few people in the audience had much to say. Discussants are quite useful in summing up a session, but I wonder if they stifle audience participation. Perhaps the audience thinks that the expert has said it all and their contribution will pale in comparison. One strength of our session may be its informality; Rebecca, Kimberly, and I facilitated discussion rather than directing it.

Alasdair Brooks: I like the format.... [T]he 2013 committee is seriously exploring adding it as a standard option in the call for papers [Editor's note - see the 2013 Call for Papers, this issue!]. A format perceived as 'fun' need not necessarily be devoid of scholarly value; there's room for a variety of approaches.


Minette Church: I suppose the most frequent critique is that it isn't 'serious' and not enough time to convey 'real' scholarship. I disagree; I think that I learn a tremendous amount and it facilitates the better kind of conference networking (meeting new people with suggestions about your research) in a very immediate context (the discussions interspersed with the papers). But beyond defending the scholarly value of this, it is also darn good fun and reminds us all of why we keep on doing what we do. And that feeling of professional renewal and fun should have at least equal value when arguing in favor of the format.

Chris Merritt: The three-minute session allows for the focusing of the speaker's message in ways a standard paper will not allow, and provokes the audience to inquire about the research after close of the paper far more than a longer paper. I found myself more easily relating each three-minute paper's topic, meaning, and implications.

Linda Hylkema: Unless I take notes, I leave most regular presentations only remembering the main topic and a specific fact or two. The beauty of a three-minute session is that it sifts out the flotsam and requires the speaker to deliver a concise idea of his/her concept and allows the attendees to grab the important bits that would be otherwise lost in a longer presentation (especially those at two o'clock in the afternoon!). That's not to say that longer presentations, if well done, are not worth the time and effort, but I find in general that my attention span is better with shorter papers.

Glenn Farris: The three-minute format allows enough time to explain the artifact, give pertinent background and point to its significance. The audience can keep alert for three minutes, so you are less likely to have the 'nod-off' moments where a key point is missed. The chance for discussion has become lost in most sessions to the chagrin of many attendees and is therefore a welcome aspect to the three-minute session format.

Greg Waselkov: I had hoped to become a '3-minute Greg' but I'll just have to write less and try harder next time.

Interested in giving a three-minute artifact-based paper at the 2013 SHA conference? Please contact me at <rallen@esassoc.com>. 

Notes from the Trenches: Responding to Stewardship Issues

Nicolas R. Laracuenta
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As stewards of cultural resources, we are frequently challenged with controversial situations that threaten our ethical standards for scientific research and preservation of the past. The challenges we face in upholding ethical standards often relate to site stewardship. How can we combat practices such as looting through education while protecting archaeological site locations? How do we approach these situations without negatively affecting our relationship with the public? The current digital age, characterized by social media, blogs, and online newspapers, makes these subjects much more accessible and provides a live platform for debate. This affords a certain degree of dialog that was lacking before—however, this absolutely warrants critical thought on how to properly address these situations. The Public Education and Interpretation Committee (PEIC) is assembling a resource that allows archaeologists to effectively address these situations in a timely and effective manner.

To illustrate the need for this resource we turn to an example from St. Augustine, Florida where two articles in *The St. Augustine Record* cast treasure hunting in a favorable light and the majority of comments sparked by the online versions of these articles were antiarchaeologist. The first article, published during the 2012 SHA meeting in Baltimore, described an upcoming television project that would "shed some light" on St. Augustine's history by digging for treasure in people's backyards (Edwards 2012). Several days later, a second article was published that highlighted the work of a local metal detector enthusiast and collector (Gardner 2012a). The article mentions the collector's alleged discovery of the Matanzas site, the location where hundreds of Frenchmen were slaughtered during the 16th century, and focuses on how he "shares" history while keeping all of his digs secret. Carl Halbirt, City of St. Augustine archaeologist, contributed his professional perspective in a follow-up article featured in *The St. Augustine Record*. Halbirt's main argument against metal detecting was the lack of documentation for looted artifacts that in turn destroys all cultural context (Gardner 2012b). Halbirt's response was supported by a guest column written by Dr. Kathleen Deagan, Distinguished Research Curator of Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History (Deagan 2012). Dr. Deagan addressed both the reality show and metal-detecting articles with a

personalized approach that emphasized several important concepts that are fundamental to an effective response. Both Halbirt and Deagan emphasized themes such as education, examples of archaeological scenarios that explain the need for context, and the value of local heritage. Deagan's conclusion acknowledged the existence of laws, yet it sent a more powerful message of heritage by acknowledging local "citizens [who] are eager to protect and contribute to our real history, and to share the revelations about history ... rather than keeping the information secret and wearing it around their necks" (Deagan 2012). These articles sparked a variety of responses in the online comment section with one of them generating approximately 40 comments in only 24 hours. The topics varied from whether or not metal detecting is ethical to the practice of buying and selling artifacts. While a greater impact can be made through writing the articles that spark these sometimes-unproductive conversations, the comments section can be examined for issues and misconceptions that can be addressed in future work. Several underlying themes became apparent throughout the comments on these issues in St. Augustine. People were concerned that archaeological resources could limit what they can do with their private property. Several argued that metal detectors did more to publicize their findings than archaeologists who hid artifacts away in museums. Others questioned the cost of archaeology. While it is tempting to simply ignore these comments, each of these themes provides a concrete issue. If these themes recur through several articles or in different venues, they may represent issues that need to be addressed through public education. These topics can be engaged through future newspaper articles or social media, a topic previously covered in "Notes from the Trenches." Admittedly every one of these situations is unique and requires individually crafted responses; however, the foundation for our arguments remains similar. By sharing your experiences and materials produced in response to similar situations, the PEIC can organize these materials by theme and situation to provide a strong foundation

from which any archaeologist can build arguments for site stewardship without starting at square one. This will allow fast and effective responses to be submitted to newspapers, blogs, or any other media outlet engaging a subject that should not be ignored. These materials will be hosted in the educational toolbox currently under development by the PEIC, so we encourage you to submit feedback or examples. We can be reached through email at <nicolas.laracuate@gmail.com> and <asams@uwf.edu>.

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Betty's Hope Archaeological Field School, Antigua

The Betty's Hope Archaeological Field School is happy to announce that its sixth field season will be held from June 2 to June 30, 2012. Betty's Hope is a former sugar plantation that operated from 1651 to 1944, making it one of the oldest and most continuously operating plantations. Its long history, combined with good preservation, provides an ideal laboratory for learning about the methodologies of historical archaeology, plantation studies, the African Diaspora, and other key areas of research in historical archaeology. The main focus of the field school is to provide hands-on training and the opportunity to learn archaeological field work firsthand, which includes: archaeological mapping and surveying; field excavation; research aims and strategies; photography and recording; and the analysis and processing of archaeologically recovered materials. The field school will also include lectures on various aspects of Antigua's prehistory and history, English colonization in the Caribbean, and current research goals of the Betty's Hope Field Project. Students will also be trained in the ethics and professionalism of the current standards and practices of archaeology as advanced by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). There will also be weekend field trips to investigate Antigua's archaeological sites, as well as excursions to the island's points of interest and some of its lovely sun-dappled beaches. The field school can be taken for course credit for 4 units of credit (\$3,925) or as a noncredit option (\$3,685.00). Costs cover room and board, ground transportation, and insurance for four weeks. For more information or to apply, please contact Dr. Georgia Fox at <gfox@csuchico.edu>.

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Castle Hill and Eastern Canada: A Seedbed for Early Historical Archaeology in North America

Throughout the 1960s archaeologists from both Canada and the U.S. excavated numerous fortress sites in eastern Canada as part of development projects sponsored by Parks Canada (the equivalent of the U.S. National Park Service). Among these early historical archaeological projects were the excavations at Fort Royal at Placentia, Newfoundland. Excavated by Roger Grange in 1965 and 1968 and Bruce Morton in 1969, the Fort Royal redoubt sits atop Castle Hill high above the Placentia Harbor, and provided first the French (1693–1713) and then the British (1713–1811) with commanding views and a valuable location to defend the lucrative Newfoundland cod fishery. Excavations within the interior of the redoubt contained stratified remains of British and French structures and occupation deposits, the analysis of which helped illustrate how, after taking over the area in 1713, the British demolished some French buildings in the redoubt to salvage materials for use elsewhere. Excavations also helped reveal that the British reconstruction of the redoubt, which was completed by 1762 and further modified by 1775, was done in a different architectural form than the French.

Following the British takeover, the French colonists and soldiers moved on and built the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia, which was excavated by the early historical archaeologist Edward McM. Larrabee from 1961 to 1965. Interestingly, at the same time Grange and Larrabee were excavating their sites, Ed Jelks, another pioneer of historical archaeology, was excavating the remains of another defensive military site—Signal Hill—on the opposite side of the Avalon Peninsula from Castle Hill. In fact, in 1965 Jelks and Grange ran a joint laboratory for their two Newfoundland projects.



FIGURE 1. Assistant Don MacLeod (far left) supervising and recording excavation of the complex stratigraphy of the interior of the redoubt (1965). (Photo courtesy of Roger T. Grange, Jr.)

The excavations of the Fort Royal redoubt on Castle Hill were instrumental in demonstrating the historical integrity of the site that ultimately resulted in its designation as Castle Hill National Historic Site in 1968. Much of the site has since been restored, making it one of Canada's great historic sites.

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FIGURE 2. Roger Grange mapping the redoubt wall (1965). He was being very careful not to step backwards! (Photo courtesy of Roger T. Grange, Jr.)

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

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AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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CANADA-ARCTIC

Henry Cary, Parks Canada, <henry.cary@pc.gc.ca>

CANADA-ONTARIO

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

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

CANADA-QUÉBEC

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

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Vacant [contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information]

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MIDDLE EAST

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UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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USA-ALASKA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

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

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

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

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

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten <kimberly_wooten@dot.ca.gov>

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

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

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Canada - Arctic

Northwest Territories

Fieldwork summaries of archaeological research conducted in the Northwest Territories are now available online at <http://pwnhc.ca/research/archrep/index.asp>.

The Peter Bayne Story: The Investigation of Inuit Testimony Relating to Sir John Franklin's Last Arctic Expedition (submitted by Tom Gross, independent scholar): Intrigued by the mysterious disappearance of Sir John Franklin, I have been surveying the western shores of King William Island, Nunavut, Canada. The evidence that I source my theories on has been based on Inuit testimony that documents sites relating to Sir John Franklin's last Arctic expedition. These oral Inuit stories were collected by Captain Peter Bayne (1868) and Charles Francis Hall (1866). Both describe a similar burial site consisting of a cemented stone underground vault or several vaults. Furthermore, they both report that one was larger than the others and that it contained human remains while the smaller vaults contained papers.

My research in locating the source of this testimony has stretched over the past 21 years. I have traveled to Cape Felix each summer for a two-week field season starting in August. To date we have located the Franklin campsite on Cape Felix, first discovered by Lieutenant Hobson in 1859 and later visited by the Schwatka expedition in 1879. From the discoveries made at this site, I have concluded that this was a land-based magnetic observatory which at the time was within a relatively short distance (50 miles) of the magnetic pole. A number of other sites have been recorded, which include the remains of the Stone Cairn constructed on Gore Point at which were found artifacts such as the broken cup (Figure 1), and the boat planking found in Erebus Bay (Figure 2). In addition, we discovered seven stone marker cairns located over several miles along the western shore. I believe that these were constructed by Franklin's crew while completing a survey of the western shore of King William

Island in the spring of 1847. Although I have not found any evidence that would support this idea, the same method of construction seems to have been used with all the cairns. They each consist of about a dozen stones placed on top of large erratic boulders a short distance from the shore. The cairns also showed signs of age, based on the evidence of lichen growth.

The mystery that surrounds this expedition may never be completely solved, but I believe that there is some hope that we may locate the burial site spoken of in the Inuit testimonies. The idea of a vault site such as they describe is logical from the perspective of the expedition. The security that stone and cement would provide, until a recovery expedition could return to recover them, would have been a well-thought-out and doable task in the summer of 1847. The only question that remains is where exactly did the ships winter in 1846-1847? The document found near Victory Point provides the only written information that we have, but could this information be misleading us? There are a few obvious mistakes, in terms of the dates entered, and if

we consider that there may be some other errors, perhaps the document might read very differently. It is also clear that the document was just an afterthought that was written in a state of some duress upon that frozen shore without the same care that would have been used to prepare other documents on board the ships. Finally, could we attribute these errors to the fact that both Captains Crozier and Fitzjames were succumbing to the illness that had already claimed the lives of nine other officers? If we consider these errors then it is

reasonable to believe that the ships were in a completely different location at the time of Sir John Franklin's death. It also seems reasonable to think that after Crozier inherited the command of the expedition, his focus was to return to England as fast as possible. He thus attempted to exit back through Peel Strait, only to find that passage closed by the pack ice.

The search for the source of the Inuit stories has led me around most of King William Island's shoreline, but unfortunately most of the evidence from that expedition has vanished over time, making a reconstruction of events difficult. However, there is some hope that a combination of



FIGURE 1. Cup recovered near cairn at Gore Point.



FIGURE 2. Boat planking found in Erebus Bay.

both old and new testimonies might provide clues that will lead us to the final resting place of Sir John Franklin and the documents of his last expedition.

Historical Archaeology in Mercy Bay, Aulavik National Park, Banks Island in 2011 (submitted by Henry Cary, Archaeologist, Parks Canada Agency, Western Arctic Field Unit, Inuvik): On 9 July 2011 a Parks Canada team returned to Mercy Bay, Banks Island, Northwest Territories to further explore the wreck of Sir John Franklin's search vessel, HMS *Investigator*, and associated land sites. Mobilization to this isolated location in the Canadian Arctic archipelago was logistically challenging and required two stages: four Twin Otter aircraft flew food, gear, and personnel from Inuvik to a natural landing strip in northern Aulavik National Park called Polar Bear Cabin, and from there multiple helicopter flights transported the team and provisions to a camp on the northeast shore of Mercy Bay. The nearest fresh water source was 12 km across the bay, so plastic water barrels had to be filled at this location and then slung by helicopter to the camp. Although mechanical issues plagued the helicopter operations, by 13 July the terrestrial and underwater work could begin.

While the underwater section made their first dives on *Investigator*, the land team examined a linear mound near the coal pile of McClure's Cache, a shore depot created when *Investigator* was partially unloaded in 1853 and 1854 (see Cary 2011). The mound's shape and dimensions suggested it was the foundation for a small structure, possibly remnants of a wall that explorer George Wilkins noted when visiting the site in 1916. After opening a 1.50 x 0.75 m trench across the feature, we soon realized that it was naturally occurring — part of a frost polygon common to the tundra environment of Banks Island — and also that there was cultural material just beneath the surface. Bottle glass was found in greater quantities than previous surveys had encountered, and we uncovered a near-complete cask head covered with incised lines, one of which was clearly a 'Broad Arrow' denoting British military property. The total

number of artifacts unearthed during the trench excavation was relatively small, however, suggesting that Inuit salvage of the site was thorough and began shortly after the depot was created.

Another objective of work at McClure's Cache was to complete the digital survey begun in 2010. For the topographic data collection we used an Ashtech ProMark3 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS base station and rover system, and this instrument was also used to georeference a number of ground-control points for an air-photo survey. Air photos were taken using a Canon EOS-1 Mark III DSLR camera mounted in a steel bracket on the helicopter outrigger, and controlled and geotagged in the cabin via cable link to a Trimble Yuma tablet computer and Garmin GPSMAP 76CSx. Transects were flown across the site at approximately 70 and 150 feet, with a photo taken every 2–3 seconds. This digital image series will be stitched together as a photomosaic in PTGui software, georeferenced in GIS using the ground-control and geotagging values, then draped over a digital elevation model (DEM) created from Total Station and RTK GPS data.

In an attempt to determine the rate of change at McClure's Cache in the past 95 years, we used a group of 1916 and 1953 photos printed on transparencies. Although we did not use sophisticated 'rephotographic' methods, we were able to approximate the historic views by simply moving around the site until landmarks visible in the transparencies aligned with features seen through the digital camera display of the Trimble Yuma tablet. A photo was then taken from this location and will be overlaid and scaled on the historic photo using imaging-manipulation software.

A final task at the cache site was to sight a baseline for the underwater survey. To do this, a Total Station prism was mounted on a float and subsequently attached by cable to the wreck's bow. When the cable was pulled taut by a diver on the wreck, the prism location was sighted with a Nikon NPR-332 Total Station mounted over one of the McClure's Cache control points. The same procedure was repeated at the stern of the vessel. Once these Total Station shots were averaged, the underwater team could orient and georeference their plan and section drawings to a relatively high level of precision.

With work at McClure's Cache complete, we could explore other sites in Mercy Bay, beginning with those near camp. At the stone beacon called McClure's Cairn — where a record of the *Investigator* expedition was left in 1853 — we recorded the feature in plan and section by RTK GPS, then took overhead views with a digital camera mounted on a GPS pole. Nearly a kilometer south of McClure's Cache, Joe Kudlak discovered a complete lead-soldered tin can marked with a lead number stamp and embossed manufacturer label. The can was undamaged apart from dents and a puncture where someone had tried to access the contents. The embossed label read "GAMBLE," the name of the Cork, Ireland food company that supplied HMS *Investigator* prior to her departure in 1850. Although the tin can is typical of those found at Royal Navy sites across the Canadian Arctic, it is the only complete specimen yet found by archaeologists



FIGURE 1. John Lucas, Letitia Pokiak, and Mervin Joe excavating the trench at McClure's Cache.

at McClure's Cache.

Other remnants of Royal Navy exploration and aboriginal occupation were found further afield. At the head of Mercy Bay we mapped and collected artifacts on the surface of a large aboriginal camp thought to have been visited by *Investigator's* captain, Robert McClure, and the ship's Moravian missionary and Inuit translator, Johann Miertsching (Toews 1998:38–43). In addition to evidence of a Palaeoeskimo occupation dating to over 2500 years ago, there were also features and objects left by Inuinnaït groups, who may have been traveling to Mercy Bay to salvage material from the *Investigator* depot. Air photos were taken here in the same manner used at McClure's Cache, and another photomosaic was created at a site to the west, in an area where the annotation "Esquimaux Remains" appears on an 1853 Admiralty map.

Flying along the northeast coast of Aulavik National Park we encountered several unrecorded sites. At Cape Vesey Hamilton was a cairn of European construction, and resting within it was metal-clasp glass jar holding a paper note. Wildly speculating it to be a message left by men of the 1908 Canadian Arctic Patrol or 1916 Canadian Arctic Expedition, we were disappointed to learn it had been left by a Geologic Survey of Canada party—in 1974. However, the cairn itself was likely built by HMS *Intrepid's* Master Lieutenant Frederick Krabbé, who erected a cairn at the cape in 1854 on his

return to Dealy Island from the abandoned *Investigator*.

At Back Point at the east entrance to Mercy Bay was a small scatter of 20th-century artifacts and a barrel stave that may be remnants of a Canadian Arctic Patrol camp. Less than a kilometer to the south we found a small tent ring, three musk ox skulls, and a large scatter of animal bone. This site's location and extensive faunal remains match a description by the Canadian Arctic Patrol's C. W. Green, who led a sledge team from Melville Island to Mercy Bay in 1908. Four bones collected for radiocarbon dating produced a median age of A.D. 1430, placing the site's occupation in the Thule Inuit period.

At Investigator Point on Mercy Bay's northwest coast we landed at a dismantled 1950s military camp, and near it was a small knoll surrounded by animal bones and quartz flakes. Radiocarbon dates from three bone samples taken here placed it in the

Palaeoeskimo period and roughly contemporaneous with the site McClure and Miertsching are thought to have visited at the head of Mercy Bay.

The results of the 2010 and 2011 land investigations are still being compiled, but both the underwater and terrestrial projects have appeared in film, on TV, and in print. In 2010, Canadian broadcaster CPAC aired a documentary entitled *The Hunt for Investigator: History and Canada's Claim on the Arctic*, and in 2011 the Canadian television network CTV produced "Frozen in Time," an account of the 2011 season,



FIGURE 2. Henry Cary and Mervin Joe measuring the cairn found at Cape Vesey Hamilton.

for their one-hour weekly news series *W5* (both can be viewed online). Most recently, the project was a feature in the March/April issue of the magazine *Archaeology*.

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Nunavut

Sinaasiurvik/Elwin Inlet (210X59), Sirmilik National Park: The aim of the project was to map one of the few known archaeological sites on the north coast of the Borden Peninsula, Baffin Island. Sinaasiurvik is an important site with massive Thule winter houses and the remains of an *inukshuk*, a *qamutik*, many tent rings, caches, and hearths. It has been occupied over many centuries because of its favorable location near the floe edge where sea mammal hunting is productive. The features, artifacts, and large pieces of whalebone on the site were mapped by a Canada Land Surveyor using a Topcon 505 Total Station 7505 and a Global Positioning System receiver, the Leica System 500. The individual features and artifacts were photographed and described; no artifacts were collected. The communities of Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay supported the project and two students from Arctic Bay worked on different aspects. Steven Hughes assisted the surveyor in the field and April Eecheak conducted oral history interviews with elders in Arctic Bay. A map with the feature locations and topographical



FIGURE 1. Features 11 and 12, looking north. Two bowhead whale occiputs are incorporated into the walls of Feature 11 (right) and there are two dog skulls near the rear walls of Feature 12 (left).

details and a report illustrating the features, as well as the transcripts of oral history interviews with elders in Arctic Bay, are being completed. ❄️

Continental Europe

Austria

The Battle of Aspern – Archaeological and Bioarchaeological Observations (Submitted by Michaela Binder, (Durham University, <michaela.binder@durham.ac.uk>); and Martin Penz, <martin.penz@stadtarchaeologie.at>, and Sylvia Sakl-Oberthaler, <sylvia.sakl-oberthaler@stadtarchaeologie.at>, (both with Stadtarchäologie Wien; martin.penz@stadtarchaeologie.at; sylvia.sakl-oberthaler@stadtarchaeologie.at)): The battle of Aspern was one of the main events of the Napoleonic-era War of the Fifth Coalition in 1809. It took place on the vast open floodplain of the Marchfeld northeast of Vienna, between the two small



FIGURE 1. Burial of four soldiers in U2/16 Ft. 4. (Photo courtesy of Museen der Stadt Wien – Stadtarchäologie.)



FIGURE 2. Buttons and belt buckles associated with the clothing of the buried men. (Photo courtesy of Museen der Stadt Wien – Stadtarchäologie.)

villages of Aspern and Essling, on 21 and 22 May 1809. The Austrian army consisted of an estimated 90,000 men, and another 77,000 fought on the French side. Over the course of the battle, Aspern and Essling were taken and retaken several times by both sides. On 22 May, Napoleon's resistance was finally broken and his army was forced to retreat: the French army was defeated on land for the first time. Reports of casualties of the battle are quite contradictory, ranging from 6,000 to 30,000 on the French side and from 4,000 to 24,000 on the Austrian side. In order to avoid the outbreak of epidemics, burial of the dead soldiers commenced immediately, and local villagers were recruited to help.

The village of Aspern was incorporated into Vienna in 1904, and from this time forward the number of archaeological finds from all periods increased. Around 1917 the area was identified as a pre- and protohistorical "hotspot," drawing the attention of a number of researchers over the following years. Most of the finds were made to the northeast of Aspern, where Vienna's first airfield ("Asperner Flugfeld") was built. It was opened in 1912 and expanded rapidly between the world wars, especially

in 1939. The airport was finally closed down in 1977.

In 1979–1980, wide-ranging surveys and excavations took place for the first time when a production plant of Opel/General Motors was erected in the southern part of the former airport. During these archaeological surveys several Napoleonic-era mass graves were unearthed, but were only documented photographically at this stage. Reports mentioned 70 individuals, with graves containing both single and multiple burials.

Recent archaeological work at the site is the result of large-scale archaeological surveys carried out by the Stadtarchäologie Wien in the years 2009 and 2010 in the wake of the extension of Vienna's U2 underground line. As of this writing, an area of about 100,000 square meters has been surveyed. A further survey was carried out in some parts of a big urban expansion project. The surveys revealed two multiple burials (Figure 1), one double grave, and two large bone pits holding human remains. The graves were just shallow pits lying directly below the topsoil. All the bodies were buried lying in an opposing position. Associated with the burials, clothing-related artifacts such as buttons or belt buckles (Figure 2), as well as several lead and ironclad projectiles for firearms, were recovered. Unfortunately, none of the buttons found in 2010 bore regiment numbers, which would have made possible the identification of soldiers. So far, such buttons are only known from the excavations in 1979–1980, all of which were associated with French regiments. In addition, a number of textile rags were recovered in association with individuals in the two multiple burials. The remains of several horses (Figure 3), which had been killed during the battle, were also documented. They show a number of pathologies related to physical overloading.



FIGURE 3. Buried horse, killed during the battle. (Photo courtesy of Museen der Stadt Wien – Stadtarchäologie.)

In total, 16 complete or partly complete individual skeletons were recovered from the battlefield of Aspern. U2/16 Ft. 4 (Figure 1) contained the complete burials of 4 male individuals, and 10 articulated torsos were recovered from U2/16 Ft. 15. This latter pit, which had been truncated during earlier construction work, also contained parts of lower extremities of at least 12 more individuals. Two more complete individuals were recovered from the third site, BLZ_2.

All individuals recovered from the three graves were male. The majority of the buried men were between 20 and 35 years of age at the time of death; two individuals were younger. Of the 16 intact individuals recovered from the 3 mass graves, 11 displayed evidence of fatal gunshot wounds. In several cases, bullets were found associated with the bodies. In contrast, firm evidence of hand-to-hand-combat such as sharp force trauma was absent. With regard to diseases suffered by soldiers, the most commonly observed pathological evidence was that of infections of the maxillary sinuses and lungs. In addition, several individuals showed evidence of inflammatory response in the long bones, caused by a chronic infection or trauma. Only a small number of intravital traumas could be observed, with only three individuals bearing minor healed fractures such as a broken nose and a metacarpal bone. Several individuals displayed skeletal signs of activity-related stress, such as osteoarthritis or herniations of the vertebral endplates. The teeth of the soldiers were generally in very poor condition.

A notable difference between the burials is the way the bodies were disposed of. While in U2/16 Ft. 4 (Figure 1) and BLZ Ft. 1 the burials were placed in a relatively orderly fashion—in alternating rows and on their backs—the bodies in U2/16 Ft. 15 appear to have been rather haphazardly dumped into the grave pit. Whether this is related to the attitude of the people burying the dead towards those buried, potentially based on nationality, remains unclear due to the fact that the small number of artifacts recovered with the individuals does not yet allow for an identification of the soldiers' origins. ❏

with hunter gatherers, followed by late-prehistoric Guarani settlers, who were succeeded by the Jesuits, who established the mission. Occupation of the site concluded with a 19th-century Indian reservation (1862–1878).

The pottery used in the settlement was largely a mix of Guarani styles in traditional native types, but there were also wares which combined native and European features. Pipes in the Guarani style were also ubiquitous. Other interesting pottery features include inscriptions in Latin and Christian symbols, such as the cross. The Latin inscriptions refer to the patron saint of the community, St. Ignatius, and the attachment of the local community to the church (as shown by the Latin word *tuus*: “yours”). Stone tools were also widely used, from axes to knives. A museum has been set up, the Museu Histórico de Santo Inácio (Santo Inácio Historical Museum), to host the archaeological collection, and a monograph has been published, *Redução Jesuítica de Santo Inácio* (The Jesuit Mission at Saint Ignatius; Maringá, Eduem, 2010, 180 pp., ISBN 9788576283041). The fieldwork, which has been taking place for several decades, has proved to be highly productive, and has contributed to a much better understanding of the material culture of the missions. ❏

USA - Alaska

Uhler Creek Cabin (submitted by Robin O. Mills, Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks District Office): The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) undertook excavations at the remote Uhler Creek Cabin site (49-EAG-468) in June 2010, a placer-gold miner's domestic cabin and prospect site. The site is located within the Fortymile Wild & Scenic River system, which is managed out of BLM Alaska's Fairbanks District Office (FDO). A pedestrian archaeological survey located the site in 2005, following a wildfire that burned over the site in 2004. The site also falls within the confines of valid



FIGURE 1. The remains of the cabin.

Latin America

Brazil

Jesuit Mission Archaeology, Paraná State, Brazil: Under the supervision of director Lúcio Tadeu Mota, the archaeology laboratory of the State University of Maringá, Paraná State, Brazil, has been carrying out extensive archaeological fieldwork at the 17th- and 18th-century Jesuit mission at Santo Inácio. In the colonial period, the mission was under Spanish control; the archaeological sites at the mission, however, date from multiple periods. Occupation began



FIGURE 2. The cabin wooden-plank floor system.

federal mining claims, which predate the establishment of the WSR. In 2010, current mining claimants indicated that they were submitting a new Plan of Operations to mine the area in 2011. Consultation with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) by the BLM concluded that the Uhler Creek Cabin site was eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The BLM and the SHPO signed a Memorandum of Agreement, which outlined mitigative steps to deal with the adverse effects of the mining. In short, the plan called for the site to be archaeologically excavated in 2010 in order to salvage information.

Excavations at the site took place over one week in June, 2010, involving seven BLM employees and volunteers. The site, located in the Alaskan subarctic bush, is so isolated and remote that the only reasonable method of accessing the site is via helicopter. The objectives of the excavation were to excavate the entirety of the cabin ruin's confines, sample or excavate as much of the main trash scatter as possible, and record as much information about the other features at the site as time allowed. In this we were entirely successful. The site, consisting of 11 features, includes a single-room log-cabin ruin, as well as roof sod "borrow pits," mining prospect pits, surface trash scatters, stacks of firewood, and 3 doghouses. All told, 65 m² were excavated, completely encompassing the 10 x 12 ft. cabin and overhanging front porch (or storeroom), as well as the 10 x 4.5 m main surface trash scatter situated in front of the cabin.


All surficial wooden architectural elements of the cabin were consumed by the wildland fire that swept over the site in 2004, leaving a large pile of wood ash (Figure 1). However, the roof of the cabin had collapsed down into the foundation prior to the

fire, and the dirt and sod layer, which was originally piled on top of the roof for insulation purposes, acted as a perfect fire barrier, preserving a complete wooden-plank floor system (Figure 2), along with many organic artifacts, including paper magazines. About 2700 artifacts were excavated during the week and returned to the lab for cataloging, including more than 800 tin cans of 106 unique types excavated from the trash scatter (Figure 3). The collection is accessioned to the University of Alaska Museum of the North, located in Fairbanks, Alaska.

In 2005, I spoke to then-mining claimant Earl Schene (now deceased) about the site. Mr. Schene, who had worked on Uhler Creek for 40 years, indicated that the cabin was older than the artifacts at the site indicated. We concur; the excavations revealed that while most of the artifacts date to the 1930s–1940s, some indicated an earlier 1910s–1920s occupation. The excavations provide rich data to assess the basic research goals, which essentially focus on examining all aspects of life and work in this remote placer-mining setting. Architectural details of the log cabin ruin were recorded, providing unique data on its construction methods as they related to the roof, floor, subfloor joists and joist support pads, window placement, porch extension, and subfloor storage pit with trapdoor access. All manner of domestic, personal, and industrial artifacts were found inside the cabin, mostly on top of the intact wooden floor or associated with a compact artifact layer or "floor" in the front porch or storeroom. Relative to other miner's cabins that I have excavated in the interior of Alaska, the variety and number of items found in this cabin and its associated trash scatter



FIGURE 3. Some of the 800 tin cans from the site.

were exceptional, likely a direct result of the isolation of the site. Several factors allowed for relatively easy interpretation of the internal spatial arrangements of the cabin: exceptional preservation of abundant artifacts (both the result of the nine-month winters in this setting as well as the above-mentioned sod barrier protection), in situ furnishings (stove, bed, and bench), and clusters of distinct types of artifacts indicating, for instance, where the kitchen was located. Other research topics being explored include aspects of abandonment and site formation processes, the origin of manufactured goods entering the Alaskan interior during the first half of the 20th century, and the nature and degree of artifact reuse, recycling, and the degree of handmade goods in this isolated setting. 

USA - Gulf States

Louisiana


Archaeology at the Ursuline Convent Complex (*Submitted by Shannon Lee Dawdy, University of Chicago*): In July 2011, students from the University of Chicago and local volunteers completed test excavations in the rear garden of the Ursuline Convent complex in New Orleans's French Quarter. Architects concur that the main building of the convent, dating to 1752, is the oldest surviving European structure in the Mississippi Valley, although an even earlier convent building existed on the site in the 1730s and 1740s. Shovel testing and four units (three 1 x 2s and one 2 x 2) were excavated to sterile soil. Architectural features and deposits associated with an early-18th-century garden, the colonial-period kitchen building, and a 19th- to 20th-century Catholic school were uncovered.

This project is a key component of the first comprehensive, multisited archaeological research project undertaken in New Orleans with major federal funding. The larger project will establish comparative baselines of ceramic, archaeobotanical, and zooarchaeological data for French colonial New Orleans. In 2008 and 2009, excavations took place at St. Anthony's Garden behind St. Louis Cathedral. The research aims to improve our understanding of how African, Native American, and European residents were exchanging ideas about gardening, medicine, food, and domestic technologies in the colonial period. In addition to advanced analyses of materials from these two sites (including neutron activation on ceramics and phytolith analysis of soil samples), the project pushes the comparative analysis of colonial deposits from other previously excavated sites.

Highlights of the two seasons at St. Anthony's include: the earliest architectural structure ever identified in New Orleans (a ca. 1717-1726 simple hut); and the highest percentage of Native American material culture ever found on a colonial-era site in New Orleans, likely associated with an undocumented market area behind the church related to

the deerskin trade.

Senior collaborators for this project are Susan deFrance at the University of Florida and Kristen Gremillion at The Ohio State University. A session with papers related to the comprehensive project will be presented at the 2012 Society for American Archaeology meeting in St. Louis, Missouri.

Funding for this project has been made possible by: Getty Foundation Conservation Survey Grant (collaborator with St. Louis Cathedral), 2008-2009
National Science Foundation Award # 0917736. 2009-2010: "Grounding Creolization: Ecology and Economy in Colonial New Orleans"
National Endowment for the Humanities Grant # RZ-50992-09, 2009-2012: "The Roots of Creole New Orleans: Archaeological Investigations at St. Louis Cathedral and Ursuline Convent". 

USA - Midwest

Michigan

Michilimackinac: The 2011 field season saw the continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Rowhouse within the palisade walls of Fort Michilimackinac. House E was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort and demolished when the garrison transferred to Mackinac Island in 1781. The only name we can associate with the house is Charles Henri Desjardins de Rupallay de Gonneville. He owned the house by 1749 and at least through 1758. House E is listed as an English trader's house on a 1765 map. This is somewhat unusual, as most houses were inhabited by French traders or rented by them to British foot soldiers. Comparing the English trader's assemblage to previously excavated French traders' assemblages is one of the main goals of this project.

The objectives for the season were to better define and understand previously exposed features and to expand the area of excavation northward in the interior of the house. More of a feature tentatively identified as the south wall of the house was revealed and became better defined. What is possibly an additional section of the south wall was exposed further to the west. It has not yet been determined whether it dates to the original construction of the house or to the British-era rebuilding. This will depend on the dating of a lens of gold sand found in the same area. A layer of yellow sand dating to the 1760s rebuilding of the Southeast Rowhouse was identified during the excavation of House C to the east in the 1980s. If the current sand is the same, then the trench filled with light brown sand and rocks represents the British-era wall. The artifact content of the gold sand, mostly chinking, seems to support this hypothesis. Alternatively, the light gold sand could be part

of the natural beach. In this case, the trench with light brown sand and rocks would be the remnant of the French-era wall. Further excavation should make the soil relationships more clear. The yard deposits south of the wall are very shallow and a sterile decaying limestone layer was encountered at the south edge of the excavation.

This season we excavated more in occupation deposit than in 1781 demolition deposit and the artifact size and density decreased from previous years. We continued to encounter a wide range of ceramics, including a sherd of a Rhenish mug or tankard, quite rare at Michilimackinac. Other unusual artifacts included a bone projectile point and a large fragment of a double-sided bone comb. The first and last weeks of the season were marked by the discovery of intact cufflinks, not a matching set. A concentration of fish scales in 230R50 q2 was so dense as to indicate an area of primary refuse deposition.

Excavation of this house unit will continue for several more summers. The project was sponsored by Mackinac

farmers in Ireland and able to continue their traditional lifeways once settled in northern Michigan. Historical and archaeological investigations of this unique ethnic enclave were begun in 2009 and continued during the 2011 field season (see Rotman 2011 for an earlier research report on this project).

Early occupation of Beaver Island was an eclectic mix of Irish, German, Native American, and other families scattered on subsistence farms around its perimeter (pre-1847) (Collar 1980). Around mid-century the population became dominated by a Mormon sect, until their leader was assassinated in 1856 and they were forcibly removed by Irish immigrants reclaiming Beaver Island for themselves. During the second half of the 19th century, nearly 95% of the families on the island were of Irish descent. The Beaver Island Lumber Company altered the cultural landscape by bringing an influx of foreign laborers in 1903 (Connors 1995).

Rather than simply representing demographic shifts in the island's population, the cultural exchanges that accompanied each of these transitions profoundly shaped Irish identity and ethnogenesis. Ethnic identities were defined and solidified through contact with other peoples. Rather than being a simple process of one group becoming like another, however, interactions between these entities represented a series of negotiations in which some ethnic traditions continued, individual choices and adaptations were made (Greenwood and Slawson 2008:77), and cultural norms were rejected or subverted (Joseph 2004:19).

A second season of field excavation was undertaken at the Peter Doney Gallagher homestead (20CX201) in 2011 (Figure 1). Built by Mormons in the 1840s, the cabin was occupied by a German family immediately following the Mormon eviction. Beginning in the 1880s, it was then occupied by multiple generations of two Irish families (the Earlys and the Gallaghers) up through the early 21st century. The occupational history of this homelot provides a wonderful cross-section of lived cultural experiences on the island.

Excavation at the Gallagher Homesite revealed stratified middens, discrete features such as building foundations and trash pits, and extant architecture, including a mid-19th-century log cabin, sheds, and other outbuildings. Preservation of archaeological deposits was excellent and artifacts recovered included container glass, fruit jars, refined and unrefined earthenwares, metal food containers, buttons, beads, coins, personal objects and religious medallions, botanical remains, including seeds and dried fruits, and butchered faunal remains (such as cow, pig, deer, and poultry). Each of the students who participated in the excavation developed and published a Web page on their chosen research question, the data they used to answer it, and their preliminary research results (see <blogs.nd.edu/irishstories>).

There was one particularly striking feature of the ceramic assemblage from the Gallagher Homestead. Notably, the "blue willow" pattern—with the exception of a single plate fragment—was associated exclusively with the first-

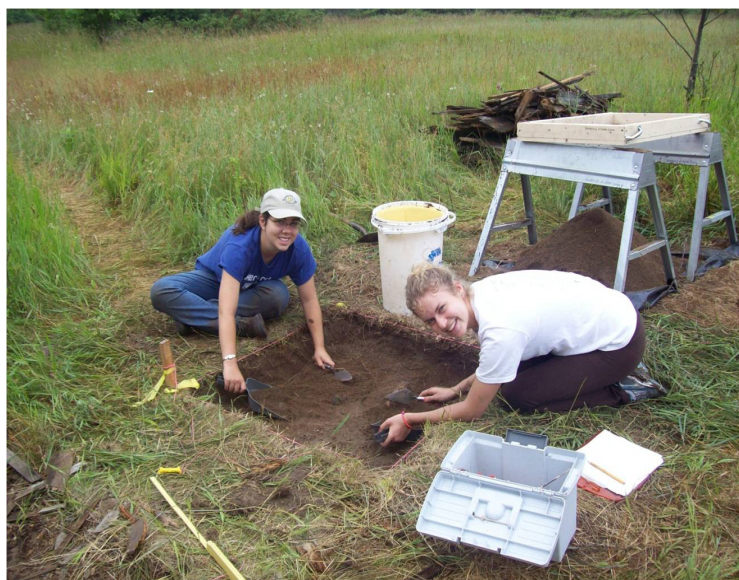


FIGURE 1. Excavating the Peter Doney Gallagher homestead

State Historic Parks (MSHP) and directed by Dr. Lynn Evans, MSHP curator of archaeology, with field supervision by Western Michigan University graduate student Justin Baetsen. Artifact analysis is now underway. The final report will follow completion of the house unit. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.

Historical Archaeology of Irish-American Identity on Beaver Island, Michigan: (submitted by Deb Rotman, Ph.D., RPA, University of Notre Dame): Beaver Island in northern Lake Michigan was inhabited by Irish immigrants from Árainn Mhór, Co. Donegal during the second half of the 19th century. Whereas many other Irish immigrants from the period settled in large urban and industrial centers (such as New York and Boston), the Beaver Island Irish were fisher-

generation Irish immigrant family at the site (Figure 2). The “blue willow” pattern was made as early as 1780. Produced in the United Kingdom, used in Ireland, and exported to the United States, blue willow was characterized in the contemporary literature as “cheap and pretty” (*Good Housekeeping* 1889:249). *Littell’s Living Age* (November 1851) said, “When the whole English nation, below the upper



FIGURE 2. Willow pattern; transfer-printed whiteware from the Gallagher Homestead.

circles—in all its families of the vast middle classes, one and all, day after day, and year after year, morning, noon and night—only ate off the blue ‘willow pattern,’ the sense of the beautiful, as an element of the popular mind, must have been incredibly low.” Even Charles Dickens poked fun at the ubiquity of the ware. He visited Copeland Pottery in Staffordshire and wrote an essay entitled “A Plated Article,” which was published in 1894. He says, “[T]ogether with the rest of that amusing blue landscape, which has, in deference to our revered ancestors of the Cerulean Empire, and in defiance of every known law of perspective adorned millions of our family ever since the days of platters!” (Dickens and Pierce 1894:430).

My students and I saw this pattern everywhere we went during our cultural study in Ireland. Máirtín Breathnach of the Dan O’Hara Heritage Center in Clifden, Co. Galway

indicated that the blue willow pattern was a symbol of love in the home, that it was lucky to have it and unlucky to break it (Máirtín Breathnach, pers. comm., 2011). Caroline Carr of the Donegal County Council related that blue willow was just for show. It was rarely used, if at all, perhaps only if an important visitor came to the house—the priest, doctor or teacher or on a special occasion. She had never come across as it being regarded as lucky or a charm in Donegal. It was more of a status symbol, expressed as a family having the means to display what they had and not actually use the ware (Caroline Carr, pers. comm., 2011).

Clearly, this pattern was important to the first-generation Early family and retained its symbolic significance from Ireland. Equally important is the fact that the second generation deliberately eschewed this pattern, with the exception of one fragment which may have been an heirloom piece from Patrick Early’s parents. This is not entirely surprising, since the occupation of the house by the second-generation Irish family occurs just a few years after the arrival of the Beaver Island Lumber Company at the start of the 20th century and the return of a multicultural society to the island. The second generation was likely more attuned to the low status of the blue willow pattern in the changing cultural context of the island.

Analyses of the spatial and artifactual data recovered are still ongoing. Excavation will continue on Beaver Island over the next several years. We will explore additional homesteads associated with both Irish and non-Irish families on the island and the unique process of becoming Irish-American in northern Michigan.

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USA - Northeast

Maine

Popham Colony (submitted by Jeffrey P. Brain): The Popham Project, under the direction of Jeffrey Brain, continued its investigation of Fort St. George (1607–1608) on the Kennebec River in Maine during September 2011. We expanded the excavations at the location of the smithy in hopes of finding the forge. Although we did not find the forge itself, we did uncover a large pit that contained charcoal, coal, and iron debris of the sort that might have been removed from a working forge. Nearby were many iron artifacts, including an entire hewing-ax head. Together with the remains of the smelters discovered in 2010, we are building a comprehensive picture of this earliest example of iron working in New England.

New York

Eighteenth-Century Fort Hunter Remains Exposed at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site, Montgomery County (submitted by Michael Roets, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation): On 28 August 2011, Hurricane Irene passed through New York's Mohawk River Valley and brought with it historic floodwaters. At Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site the visitor's center parking lot was washed away, and a series of 18th-century stone foundations was exposed. While the site gained its historic designation for its Erie Canal features, the property is also significant as the location of the Lower Mohawk Castle and the British Fort Hunter. Historical documents, maps, and accounts concerning the Mohawk village and the fort describe the 1712 construction of a 150 foot square log fort with a blockhouse at each corner and a chapel in the center. They also mention the construction of a new stone church in 1741 and new fortifications in the 1740s and again in 1755 (this time under the direction of Sir William Johnson).

In 1986, prior to the construction of the visitor's center parking lot, two very small segments of stone foundations were discovered. The analysis of the associated artifacts provided a mean date of 1758 for the site, and at that time it was believed that the foundations were from the stone church built in 1741. No further excavations were undertaken, and the parking lot was constructed at a higher grade to preserve the site underneath. The scouring floodwaters of August 2011 uncovered these foundations once again but over a

much larger area. Immediately following the flood numerous wall sections could be seen protruding out of a thick layer of flood deposits consisting of asphalt, river cobbles, gravel, and sand with numerous 18th-century artifacts exposed on the surface. In order to determine how much of the site had been destroyed and also to get a better understanding of how these walls related, archaeological work began with the removal of the flood debris. As the flood deposits were removed, more walls were exposed and a stone well was discovered. With the flood deposits removed, excavations were undertaken to connect the walls and to recover a



FIGURE 1. Fort Hunter blockhouse and curtain wall foundations exposed after August 2011 flood.

sample of artifacts with the goal of determining the size, shape, and use of the structure.


The flood exposure along with the excavations revealed that the structure was not the 1741 stone church but was more likely the flat stone foundations for a 24 foot square blockhouse and curtain wall (Figure 1). On top of this flat stone base the blockhouses and curtain walls would have been constructed of squared horizontally laid logs as was described in the 1711 plans for Fort Hunter. Artifacts recovered were a mix of domestic and military objects and

represent both the British and Mohawk occupations of the site. They include 18th-century ceramics, pipe fragments, bottles, coins, a jaw harp, musket balls, a silver utensil handle, a knee buckle, a coin with a square cut out of the middle, white-glass seed beads, and a red slate bead. In the areas where the flood had not removed the soil from on top of the foundations, excavations revealed a destruction or abandonment layer consisting of mortar and brick fragments. This layer did not contain any creamware or later ceramics, indicating that the blockhouse was not in use after 1760. On top of this abandonment layer two other stone foundation walls were identified, indicating that a later structure or structures had been built over this earlier blockhouse after it was destroyed. Additionally, it was determined that the well that was discovered was a 19th-century feature associated with the farmhouse and barn that are on either side of the parking lot area.

The flooding that occurred allowed for a more in-depth look at the site that was discovered in 1986 and provided an opportunity to discover exactly where on the site the fort was located. As the analyses of the site excavations and artifacts continue, it is hoped that the initial occupation date for the site will be determined. Initial observations are that it is mid-18th century. This discovery also opens up future research questions concerning the locations of the 1711 fort and the 1741 stone church, as well as where the post-1760s military occupation of the site took place.

Archaeological Investigation for Conifer Barrier Replacement Project, Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site: At Vanderbilt National Park, located in Dutchess County, town of Hyde Park, the archaeology firm Paciulli, Simmons and Associates dug shovel tests and units before tree replacement on this historic property. Finds such as brick, plaster, window glass, and stone slabs appeared to be part of a destruction deposit, probably remains of the North Gate Lodge destroyed in 1906. These finds suggest the lodge was first occupied around 1850. Similar finds, along with large fragments of marble and a paintbrush, suggested construction activities related to a structure not previously recorded. The discovery of deposits related to former structures on the site suggests modern activities here need to be kept to a minimum. Another warning was added that future root growth from new trees would impact the finds.

Former Newburgh Manufactured Gas Plant Site Remediation Reveals Boat Vessel Remains near Newburgh: Hartgen Archeological Associates monitored and did documentary research on three vessels found in the Hudson River. Vessel 1 was of wood, about 80 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is probably the remains of a tug used to distribute barges and scows throughout the river beginning in the late 19th century. Vessel 2 was rectangular, about 60 feet long and 35 feet wide. Identified as a barge, it was probably used by a nearby coal company for transport. Vessel 3's rudder and hull suggest remains of a double-ended ferry 200 feet long and 40 feet wide. The ferry was propeller driven and

manufactured from riveted sections of plate steel one foot thick. This probably was not a local vessel but one from New York City. Vessel 3 was left in place because of its size; the other two were removed. 

USA - Pacific West

California

Tuolumne Utilities District Ditch Significance Evaluation, Tuolumne County, California (*submitted by Judith Marvin and Charla Francis*): The Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) Ditch Sustainability Project encompasses 13 historical ditches and flumes ranging in length from just under one-half mile to approximately nine miles, segments of earthen, gunited (i.e., coated with concrete that is pneumatically applied or sprayed in place using air pressure) and piped canals, siphons, culverts, drops, and their associated reservoirs and water control features. They are located within Township 1 North, Ranges 14, 15, and 16 East; and Township 2 North, Ranges 14, 15, and 16 East, MDBM.

In August 2011, Foothill Resources, Ltd, of Murphys and Mokelumne Hill, California, was contracted by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., Rocklin, California, to conduct cultural resources investigations and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations of the 13 historic ditches within the TUD system and to prepare an Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER). Francis Heritage, LLC, Sonora, and Far Western Anthropological Services, Inc., Davis, California were subcontracted to Foothill Resources to conduct the archaeological survey and recordation of the ditch systems. Francis Heritage also coauthored the HRER.

Funding was provided by the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) and TUD, and various documents that are part of the overall project are intended to serve as models for other Sierra Nevada foothill counties with historic water-delivery systems. In addition to the eligibility determination, other studies and their resulting documents include a 20-year Capital Improvement Plan, a public education/interpretation plan, and a number of "white papers" relevant to the ditch operation, such as heritage tourism, conservation easements, trails use/development, and others.

The cultural resource investigation included the following tasks:

- A preliminary investigation into previously published materials relating to the history of the project area and the ditch systems, including previously conducted surveys and reports for the TUD, and a records search at the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus. None of the ditches in their entirety had been formally recorded on DPR 523 forms, so available 523s on file at the Central California Information Center were gathered.

- A field survey of the narrow Area of Potential Effects (APE) covering approximately 46 linear miles to record any sites/features over 45 years of age on DPR 523 series forms, including a District Record. The results of the survey are included in the HRER. The features recorded included rock retaining walls, various water control features, tunnels, historic flumes and pipes, drops (called “randoms” by TUD), and other sites and features.
- Research in the offices of the Tuolumne Utilities District; Tuolumne County Recorder, Surveyor, and Assessor; Tuolumne County’s Carlo M. De Ferrari Archive; Columbia State Historic Park archives; Tuolumne County Historical Society and Tuolumne County Museum, Sonoma; and Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Francisco.
- PowerPoint presentations at TUD stakeholder and Board of Directors meetings and workshops.
- Consultation with informants with pertinent information regarding the project area, ditch systems, and their histories. This included consultation with the Bureau of Land Management, the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk, and the Tuolumne County Historical Society, as well as with existing and retired TUD employees.

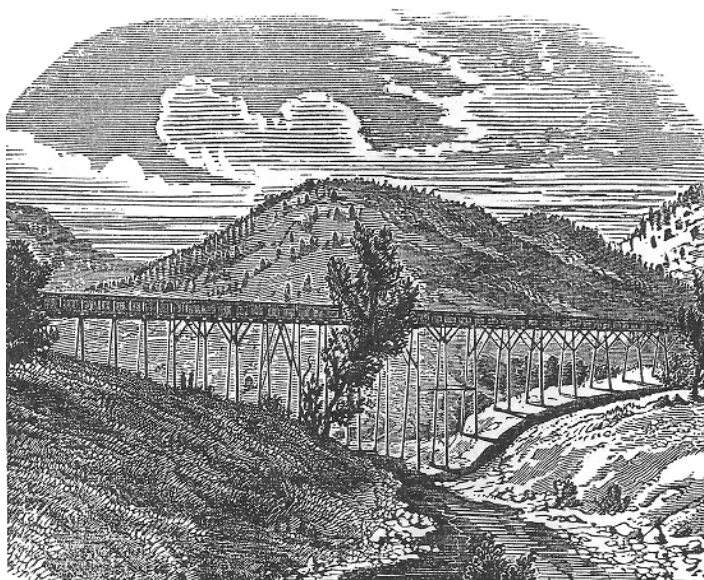


FIGURE 1: Historic image of a canal and ditch system flume.

The result was an Historic Resource Evaluation Report comprising National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluations of the system, as well as the 13 individual ditches, and including historical background, research on the properties, and detailed evaluation statements.

Overall, the Tuolumne Utilities District canal and ditch system appears eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR. The canals, ditches, flumes (see Figure 1), laterals,

races, pipelines, and reservoirs—all were the lifeblood of economic (and consequently political) development of Tuolumne County. As a major contributor to the theme of water development in Tuolumne County, containing the principal surviving examples of the Tuolumne County Water Company, the Tuolumne Hydraulic Association, Tuolumne Hydraulic Mining Company, the Street’s/Shaw’s Flat Ditch, and many others, and as the “mother” of the distribution system, which contains technological information, reservoirs, diversion dams, headworks, canals, ditches, flumes, siphons, and water control and diversion features, the TUD system appears eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C at the statewide level of significance. The system does not appear eligible under Criterion B. Some important financiers were associated with various ditches and important engineers with others (e.g., C. E. Grunsky), but in rather limited way, and there are other resources in California that are more closely associated with them. Some components of the system may also be evaluated as eligible under Criterion D; it appears likely that many of the archaeological ditches may provide information regarding the engineering techniques of the mid-19th century.

Crane Valley Dam Seismic Retrofit Project, Bass Lake, California (submitted by Wendy M. Nettles, PG&E, and M. Colleen Hamilton, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.): In 1901, the San Joaquin Electric Company dammed North Willow Creek to power a hydroelectric plant that would produce electricity for Fresno, California and the surrounding communities. The Crane Valley Dam, 350 feet in length, required support buildings for construction and maintenance crews. A contemporary map depicts a workers’ camp, including a cookhouse, bunkhouses, cabins, a privy, and a visitor’s cottage, west and northwest of the dam. Structures related to the dam’s operation—including a gatehouse, hoist shed, blacksmith shop, compressor shed, and tool house—were also nearby. In 1902, the San Joaquin Electric Company’s assets, including the dam, were sold and reorganized into what became the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation (SJL&P) in 1905.

In order to increase SJL&P’s capacity for hydroelectric generation, construction of a second dam at the Crane Valley site began in 1909. The old dam was subsumed into the north face of the new structure, which extended 1860 feet; at 3380 feet above sea level, it rose 64 feet above the first dam and 15 feet above the workers’ camp. The impoundment, known as Bass Lake, would also expand. The greater portion of the workers’ camp lay within the dam’s footprint or on its upstream side, which meant it would eventually be destroyed or submerged under Bass Lake. The number of camp occupants between 1901 and 1909 is unknown, but the 1910 census suggests that nearly 500 people were present in the construction camp of the second dam. These workers came from a variety of backgrounds, and included many Native Americans who lived with their families near the dam site.

In 1936, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) purchased the assets of SJL&P, including the Crane Valley project. In



FIGURE 1: Site at the base of the dry side of Crane Valley Dam.

1939, the Federal Power Agency (later the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) issued License #1354 to PG&E for the Crane Valley Hydroelectric Project. The project was relicensed in 2003.

In 2007 PG&E, in coordination with the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, began work to improve the seismic stability of the Crane Valley Dam. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed to resolve the project's adverse effects to CA-MAD-381/H, a large site (approximately 4.7 acres) at the base of the dry side of Crane Valley Dam (Figure 1). Under the direction of PG&E archaeologists, the contractor Applied EarthWorks, Inc. found a blacksmith area, structural pads, can scatters, and landscape modification features related to construction and maintenance of the first and second Crane Valley Dams (1901-1910). A large granite outcrop with 34 mortar cups is also located in the site and ethnographic information suggests it was utilized by Native American laborers and their families during construction of the second dam.

Following a drawdown of the lake for construction work in 2011, a pedestrian survey located historic artifacts and flaked obsidian in the newly exposed lakebed at the toe of the dam. Archival photos and a ca. 1905 map confirmed that this area represented the remains of the northern portion of the workers' camp (recorded as CA-MAD-381/H). This find was surprising, as this part of the camp was thought to have been destroyed during construction of the dam and the subsequent inundation.

Because the project would also have adverse effects on this northern locus of CA-MAD-381/H, an amendment to the 2009 MOA was executed to resolve those effects through implementation of a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP).

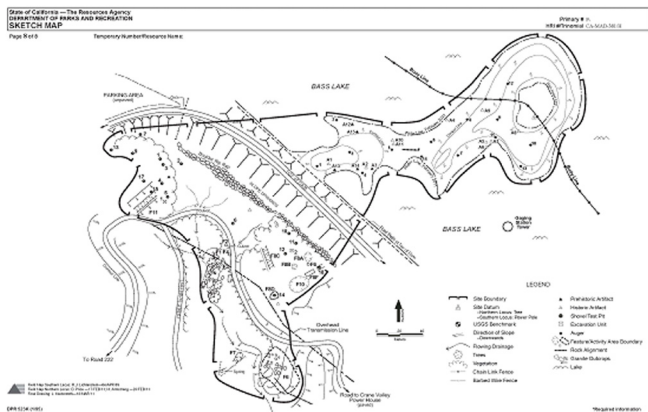
Timing was critical because the optimum water level needed to conduct data recovery would not be reached until early November, a time when snow and rain tend to threaten the ability to conduct fieldwork. However, thanks to a dry fall, excavations were successful. This success was in part due to strong relationships between PG&E, the Sierra National Forest, and local tribal communities. Using the historic maps that depicted the dam's alignment, intake tower, work camp structures, and mature trees prior to submersion, maps were georeferenced to the existing landscape by means of waterlogged tree stumps and current dam features. This data, combined with historical photographs dating to between 1901 and 1910, allowed projection of the approximate location of nonextant historical structures. Prior to excavation, Archeophysics, LLC undertook a magnetic gradiometer study to

locate subsurface pit features.


A light scatter of lithic material was recovered as deep as 60 centimeters, and could be related to either the prehistoric or historic Native American presence in the area. And, although the site has been inundated for 100 years and been subject to wave action and fluctuating water levels, the 1900-era living surface was identified below approximately 10 centimeters of silty sand. The magnetometer survey identified a number of historical anomalies, including a



FIGURE 2. The privy discovered by surface scraping.



trash deposit found behind one of the workers' barracks and a deep rock-lined pit feature containing an iron beam that likely represents a brace or anchor for a hydraulic pulley system. A privy was discovered by surface scraping an area that matched the general location of a water closet indicated on an historical map and in archival photos (Figure 2).

The historical assemblage contains items typical of a work camp and includes domestic items relating to food preparation and consumption (e.g., glass bottles and jars, food cans, alcohol containers, and dishware) and refuse (e.g., peach pits, watermelon seeds, and domesticated animal and deer bone); household items, such as part of a figurine and a glass vase; several personal accoutrements, clothing items, and artifacts relating to personal health and activities (e.g., fragments of clothing and women's leather shoes, buttons, an eyeglass lens, medicinal bottles, newspapers, coins, and bullet casings); and structural items, such as building materials (wood, metal, tar paper, and insulator fragment) and hardware (nails, tacks, and a lightbulb base). Many of the items contained complete or partial makers' marks, allowing for manufacturer and temporal identification. PG&E and Applied EarthWorks hope to use the data obtained from this site to address questions of demography, social organization, consumer behavior, and Native American relations in the historic period. 

USA - Southeast

Georgia

Scully Shoals Historic Mill Village *(submitted by Stacy Lundgren, District Archaeologist, Oconee Ranger District):* When they arrived at Scully Shoals on a Monday morning in November 2011, the eight Passport-in-Time (PIT) volunteers thought they were going to aid in a Forest Service preservation project, but by the end of the week they had contributed substantially to the archaeological understanding of the site. Scully Shoals Historic Mill Village, located in the Oconee



FIGURE 3. Mirror-image brick wall on the north side of bridge.

management by the Soil Conservation Service. The U.S. Forest Service assumed management in 1959—just two years after the Soil Conservation Service contemplated salvaging the bricks from the warehouse, bridge, and chimney ruins for sale at \$5 per thousand.

Concurrent preservation and visitor enhancement projects aim to stabilize the extant structures—the warehouse, millrace bridge, two chimneys of the ‘Two Chimneys’ house, and piers of the cotton factory’s

powerhouse—and open the area visually, as well as update interpretive materials, such as signage, podcasts, Web videos, and on-site events. An Historic American Building Survey (HABS) has already documented and assessed the condition of the ruins, although documentation of the bridge was somewhat problematic due to the chain link fence that surrounded it. Constructed sometime in the 1960s to ‘protect’ the ca. 1845 brick bridge, the fence instead served as a frame for vegetation that eventually obscured the bridge so well that few people even knew it was there. The leafy fencing also trapped soil and water on the bridge, pushing the fragile walls outward. In order to stabilize the millrace bridge, we first had to remove that chain link fence.

This was accomplished more quickly than anyone realized, with the fence coming down, the vegetation being cut away, and the moss being brushed off the bricks. In grappling with the southeast fence post we made our first major discovery: the post had been planted right in the middle of a brick wall, a wall about which no one knew anything. Because an inordinate amount of brick had

come out of the corresponding northeast corner post, further investigation revealed a mirror image of that brick wall on the north side. It appears that on the east side of the millrace a landing area connected the bridge to the main cotton factory, and the walls of that landing extended at least a meter deep into the sandy soil. Clearing the bridge of its accumulated soil and vegetation revealed that its surface had once been plastered. More raking and vegetation removal in

the surrounding area revealed large dressed granite blocks, corresponding in size and alignment to those of the powerhouse ruins, which provide a more accurate footprint of that structure. Artifacts recovered in the test unit adjacent to the southeast fence post have yet to be analyzed, but appear to be an agglomeration of metal, perhaps dating to the ca. 1880s salvage of the machinery following a massive flood event.

As a preservation project, this Passport-in-Time event proved successful. Not only were we able to clear the bridge of its fencing, vegetation, moss, and accumulated soil, but in doing so we were able to see some rather alarming cracks, which had developed on the underside of the bridge and which we can now address. This Passport-in-Time project also built upon those of the mid-1990s, in which the domestic portions of the village itself were investigated; the work on the bridge provides a glimpse of the industrial portion of this site. We now know just a little bit more about the cotton mill itself, the most



FIGURE 4. Unveiling the bridge.

prominent feature of Scull Shoals in its time, by revealing the millrace bridge.

North End Plantation Survey, Ossabaw Island, Georgia (submitted by Nicholas Honerkamp, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga): In May and June, 2011, an archaeological field school from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (UTC) conducted a survey of the North End Plantation site (9CH1062) on Ossabaw Island, near Savannah, Georgia. The project was under the direction of Principal Investigator Dr.



FIGURE 1. Three tabby duplexes and numerous visitors at the North End Plantation.

Nicholas Honerkamp. According to documentary records, the North End Plantation was established by Edward Morel in 1763. Through the labor of African slaves, Morel successfully produced indigo and later rice and cotton. The plantation was attacked by British forces in 1782, and Morel lost 30 slaves and 2000 pounds of indigo. However, later census information indicates that the plantation thrived up to the Civil War, and Morel's sons established three additional plantations on the island. A small community of Geechee-Gullah ex-slaves and descendants lived on Ossabaw during the last quarter of the 19th century and beyond, but little is known about them. Three restored tabby duplexes that date to the mid-19th century are present at the site (Figure 1), and they were used more or less continuously as housing for Geechee-Gullah families up until the 1990s. Archaeological testing and GPR survey in 2005 and 2007 by Dan Elliott of LAMAR Institute demonstrated the substantial archaeological potential of the site's various historic occupations. However, basic spatial, temporal, and functional parameters at the North End have not been fully established. The UTC field school was undertaken to fill in some of these gaps.

Focusing primarily on areas with suspected belowground slave quarters, the UTC students excavated a total of 94 systematically placed 0.5 m survey units

(Figure 2) on a 20 m grid. Each unit was dug in 20 cm levels down to sterile, allowing vertical as well as spatial artifact distributions to be tracked. Analysis of all recovered artifacts is nearing completion, and distributions of ceramics, nails, container glass, and other artifact classes are being generated through the use of GIS. As a part of the GIS application, density distribution maps are being constructed that hopefully will result in the location of individual slave domestic structures and/or postemancipation houses.

Due to the relatively long historic occupation history of Ossabaw, it should be possible to distinguish early slave settlements from later, based on the presence of temporally sensitive ceramics, in particular 18th-century types. Preliminary data indicates that rather than being concentrated in one area, the 'early' ceramics are scattered around the site, suggesting a diffused slave settlement pattern. The location of the planter's house (or houses) is currently unknown, but an intriguing feature that was encountered during the survey may be associated with a planter's residence. Five meters from a large modern structure known as the Clubhouse, a survey unit uncovered a dense concentration of tabby brickbats. The unit was expanded to a meter square in order to better define what was designated as Feature 14. This revealed an extremely dense concentration of handmade brick and mortar fragments that extended to 122 cmbs. The bottom of the feature, just below the last few brickbats, contained a whiteware sherd, and this establishes a *terminus post quem* for the fill (if not the bricks themselves) of approximately 1830. This feature appears to have been a pit that was dug for the express purpose of burying demolition debris; there is no water sorting of the fill that would suggest that the feature functioned as a French drain, and the walls and floor are irregular, which precludes a demolition-filled basement. Possibly the demolition debris is part of an earlier foundation that was removed in the late 19th century when the prefabricated Clubhouse was installed (Foskey 2001:13). Numerous visitors viewed the ongoing survey during the entire field season, and on 2 June an "Archaeology Day" outreach program was jointly sponsored by the Ossabaw Foundation and the UTC researchers. Visitors toured the



FIGURE 2. Survey grid at the North End Plantation.

site, viewed artifact displays, and actually participated in the survey in a “hands-on” manner by helping with the screening. A second UTC field school on Ossabaw is planned for 2012 that will further extend, and in some cases tighten, the original survey interval to 10 m in order to produce more sharply defined artifact-distribution patterns. A prehistoric component will also be included under the supervision of Georgia Department of Natural Resources archaeologists. The North End research is supported by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the Ossabaw Island Foundation.

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Blood Mountain Trail Shelter Rehabilitation Project (submitted by Stacy Lundgren, District Archaeologist, Oconee Ranger District): When Benton MacKaye conceived the Appalachian Trail in 1925, he envisioned a multistate hiking trail dotted by trail shelters spaced at intervals approximating a full day’s travel. Each shelter would be bare and simple, in keeping with the landscape, open on one side and covered by a shed roof. What he did not envision was a two-room

stone structure with a fireplace, but that is exactly what the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed beside the trail on top of Blood Mountain in northern Georgia. With a rock outcrop for a floor and a gabled roof of shakes topped by a comb ridge, the Blood Mountain Trail Shelter was built entirely of mortared local stone by the men of Company 431 of Camp Enotah ca. 1937. The front door, the interior door, and the side windows (two per room) were framed in dimensional lumber and then roughed up with adzes for the rustic look so typical of CCC construction. Wooden shutters, a wooden front door, and an interior stone fireplace kept the place snug for weary hikers.

Unfortunately, those same hikers have been partially responsible for the state of disrepair into which the shelter had fallen by 2010. Indeed, almost from the start, the shelter’s wooden components were stripped for firewood. The shutters and front door had to be replaced repeatedly over the decades. Shortly after it acquired the shelter in a land swap with the state in 1956, the U.S. Forest Service replaced the wooden roof with a tile roof, as a fire-prevention and cost-saving measure. That tile roof was replaced by a more historically appropriate shake roof in 1995 in a joint Forest Service–Georgia Appalachian Trail Club project.

The Georgia Appalachian Trail Club (GATC) spearheaded the most-recent rehabilitation of the Blood Mountain Trail Shelter. That organization has a longer history with the trail shelter than the Forest Service, having aided in its construction and maintenance since its inception. After obtaining a \$51,000 grant from the Waterfall Foundation, the GATC collaborated with the Forest Service in a Challenge Cost-Share Agreement to put a new roof on the shelter, reframe the windows and doors, remove graffiti from the stonework, and fill in the fireplace. The shelter had to be fully recorded and a Determination of Eligibility had to be written prior to consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. With its eligibility status confirmed and a project proposal agreed upon, the rehabilitation project was carried out from September to December 2011.



FIGURE 1. Blood Mountain Trail Shelter before and after rehabilitation.

Because of its location within a wilderness area, all work was done with hand tools only, with materials and equipment being brought in by a pack train of two donkeys, two mules, and two horses. A video of this portion of the project can be seen at: <<http://www.facebook.com/video/video.php?v=10150344521751933>>. The contractors hired were specialists in historic preservation projects, although they had never worked in a wilderness area before. The Blood Mountain Trail Shelter now looks much as it did when first constructed by Company 431, and will for generations to come.

Using Archaeological Methods in Cemetery Surveys, with Emphasis on the Application of Light Detection and Ranging Technology (submitted by Sarah Weitman, Georgia Southern University): Cemeteries are important components of history. Surveying cemeteries is a good way not only to keep track of the information that cemeteries contain, but also to provide a professional, systematic, and standardized way of recording information and presenting

recorded burial of 1885. The scans of Ebenezer were compared to another method of survey, an updated Total Station survey of Ebenezer Lutheran Cemetery. In addition to the 3-D model results of the scans, the overall time needed for and effectiveness of the scans were taken into consideration. For the purposes of this study, the LiDAR scan was not the most effective in terms of cost and time. It is a good additional tool to use in a cemetery survey, and the comparative analysis of information obtained by both survey methods supports this result. In conclusion, while LiDAR is a new and effective tool in the archaeologist's toolbox, like any technology it has constraints, and should be used in conjunction with other methods to produce the best results. The original 2003 research can be found at the Salzburger Historical Society and the Jerusalem Lutheran Church, both located in Ebenezer, Georgia, as well as the University of Georgia Library in Athens, Georgia. The final publication of this research will be available in May 2012 through Georgia Southern University, both on campus and online.

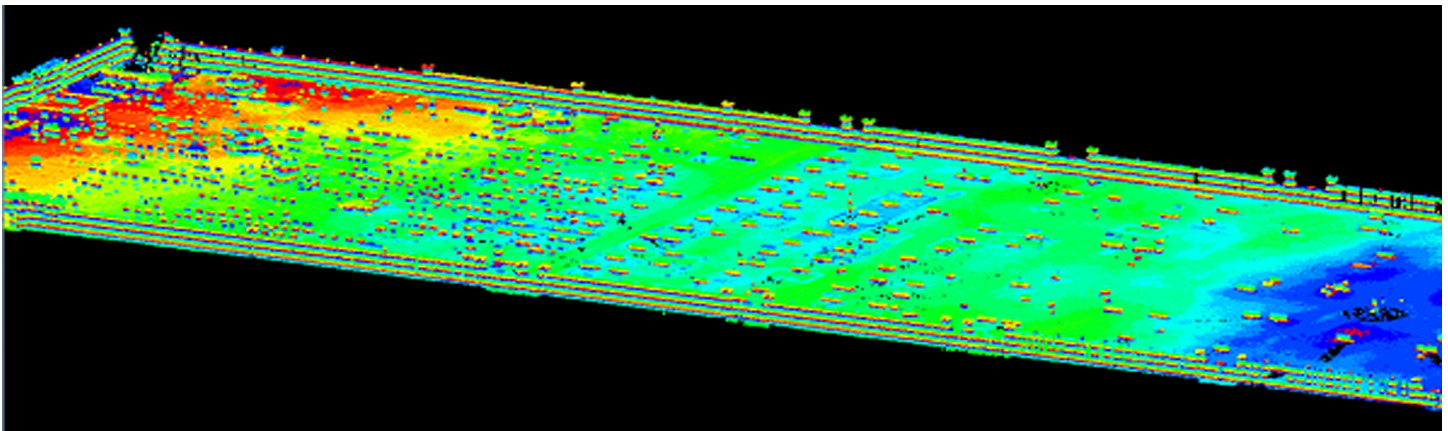


FIGURE 1. Ebenezer Cemetery LiDAR scan.

it to the public. The preservation of cemeteries through the recording of information from the tombstones in order to maintain their memory remains is an important task that needs to be undertaken. Terrestrial Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology is emerging in the field of archaeology, but its full potential has yet to be tapped. This technology is used to create a three-dimensional model of the scanned space. One area that has seen little application is the use of this technology to perform surveys of cemeteries as a method of preservation. Preservation, in this context, refers to having a comprehensive record of gravestone data and maps of gravestone locations to aid those who seek to garner information from the cemetery, as well as preventing the loss of this crucial information in a disaster, all without damaging the cemetery or the gravestones.

In order to determine the effectiveness of using LiDAR, surveys were conducted at Ebenezer Lutheran Cemetery in Ebenezer, Georgia, which has an earliest recorded burial of 1813, and a cemetery located on Mont Repose Plantation in Coosawhatchie, South Carolina, which has an earliest


South Carolina

Recent Research at the St. Giles Kussoe Site, Lord Ashley's Plantation (submitted by Andrew Agha): Recent archaeological investigations along the Ashley River, one of the major rivers associated with Charleston, South Carolina, have resulted in the rediscovery of the Lord Ashley settlement. The site, known historically and formally as St. Giles Kussoe, was the plantation of Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury and one of the original eight Lords Proprietors of the Carolina colony. The site was discovered in 1981 by Mike "Mo" Hartley and Stanley South of the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology. Survey investigations conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc. in 2009 revealed a scant amount of 17th-century material and an intact brick foundation. Volunteer efforts by interested public volunteers and professional archaeologists from the Charleston area helped to expose this foundation and expand our understanding of it as a large chimney with a possible bread oven. This site is on privately owned land and lies roughly 30 miles outside of Charleston.

Shortly after the initial survey work, the Historic Charleston Foundation applied for and received grant funding and began collaborative planning with The Charleston Museum and its field school partner, the College of Charleston. A field school was planned for summer of 2011, and was led by historical archaeologists Martha Zierden and Ron Anthony of The Charleston Museum, Dr. Barbara Borg of the College of Charleston, and site principal investigator Andrew Agha. Eighteen field school students majoring in several related fields took part in the two-week season at the site. Twenty 5 x 5 units were excavated, and four large features were explored.

This plantation was intended to be the retirement home of Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper. He was the most active of the Lords Proprietors, governors and financiers of the new British colony of Carolina, founded in 1670. Ashley received his 12,000 acre barony in 1674. He was never able to visit his lands in Carolina but directed his agents to set up a settlement there in order to monopolize the lucrative trade in deerskins. Located on the frontier and defended with

four cannons, a moat, and a palisade wall, this settlement became one of the first contact points for Native American interaction and trade in the Charleston area. The fortified settlement acted not only as a post for the Indian Trade, but as a large cattle ranch and timber producer for British plantations in Barbados. After Ashley's death in 1683, the site was abandoned and all goods sold to interested parties. The site was not occupied again after this date. This short-lived occupation and minimal subsequent use has resulted in remarkable preservation and site integrity.

Besides the British managers and traders present at the site in the late 1670s, several indentured servants also worked and lived there, as well as 17 enslaved Africans. Studies of colonoware, contact-period Native American pottery, Barbadian redware, glass beads, and architectural styles will expand our understanding of Carolina's role in the British colonial system, and how the institution of plantation agriculture created a unique ecology between people and the environment around them. 

Check Out the Latest *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* Online

Thad M. Van Bueren, Editor

This peer-reviewed online publication series is now entering its seventh year of production as a venue for disseminating short technical outlines on technological applications in historical archaeology, maritime archaeology, material culture technology, and conservation of material remains. Six volumes containing a total of 29 articles are now available at this Web address: <http://www.sha.org/publications/technical_briefs/default.cfm>. This growing collection of articles is well worth adding to your tool kit. The articles describe innovations that can be used to address both research and management questions we all face.

After three years as the editor of this series, I am pleased to announce that Stacy Schneyder has agreed to take over the editorial mantle for the *Technical Briefs* starting in January 2012. She can be contacted at <sschneyder@icfi.com>. I also want to take this opportunity to thank David Ball, Scott Baxter, C. Wayne Smith, and Emily Williams, who have rendered valuable assistance as the Associate Editors for the series during my tenure. It has been a rewarding experience.

The latest volume (Number 6) contains the following new articles of potential interest to society members and other scholars:

Chris Merritt and Don Merritt

2011 Use of Remote Surveillance Motion-Activated Cameras for Monitoring Rural Archaeological Sites.

Maria Lucchetta, Horacio De Rosa, and Carlos Landa

2011 Metallographic Analysis of a Spearhead Found Near Fortlet Miñana, Argentina.

Nicolás C. Ciarlo, Horacio De Rosa, Dolores Elkin, and Phil Dunning

2011 Evidence of Use and Reuse of a Dog Collar from the Sloop of War HMS *Swift* (1770), Puerto Deseado (Argentina).

Ángel M. Felicísimo

2011 Vase Rollout Photography Using Digital Reflex Cameras.

Submissions on technological topics relevant to the SHA membership and profession are encouraged. The suggested length is under 3000 words, but there is some flexibility in this regard. All aspects of the publication process, from submission through manuscript review and final publication, are completed electronically. Submission requirements, format, and copy-editing procedures follow the SHA Style Guide. After final acceptance, articles are published on the SHA Web server in HTML and PDF formats. Please contact Stacy if you are interested in contributing a new article to this series.

As the number of published articles in this series grows, consideration is being given to publishing an edited print volume on the application of new technologies in historical and underwater archaeology, drawing from the technical briefs that have been published. That book may be suitable for adoption in university courses and may be of interest to members and other scholars who still appreciate hard-copy editions.

CALL FOR PAPERS

SHA 2013: 46TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM
JANUARY 9–12, 2013



LEICESTER 2013

Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2012
Final Submission Deadline: July 10, 2012

For only the second time in the history of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the annual SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be crossing the Atlantic to take place in Europe.

Leicester is a vibrant, modern city in the English Midlands. Founded in Roman times (and with the remains of its Roman baths still evident in the city center), Leicester was an important medieval market town and became, in the modern period, a thriving industrial center specializing in textile production. What makes Leicester the ideal location for a conference focusing on “globalization, immigration, and transformation” is its ethnic mix. The turmoil of the mid- to late 20th century saw the city welcoming first refugees from the conflicts in Europe, and then, during the postwar period, large-scale immigration from Ireland, the Indian subcontinent, Uganda, and Kenya, as well as the Caribbean. Leicester is now the most ethnically diverse city in England.

Leicester offers the visitor fantastic shopping, sightseeing, and dining opportunities (you should certainly try one of its many Indian restaurants). Leicester’s rich heritage of excellent food and drink is a product of its diverse population. Local foods include Stilton cheese, Melton Mowbray pork pies, and the best samosas this side of India.

Conference visitors will be treated to a reception at the wonderful Snibston Discovery Centre, where you can explore 500 years of technological innovation, see a working beam engine, and use magnets to pick up a mini. Trip and tour destinations will include Stratford and a performance by the Royal Shakespeare Company; Ironbridge, the cradle of the Industrial Revolution, great Elizabethan mansions, and many others.

Leicester makes an ideal base for an independent holiday before or after the conference. It is centrally located – only 75 minutes by train from central London – and yet within easy reach of the natural beauty of the Charnwood Hills, the Peak District, and a host of charming market towns. Leicester is a ‘human-scale’ city that can easily be explored on foot or using its excellent public transportation. From the conference venue you can stroll down New Walk, admiring its 18th-century squares and gardens, past the 19th-century New Walk Museum to the lively heart of the town. Visit the busy pubs, bars, and restaurants; see some exciting drama or dance at the new Curve theater in the cultural quarter. Whether you’d rather visit one of the city’s six museums or watch the Leicester Tigers rugby team or Leicester City soccer team playing at home, Leicester 2013 will be a memorable conference and an enjoyable visit. We look forward to having a pie and a pint with you next year!

The Venue

The 2013 SHA conference will feature a more European approach to the conference venue. In a departure from usual society practice, sessions will not take place at a hotel, but will rather be based at the University of Leicester. Leicester is a top-ranking university, consistently featuring in lists of the top 20 UK universities and in the top 2% of the world’s universities. The School of Archaeology and Ancient History is one of the UK’s largest and most highly rated, and incorporates the Centre for Historical Archaeology, the UK’s only dedicated center for the study of the archaeology of the post-1500 world. Some conference events will also be held at the Leicester Mercure Hotel. While the luxurious Leicester Mercure is the ‘official’ conference hotel, delegates will be offered a range of hotel accommodation in the city center. More details on accommodations are provided later in this Call for Papers.

Conference Theme

Globalization, immigration, and transformation

Leicester is a multicultural city that has been transformed since the middle of the 20th century through its interaction with global networks, particularly immigration from South Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean—a pattern of immigration that reflects the once-global nature of the former British Empire.

These issues of globalization, immigration, and the transformations brought about by those processes are central to historical and postmedieval archaeology, whether they entail the global spread of European capitalism alongside the expansion of European colonialism, the willing or forced migration of millions of individuals from their original continents to new homelands, and the local, regional, and national transformations (both within Europe and across the world) brought about by all of these processes. The 2013 Conference Committee particularly welcomes submissions that relate to these themes.

Plenary Session

In keeping with the conference theme, the 2013 plenary session will involve speakers from each of the six permanently inhabited continents, who will present short case studies from their work, followed by a panel discussion relating these case studies to the conference theme. As of this writing, confirmed plenary session participants include Daniel Schávelzon (Patrimonio e Instituto Histórico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires & University of Buenos Aires), Innocent Pikirayi (University of Pretoria), Jon Prangnell (University of Queensland), Natascha Mehler (University of Vienna), Lt. Cmdr. Somasiri Devendra (Sri Lankan Navy, retired), and Giovanna Vitelli (St. Mary's College of Maryland); the session will be cochaired by Alasdair Brooks (University of Leicester) and Eleanor Casella (University of Manchester).

Conference Committee

Conference Chairs: Audrey Horning (Queens University Belfast); Sarah Tarlow (University of Leicester)

Program Chair: Alasdair Brooks (University of Leicester)

Terrestrial Chairs: Audrey Horning (Queens University Belfast); Craig Cipolla (University of Leicester)

Underwater Chair: Colin Breen (University of Ulster)

Underwater Program Committee: Joe Flatman (Institute of Archaeology, UCL)

Local Arrangements Chair: Ruth Young (University of Leicester)

Trips, Tours, and Visits Chairs: Marilyn Palmer (University of Leicester); Chris King (University of Nottingham)

Public Event Chairs: Debbie Miles-Williams; Richard Thomas (both University of Leicester)

Social Media: Emma Dwyer (University of Leicester)

Volunteer Coordinator: Sarah Newstead (University of Leicester)

Publicity: Ralph Mills

Roundtables: Deirdre O'Sullivan (University of Leicester)

Workshops: Carl Carlson-Drexler

Session Formats

Please read this section carefully to see changes from last year. The most significant change is a return to 20-minute papers.

General Information

The SHA 2013 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, electronic symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, *and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as s/he wishes*. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one "discussion" segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. **All formal symposium papers will be 20 minutes long.**

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

Primary Symposium Organizer—one time during the conference.

Primary Author of paper or poster—one time during the conference.

Discussant—one time during the conference.

Participant in a panel/forum—one time during the conference.

Panel/forum moderator—one time during the conference.

Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer—as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding "double booking," although every effort will be made to avoid this.

Types of Submissions and Submission Requirements

Individual Papers and Poster/Media Displays

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Chair will assign individually submitted papers to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session. **Please note:** If you are presenting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is not considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a Symposium Presenter.

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

Formal Symposia

These consist of four or more papers organized around a central theme, region, or project.

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

Organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Chair, Alasdair Brooks, <amb72@le.ac.uk>.

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

Electronic Symposia

An electronic symposium has the same basic structure as a traditional formal symposium; however, completed papers are posted on the SHA website well before the annual meeting. Individuals who plan to attend the symposium can then read the papers in advance. As a result, there will be no need for a participant to read his/her paper during the actual symposium, though a very brief summary of the paper is recommended (no more than five minutes). Instead, the bulk of the symposium will consist of a discussion among the presenters and audience. The conference program will list all of the participants, but will not assign specific time blocks for each presenter.

Anyone interested in utilizing the Electronic Symposium format must contact the Program Chair, Alasdair Brooks, <amb72@le.ac.uk>, by July 1, 2012, for details and suggestions.

Forums/Panel Discussions

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to 6 participants for a 1.5-hour panel discussion).

Three-Minute Forums

These are informal – but still academic – discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid three-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically these sessions last for at least an hour and consist of blocks of four or five presentations that are only 3 minutes in length followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers that have just been presented. This format, which was successfully used in Austin and Baltimore, therefore permits at least four blocks of rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters. For more information on the three-minute forum format, see Rebecca Allen's article on page 11 of the present *SHA Newsletter*.

Student Presenters

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those participating in larger sessions) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition (for details see <http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm>). Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There may be a maximum of three authors on the paper; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Jamie Brandon at <jbrando@uark.edu> or 479.879.6229.

How to Submit

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2013 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system at <www.sha.org> beginning on May 1. The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to July 10, 2012.

If you are unable to use the SHA online conference registration system due to a lack of computer access, and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please contact Program Chair Alasdair Brooks, <amb72@le.ac.uk>, for further information. Dr. Brooks can also be contacted by mail at:

School of Archaeology and Ancient History
University of Leicester
Leicester
LE1 7RH
England, UK

Deadline

The deadline for online abstract submission is July 10, 2012. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before July 10, 2012. No abstracts will be accepted after July 10, 2012.

Roundtable Luncheons

If you have a suggestion about a roundtable luncheon topic, or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact Deirdre O'Sullivan, <dmo@le.ac.uk>, with a short description and abstract for your proposed roundtable.

Audiovisual Equipment

Sessions will take place in University of Leicester lecture rooms. A computer, a digital projector for PowerPoint presentations, and a lectern will be provided in each meeting room. **SESSION CHAIRS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO SUPPLY A LAPTOP IN 2013, though they may choose to do so if they feel it would facilitate session organization.** Facilities for connecting individual laptops to the digital projector exist in each room. If a session chair does not bring his/her own laptop, we strongly recommend session chairs instead bring a USB flash drive with sufficient memory to store all the PowerPoint presentations for a session. All university computers are PCs, not Macs — please make sure all software is PC compatible if you plan on using a university computer.

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the Session Organizer *prior to the beginning of the session* for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector.

Thirty-five-mm carousel slide projectors will NOT be provided by SHA. Overhead projectors can be made available by notifying Program Chair Alasdair Brooks in advance of the conference.

ACUA Information

Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2013

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2013*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website, <www.acuaonline.org>, by February 10, 2013. Final papers must be received by the editors no later than April 1, 2013. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

ACUA Student Travel Award

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to <www.acuaonline.org> for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2012. Please note that this international award is open to all students outside of the country *where the conference is held*. This means that all North American students are eligible to apply for the 2013 Award.

Eligibility

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2013 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants and their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with

the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

SHA Ethics Statement

Adopted 21 June 2003

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

- **Principle 1**

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

- **Principle 2**

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

- **Principle 3**

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

- **Principle 4**

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

- **Principle 5**

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

- **Principle 6**

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

- **Principle 7**

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

Getting to Leicester

If you are traveling to Leicester, and you are not from the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland, you will of course need a valid passport. Most United States, European Union, and many Commonwealth citizens do not require a visa to enter the United Kingdom. If you are unsure as to whether you need a visa, additional information is available here:

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/>.

There is a section of the above link dealing with supporting documents that conference delegates should check, regardless of whether or not they need a visa.

Traveling to Leicester by air

IMPORTANT: The closest airport to Leicester, East Midlands Airport, is not a major international airport. While some European colleagues may find East Midlands Airport convenient, most transatlantic and long-distance flights are likely to be landing at either London Heathrow or London Gatwick — although some long-haul airlines do now fly into Birmingham Airport, which may prove to be an attractive alternative (particularly for Australians and New Zealanders traveling on Emirates; it also has direct transatlantic flights from Newark, New Jersey).

London Airports

The two main London Airports are **London Heathrow** and **London Gatwick**. From Heathrow, the most convenient way to travel to St. Pancras station (the only London train station with departures to Leicester) is to take the Underground's regular Piccadilly Line service directly from the airport to St. Pancras (ca. 1 hour). While slower than the Heathrow Express



Jewry Wall (Leicester's Roman wall) and the medieval St. Nicholas' Church.

train, it is substantially cheaper, and offers a direct connection; the Heathrow Express requires a further Underground or taxi journey from Paddington station to St. Pancras. From Gatwick, the Thameslink train service runs directly to St. Pancras station in just under an hour. While slower than the Gatwick Express train, it is substantially cheaper, and offers a direct connection.

The train between St. Pancras and Leicester takes between 70 and 90 minutes. For more information on trains between St. Pancras and Leicester, please see the 'Leicester by Rail' section below.

There is also a direct bus service connecting Leicester with the two main London airports, run by National Express (ca. 2.5 hours to Heathrow; ca. 3.5 hours to Gatwick). While a potentially affordable option, the direct buses only run every two and a half hours.

East Midlands Airport

The nearest airport to Leicester is **East Midlands Airport**, which has direct flights to more than 90 destinations in 28 countries, as well as many internal flights within the UK. The Leicester Skylink bus service connects East Midlands Airport with [St Margaret's Bus Station](#) in Leicester's city center, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Skylink buses run every 30 minutes during the day and hourly at night.

If you want to travel by train from East Midlands Airport to Leicester, you will need to take a taxi from the airport to the nearest train station, which is East Midlands Parkway.

Other Airports

Birmingham International Airport may prove an attractive option for some delegates. There is a convenient rail link requiring just one change of train; take the train from Birmingham International to Birmingham New Street station, and then transfer to a train to Leicester (ca. 1.5 hours total).

Manchester Airport is not particularly close to Leicester, but has transatlantic and other long-distance options, and may offer an alternative to colleagues planning to visit the north of England and/or Scotland as part of their travel plans. A train from Manchester Airport to Leicester, with one change of train at Sheffield, takes approximately 2.5 hours.

London Luton Airport (ca. 1 hour) and **London Stansted Airport** (ca. 2.5 hours) both have direct train links to Leicester. However, these are primarily bases for budget airlines offering cheap flights to Europe and within the UK. They may prove attractive for European colleagues, but they currently have very few long-distance flight options, and no flights across the Atlantic. Their primary use for North American colleagues will be as options for potential European trips before and after the conference!

Useful links

- Birmingham Airport <http://www.birminghamairport.co.uk>
- East Midlands Airport <http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com>
- London Heathrow Airport <http://www.heathrowairport.com>
- London Gatwick Airport <http://www.gatwickairport.com>
- Luton Airport <http://www.london-luton.co.uk>
- Manchester Airport <http://www.manchesterairport.co.uk/>
- Stansted Airport <http://www.stanstedairport.com>
- National Express coach <http://www.nationalexpress.com/coach/airport/index.aspx>
- Leicester Skylink Bus <http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com/emaweb.nsf/Content/SkyLinkLeicester>

NB: There is a local airport called Leicester Airport, but this is a small airfield only suitable for light aircraft and should only be considered if you are flying your own plane!

Leicester by Rail

If you plan on traveling by train to Leicester, even if just between your airport and Leicester, we **STRONGLY RECOMMEND BUYING TICKETS IN ADVANCE**. Same-day tickets are often outrageously expensive, as are tickets during

rush hour. Tickets are usually available online up to two months in advance of travel. Details on discounts for conference delegates traveling on East Midlands Trains between London and Leicester (and other East Midlands Trains routes) will be published in the preliminary program later this year.

Leicester is between 70 and 90 minutes from London via a frequent and comfortable express train service. There are also regular direct rail links to Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, East Midlands Parkway (for East Midlands Airport), Peterborough, Cambridge, Lincoln, Luton Airport Parkway (for Luton Airport), and Stansted Airport.

Leicester is on a direct line to London's [St Pancras International](#) train station, the home of [Eurostar](#); with just one change of train, you could be in Paris or Brussels within four hours! North-south train services from London through Leicester are run by East Midlands Trains, who also manage Leicester Railway Station; east-west services (between Birmingham and Stansted Airport via Cambridge) are run by Cross-Country Trains.

If you are staying in the UK for a holiday before or after the conference, and plan to undertake a lot of train travel, you might find that a BritRail pass could save you time and money, although significant savings can also be made by booking train tickets online in advance and collecting them at a designated railway station. And if you are thinking of extending your travel into Europe, then a Eurail pass might be worth investigating.

Useful links

- East Midlands Trains <http://www.eastmidlandstrains.co.uk>
- Cross-Country Trains <http://www.crosscountrytrains.co.uk>
- National Rail Enquiries – for train timetables, travel information, and tickets <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk>
- Eurostar - for train travel between the UK and continental Europe <http://www.eurostar.com/dynamic/index.jsp>
- Leicester Railway Station <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/stations/LEI.html>
- BritRail pass <http://www.britrail.com>
- Eurail pass <http://www.eurail.com>

Useful contact numbers

- National Rail Enquiries from the UK: **084.5748.4950**
- National Rail Enquiries from overseas: **+44 (0)20.7278.5240** (Please note: international rates apply)
- National Rail Enquiries Textphone from the UK: **084.5605.0600** (for customers with hearing impairments)

Leicester by Taxi

If two or more conference goers are traveling to Leicester together, it might be worth thinking about booking an airport taxi. There are several good local Leicester firms who will come to the airport and collect you, and if you require it, will also take you from Leicester to the airport for your return journey.

Prices in January 2012 are indicative:

- Leicester – Heathrow (one way) £92
- Leicester – East Midlands (one way) £31
- Leicester – Stansted (one way) £129

Oadby Express Taxis will accept bookings via email (<oadbyexpress@hotmail.com>); you will need to give them your arrival date, time, flight number, airport, airport terminal, and your name. A cell phone/mobile phone number would also be useful; their phone number is +44 (0)11.6271.0088 (if calling from abroad or using a foreign cell phone/mobile in the UK).

Other local Leicester taxi companies will also do airport services; further details will be provided both on the SHA blog and the preliminary program later this year. Hailing a taxi at the airport itself (i.e., not prebooking) will be *extremely* expensive, and is not recommended.

Leicester by Car

Leicester is conveniently located next to the M1 motorway, one of the two main routes between London and the north of England. It is also a relatively short drive from Birmingham on the M6 and M69 motorways. Delegates who plan on renting a car and driving should remember that they may find British road conditions unfamiliar. British traffic drives on the left, and makes frequent use of roundabouts (traffic circles). British roads are often very busy. Driving conditions in January may be impacted by winter weather. If you plan on renting a car, please familiarize yourself with British driving rules in advance; the 2013 Conference Committee cannot be held responsible for accidents in the UK.

Maps of the University of Leicester and surrounding area, as well as further information about traveling to the city by road, rail or air, can be found here: <<http://www2.le.ac.uk/maps>>.

Accommodations

Block bookings with negotiated rates have been made at the following four hotels. Additional hotel room taxes are not

charged in the UK, so the price you see will be the price you pay (apart from any extras you might add on to your bill). The negotiated rates will only apply to bookings made via email, quoting the relevant booking code.

Do check the relevant hotel websites for any other special offers before you book; the larger chain hotels in particular often have deals for nonflexible room bookings, or weekend packages, for example.

The Mercure Leicester City Hotel

The main conference hotel, the Victorian-era Mercure Leicester City Hotel on Granby Street, in the city center, is only a five-minute walk from the railway station, and will also be the venue for the Conference Dinner and Awards, the roundtable lunches, and many of the SHA committee meetings. The Mercure opened in 1898 as the Grand Hotel, and is a grade-II-listed building: <http://www.mercure.com/gb/hotel-8324-mercure-leicester-city-hotel/index.shtml>

Rates: £80 double per night; £70 single per night, including breakfast.

Email: <csales.mercureleicestercity@jupiterhotels.co.uk>; booking code: 2730325.

The Belmont Hotel

The Belmont Hotel on De Montfort Street is a boutique-style hotel located on a grand Victorian terrace adjacent to historic New Walk, and is only a few minutes' walk from the university: <http://www.belmonthotel.co.uk>

Rates: £85 single occupancy room per night, £95 with breakfast; £95 double occupancy room per night, £105 with breakfast.

Email: <info@belmonthotel.co.uk>; booking code: SH0513.

Holiday Inn Leicester

The Holiday Inn at St Nicholas Circle in the historic city center is close to the River Soar and the Newarke Houses and (Roman) Jewry Wall Museums. It is slightly further from the university than the other block-booked hotels: <http://www.holidayinn.com/hotels/gb/en/leicester/lctuk/hoteldetail>

Rates: £70 per room, single or twin occupancy, including breakfast.

Email: <leicestercity.reservations@ihg.com>; booking code: SHA.

The Premier Inn

The Premier Inn at St Georges Way in the city center is a two-minute walk from the railway station: <http://www.premierinn.com/en/hotel/LEIBAR/leicester-city-centre>

Rates: £65 per room, including breakfast; £60 room only.

To book: email <leicestercitycentre.pi@premierinn.com> and request number of nights, number of rooms, etc., and say this is a booking for the Society for Historical Archaeology with the University of Leicester. HOWEVER, Premier Inn regularly has special deals for cheap rooms booked via its website, so please check there before making your email booking to see whether a better rate might be available.

Other Hotels

There are a number of other hotels in Leicester, and a selection is presented below. Please note that no block bookings have been made with these establishments.

Holiday Inn Express - Walkers Stadium <http://www.hiexpress.com/hotels/us/en/leicester/lctws/hoteldetail>

ca. £70 per night (twin room).

Booking and rates at this hotel may be affected by matches held at the Walkers Stadium (soccer) and at the Leicester Tigers Stadium (rugby).

Hotel Maiyango <http://www.maiyango.com/>

ca. £99-£140 per night

Travelodge (Leicester Central) <http://www.travelodge.co.uk/hotels/info?hotelId=261>

ca. £47 per night

Campanile Leicester <http://www.campanile->



Leicester's medieval guildhall.

leicester.co.uk/en/index.aspx
ca. £35-£56 per night

A map of the above accommodation options may be found here:

<http://maps.google.co.uk/maps/ms?msid=207525648168279740902.0004b241228c5116d554e&msa=0&ll=52.622174,-1.113396&spn=0.031471,0.077162>

There are many other hotels and budget 'Bed & Breakfast' options in Leicester, and the Go! Leicestershire website gives a great introduction to the city and the surrounding countryside. Addresses with postcodes beginning "LE1" are in the city center, whereas those beginning "LE2" are located within a large area covering the southern side of the city, to the south of the university, and including the neighborhoods of Clarendon Park, Stoneygate, and Oadby.



Leicester's Victorian rail station.

Student Accommodation

Some limited floor space will be available for students; further information about this will be made available later in the year.

Useful Links

Places to stay in Leicester and Leicestershire: <http://www.goleicestershire.com/where-to-stay>


Bed & Breakfasts in Leicester: <http://www.bedandbreakfasts.co.uk/propertysearch.asp?townCity=Leicester>

Go! Leicestershire tourist site: <http://www.goleicestershire.com>

Further Details

Further details will also be presented on the conference website as the year progresses: <<http://www.sha.org/about/conferences/2013.cfm>>.

Conference information will also be presented on the SHA blog: <<http://www.sha.org/blog/>>.

For more information about the conference, please contact the SHA 2013 Conference Committee Co-Chairs: Audrey Horning, Queens University Belfast, <a.horning@qub.ac.uk>, and Sarah Tarlow, University of Leicester, <sat12@le.ac.uk>. Questions about the conference program can also be directed to Program Chair Alasdair Brooks, University of Leicester, <amb72@le.ac.uk>. 

New SHA Online Publishing Forum

The Society for Historical Archaeology is proud to introduce a new online subforum devoted to the subject matter of publishing. Available to Society for Historical Archaeology members, the Publishing Forum can be found by logging on to <www.sha.org> and selecting "SHA Forum" on the left-hand sidebar. There members will find discussions on writing, the peer review process, and tips and strategies for getting published in *Historical Archaeology* from former and current editors. The forum is comoderated by Dr. Rebecca Allen (SHA Associate Editor) and Dr. Stacey Lynn Camp (Academic and Professional Training Committee member). The Publishing Forum is an outgrowth of the Publishing for Students Roundtable Luncheon, which is held at the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual conferences. Interested members are encouraged to post questions on the forum.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology Archaeological Photo Festival Competition Call for Entries

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by January 31, 2013. Images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website.

General Conditions of Entry:

1. The competition is open to all SHA members and conference participants. The subject may be terrestrial or underwater archaeological.
2. All possible care of entries will be exercised, but no responsibility will be assumed by the ACUA for the loss or damage of entries in exhibit or in transit.
3. Permission to reproduce any entry for the promotional purposes of the ACUA will be assumed. No reproduction fee will be paid. No entry will be sold, but requests for purchase will be referred to the entrant.
4. A maximum of four (4) images are allowed per category. Entries must be prepaid and include a return envelope or package with adequate funds for return. Entries received without entry form or return fees will not be judged and will be returned to sender or held until return postage is received. You may also provide FedEx, UPS, or similar account information. Filled-out return forms are encouraged.
5. Except for artifact images, each entry must be taken in the natural environment. Except for artifact images, no composed shots are permitted. Entries may be digitally enhanced (see definitions).
6. There is no restriction on the prior publication of the photograph, providing the entrant holds copyright or exhibition rights and posting to the ACUA website is permitted. There is no restriction on the date when the photo was taken.
7. Photographs may NOT be resubmitted in subsequent years.
8. As a professional courtesy, entrants should obtain permission from the project director or principal investigator, as appropriate, prior to submission of photographs. The ACUA assumes no responsibility for ensuring that appropriate permissions are obtained.

Print Entry Conditions:

1. Prints must be no less than 11 x 14 inches (28 x 35.5 cm) and no greater than 16 x 20 inches (40.5 x 51 cm) mounted size; no slides will be accepted.
2. Prints must be mounted on foam core to facilitate judging and exhibition. No prints are to be framed.
3. Entrant's Name, Address, Category, and Print Title must appear on the back of each image. Please indicate "UP."
4. A printed display tag with Print Title and Category is required.
5. A high-resolution digital copy of each entry is required (winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website.)

Six Categories:

- A. Color Archaeological Site Images
- B. Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress Images
- C. Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress Images
- D. Color Artifact Images
- E. Black & White Artifact Images
- F. Color Portraits

Definitions:

1. Composed entries include, but are not limited to, publication layouts, artifact assemblages or microscope photography.
2. Black & white prints are produced on black and white prints paper. Toning such as sepia is acceptable. Digital enhancement is limited to color-balance correction and brightness/contrast correction.
3. Portraits can be either of an individual or a group of people and can be above or below water.

Ethics Statement

Participants must adhere to the Ethics Statement of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

A hardcopy entry form may be found on the next page of the *Newsletter*.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition: 2013 Entry Form

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Email _____

N.B. Because the 2013 Conference will be held outside the U.S., we are asking all participants traveling internationally to bring their photographs to the conference. UK participants may choose to bring them or mail them, not later than December 15, to insure delivery on time. If you are mailing, send the entry form, fee (USD), and CD with digital images to:

**ACUA Photo Competition, c/o Dr Alasdair Brooks, School of Archaeology and Ancient History
University of Leicester, University Road. Leicester, LE1 7RH, England**

Please email a copy of your application by December 15 to Colin Breen at: <CP.Breen@ulster.ac.uk>.

Please describe each entry:

Category A: Color Archaeological Site Image

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category B: Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category C: Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category D: Color Artifact Image

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category E: Black & White Image

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category F: Color Portraits

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Make all checks payable to: **Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA)**

Total # of entries: _____ x USD \$9.00 per entry = _____

Return postage and insurance, if applicable _____ (or FedEx/UPS/DHL account information;
completed return forms are encouraged)

Total enclosed: _____



SHA 2013 LEICESTER!

WWW.SHA.ORG/ABOUT/CONFERENCES/2013.HTML

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

*Please note the deadlines for submissions of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the SHA Newsletter*

Summer 2013 1 May 2013

Fall 2013 1 August 2013

Winter 2013 1 November 2013

Spring 2014 1 February 2014

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