



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Mark Warner

A Note of Thanks

Quick question to all of you—do you remember off the top of your head who the president of SHA was in 2008? Similarly, how many of SHA's Board of Directors do you recall over the past decade? FYI in 2008, Lu Ann De Cunzo was in the first year of her two-year term leading the organization—and since then there have been about 35 folks who have served on the board.

So what is my point? My point is that while much of the leadership of SHA comes and goes there is a segment of our organization who persist in their positions for many years and those few individuals are invaluable to the organization. They are folks who serve as the institutional memory for SHA and in some ways are essential to smoothing over administrative transitions simply because they were there during the previous transition. When these individuals leave their positions in SHA the administrative impact can be significant. This year, SHA loses the service of one of those people who has contributed tremendously to SHA and I want to acknowledge him.

This issue of the *SHA Newsletter* is the last one that Alasdair Brooks is editing. Alasdair has been the editor of our newsletter for 11 years. During that time he has produced 44 issues of the newsletter consisting of about 1630 pages of text (give or take a few, depending on the length of this issue). His tenure as Newsletter Editor is the second longest in the 52-year history of SHA (Norm Barka edited the newsletter for 20 years—a record not likely to be topped). During that time he has worked with six SHA presidents, the previously noted gaggle of board members, three executive directors, and two journal editors. Simply put, Alasdair has been a part of everything that has gone on in our organization for a long time. I have sat in on many years of board meetings with him, and can attest to his thoughtful contributions on a number of issues, and I want to note some of his specific contributions.

During his time as newsletter editor/board member he has consistently pushed SHA to fulfill its mission to be a truly international organization. While we do have a ways to go in developing international membership I will say that he has been an effective liaison on many fronts. He has advocated for a global historical archaeology and has helped build relationships with organizations such as the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA). He also played a key role in organizing the 2013 Leicester conference and in galvanizing SHA to commit to the 2021 conference in Lisbon, Portugal. (Never too early for members to start planning ahead for that conference!)

Administratively, he has been part of two major changes pertaining to the newsletter. First, Alasdair assumed editorship of the newsletter shortly after the 2007 reorganization of the publications arm of SHA, a

reorganization that was subsequently tweaked in 2011. In practical terms, he navigated multiple administrative changes beyond the norm of changing leadership. His second major change was transitioning from a paper version of the newsletter to a digital-only format. To accomplish the change Alasdair created a plan to phase in this transition, a necessary step to address the concerns expressed by a portion of our membership. It is important to recognize how significant this transition has been to SHA. Digital publication of the newsletter has enabled expedited delivery of current happenings to our membership—a key objective of any newsletter—and the change to a digital-only format resulted in significant cost savings to SHA. More importantly, it was a necessary change. Speaking personally, I admit that I have luddite-esque tendencies. I like having a

hard copy of books, journal articles, newsletters, etc., but as a teacher I recognize that my preferences are increasingly not the norm. In a world where students consume an entire semester of readings only in digital formats, what Alasdair did with our newsletter was really just keeping SHA current with contemporary publishing trends.

I do think the contributions of a Newsletter Editor can be overlooked. Indeed, early in my career I didn't give much thought to who produced the newsletter. Over the years, however, I have come to recognize that in some ways the newsletter is the glue that helps hold organizations such as ours together. Speaking both personally and on behalf of SHA—thank you Alasdair, for your 11 years as editor of the newsletter and corresponding service on the board. 🍷

Editorial

But this rough magic
I here abjure, and, when I have required
Some heavenly music, which even now I do,
To work mine end upon their senses that
This airy charm is for, I'll break my staff,
Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound
I'll drown my book.

The Tempest; Act V, Scene I

This has proven to be a difficult editorial to write; it's also the longest editorial I've ever written for the newsletter by some considerable distance, so many advance thanks to those of you who make the time to read it through to the end.

As Mark Warner's president column has already noted, after 11 years in post, this is my last issue of the *SHA Newsletter*. It's proving slightly difficult to let go. Let me put that 11 years into some personal perspective. Editing the newsletter has been a rare island of stability for me over the last decade. When I was first appointed in 2007, I was a postdoctoral research fellow at a university in Melbourne, Australia. By the time I took up the post in 2008, I was working for a commercial archaeology firm in my native United Kingdom. I've since subsequently worked in a teaching post at the University of Leicester, moved on to do international freelance heritage and collections management work in the Persian Gulf and South America while living in Dubai, and now run the museum and archive service of the British Red Cross back in the United Kingdom. In total, in those 11 years I've worked in 7 different countries on 3 continents and have held no position for more than 2 and 1/2 consecutive years (as I write this, my current Red Cross post is my most stable at 2 years and 3 months). Compiling, editing, and composing the newsletter, knowing that I have to produce it on schedule four times a year, has provided some welcome structure through all of those changes. Stepping down after more than a decade in post was a necessary and

right decision, but I'll still miss it; badly. It's been an honour and a privilege to serve as your newsletter editor. I want to thank all of the newsletter current research coordinators and Images of the Past contributors, but particularly want to thank newsletter copyeditor Dan McNaughton, who has served through the entirety of my term with patience, humour, and an extraordinary sense of attention to detail. Without Dan's support, producing the newsletter would have been near impossible. Or at least impossible to produce with anything approaching the same level of quality.

SHA is filled with extraordinary people whom I'm proud to call colleagues and friends, but it perhaps struggles to address an institutional dichotomy that conditions both how it sees itself and how it's seen outside of North America. It is the world's largest historical archaeology society, and believes itself to be the world's premier historical archaeology organisation, but also remains an inherently North American society where, in a typical year, up to 90% of members are from the United States, and some 95% from North America (give or take a few percentage points). The percentage of historical archaeologists based outside of North America who are also members of SHA is impossible to precisely quantify, but it's clearly a minority. The latest membership figures that I'm aware of indicate that both the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA) and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) have roughly 10–15% of SHA membership each. These two societies represent a good percentage, but not the totality, of practitioners in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand; simple maths shows that only a minority are also members of SHA. Very few South American archaeologists are members of SHA (or SPMA or ASHA), despite a vibrant discipline that's producing world-leading work in several research strands (particularly in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile). In the Middle East, most practitioners who study a period locally referred to as 'late Islamic archaeology' are barely aware that SHA exists (I can offer no direct personal experience for Africa or most of the rest of Asia). The overlap between SHA and

global historical archaeology is therefore at best partial.

To what extent SHA engages with an international audience while simultaneously focusing its core support on the overwhelming North American majority of its members is a question that likely has no real answer, but it's been a recurring debate that has ebbed and flowed during my 11 years on the board. When I first joined in 2008, there was strong enthusiasm in the wake of the 2005 York conference for broadening international engagement, and continuing to hold international (more accurately, non-North American) conferences every seven years or so; the SHA Conference Committee was charged by the board to identify venues accordingly, with a view to holding international conferences every seven years. Now the mood seems very different. The implicit (and sometimes explicit) assumption seems to be that the focus should be on supporting North American members rather than growing international engagement. Lisbon 2021 looks likely to be the last of the major transatlantic conferences for the foreseeable future, with no perceptible appetite for repeating the exercise after York 2005, Leicester 2013, and Lisbon (though Lisbon *will* be brilliant, I promise you; holding the conference in a major European capital could even prove to be transformative). Some of this mood shift is likely the ongoing impact of the global financial crisis, and concerns over the cost implications of international engagement generally (and holding the conference outside of North America specifically), but that doesn't seem to be the only reason for a difficult-to-pin-down tonal shift away from internationalism over the last decade. There are times when I've felt my mere presence on the board has been taken as *prima facie* evidence of just how international SHA is; that has, perhaps, given me some small level of empathy for the token minority member of a group of otherwise well-intentioned liberal friends whose mere presence is taken as indisputable evidence that they can't possibly ever be racist.

Yet in other ways, SHA has become more international since I joined the board in 2008. Between myself, our Finnish colleague Timo Ylimaunu, and the very transatlantic Audrey Horning, the 2018 SHA board is the most international the body has ever likely been. Though both Timo and I are stepping down at the 2019 conference, and many SHA members are (not entirely fairly) likely more familiar with Audrey's Virginia connections than her groundbreaking work in Ireland and the United Kingdom. A quick look at the SHA dissertation prize winner topics shows just how international historical archaeology is, and offers significant hope that the next generation of scholars will see transcontinental engagement as a necessary part of research rather than as an expensive luxury. Yet I also hope to live

to see the day where the Harrington Medal is granted to a colleague living and working outside the United States, where I'm not the only non-North American recipient of the Ruppé, and where the president of SHA is based outside of North America. Certainly credible international Harrington candidates exist, and I know of past efforts from colleagues in Australia to nominate one or two of their key disciplinary founding figures, only to receive the discouraging feedback that those same figures apparently weren't considered sufficiently well-known in North America to win. This might be a good moment to try again.

In truth, I'm not sure that the majority of our North American colleagues know how fortunate they are compared to the rest of the world, how fragile historical archaeology can often be internationally. In Europe, post-medieval archaeology has deep roots in the United Kingdom, and SPMA is slightly older than SHA, but there is only a limited number of academic programmes in the United Kingdom that support post-medieval archaeology, and (with a few exceptions, notably MOLA in London) the position of post-medieval archaeology, particularly for the 18th and 19th centuries, is often precarious—or at least inconsistently valued—within commercial work. In the rest of Europe, there are countries where the discipline is currently relatively strong, including Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Portugal, and (in an exciting recent development) Poland. But in much of the rest of the continent, you could fit the country's post-medieval specialists in the back of a taxi, and many of them struggle to convince colleagues working on earlier periods that the more recent past is worth focusing on. Even in the United Kingdom there are still university departments where archaeology ends when history begins, and never the twain shall meet (never mind, God forbid, overlap). Australia and New Zealand have been producing excellent scholarship for decades, but simple demographics—Australia has only ca.30 million people in a country the size of the continental United States—naturally limit job opportunities. Distance and travel costs also limit the extent to which Australasian historical archaeologists can engage in person with colleagues in other regions; and even in the digital age there's no replacement for direct networking. Despite a strong body of excellent scholars, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, South American historical archaeology—and archaeology generally—often suffers from a lack of funding, a lack of government support, and, in some countries, a lack of political stability that limits the availability of both jobs and resources. I was once introduced to half of the archaeologists currently working in Paraguay while I was attending a conference in Buenos Aires; she was a charming colleague. That few Anglophone

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historical archaeologists can read Spanish (and even fewer Portuguese) also limits engagement.

Across all of these regions, the quality of scholarship is high—easily the equal to anything currently being produced in North America—and the relevant society and regional journals such as *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, and *Revista de Arqueología Histórica Argentina y Latinoamericana* often contain more-interesting and more-outward-looking papers than *Historical Archaeology*, which—without meaning to seem either disloyal to SHA or critical of the wonderful journal editors with whom I've served—can sometimes come across as both a little dry and a little North America-focused to a broad international audience (acknowledging that great strides have been made in increasing the international content over the last decade). It's not quality of scholarship that's the primary limiting factor in increasing international engagement in our discipline; it's a combination of logistical difficulties, the cost, and a simple lack of will. None of these are insurmountable. And this cuts in both directions. When I was younger, angrier, and less mature and discreet, I used to accuse American colleagues of being unduly insular. I now better appreciate that most people are insular to some degree, regardless of where they're based, with a natural and unavoidable focus on their home regions. Even in my own research across so many different countries and continents, it's usually British material culture that I'm looking at; so my international reach masks my material parochialism. There is absolutely scope for those of us based in other regions to engage more constructively and creatively with North American (and other) colleagues.

But the problem, if it is a problem (and many of you will likely disagree that what I'm writing presents a problem), lies deeper than SHA's approach towards an international audience. The type of cosmopolitan international engagement that I've spent much of my career trying to encourage is increasingly unfashionable in the industrialised West. The President of the United States is a misogynist racist with authoritarian tendencies who openly panders to white nationalists, and who seems hell-bent on destroying whatever moral authority the United States might hold internationally by cosying up to dictators, excoriating the democratic allies of the United States, attempting to ban critical journalists from press conferences, and making baseless accusations of electoral fraud. When I was younger, I often heard people express the wish that the United States and Latin America would, in time, grow closer together. But this was usually in the expectation that South and Central American countries would eventually become U.S.-style liberal democracies, not that the United States would succumb to Latin American *caudillismo*. Not that my own country's in better shape, mind. Scotland is controlled by left-of-centre populist nationalists who want to separate from the United Kingdom and stay in the European Union; the national government is controlled by right-of-centre populist English nationalists (and for all they claim to be representing Britain, they're almost exclusively English) who want to separate from the European Union but keep Scotland, Northern Ireland, and

Wales in the United Kingdom; Northern Ireland hasn't had a regional government in months due to disputes between two very different types of nationalists, divided over religion, ethnicity, and politics, who in turn disagree over staying in the United Kingdom and the European Union; and Wales ... well, Wales is currently the most stable part of the country, though that's admittedly setting a low bar. While I've been writing this editorial, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has seemed hell-bent on committing some arcane form of ritual suicide via the weapon of Brexit. Yeats's observation that 'The best lack all conviction / While the worst are full of passionate intensity' has rarely seemed more apt. So never mind historical archaeology; these are depressing days for anyone who believes that cross-cultural internationalism is a positive.

Yet everything I've written in this editorial up to this point also helps explain why I strongly believe that SHA has a key role to play in supporting a truly global historical archaeology. SHA is the largest of the main regional historical archaeology societies, the best financed, and represents the region where the discipline is most securely established. As such, SHA has both a duty and a responsibility not just to its core North American membership, but also to supporting and growing historical archaeology in the rest of the world. Putting (North) America first is an understandable impulse, and there is a need to recognise and to be realistic about where the majority of the membership dues are coming from. But in the present political climate, pushing America first to the detriment of the rest of the world is an implicit surrender to Trumpism. However, where SHA does engage with the rest of the world—and the positive intent is very often there—there is a real need to treat our international sister societies as intellectual equals. This is where SHA often struggles. There needs to be much more sensitivity towards established historical / post-medieval archaeology societies and communities and their distinctive worldviews when interacting with other parts of the world. Yes, SHA is the largest and most secure regional society for our period, and this gives it an important role in supporting the discipline globally; but this doesn't necessarily mean that it's inherently *superior*. Also, for a society that's full of scholars who believe themselves to be anthropologists—and who are therefore, at least in theory, open to the concept of cultural distinctiveness—some members of SHA seem to struggle with recognising that colleagues in the rest of the world might define the discipline differently, and that these different traditions themselves have value. But exposure to other ideas, other concepts, other approaches is surely ultimately a good thing, even where they challenge our preconceptions.

We live in a difficult world. Fascism, authoritarianism, populism, and nationalism—all of them growing in power in the industrialised West—cannot be reasoned with; they can only be opposed. They are products of emotion, not logic, dependent on whipping up fear of the other rather than appealing to our better nature. Diversity—in the widest possible sense—is a strength. Reaching out to colleagues in other countries, strengthening the bonds that unite us while

also understanding often very different perspectives on historical archaeology, supporting colleagues in countries where historical archaeology is less securely established—these are not only benefits to the discipline as a whole, they are a practical means of opposing the populists and nationalists who, on a much broader front, would divide us rather than unite us.

It will not always be easy; it will rarely be cheap; the benefits will not always be immediately obvious—it will be a long game; but it *is* worth doing.

Come, my friends,
'T is not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite

The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down:
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are;
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Ulysses; Alfred, Lord Tennyson 🏰

SHA Donors and Sponsors

Many Thanks to Our Donors and Sponsors!

The Society for Historical Archaeology's work is supported through the generosity of individuals, foundations, organizations, and universities. We are deeply grateful for their support! Our donors and sponsors of special memberships, events, and initiatives occurring in the period of January 2013 through 1 December 2017 were set forth in the Winter 2017 Newsletter, and for the period of November 2017 to 1 December 2018 are set forth below.

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The Society for Historical Archaeology is grateful to the following individuals who contributed to the 50 for 50 Campaign, benefiting the SHA's Student Education Awards Endowment and Diversity Initiatives, between 21 November 2017 and 31 March 2018.

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Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Adios Alasdair; Bon Voyage Brooks

After 11 years, this is Alasdair Brooks' final issue as editor of the *SHA Newsletter*. In recognition of his faithful service in this capacity, we are pleased to feature him in this installment of Images of the Past.



Generations of students from all around the world have received professional training in historical archaeology by participating in the Historic St. Mary's City Field School in Historical Archaeology. Beginning in 1971, it is one of the oldest ongoing programs of its type in North America. In 1988, field school students focused their efforts on Chapel Field, where they uncovered the foundations of the 1660s Brick Chapel—Maryland's first major brick building and the founding place of the Roman Catholic Church in English America. In the above photo, a 19-year-old Alasdair (complete with a full head of hair) scrapes a profile of the chapel excavation. Perhaps most stunning to readers who only know Alasdair as a material culture specialist will be the sight of him actually wielding a trowel!



The following year, Alasdair explored another dimension of anthropology while in Africa. The photo to the left (in which you can actually see his youthful face) was taken as he embarked on a hunting expedition with the Mbuti Pygmies of the Ituri rain forest in what's now the Democratic Republic of the Congo (but was then Zaire).

We are grateful for Alasdair's devoted service as the Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter Editor and know he will continue to benefit the society in his future endeavors. 🍷



WORLD CONGRESS ON MARITIME HERITAGE

2 0 1 9

Connecting with the Past to Navigate the Future

Singapore 13–15 March 2019

We are all connected by the sea. Life on earth sprang from the sea and it is where much of our human heritage remains preserved for present and future generations. Maritime heritage is the history of human involvement with the ocean and coastal lands and waters. It includes the history of ships, seafaring, marine transportation, navies, ports, and lighthouses; and communities, immigration, tourism, traditional maritime practices and trades, fishing, and the marine environment, including submerged cultural resources. The maritime commerce that drove the trade in silk, spices, tea, and other goods drove the industrialization that changed the face of cultures everywhere. The world today is a legacy of this sail-to-steam maritime heritage and a beacon for navigating the future that likely includes electric unmanned vessels.

The Purpose and Need for a Congress on Maritime Heritage. “The world today is a legacy of our maritime heritage,” said Terry Garcia, Chairman of the Consortium of Maritime Heritage (CIMH). “The 1st World Congress on Maritime Heritage provides an unprecedented opportunity to re-discover our past through the lens of our shared maritime heritage and examine how the factors that affected the past can inform the future.”

Bringing Together the Stakeholders in Maritime Heritage in the 1st Congress. Leaders, industry professionals, and researchers from around the world and across government, maritime, shipping, heritage, archaeological, and ocean-conservation communities will gather in Singapore for the ultimate goal of securing a sustainable future that preserves our common heritage. The congress will include key figures in the different sectors including the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), who will provide a keynote address on “The Ocean as the Pathway to International Commerce and the Global Economy.” Dr. James P. Delgado will provide a keynote address on “Why Must We Connect the Past to Navigate the Future?” Other topics being covered in the conference include how the ocean is a pathway to a sustainable future, to cultural diversity, and governance (using heritage to inform the future).

Deliberations at the congress will also provide an additional venue for further working towards **achieving Goal 14 of the SDGs: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas, and Marines Resources for Sustainable Development.** Ultimately it will foster new interactions and help new coalitions to be formed within the wider maritime community to evolve better ways to cooperate towards our shared purpose(s).



Who Should Attend? The first congress is designed to attract 300–500 international leaders and participants from diverse sectors including:

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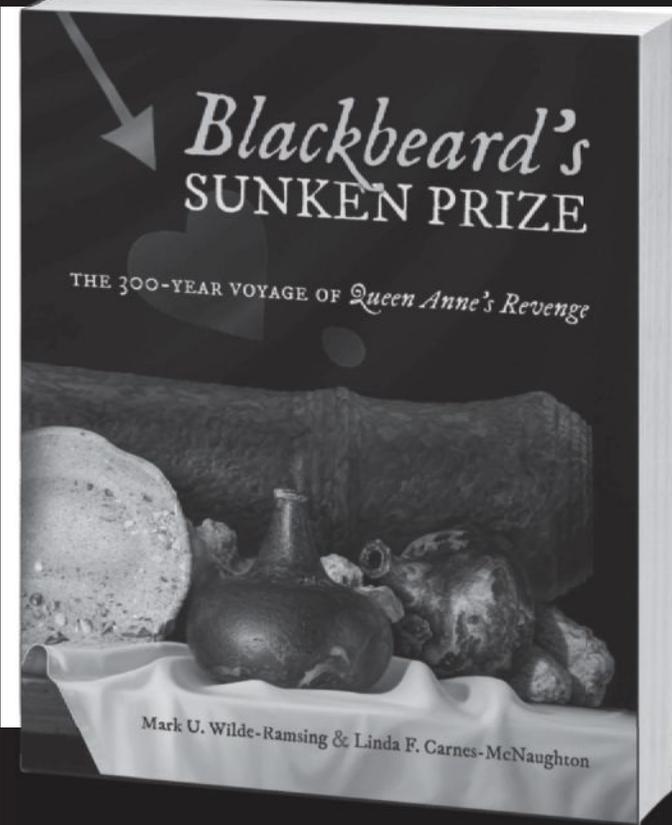
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—McCormick Messenger



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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Canada - Atlantic

Newfoundland and Labrador

Avertok Archaeology Project, Labrador, 2018 (submitted by Lisa K. Rankin, Deirdre Elliott, Laura Kelvin, Maria Lear, and Jacinda Sinclair, Memorial University): In 2018, the Avertok Archaeology Project (AAP) continued its investigations into the history and archaeology of the Inuit community of Hopedale, Labrador. The research was initiated by the Inuit Community Government of Hopedale, Nunatsiavut in 2017 and it has been and continues to be undertaken with the support of the Tradition and Transition: PiusituKaujuut Asianguvalliajuillu research partnership between Memorial University and the Nunatsiavut government. The project encompasses many subprojects and the research and fieldwork in 2018 had several aims: (1) to develop a community archive of relevant archaeology that can be used by local stakeholders as well as facilitate traditional knowledge transfer between youth and Elders in Hopedale, Labrador; (2) to undertake ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) survey of the Moravian Cemetery in Hopedale to identify the locations of all graves, enabling the community to properly mark and care for the cemetery; (3) to locate, excavate, and learn more about the original Inuit settlement of Avertok (Agvituk, Arvertok) (GiCb-01) that underlies the present Hopedale community (Figure 1); and (4) investigate other nearby Inuit sites to interpret the settlement of the Hopedale region. The 2018 field crew included Lisa Rankin (project lead), Deirdre Elliott, Laura Kelvin, Maria Lear, Jacinda Sinclair, Robin Fleming, and Nancy Butler from Memorial University; Graham Hyslop from the University of Western Ontario; and Mads Nielsen from the University of Copenhagen. Hopedale community members working

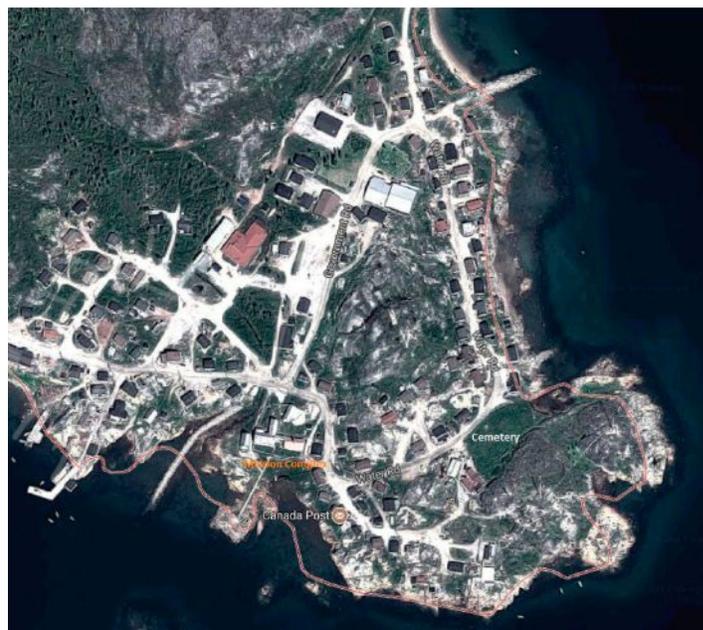


FIGURE 2. Site location of Moravian Cemetery. (Image courtesy of GoogleEarth, 2013.)

on the team included Denver Edmunds, Nicholas Flowers, Halle Lucy, and John Piercy.

Community Archive and Knowledge Transfer

Laura Kelvin continued work on her postdoctoral research project, the Avertok Archaeology Digital Archive Project, which aims to develop a community archive of archaeological and traditional knowledge of the Hopedale area. In preparation for the 2018 field season, Kelvin visited the [Robert S. Peabody Institute for Archaeology](#), the Rooms Museum and Archives, the American Natural History Museum, the Chicago Field Museum, and the British Museum to photograph and create digital 3-D models of artifacts recovered from Avertok and the surrounding area.

During the 2018 field season, Kelvin worked with four local young people from Hopedale: Denver Edmunds, Nicholas Flowers, Halle Lucy, and John Piercy. The latter developed research questions pertaining to some of the artifacts housed in museums and, under the guidance of Kelvin, interviewed Elders, community-knowledge holders, and archaeologists to learn more about these artifacts and the activities associated with them. The team also surveyed nearby archaeological sites where many of the artifacts were originally recovered. To disseminate their work, they created a series of videos that can be found on the [Avertok Archaeology Project's YouTube page](#). The photographs,



FIGURE 1. 1934 map of the village of Avertok (by Junius Bird) overlain by contemporary Google Earth image.

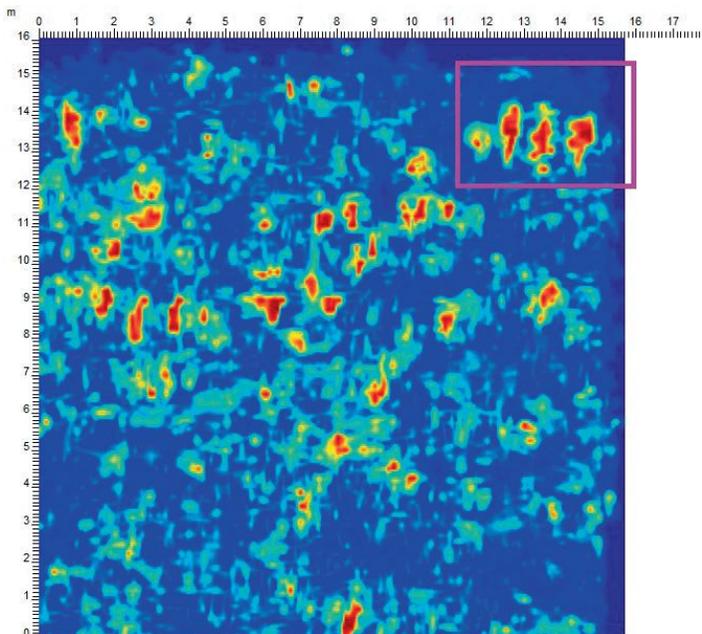


FIGURE 3. Grid C measured 15 x 15 m with survey transect lines spaced at 0.25 m. This amplitude slice (a bird's-eye view) is from a survey depth of 0.95 – 1.0 m with north located to the right of the image. Across the entire grid, the red/yellow features depict possible inhumations, based on size and orientation. The suboblong shapes are roughly equispaced and are generally aligned west–east, which would be expected in this type of cemetery. As an example, in the purple box to the upper right-hand corner of the amplitude slice, four yellow/red features are shown in the reflection profile below (Figure 4), which gives another angle from which to view the data.

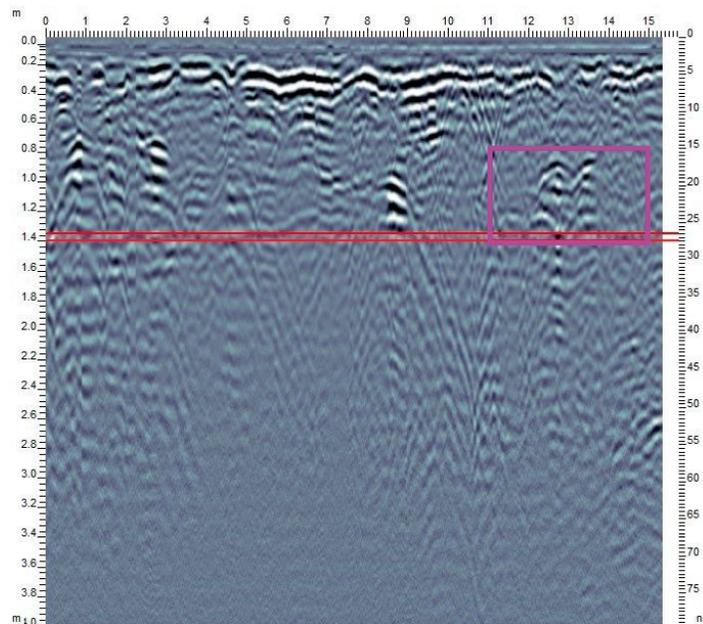


FIGURE 4. The reflection image is the survey data as collected from moving the GPR antenna from south to north, walking in a straight line directly over the surface of where the four features are buried and crossing them at a 90° angle. The four features are the small hyperbolas that appear in the profile from approximately 11.5 to 15.0 m along the axis.

3-D models of artifacts, interviews, and videos will be part of the community archive.

Community outreach is at the center of the AAP. To disseminate AAP research findings to the community, Kelvin maintained the [Avertok Archaeology Project Facebook page](#) and [Instagram account](#). Social media provided community members with regular updates on our research activities, and these accounts will be maintained throughout the winter to continue this outreach. The students also wrote stories about their work for the [Tradition and Transition website](#) and the December 2018 issue of *Them Days* magazine and hosted the Hopedale Literacy Camp for an afternoon to teach them about archaeology. Additionally, at the end of the field season we held a community meeting to give presentations about our research to community members and display some of the artifacts recovered this season.

Ground-Penetrating-Radar Survey

Maria Lear led the 2018 ground-penetrating-radar survey (GPR), which was undertaken to complete work started in the Hopedale Moravian Cemetery in July 2017 (Figure 2). The 2018 survey work added a significant amount of data to that collected in the 2017 research and aimed to establish the locations of unmarked graves within the full extent of the cemetery. Additionally, all visible headstones were photographed and transcribed, and a full total-station survey of the GPR grids, complete with the locations of all

individually numbered headstones, was completed.

Ground-penetrating radar is a nondestructive survey technique that uses a radar antenna to identify matrix contrasts and materials (natural and archaeological) in the immediate subsurface. With particular reference to historic cemeteries, it is important to note that the nature of buried organic remains are complex and sometimes GPR data will not show positive contrasting results (even in areas where there are known burials). It is crucial to undertake such surveys with this expectation. The size of the Moravian cemetery in Hopedale is approximately 60 x 40 m. It is located near the shoreline and flanked to the south by a high, natural rock outcrop. Due to its size, eight separate grids were established across the cemetery to facilitate full GPR survey coverage. The grids varied in size, but all included transects spaced at 0.25 m to allow full coverage along the x and y axes. The 500 MHz antenna recorded a depth of radio signal penetration typical of historic burials as well as providing good data resolution and target identification (Figures 3 and 4). Each grid was surveyed by three people (two student assistants and the GPR operator). Full processing of GPR data is ongoing within the Archaeological Remote Sensing and Digital Lab of the Department of Archaeology, Memorial University.

Continued Archaeological Investigation of Avertok

Between the 16th and 18th centuries, Avertok, the original Inuit settlement that underlies the modern village of Hopedale, held a significant role in the Labrador Inuit coastal trade networks. The site's name, which translates to English as "the place of whales," points to this connection

and the trade products that made this settlement particularly important. Community interest in Avertok remains strong; signage near the site discusses its history and Hopedale's museum displays many of the recovered artifacts. For nearly 100 years, Avertok has been a subject of archaeological investigation, with the largest and best-known study having been undertaken by Junius Bird, who excavated nine winter sod houses in 1934, but it is believed that parts of this original settlement remain unexcavated. Furthermore, the methods used by Bird in 1934 were somewhat less stringent than those of contemporary practice, suggesting that we still have much to learn about this settlement. In performing an archaeological reassessment, the Memorial University team sought to locate remaining parts of the Avertok village and gain new information about the way of life of the Inuit during this period of emerging interaction between them and Europeans.

The 2018 field season was a continuation of the work undertaken by Jacinda Sinclair for her master's thesis research in 2017. As Avertok is located within the boundaries of modern Hopedale, the area has been developed with houses, roads, and utilities; thus the primary goal is to establish how much of Avertok remains intact. In 2018, Sinclair examined two locations that had been identified as high interest in 2017 but that were not able to be adequately examined at the time. The first was identified as a possible undisturbed midden deposit. Five 1 x 1 m units were excavated down to sterile sand. Many materials collected were consistent with midden finds, but excavation revealed that the location was heavily disturbed. A second location of interest at the very edge of town was subjected to test pitting. One pit yielded a variety of promising iron and European ceramics, but also indicated that this portion of the village had been heavily impacted by road construction.

Regional Settlement

To complement the excavations at Avertok, and to develop a better picture of broader land-use patterns in the Hopedale region, Memorial University doctoral student Deirdre Elliott undertook targeted surveys of high-potential areas on inner islands surrounding Hopedale, most of which had never been surveyed. After hiring Albert Tuglavina, a local boat driver/bear guard, and with assistance from the Avertok crew members, we completed five days of survey as well as revisits of known Inuit sod house sites. During this time we documented 31 previously unrecorded sites, and visited a further 8 known sites (including 3 Inuit sod house sites), for which the records of 6 were amended to include features not previously recorded. An additional two Inuit sod-house-site



FIGURE 5. Deirdre Elliott piloting the UAV over sod houses on Napatalik Island. (Photo courtesy of Denver Edmunds.)

revisits were conducted in collaboration with Laura Kelvin, and supported by driver/bear guard Rueben Flowers as well as our local students (see above). Wherever possible, aerial and oblique photos of sites were obtained with a small UAV (drone), a DJI Mavic Pro Platinum, for the purposes of 3-D digital modeling and the creation of high-resolution site maps. While the island location and the coincidence of the survey with seabird nesting season prevented UAV mapping at many of the sites (it was quickly learned that nesting gulls react with extreme hostility to the UAV, even from several hundred meters away), aerial imagery was obtained for three of the six known sod house sites in the region (Figure 5).

The majority of the newly documented sites consist of variable clusters of stone structures, such as graves, hunting blinds, cairns, storage caches, and, above all else, tent rings, indicative of warm-season occupations. While no subsurface testing was performed at any of these sites to determine date of occupation, their presence on virtually every suitable patch of land attests to the intensive and extensive past land use of the region overall. A goal for future surveys will be to concentrate on Hopedale's most seaward islands, which, based on known settlement patterns from elsewhere in Labrador (Kaplan 1983), are high-potential areas for relatively early Inuit winter-habitation sites, and which are known locally to have remains of past summer habitation sites (Brice-Bennett 1977:196–199).

The support we received from the community of Hopedale ensured we had a wonderful field season and we are already planning our goals for 2019. Please check our Facebook page for regular research updates. We would like to thank the Hopedale community for making us so welcome. Funding for this project has been provided by the Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada, the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the J. R. Smallwood Foundation, Inuit Pathways, Young Canada Works in Heritage, the

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Nova Scotia

Archaeology at Fort Saint Louis, Port La Tour (submitted by Dr. K. Cottreau-Robins, Curator of Archaeology, Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax): July 2018 marked the second archaeological field season at Fort Saint Louis, a 1620s fortified French fur trade post and National Historic Site on Port La Tour Bay, Shelburne County. Framed as a study of a Mi'kmaq coastal landscape where the French set up a trading post, Fort Saint Louis has to date provided a number of insights and research opportunities that have stimulated further exploration. Planning for season three is underway and it is anticipated that additional fieldwork will answer some of the outstanding questions about the site, such as the extent of the French presence within this particular Mi'kmaq cultural landscape, length of occupation of the post, and the building of relationships—both trade and kin— that took place in this period of early contact.



FIGURE 1. Fort Saint Louis is along a known Mi'kmaq travel route. It sits on an elevated terrace in a sheltered bay in Port La Tour. The vista includes a series of small islands, clam flats, and local freshwater creeks. (Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Museum.)



FIGURE 2. Matt Meuse-Dallien of Bear River First Nation and John A. Campbell of Memorial University of Newfoundland excavate in the West Bastion feature of Fort Saint Louis. (Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Museum.)

Fort Saint Louis received national status as a historic site in the early 20th century and was entered into the Nova Scotia database of archaeological sites decades ago. However, not until recently did archaeological testing and excavation occur, triggered by the possibility of residential development. Though adversely impacted by coastal erosion and storm surge, the fur trade post has been relatively undisturbed since the early 17th century. Over the past two years an exceptional collaboration between the Nova Scotia Museum, highly engaged residents, the local community museum, Parks Canada, the Acadian community, and local First Nation groups has generated enthusiasm and interest in the archaeological investigation of the place and how it can clarify local oral tradition about the fort and the story of

Charles de Saint Etienne de la Tour (1593–1666), French trader, governor of Acadia, and founder of the post. There is a tremendous amount to unpack. At a minimum, the narrative includes considerable drama and intrigue with La Tour's archival Charles de Menou d'Aulnay and the historically described "civil war in Acadia," a three-day armed struggle, a Recollect mission, and a network of relationships that extended beyond La Tour's Mi'kmaq family, friends, and alliances to New England; Saint John, New Brunswick; and France.

Archaeologically, there is much to analyze and interpret in the landscape of Fort Saint Louis. Two Maritime Woodland components near the beach and across from the site link the fort to a locale known and used by the Mi'kmaq for at least 1000 years. There is the interpretation of the elements of the 1620s French fur trade post. Most interesting and significant, especially as the Mi'kmaq engagement and discussion evolve, are the artifacts that inform the relationship between the two groups. This aspect is at the core of the study. Ballast flint worked into



FIGURE 3. *Thomasina Soucy of Acadia First Nation with a fragment of rolled trade copper, an artifact encountered regularly at the site. (Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Museum.)*

Mi'kmaq tools, strips of European copper rolled and folded, an iron spear point, and the variety of European trade beads all speak to early interactions and exchange. Finally, there are traces of the Basque uncovered in the deepest layers of the midden feature. Do such artifacts link to the time when the Basque and French overlap in the Atlantic northeast or to an earlier period in New France? Comparative analysis is providing clues. We are excited for season three and for the results of recent Lidar data collection, faunal analysis, radiocarbon dating, and ceramic identification.

Modern Archaeology Meets Halifax's Old Burying Ground (submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Vanessa Smith, and Wesley Weatherbee, Saint Mary's University): The Old Burying Ground, also known as St. Paul's Cemetery, is the oldest cemetery in Halifax, Nova Scotia. It was established in 1749—the same year the settlement was founded—and continued in busy operation until the 1840s. The cemetery has undergone several modifications and refurbishments, and in 1991 was declared a national historic site of Canada, the first cemetery in the country so recognized. Canada's [Register of Historic Places](#) cites "the rich variety of styles, poignant images and carving skills displayed on its extensive collection of grave markers" as part of the justification for commemoration.

In an effort to assist The Old Burying Ground Foundation in managing and interpreting the site, our project, launched in 2018, is applying modern archaeological methods to the tasks of mapping and recording the cemetery, both above- and belowground. In this effort we are building on the work of researchers whose efforts have emphasized historical connections and art-historical interpretations (e.g., Shimabuku and Hall 1981; Trask 1978, 2015). Our project outputs will include the use of GIS as a tool for resource management and research and a new website to facilitate public access to information about the

Old Burying Ground.

The project's first phase involves a mapping exercise to accurately plot the location of approximately 1200 stones and tabular monuments. For this we are employing a Leica Viva GS14 GNSS antenna, which allows us to rapidly map the stones with subcentimeter accuracy. The instrument, affectionately dubbed "Her Majesty" because of the imperious digital voice residing within, is generally well suited to the task. We noted an improvement in satellite reception with the loss of leaves at the end of the season, and though Her Majesty remains temperamental at times, we expect to be able to survey most of our points with the GS14 by the end of the season. Any remaining problem areas can be filled in later with the total station.

We also conducted a series of geophysical surveys in the autumn of 2018, employing both electromagnetic-induction (EMI) and ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) techniques. The former, which covered the entire site at 50 cm interline spacing, employed the Geonics EM38B in vertical dipole mode, while the latter employed a Noggin 500 by Sensors & Software in a test grid measuring 10 m square. Even though the GPR survey area was small, with a transect interval of 20 cm, it is nonetheless a dense and informative data set. It shows us, among other things, the course of a disused path no longer visible on the surface (Figure 1). Additional GPR surveys will be scheduled next season.

A notable early result of the extensive EMI survey is a soil map of the site based on variations in ground conductivity (Figure 2). When deployed in vertical dipole mode, the EM38B effectively measures this soil property in millisiemens per meter to a depth of approximately 1.5 m (5 ft.) (Clay 2006:83), but most effectively to less than 1 m (Dalan 2006:177). Because soil conductivity is significantly determined by moisture content, which is itself significantly a by-product of soil-particle size, electrical conductivity may be interpreted as a proxy for soil type and hydrology. In this case, we see broadly varying (i.e., probably naturally determined) changes in soil conductivity ranging between about 5 and 17 millisiemens per meter, consistent with a mixed/loam soil (Clay 2016:83).

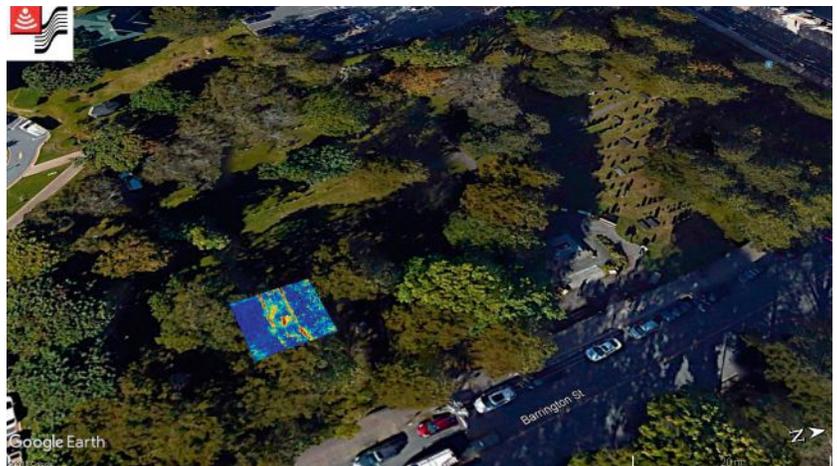


FIGURE 1. *GPR slice map revealing a disused path through the cemetery. Though only superficially buried, this feature is not visible on the surface.*



FIGURE 2. Soil-conductivity map showing natural soil changes in the cemetery. Localized spikes in the data are mostly attributable to the iron fence bordering the property, iron elements in some of the monuments, and lead flashing used to conserve several of the stones.

Another component of the project has been to digitize an archive of older, medium-format black-and-white negatives, transferring this significant body of data into a more accessible format. In 1984, in advance of the last major refurbishment of the cemetery, The Old Burying Ground Foundation commissioned photographer Kathleen Flanagan to conduct a comprehensive photographic survey of the site's extant monuments. The photography was linked to the production of a large-scale site map, with each monument assigned a unique reference number. This comprehensive photographic archive, comprised of approximately 2500 negatives, constitutes a valuable heritage resource and is itself an artifact. The images capture demographic, genealogical, and stylistic information that has degraded or disappeared in the intervening decades and represent a visual condition report of the cemetery as it was in 1984.

To date, 70% of the archive has been completed. As we work through the lengthy process of scanning and postprocessing, we are starting to see the anticipated progression of death's heads, cherubs, draped urns, and willows so artfully discussed by Dethlefsen and Deetz (1966) and Deetz (1977). The images are also revealing the shift from headstones imported from New England to regional carving traditions and choices, as well as giving voice to local stories of conflict, disease, loss, and murder.

In addition to digitization, we are working with the Nova Scotia Museum curators to locate and photograph an array of gravestone fragments from the Old Burying Ground housed in their collections in order to round out and update the corpus of gravestone imagery from the cemetery. These digital images will contribute an important visual element to GIS output planned for the cemetery. Together with the demographic information clearly legible in the older photographs and the extremely accurate mapping generated

by the GNSS survey, this geospatial database will offer a robust and highly informative research tool for historians, archaeologists, and genealogists seeking to better understand the Old Burying Ground and those interred there.

Taking this work one step further, we are employing digital photogrammetry as a means of rendering 3-D models of the stones for analysis and interpretation using the structure-from-motion software, Agisoft Photoscan. Structure-from-motion software is rapidly becoming a part of the modern archaeological tool kit for documenting, mapping, analyzing, and presenting heritage resources (Chibunichiev et al. 2018; Howland et al. 2014). The Old Burying Ground is well suited to the application of digital photogrammetry for the purpose of producing a versatile digital record of heritage monuments in their current state of preservation.

Photography-collection methodologies for documenting stones vary with the level of detail required. Three-dimensional models intended for presentation are produced using relatively small numbers of digital photographs taken in sequence in 360° around the monument. A model of the headstone of John and Jane Conway uses only 27 photographs captured with a Samsung Galaxy Note 9, and was processed in only 5 minutes and 31 seconds using low-quality settings at the sparse- and dense-point-cloud generation, mesh generation, and texture-mapping stages (Figure 3). The number of photographs needed to obtain the degree of overlap required for this 3-D model was low because the monument fits within the frame of the photographs.

Producing 3-D models for detailed analysis requires more photographs, as do cases with heavily weathered epigraphy, which necessitate capturing photographs closer to the monument. French researchers have recently investigated the application of digital photogrammetry in order to visualize highly weathered epigraphy with promising results (Samaan et al. 2016). To refine our methodology for recording subtle epigraphic details, a digital single-lens reflex camera will be used to capture the photographs and the camera will be calibrated using Agisoft Lens. The large file sizes and high-end hardware necessary to visualize the higher-resolution 3-D models make these tools less accessible overall, and therefore justify the expedient production of lower-quality models for general documentation and presentation. Our future endeavors will employ this methodology in hopes of recovering lost inscriptions at the site. By making use of archaeology's modern tool kit in the study of the site, we hope this multiyear project will not only assist community members in managing the cultural resource, but will also allow this remarkable place and its many stories to be better shared with the broader public.

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Canada - Québec

A Massive Stone Structure, Rich Privies, and Other Surprises: Université Laval's Field School at the Anderson Site, Québec City (submitted by Rachel Archambault, Serena Hendrickx, and Anne Laberge, master's students, Université Laval): The Université Laval field school in archaeology provides practical training for undergraduate and graduate students. Undergraduate students typically experience their first excavation and become familiar with the different field methods. They are also encouraged to promote archaeology by talking with visitors, which teaches them how to explain archaeology and the importance of involving local communities. The summer of 2018 was the second year of the Université Laval field school at the Anderson site. This year, we opened two units, 3A and 4A, located in what we thought was the backyard of Hedley Lodge, built by the Anderson family in 1812–1814 and demolished during the 1960s. The site was named after Anthony Anderson, an English farmer and butcher, who bought the land in 1812. Archival sources indicate the Anderson household was a lively place for weddings and agricultural fairs (Houde-Therrien et al. 2018).

In 3A, we found three wooden structures, preliminarily interpreted as two trash pits and one privy (Figure 1). The first structure was the bottom of a wooden barrel, filled with organic sediments and raspberry seeds. The top of the barrel was probably ripped off when they demolished the house or when they paved this area, so we only had less than twenty centimeters of deposit. Within this small deposit, we found a lot of small animal bones (of fish and of dogs and other small mammals), ceramic sherds, medicine bottles, textiles, and buttons. The second structure was a small rectangle made of wood pieces, the top of which was likely ripped off, which contained a few artifacts (glass, ceramics, and an artillery button) but no organic sediments. Based on the material culture recovered, we can date both



FIGURE 3. A digital-photogrammetry-derived 3-D model of the grave marker of John and Jane Conway located in the Old Burying Ground. (Click on video in original digital edition.)

structures to the late 19th to early 20th century. The third structure consisted of vertical pieces of wood covered with lime that formed a rectangle of about 2 by 1 m. It is possible to separate the soils contained in this structure into two types of deposit. Deposit A contained large pieces of metal (horseshoe, kettles, pot lids), ceramics, and a large quantity of small pieces of glass. These levels, which we date to the late 19th to early 20th century, contained no organic soil. Deposit B was extremely rich in organic matter, such as the seeds from raspberries, apples, grapes, and peaches as well as an outer shell of a coconut. This deposit also contained leather shoes, lace and other well-preserved textiles, a very large quantity of small fragmented ceramics, complete glass bottles, varied tableware, oil lamp burners, medicine bottles, clay pipes, mammal bones, and many other artifacts (Figures 2, 3, and 4).

Though the census data tell us that the Anderson descendants were the landowners, we do not know for sure who lived at Hedley Lodge in the late 19th century. The discovery of certain artifacts in the privy leads us to believe that at least one child lived there. A fragment of a porcelain doll's head, glass and terracotta marbles, a rubber doll, pharmaceutical bottles such as Dr. Coderre's "Children's Syrup," and a glass nursing bottle together suggest the presence of children on that site. In addition to information on diet, economic situation, and demographic composition, the material culture from this privy allowed us to see the importance of hygiene in the daily life of the inhabitants of this house. We found many combs, four bone-handled toothbrushes, a toothpaste container, and several perfume and cologne bottles (Figure 5).

The other excavation area that was opened (4A) measured 5 by 12 m. Many different stone structures were encountered in this unit. These were interpreted as being part either of landscaping or related to a building. The biggest measured approximately 9 by 1.7 m (Figure 6). The stones used were placed thoughtfully and in a way that left a depression in the middle of the full length of the structure. This space was 10 cm wide and had been covered by other flat stones. It is possible that this corresponds to a paved feature associated with the garden or the backyard of the Hedley Lodge shown on a map from 1867. This feature has the same orientation as

the stone structure present in this unit. Additionally, many artifacts found near structure 4A200 were associated with the Anderson family occupation.

These artifacts shed new light on the daily lives of the inhabitants of Limoilou, as it is one of the first houses in the area. The variety of artifacts that were recovered during the 2018 field school is a testimony to daily life in the 19th century. Many fragments of dishes, such as plates with floral and vegetal blue transfer prints, were found, along with examples of ironstone teacups and chamber pots with harvest patterns (see digital slideshow). Glass bottles, mainly for beer, wine, and soft drinks, were also recovered, as well as stoneware bottles for mineral water, some of which are branded "Selters." This water came from a spring in the village of Selters in the Duchy of Nassau (in present-day Germany) and apparently had many virtues. These bottles were exported between 1806 and 1866 (Scholz 1934).

A large amount of smoking pipe fragments was also found, mainly white molded pipes. Some kitchen utensils were discovered, including spoons, knives, and forks with either metal or bone handles. Some artifacts, such as a small leather heel of a shoe, and several marbles made of glass and terracotta, suggest the presence of a least one child. Several faunal remains have also been found in this unit. The range of species that is present indicates that the meat eaten was mainly that of domestic animals such

as cows, pigs, and sheep, with some birds and fish being consumed as well (Figures 8 and 9).

In summary, the Anderson site surprised us this year, thanks to its various stone structures, privies, and trash pits that contained an incredible amount of artifacts. Special thanks are due to Allison Bain and Reginald Auger, both professors at Université Laval, Serge Rouleau (Québec City), and the Limoilou Historical Society for their support on the project. We would also like to extend our thanks to the volunteers and the archaeological team for their work during the field school.

To learn more about the site and discoveries, we invite you to visit our Facebook page (Anderson Site - Chantier-école) as well as our Instagram (archeo.anderson). The 2019 field school season, mid-May to mid-June, will be the last on the Anderson site. We invite you to visit the site and meet the



Slideshow of Université Laval's Field School at the Anderson Site. Slideshow only available in original digital edition.

students, as well as attend our classic Friday presentations held on-site.

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Continental Europe

Switzerland

Administratively Detained—The Postmedieval Graveyard of a Correctional Facility at Realta, Cazis, Graubünden (submitted by Thomas Reitmaier, Bernd Heinzle, and Christine Cooper, Archaeological Service of Canton of Grisons, Switzerland): Canton Graubünden (Canton of Grisons) is the easternmost and largest canton in Switzerland and is characterized by its Alpine environment. In 2016 construction of a new correctional facility began in Realta near Cazis, a location that has been used by the cantonal authorities as a place of detention and imprisonment for more than 160 years. The location of the Realta Correctional Facility and Lunatic Asylum, built in 1854 as a replacement for the Fürstenau Penal Labor Camp, was linked to the correction of the course of the River Rhine, which also occurred at that time. However, the term “correctional” referred to the people it would house, the so-called *Korrektionelle* [correctionals]. Accordingly, the main intention was not to house convicted delinquents, but to put those whose lifestyles did not conform to the



FIGURE 2. Cazis, Realta: secondary burials beneath the graveyard path, 2016. (Photo courtesy of ADG.)



FIGURE 1. Cazis, Realta: archaeological rescue excavation at the former asylum graveyard, 2016. (Photo courtesy of ADG.)

contemporary moral standards of the bourgeois middle-class-family model back on a righteous—or “correct”—path. This category comprised men and women of different ages of both Christian denominations and also included people from outside the canton, all of whom were classified as either “wanton” or “shiftless.” Besides these gender-specific categorizations, so-called “lunatics” were among the inmates at the time. Confinement was not usually voluntary, being instigated either by the family or by the municipal authorities. The latter had to bear the costs of the detention and, in the event of an inmate’s death, pay for the funeral or for the deceased to be returned to the family. This “administrative detention,” still in operation up to quite recently, led to an intensive political and social discourse and has often been at the center of sociohistorical research.

Construction of the new prison in Realta and the presumed existence on-site of the graveyard associated with the old facility have introduced archaeological aspects into the scientific appraisal of administrative detention for the first time in



FIGURE 3. Cazis, Realta: graves 62 and 67 lay close together and correlated with each other. (Photo courtesy of ADG.)

Swiss archaeology. Because the 19th-century graveyard, which was no longer visible aboveground, would have been destroyed by the planned construction work, the Archaeological Service of Canton Graubünden excavated the entire site, which stretched over an area of 700 m², between April and August 2016. The study of historical sources prior to the excavation work provided very limited concrete information about the burial ground. Its actual existence, still present in local collective memory, was confirmed by entries in the old institution registers and its approximate location was pinpointed on historical maps. Any further information on its size, period of active use, or date of abandonment, however, proved elusive. The vagueness of the records also meant that only a rough estimate could be made with regard to the number of people buried there. Ultimately, many of the questions raised could only be answered by excavating the entire site in detail.

The graveyard was located just north of the correctional facility and was only separated from it by a small stream, which is now secured by a flood-defense system. Surrounded by a simple rectangular enclosing wall, the site measured 12.5 x 19 m. Each of the narrow sides had a central opening to accommodate an almost 2 m wide path leading through the graveyard. The latter was lined on both sides with upright stones, effectively separating it from the two burial areas to its left and right. It was not possible, by either historical or archaeological means, to ascertain beyond a doubt if this division had originally been used to separate the deceased inmates on religious grounds, as implied by the historical sources. The individual graves, all of them well-preserved inhumations, were oriented northeast to southwest and arranged in two rows. The vast majority of the deceased faced liturgical east. Overall, 103 graves were excavated, systematically sampled, and recorded based on archaeological and anthropological research criteria. No burials were found outside the enclosure. The overcrowding of the asylum with “detainees” or “lunatics,” alluded to by its then director A. Lietha in several of his letters, was probably also reflected in the graveyard. Its original size, for instance, would have been nowhere near sufficient to accommodate 103 individuals. Planned burial was thus only identified in 67 graves. At least 20 individuals were buried at a later date

between or above the existing graves in the eastern section of the cemetery. Towards the end of the period of the cemetery’s active use 16 additional graves were dug directly beneath the graveyard path, making it necessary for the entryway to be redesigned.

The asylum’s regulations dating from 1858 stipulated that deceased inmates were to be buried in the graveyard on-site. Matching the number of burials identified archaeologically with the historical data shows that this stipulation was largely adhered to. The option of repatriating the remains of a deceased person to his or her hometown was apparently rarely used. The vast majority of detainees remained at the asylum even after death, thus continuing to be separated from “normal” society. As attested to by the archaeological features, the deceased inmates of Realta were given regular and reverent burials in the asylum graveyard as stipulated by the regulations. Each of the 103 graves yielded evidence of wooden coffins, with the final 3 even containing metal handles and decorative fittings. Most graves contained remnants of clothing and some of the deceased were buried wearing jewelry or had other personal belongings placed in the ground with them. A duck’s bill, placed in one of the



FIGURE 4. Cazis, Realta: grave 87 with a well-preserved wooden coffin (Photo courtesy of ADG.)



FIGURE 5. Cazis, Realta: DNA sampling of an individual by anthropologist Christine Cooper. (Photo courtesy of ADG.)

graves probably as a talisman, was a rather unusual find.

The anthropological analysis of the skeletons following the excavations provided a great deal of information that bespoke the hardships faced by the inmates. Both congenital and acquired pathological features were identified on a regular basis, all of which could have been the cause for the inmates' detention, notably mobility impairments, deafness or blindness, mental disabilities, alcoholism, and post-traumatic epilepsy. These findings may qualify contemporary labels such as "lunatic." In some cases, the direct consequences of being detained were also identified anthropologically, including scurvy, osteomalacia, and tuberculosis, which point to poverty, malnutrition, and poor living conditions. Finally, rib fractures were particularly common, attesting to widespread interpersonal violence. As is well-known, violence in institutions such as asylums or prisons was a problem then as now, both between detainees and between staff and inmates. The last people for whom administrative detention continued beyond death were probably buried in this graveyard in the 1910s.

The archaeological site in Graubünden provides us with a unique opportunity to combine historical, archaeological,



FIGURE 6. Cazis, Realta: grave 79, in which lay a female individual with rosary beads and a ring. (Photo courtesy of ADG.)

and anthropological sources to explore an important and sensitive chapter in the recent history of Switzerland. Identification of the individual remains allows us to put a face to people who existed on the periphery or even outside of society at the time and to restore a little bit of their dignity. Archaeology here thus takes on the important and rare role of being a social conscience, forcing us to deal with these deceased individuals in a particularly critical and responsible fashion.

Germany

Historical and Community Archaeology at a Late-20th-Century Protest Camp Site at Gorleben

(submitted by Attila Dézsi, University of Hamburg, Attila.dezsi@uni-hamburg.de): In 1977 the West German government tried to construct a nuclear reprocessing and storage facility for highly radioactive nuclear waste near Gorleben, a village in Lower Saxony near the border with Brandenburg in north-central Germany. A large-scale protest camp in May 1980 against this facility was one of the high points of the antinuclear movement and has become a watershed moment for the Green movement in Germany. It disrupted a geological test that entailed drilling deep into the local salt dome, the usability of which for the storage of nuclear waste was and is controversial. At present the facility has not been completed due to the ongoing strong protests of the locals, farmers, and activists around the country.

As part of the author's ongoing doctoral project in historical archaeology at the University of Hamburg fieldwork has been completed on a late-20th-century protest site of the German antinuclear movement. The features and material culture of the iconic camp, called the "Free Republic of Wendland," will be compared with historical photographs, written accounts, and oral history to interpret the site and its meaning for contemporary society. In collaborating with the local community, the archaeological investigation seeks new ways to address the concerns of the community and integrate them into the research design.

With an area of 25 acres (1 hectare) and over 120 wooden huts the camp itself was quite large and housed up to 800 residents. With their solar- and wind-energy structures, communal spaces for adults and children, and collective kitchens the protesters not only wanted to stop the test drilling, they wanted to show the public that it was possible to live an alternative life without nuclear energy. The villagers tested out new democratic ways of living together. After 33 days this social and technological experiment was ended by the police forces and demolished. The drilling site was surrounded with high-security fences. After its usage, it was dismantled and the structures are barely visible in the woods today.

From 2017 to 2018 three phases of fieldwork were completed, supported by a Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology research award. Critical to the success of the project was the support of the community, both contemporary witnesses and residents of the area: this



FIGURE 1. Trench 4, showing the stratigraphy of a former hut of the protest camp in 1980, overfilled with debris during the eviction process.

took the form of logistics assistance and active involvement in different aspects of the fieldwork. By means of aerial photographs and a survey the former area of the camp has been identified. Hundreds of artifacts, dateable to the protest camp's destruction in 1980 on the basis of best-before dates and product design, have been collected. The structures of the demolished drilling site have been documented; they covered only a small area of the former protest camp. The more than sixty pit features in the area were presumed to be associated with the decaying huts belowground and were targeted in the excavations described below.

Five trenches cutting some of the mentioned pit features, which corresponded to locations of huts in the aerial photographs, shed light on different aspects of daily life in the camp and the state of preservation of the relatively recent features. One trench revealed features of a camp structure, including interior furnishings and artifacts associated with the daily lives of the protesters such as personal items (clothing, a hand mirror), food- and leisure-time-related objects (utensils, dairy products, alcohol bottles, card games). Structural features of the pit house, such as the walls and the sleeping area with two mattresses, have been found. During the demolition that was part of the eviction process, bulldozers filled up the pit house with debris of the camp, including several hundred broken window-glass fragments, tar paper, and bent nails. Heavy machinery sealed the area of the camp with up to 60 cm of multiple layers of debris and left features of tracked vehicles. During the fieldwork it was quite moving for the contemporary witnesses to see traces of their protest camp and have their memories come to light.

Another investigated pit had been filled up with many of the same objects, numbering roughly one thousand and being mostly dateable cans

for food and lemonade and plastic cutlery and foil. It contained a large quantity and relatively narrow selection of artifacts, all relating to food consumption. This assemblage also comprised gas masks and zip ties—equipment of the police forces. It is possible to interpret the trash pit as a place where some of the 8000 policemen received their rations during the eviction and threw their trash away.

In a multisource approach different types of accounts are interpreted comparatively to gain a more nuanced narrative, which also recognizes intersectional and controversial aspects of the camp. It also probes new sources for historical archaeology, like modern photographs and oral narratives of contemporary witnesses. Over 600 historical photographs are currently being analyzed to compare and identify building structures and to develop a quantified assessment of the material culture used by and the activities of the residents. A dozen individual interviews with participants in the event have been recorded and these have helped to outline their mental maps of the camp. The different perspectives of camp residents, local farmers, and the police will be compared in order to identify possible features and memories that are important to the community of witnesses. With oral history the archaeological record can be expanded to include personal microhistories, feelings, and considerations about the site's heritage status.

The project has involved collaboration with communities of contemporary witnesses, present-day antinuclear movement groups, and local residents. This is one of only a few attempts to conduct community archaeology in Germany with people who have had no contact with archaeology beforehand. Regular meetings with different groups and public events informed the communities concerning ways to get involved into the research process. A public event



FIGURE 2. Trench 1: Over 1100 objects, mostly single-use containers of food products, shed light on the rations of the police forces.

is planned for 2019 to interpret single finds and features together and discuss the heritage status of the site. A film team of contemporary witnesses of the camp documented the fieldwork and interview sessions to produce a movie about the community's perspective on the archaeological process and relevance of the site.

Due to the German government's reconsideration of Gorleben as a location for a possible nuclear waste storage facility, the archaeological investigation of the contemporary past is not only researching and remembering the history of protest, but is also grappling with the current conflict.

Widespread media coverage of the archaeological excavations and research brought the protest site back into the public consciousness and discussion again. With this intervention into the discourse, the archaeology of the contemporary past can promote in an indirect way discussion of a global problem of modern capitalism: how do we deal with the legacy of highly toxic industrial waste in the future?

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Latin America

Argentina

Recording and Analyzing Anchors in Buenos Aires, Argentina (submitted by Julieta Frere, Underwater Archaeology Program, National Institute of Anthropology, Argentina): Since 2016 the Underwater Archaeology Program (PROAS) has been recording and analyzing anchors that have been displayed in public spaces, such as the waterfront, institutions related to the Argentine Navy, and nautical clubs. An important precedent has been the Big Anchor Project, proposed by the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS), which invites people—not necessary academics or professionals in archaeology—to record the anchors they encounter in order to build a database of information about this kind of object and also of archaeological and historical inquiries, such as possible maritime trade routes. The goals of this investigation are to identify the anchors' information potential—taking into account that many of them have no provenance data—and to understand the symbolic aspects



FIGURE 1. A view of Olivos's anchor, with a pillar replacing the anchor stock.

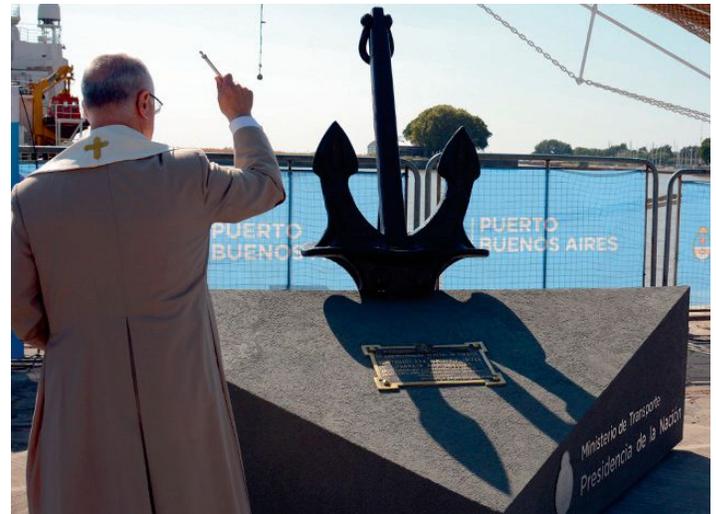


FIGURE 2. A priest giving his blessing to the harbor's new monument.



FIGURE 3. Quilmes's anchor with the white scarves of the Plaza de Mayo's Mothers and Grandmothers.

of the anchors' emplacement.

Using a predesigned form, adapted from that of the Big Anchor Project, we were able to list and record an initial sample of 34 anchors along the waterfront of the city of Buenos Aires and nearby towns. The great majority are Admiralty-type anchors with metal stocks. Another common type is the 18th-century Old Admiralty Longshank, with V-shaped arms; these probably had wooden stocks. Less common are the stockless anchors, such as Baldt, Byers, Hall, and Gruson-Hein designs. Most of the anchors weigh from 15 to 100 kg, though some were estimated to weigh up to 6000 kg. Lighter anchors were likely preferred in order to avoid the significant cost of transport. Another benefit of the morphological analysis has been the identification of rare objects added to the anchors, such as the pillar used as a stock in Olivos's anchor (Figure 1).

Another important fact is that, as mentioned above, the origins of most of the anchors are uncertain. Neither the historical records nor the institutions with which these anchors are associated have information about when or how the anchors came to be located there. Moreover, the majority of the anchors do not have any signs that indicate the reasons why they are there. Thus people who are interested in the anchors do not have access to guided interpretation as to the presence of the latter.

Within the frame of a cultural-biography approach, we understand that primary functional context of these anchors was that of ships, and that after being discarded for many possible reasons, the anchors have been relocated to a new context as part of a reclamation process. We also believe that these anchors signal a specific cultural landscape, due to the fact that Buenos Aires' identity is closely bound up with the Río de la Plata, both the natural locus of navigation activities as well as a center of urban development.

While some of these anchors are part of monuments that commemorate historical events, some have become points of gathering in moments of political convulsion. The Quilmes's anchor (Fig. 2), of an unknown ship, has recently been a meeting point for the relatives of the *San Juan* submarine lost in 2017. On the other hand, the white scarves painted on the floor next to the monument, which represent the claims for justice on the part of the mothers and grandmothers of the *desaparecidos* ("the missing ones") in Argentina during the de facto military regime of the 1970s, reflect a political statement against the Argentine Navy, which established the monument. Some other anchors serve merely as ornaments of institutions related to navigation or as a marker of an important landscape point, such as the anchor that symbolizes the importance of the port (Figure 2). Finally, some are regarded as historical heritage and have even been confiscated by the government after being identified as objects that had been sold in the illicit market.

This investigation, which has resulted in a final thesis at the University of Buenos Aires, manifests the importance of recording the anchors' morphological dimensions according to a systematic methodological approach, thus enabling the collection of typological, chronologic, and geographic information. Furthermore, it is interesting to analyze the

symbolic particularities of each recontextualized anchor as an essential and widespread symbol of navigation. 

Middle East

Israel

The Port Khan of Akko: Abu Christo, between Heritage and History (submitted by Michael Waas, Historian and Archaeologist, Anna Forta Studio Gallery, Haifa, Israel; Tsili Giladi, Managing Partner, Interior Designer, and Historic Preservationist, Anna Forta Studio Gallery, Haifa, Israel; and Eran Mordochovich, Israel Antiquities Authority): Back in 2014–2015, as part of the historic preservation process in Israel, we conducted historical documentation and a survey of the restaurant Abu Christo, located in the Sea Gate complex in the port of the Old City of Akko. Abu Christo, which has operated there since 1948, is one of the famous seafood restaurants and cafés of the city. The building, registered as block 18012, parcel 330, is a grade "A" complex, according to the Israel Antiquities Authority survey of the Old City of Akko, meaning that it is a building of the highest historical importance within the fabric of the city.

It is a place of multiple heritages and histories. Its origins as the Ottoman Port Building in the 18th century connect it to the architectural heritage of the city and the region. When the Baha'ullah and his family arrived in Akko in the summer of 1868, as prisoners of the Sublime Porte, they entered the city through the Sea Gate. Baha'i pilgrims trace the path along which the Baha'ullah and his family were taken from the Sea Gate to their imprisonment in Akko's imposing Citadel complex. Perhaps testifying to the complexity of heritage within the city, the tower where the Baha'ullah and his family were imprisoned is named Jabotinsky Tower, because Ze'ev Jabotinsky, leader of the Revisionist Zionist movement



FIGURE 1. The Sea Gate from the inside, May 2015. To the left is the wooden door from the 19th century, preserved by the IAA during the 2000s.

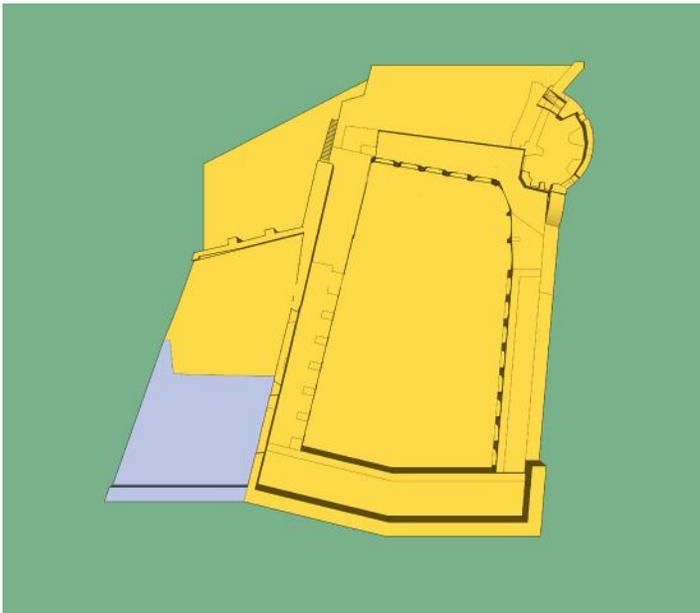


FIGURE 2. Proposed reconstruction of the original stage of development of the Port Khan.

during late Ottoman and British Mandatory Palestine, was imprisoned in the same tower many years later. Finally, Abu Christo is also, perhaps, the oldest restaurant and café in the city. The name of the restaurant in Arabic is *Qahwet al-Bahr* (Café of the Sea). And, as we discovered in our survey, we have documented evidence of the presence of a café in the location since at least the travels of Gertrude Bell in Ottoman Palestine at the turn of the 20th century.

Within the urban fabric of any major Ottoman city, there are *khans* (merchant inns). These buildings are typically two stories and typified by a vaulted arcade around all four sides of the interior courtyard and a water source. In Akko, there are four standing major khans, plus at least one small minor one: Khan el-Franj (Khan of the Franks, the oldest khan of the city with roots in the Venetian Khan of the Crusader City), Khan el-Shune (built by Daher el-Umar in the second half



FIGURE 4. View looking to the west of the proposed second stage of development of the Port Khan.

of the 18th century), Khan e-Shwarda (the main merchant khan, unusual for having only one floor), Khan el-Umdan (built by Ahmad al-Jezzar Pasha in the late 18th century), and Khan Falwan (a small minor khan located at the northern terminus of the outdoor market). There was a fifth major khan, the Khan of the Donkeys, built in 1810, but it was destroyed in 1840 during the Siege of Akko by the Ottoman, Austrian, and British Navies when a lucky cannonball shot from a ship struck the khan, in which ammunition and gunpowder had been stored by the Egyptian military force there, causing the khan to explode. This effectively ended Egyptian resistance against the Ottoman campaign to retake lands in Ottoman Syria and Palestine from the rebellious Egyptians under Muhammad Ali.

During the course of our work in 2014–2015 we were able to determine, on the basis of archival sources never before fully understood and a survey of the extant architectural remains, that, actually, Akko has a seventh khan: the *Mina* Khan (Port Khan in Arabic and Turkish). When the Port Khan was originally constructed, we propose that it had



FIGURE 3. Proposed view of the initial stage of the Port Khan during the 18th century, from south to north.



FIGURE 5. One of the vault remains along the western façade of the interior courtyard.

three cross-vaulted arcades along the northern, western, and eastern façades of the interior courtyard, and an enclosed single-vaulted room along the southern façade, facing the sea. The western wall of the khan was actually a part of the city wall that Daher el-Umar constructed in 1750, making the khan development external to those walls. Access to the upper floor along the western, northern, and southern façades of the building allowed Ottoman soldiers to monitor

everything coming in and out of the port. A series of single-vaulted rooms arranged around the port likely served as places for the storage of goods as merchants passed through the Port Customs.

During a second stage of construction, part of the western arcade of the courtyard was demolished, and a small building was constructed overlooking the courtyard along the remaining arcade, likely used as an office for the Customs Officer of the Port (Figure 4). The unusual balcony, constructed using one of the column remains from the destroyed part of the arcade for support, likely indicates a position of observation, essential for a customs officer monitoring the port. Along the western façade today several vault remains are apparent, further strengthening our contention that the arcade once stretched from its current position all along this façade (Figure 5).

In the early 1880s the Port Khan began to fall out of use. By this period the Bay of Akko was no longer suitable for modern shipping as it was both too small to handle larger modern steamships, and the port itself had become completely silted up by the Na‘aman, or Belus, River. Furthermore, the city walls of Akko could no longer protect the city, because they could not withstand modern munitions. Therefore, rather than invest in upkeep in this particular area, the Ottoman authorities preferred to direct their energies elsewhere. In Figure 6 below, Felix Bonfils captured the Port Khan as it appeared in the early 1880s.



FIGURE 6. Magnified view of Felix Bonfils's panorama of Akko during the 1880s. The early stages of destruction of the khan are already visible.



FIGURE 7. A view of the Port Khan, from 2015, taken from the southeast.

The southern seawall of the khan had already collapsed and the southern area is shown as a single vault due to the remaining half arch. Furthermore, the western façade of the courtyard is shown clearly.

When the British Mandate of Palestine began, the complex had continued to decay into the sea. Yet the café, which had opened at the turn of the 20th century, remained in operation. The British planning authorities during the Winter Report survey of the 1940s took a particular interest in this location. Work on a plan to turn it into an orphanage and build swimming access was started but never fully completed. What was constructed was a modern quay and stairs to it, and unstable portions of the complex were removed after a severe storm during the winter of 1941/42. All the while the café continued in the location. In 1948 the Triandafilidis family took over managing the café. Consonant with the theme of the complexity of the space, the Triandafilidis family had come to Akko from Izmir in 1922 after the expulsion of the Greeks from the latter city as the nascent Turkish Republic, under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, retook it from the Greek Occupation (1919–1922). Anastas Triandafilidis, the owner and operator of the restaurant today, reported that his grandfather, the eponymous Abu Christo (adopting the Arab tradition of parents receiving the nickname of father/mother of their eldest child, in this case, Christo) was the manager of the British military cantina in the city before taking over the Qahwet al-Bahr in 1948, where the restaurant continues to operate today (Figure 7).

In short, not only did our survey result in the discovery of Akko's sixth major khan, making a major contribution to the historiography, archaeology, and architectural heritage of the Ottoman city, it has also brought to light the complex intangible heritage of the site. In fact, the site has been the Qahwet al-Bahr of Akko longer than it was the Port Khan of the city, as it has been nearly 120 years since Gertrude Bell visited Ottoman Akko. The case of Abu Christo/the Port Khan is a call to reexamine the current archaeological and historiographical approach to understanding the development of the Ottoman City of Akko. Most approaches consider Akko a place where history seemingly comes to a halt after the trauma of the Egyptian Occupation from 1831 to 1840, before the British arrive and renew interest in the city.

Yet clearly history did not actually stop. The Old City of Akko continued to develop, even as the focus shifted southward to the growing village of Haifa, which would become the capital of the north of British Palestine and modern Israel, due to its deepwater port, the British oil pipeline from Iraq to the city, and the railway, which at one time connected all of the Levant. The changes and developments that took place in the Port Khan during the 19th and 20th centuries are emblematic of those Akko as a whole experienced. With the reforms of the *Tanzimat* building development boomed in the city; private ownership became a reality for many, leading to the addition of multiple floors to buildings and painted walls and ceilings; and space used by the military and government became available for public enjoyment. 🚩

Underwater - Worldwide

Asia Pacific Region

MaP Fund: The MaP Fund is dedicated to the advancement of maritime and underwater archaeology and the protection and investigation of underwater cultural heritage in the Asia and the Pacific region, a mission that includes the publication and dissemination of research. The fund was established in 2017 through a donation of AUD \$10,000 (for use in calendar year 2018) by the founders, Mark Staniforth and Paddy O'Toole, and has three main goals: (1) to support maritime and underwater archaeological research; (2) to foster the international community of maritime and underwater archaeological research scholars; and (3) to provide leadership and model best practices in maritime and underwater archaeological research and in the protection and investigation of underwater cultural heritage in the Asia and the Pacific region, in particular Australia and the ASEAN countries.

In 2018 the MaP Fund made the following grants (totaling \$10,150) to 10 individuals from 7 countries, including 4 researchers/practitioners from ASEAN nations, 3 doctoral candidates, and 4 master's candidates, to allow them to participate in field schools, fieldwork, and practicums and to present their research at conferences:

- Field School Bursary (\$2,000): Madhumathy Chandrasekaran (India)
- Fieldwork Grant (\$2,000): Dr. Ligaya S. P. Lacsina (Philippines)
- Fieldwork Support Grants (\$1,300): Adeena Fowke (Australia), Tim Zapor (USA), and Madhumathy Chandrasekaran (India)
- IPPA Conference Grant (\$1,000): Zainab Tahir (Indonesia)
- AIMA Conference Grants (\$1,850): Omaima Ahmed Eldeeb (Egypt), John McCarthy (Ireland), and Peta Straiton (Australia)
- Practicum Grants (\$2,000): Muslim Dimas Khoiru Dhoni (Indonesia) and Catherine King (Philippines)

The MaP Fund is currently calling for expressions of interest from prospective applicants for a scholarship that will enable an individual to study for a Master of Maritime Archaeology degree (18 months) at Flinders University in 2019/20 (starting in March or July 2019). Applicants must: (1) have completed a bachelor's degree in archaeology or closely related discipline, (2) be eligible for entry into the MMA program according to the requirements of Flinders University (see [here](#)), and (3) be a resident in Asia or the Pacific region (not including the USA, Australia, or New Zealand). Citizens of ASEAN nations and those living and working in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam are particularly encouraged

to express interest. At this stage all you need to do is send an email to the MaP Fund at: map.fundsa@gmail.com stating that you intend to apply.

Applications for the scholarship are expected to open in early December and close by the end of December 2018. Prospective applicants should start preparing their CV and a summary of their academic record now—please note that copies of academic transcripts and a letter of reference from an academic lecturer or supervisor will be required. Those already working in the field of maritime archaeology will need to provide written evidence that their employer supports their application and will give them the required time to complete the degree.

For more information, contact Mark Staniforth, MaP Fund cofounder, at map.fundsa@gmail.com. See also: <https://www.facebook.com/mapfundsa/> and the MaP Fund GoFundMe: <https://www.gofundme.com/map-fund-bursary>

Maryland

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS): MAHS is proud to announce the continuing celebration this year of our 30th anniversary. In January we conducted our 30th consecutive Introductory Course in Underwater Archaeology with a very active class. Since 1988 this course has provided the recreational diving community with training in the science and techniques of underwater archaeology and has heightened public awareness about the importance of protecting historic shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources. Upon completion of the course and related field school, MAHS-certified divers participate as volunteers in professional underwater archaeology projects all over the world.

In June, MAHS students and trainers travelled to Florida again for the annual MAHS Field School in Underwater Archaeology. The focus of this year's field school was a post-

Hurricane Irma assessment of the "Barrel Wreck" located on Pickles Reef within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS). At the request of Brenda Altmeier, FKNMS Maritime Heritage Coordinator, our volunteers and students conducted a site survey and compared these findings with the site maps created by MAHS in prior years. Weather conditions were near perfect so we were able to advance the site map and capture plenty of video and photo documentation.

MAHS was also pleased to have Mathew Thompson, a doctoral candidate at Oxford University, join us in the field school. Matt continued his dissertation research, which relates to the applications and innovations in geolocation methods that he refers to as Underwater Acoustic Localization and Referencing (UALR), during the field school. Matt also provided MAHS with 3-D photogrammetric images of the site for inclusion in our project report.

In January, Jim Smailes attended the 2018 Annual Conference for the Society of Historical Archaeology in New Orleans, Louisiana and represented MAHS at the annual meeting of the Advisory Council in Underwater Archaeology. He reported to MAHS members on the events of the conference and the ACUA board meetings.

Our semiannual publication, *MAHSnews*, featured articles by Dr. Paul Johnston and Benjamin Skolnik along with book reviews of two new publications by former Florida State Underwater Archaeologist, Roger Smith, *Florida's Lost Galleon—The Emanuel Point Shipwreck* and *Submerged History: Underwater Archaeology in Florida*, in which the contributions of MAHS to the preservation of Florida's submerged cultural resources were proudly acknowledged. For more information, contact Steve Anthony at santhony@mahsnet.org.

Reference

Johnston, Paul F.

2015 *Shipwrecked in Paradise: Cleopatra's Barge in Hawai'i*. Texas A& M University Press, College Station.

Update: This was just licensed by Texas A&M University Press for an audiobook edition by Redwood Audiobooks. This volume won the Smithsonian Secretary's 2016 Research Prize. The recording by producer Douglas McDonald is now available at all major outlets. 📻

USA - Gulf States

Louisiana

Excavations in Historic Faubourg Tremé, New Orleans: Since 2015, a project led by Chris Grant (doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago) has been investigating the history of labor and craftsmanship in the New Orleans neighborhood of Tremé. Three seasons of dissertation fieldwork were carried out in a vacant lot with the support



FIGURE 1. MAHS volunteer Adam Coe documents a large hull fragment on the Pickles Reef Barrel Wreck using baseline trilateration. (Photo courtesy of Dennis Knepper.)



FIGURE 1. Early American glass snuff bottle from the plantation trench deposits.



FIGURE 2. Late-19th-century Parian porcelain bust of poet John Milton, dating to the period when the site was in use as a small woodyard.

of the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority and Dr. Ryan Gray at the University of New Orleans. Archaeological investigations targeted early household assemblages associated with the city's antebellum Creole craftsmen, a population largely comprised of free people of color. The lot was owned and occupied by Creoles of color at various points in its history, from the early phases of neighborhood development until well into the 20th century. During Reconstruction, it served as the site of a small coal shop and woodyard, where descendants of New Orleans' population of free people of color lived and worked.

During the first season of fieldwork, excavations uncovered significant features associated with all periods of occupation at the site. A well-preserved brick-lined privy yielded important information about life in the neighborhood during Reconstruction, and antebellum features—such as a small woodshed—were also identified. The most significant discovery of the first season was a vast late-colonial trench deposit from an early plantation, one of several small semiurban plantations existing in the faubourg prior to its urban subdivision. The trench assemblages date approximately to between 1790 and 1825, and are associated with the outbuildings located to the rear of the plantation property. These structures would have been used and occupied by the plantation's enslaved population.

Follow-up excavations in 2016 and this past summer in 2018 have helped to clarify the extent and content of the plantation trench. Excavation units produced evidence of domestic labor and craft production at the site, providing

new insight into the mixed economies characteristic of early faubourg plantations. Rich and well-preserved faunal remains are abundant in the trench deposits—and work by Dr. Susan deFrance and her students at the University of Florida has indicated that the collection contains a high percentage of cattle bones. Zooarchaeological analysis suggests that the cattle were butchered on location and that butchery patterns may be somewhat unique to the site. Other significant trench finds include Spanish colonial majolica, early American glass snuff bottles, deer antlers, furniture hardware, and iron kettles. The assemblages are notable in revealing the extent to which plantation residents and African Americans contributed to the Creole city's early economy. 📖

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Maryland

Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory is pleased to accept applications for its seventh year of the Gloria S.

King Research Fellowship in Archaeology. The MAC Lab is an archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the Maryland State Museum of Archaeology, in southern Maryland. The MAC Lab serves as a clearinghouse for archaeological collections recovered from land-based and underwater projects conducted by state and federal agencies and other researchers throughout Maryland and is currently home to 9 million artifacts representing over 12,000 years of human occupation in the state. These collections are available for research, education, and exhibit purposes to students, scholars, museum curators, and educators and the purpose of the fellowship is to encourage research in the collections.

Eligibility: Students, academics, and professionals are eligible (though employees of the Maryland Historical Trust and St. Mary's College of Maryland are not); fellows may research any subject in Maryland archaeology; fellows must use collections at the MAC Lab; fellows must be in residence full-time in the MAC Lab; and fellows must provide a presentation of research to museum staff members at the end of the fellowship.

Application process: Applicants must submit a 1,000-word proposal (no more than 4 typed pages, double-spaced) outlining the problem and the collections in the MAC Lab to be used, plus a CV and a letter of recommendation. Applicants are *strongly* encouraged to contact the lab during proposal preparation to ensure that the lab has collections appropriate for contributing to the proposed research. Applicants may also wish to look at the Maryland Unearthed website, which provides access to many of the important archaeological collections maintained by the lab: <http://jefpat.org/mdunearth/index.aspx>.

Stipend: The stipend will be USD \$700 a week, with a minimum two-week and maximum five-week stay. The stipend is to be paid upon completion of the fellowship for a stay of two weeks; a fellowship of greater length will be paid in two installments: 50% at the midway point of the fellowship and 50% upon completion. On-site housing may be available for fellows, dependent on scheduling of the fellowship.

Gloria Shafer was born on 6 January 1931 in Baltimore, Maryland. She spent summers as a child on her family's farm near Chestertown, Maryland and attended Washington College. In 1955 she and her husband, George M. King, started a small excavating construction business in Anne Arundel County. She had a lifelong interest in Maryland history and archaeology and contributed funds and services to individuals and organizations supporting this interest. Mrs. King died on 31 May 2004 and this fellowship in her memory recognizes her many contributions to the preservation of the past.

Applications must be received at the address below by 1 March 2019. Projects awarded a fellowship can begin as early as 1 April.

Please direct any questions to Patricia Samford at patricia.samford@maryland.gov and send application materials to:

Patricia Samford, Director
Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, Maryland 20685
USA 🇺🇸

USA - Midwest

14th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference (MHAC), Chicago, 19–20 October 2018 (submitted by Jane Eva Baxter, DePaul University, and Rebecca Graff, Lake Forest College): The 14th Annual MHAC was co-organized by Rebecca Graff of Lake Forest College and Jane Eva Baxter of DePaul University, and was held at DePaul University in Chicago. Over 60 people representing more than 20 organizations and 6 Midwestern states (and some from further afield) attended the 2-day conference. The theme for this year's conference was "Contested Sites in Archaeological and Contemporary Contexts." The theme invited participants to consider the idea of contestation in multiple ways: archaeological contestations of site interpretations, the investigation of sites that are sensitive because of their histories, and/or sites that become controversial as they are embroiled in contemporary politics of place. Attendees were given a reading list of open-access sources in advance of the conference to provide examples of current and historically contested sites in Chicago.

The program included a Friday evening keynote by Dr. Edward Gonzalez-Tennant on his ongoing work in Rosewood, Florida and his recently published book: *The Rosewood Massacre: An Archaeology and History of Intersectional Violence* (University Press of Florida, 2018).

Saturday began with two keynote presentations. Dr.



*Slideshow of the MHAC conference
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

Stacey Camp spoke on “Immigration, Incarceration, and Archaeology,” and drew on her extensive work with Japanese internment camps to address how archaeologists can work more effectively at sites of trauma. Dr. Lynne Goldstein gave a retrospective view on working at sites of memory, and through her experiences illustrated how stakeholders and dynamics of contestation continue over time—often long after we think our project is “over.” Attendees also got to enjoy 11 outstanding short (10 minute) research presentations that related to the conference theme in diverse ways. Some of these brief talks presented the complexities of contestation in specific cases, while others highlighted ways that archaeologists are working at contested sites through strategies for engaging diverse public audiences and stakeholders.

Saturday afternoon was chilly and bright and there were even a few snowflakes in the air, but it did not stop many of the attendees from taking part in a field trip to the future site of the Obama Presidential Center and the Pullman National Monument. Dr. Rebecca Graff led a walking tour in Jackson Park discussing the archaeology of the 1893 World’s Fair and the planned development of the area for the Obama Center. Dr. Timothy Scarlett and a team from Michigan Tech University took conference goers around the Pullman National Monument using augmented reality that they are developing for visitors who wish to use their phones or tablets while visiting the monument. The conference closed with a reception and conversation in one of the factory bays of the original 1880s Pullman Palace Car Company works.

MHAC was established to create an informal, conversational venue for engaging themes and topics of broad interest across the region. Creative conference formats are encouraged, as is active participation by archaeologists in all areas of practice and by students in particular. One way to facilitate this type of interaction is to keep the conference affordable. This year’s conference was free, due in part to our sponsors: The Lake Forest College Digital Chicago Grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, The Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, The DePaul University Research Council, The DePaul University Department of Anthropology, and The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Lake Forest College. We are also grateful to our many student volunteers who provided essential support to the event. The program is still available via the conference website at <https://mhac2018.wordpress.com> and the Twitter and Instagram hashtag was #MHAC2018.

Michigan

Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2018 Field Season Overview (submitted by Erika K. Hartley): Western Michigan University (WMU) hosted its 43rd annual archaeological field school this past July and August under the auspices of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project. The project is a long-term, multidisciplinary, community-based partnership between the City of Niles and WMU that investigates and



FIGURE 1. WMU field school students excavating text pits at 23 Market St. (FSJAP 1). (Photo courtesy of Meghan Williams.)

interprets colonialism and the fur trade in the region. During this past field season, archaeological investigations occurred at two locations within the city of Niles, Michigan. The first location was a property, 23 Market Street (FSJAP 1), located downstream from Fort St. Joseph, where historical documents suggest the presence of European and Native activity occurring during the fort’s occupation. The second investigation occurred at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23), an important 18th-century French mission, garrison, and trading post complex. The theme of the 2018 field season was “Technology, Then and Now,” highlighting 18th-century technologies as well as the technologies archaeologists employ to gain insights into the past.

The project’s principal investigator, Michael S. Nassaney, and field director, Erika (Loveland) Hartley, supervised excavations at the two locations. The field crew included 11 undergraduate students and 5 staff members: Tim Bober (Public Education Instructor), Kaylee Hagemann (Lab Coordinator), Eleanor Hein and Meghan Williams (Public Outreach and Social Media Coordinators), and Gary Thompson (Field Supervisor).

During the first week of the field season, we conducted a survey to locate evidence of colonial activities downstream from Fort St. Joseph on a property with archaeological potential and landowners who allowed us to work in their

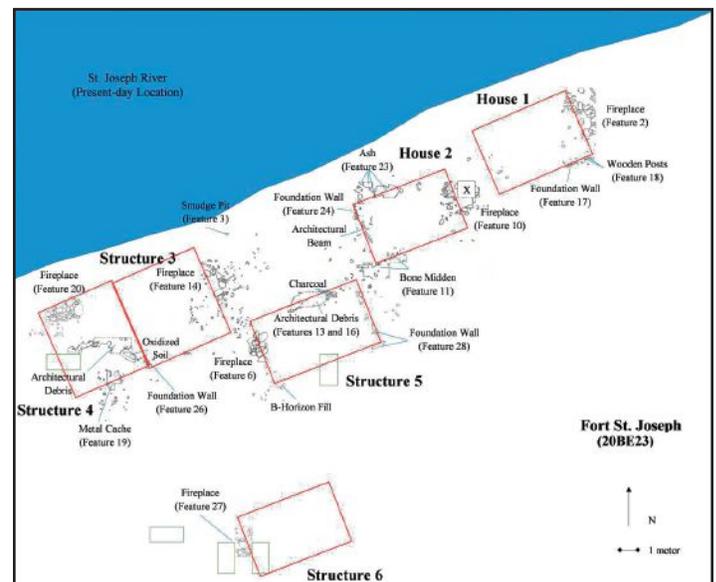


FIGURE 2. Map of buildings found at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23). The red lines denote their proposed outlines, while the green lines denote the 2018 units. (Map created by Erika K. Hartley.)



FIGURE 3. Feature 27, a possible fireplace, was further investigated this season. (Photo courtesy of Shelby Johnson.)

backyard. We laid out 15 shovel test pits (STPs) along 4 transects at the 23 Market Street site (FSJAP 1; Figure 1). Investigations revealed no evidence of material culture related to a Native and/or European presence, though we encountered a variety of late-19th- and 20th-century artifacts in all of the STPs. Their presence in fill suggests that they were deposited in a secondary context and are likely associated with the occupation of a 19th-century house on the property.

Over the next five weeks, excavations were conducted on the Fort St. Joseph (20BE23) floodplain with the goals of identifying, investigating, and interpreting technologies associated with architectural and other remains from the fort. Recent archaeological and documentary research provides evidence and information on the projected size and locations of five buildings at the site (see Hartley and Nassaney 2019; Loveland 2017; Nassaney 2015). This season, archaeological work was oriented towards refining our understandings of some of these buildings.

One new and three previously excavated 1 x 1 m units in addition to five new 1 x 2 m units were explored and reopened in locations chosen for their high probability to provide structural information (Figure 2). In 2017, Feature 27 was identified as a large stone concentration that has been interpreted as a possible fireplace. Two of the 1 x 2 m units opened this year were placed on both sides of the previously excavated units to gain information on the feature's orientation, size, and function. Unfortunately, those questions remain unanswered at this time because the feature was not fully exposed (Figure 3). It still seems likely that Feature 27 represents a fireplace associated with a sixth structure on the site.

One 1 x 2 m unit, N11 W4, was placed in a

location that had not been subject to excavation yet. This area exhibited a high magnetic anomaly during a 2004 magnetometer survey, warranting the placement of a new unit to further explore this area. We identified a concentration of burned soil containing ash and charcoal fragments in the southeast corner of the unit. Due to time constraints, excavation of the oxidized soil was not completed. A flotation sample was collected, though the contents have yet to be analyzed. Further investigation is needed to determine the nature of this anomaly.

Eighteenth-century material culture was recovered in all of the units excavated in the floodplain this year. Each of the artifacts provides important information about the religious, domestic, and commercial functions of the site. The recovery of lead seals, in particular, has contributed to our understanding of technology and trade. A former field school student, Cathrine Davis, presented information from her honors thesis

to the staff and students during a lab session and to the public during the annual open house weekend. Davis discussed the process of making lead seals as well as information on the various types found at Fort St. Joseph and across New France (see Davis 2014). She also assisted students in identifying the four lead seals we recovered this season, which provided them with a hands-on learning experience.

In conjunction with learning field and lab procedures, students participated in community-service-learning and public outreach activities. For the annual Archaeology Open House weekend, students prepared artifact displays, performed wet-screening demonstrations, and provided information about past and ongoing excavations. To help the public visualize the size and location of structures



FIGURE 4. Ghost structure erected at the location of House 2 to assist the public in visualizing the size and location of structures identified at Fort St. Joseph. (Photo courtesy of Shelby Johnson.)

identified at Fort St. Joseph, staff and volunteers erected a ghost structure (Figure 4) placed at the location of House 2. The public appreciated the opportunity to visualize and experience a building at the fort through this display technique.

Students also assisted with and took part in the project's public lecture series, archaeology summer camps, local events and programs (e.g., Brothers of the Holy Cross, Airzoo Summer Camp, Bastille Day, and Niles' Third Thursday), and community meals. These opportunities gave students a chance for intimate interactions with the public and to share their excitement and knowledge about Fort St. Joseph. Daily blog and social media postings also provided students with the opportunity for outreach reporting on their findings, interpretations, and important events of interest to the community.

References

Davis, Cathrine

2014 Lead Seals from Colonial Fort St. Joseph (20BE23). Honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI.

Hartley, Erika K. and Michael S. Nassaney

2019 Architectural Remains at Fort St. Joseph. In *Fort St. Joseph Revealed: The Historical Archaeology of a Fur Trading Post*, Michael S. Nassaney, editor. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Loveland, Erika K.

2017 Archaeological Evidence of Architectural Remains at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23), Niles, MI. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI.

Nassaney, Michael S.

2015 *The Archaeology of the North American Fur Trade*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

The Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program (CAP) 2018 Update (submitted by Dr. Stacey L. Camp, Director of CAP, Associate Professor of Anthropology, and Autumn Painter, Campus Archaeologist, CAP): The Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program (CAP), which is dedicated to studying the above- and belowground history and heritage of MSU, had a year of significant change. The program said goodbye to its founder and director, Dr. Lynne Goldstein, as she retired at the end of the 2017–2018 academic year. The program welcomed its new director, Dr. Stacey Camp, who started overseeing the program during the summer of 2018, to Michigan State University. The program also bid farewell to Lisa Bright, who served as the Campus Archaeologist for CAP from 2015 to 2018 in addition to being a CAP Fellow from 2014 to 2015. Autumn Painter, a current doctoral student at Michigan State University and zooarchaeologist, joins CAP in the role of Campus Archaeologist. Autumn was a CAP Fellow from



*Slideshow from the MSU CAP
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

2015 to 2018.

CAP's most exciting discovery of 2018 was an intact complete skeleton of a cow. The cow was discovered during road construction in front of MSU's Conrad Hall. The bones were located about 6 feet below the surface of the ground and were excavated by CAP staff. The cow was determined to be of advanced age due to its worn teeth and the presence of bone spurs throughout the skeleton. While excavating, CAP also discovered that one side of the cow's ribs had been sawed but were still articulated. Only one artifact—a nail—was found in association with the cow. Additional animal bone analysis conducted by Dr. Terrance Martin determined that the cow is most likely a male cow. This interpretation aligns with information uncovered by Whitney Miller (MSU Archives) as this area of campus once housed a bull barn. CAP also found what we believe to be the cow's stomach contents. CAP collected a sample with the intention to collaborate with other researchers on campus. Analyzing the stomach contents may allow us to identify what the cow was eating. CAP staff hope that through this analysis it will be possible to link what the cow was eating to what was being grown on campus during the early period of the campus.

CAP's outreach programming for 2018 included our annual Apparitions & Archaeology: A Haunted Campus Tour in partnership with the student group MSU Paranormal Society; our annual participation in MSU's Science Festival; outreach programming for Michigan Archaeology Day at Michigan History Center; and our annual outreach with MSU's Grandparents University. CAP also developed new outreach programs, including an MSU Science + Society @ State grant-funded program to bring 15 high school students to MSU's campus for two and a half days to learn about CAP and archaeology; a collaboration with MSU Culinary Services to provide "throwback Thursday" and "flashback Friday" meals at the MSU Food Truck that were inspired by historic meals and archaeological data found via CAP research; a collaboration with the MSU Student Organic Farm to grow salsify, a root vegetable used in historic meals on MSU's campus, which was added to the Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) members' produce shares;

and an all-day outreach program with middle school students using archaeological site kits developed by CAP in partnership with middle school teachers.

Most of CAP's mitigation work on campus this year involved construction taking place at the intersection of Shaw Lane and Hagadorn Road. This work was conducted during the late spring and early summer. During background archival research, CAP discovered that the property slated for construction had been owned by two different families from the mid-1800s until 1953, when Michigan State University (then known as Michigan State College) purchased the land. A pedestrian survey, extensive shovel testing, a metal detector survey, and limited test excavation units were performed in the project area prior to construction activity. Artifacts recovered from such activities demonstrate the site's potential for future archaeological investigations; notable artifacts recovered include a fragment of Geisha Girl porcelain dating from the late 1800s through the 1950s; a whiteware dish featuring a blue transfer-printed design; a stoneware circular serving dish with Rockingham glaze; a Consolidated Fruit Jar Company mason jar lid dating from 1871 to the 1950s; and a suspender clip with a patent date of 7 March 1871. In addition, in the fall of 2018 MSU's Infrastructure, Planning, and Facilities (IPF) contacted CAP after discovering a large enamelware percolator and what appears to be historic building foundations during construction. CAP will be running an Archaeological Field School in May and June of 2019 to continue investigations at this site. Interested students can contact Dr. Stacey L. Camp (campstac@msu.edu) for more information or visit our website at campusarch.msu.edu. Field school applications are due by 1 March 2019.

Wayne State University Excavations at Old Hamtramck Center (submitted by Bridget Bennane, Wayne State University): Hamtramck is a small city of 2.09 square miles located completely within the city of Detroit, Michigan. A century ago, following the opening of the Dodge Main automobile



FIGURE 1. Aerial drone image of the Old Hamtramck Center excavations. The driveway to the former firehouse in Village Hall is visible below the bottom right team of excavators. (Photo courtesy of Bridget Bennane.)



FIGURE 2. Wayne State archaeology students Kate Blatchford, Julia DiLaura, and Cory Taylor collect measurements from the excavation unit at the Village Hall firehouse. (Photo courtesy of Bridget Bennane.)

plant, Hamtramck was the fastest-growing city in the United States. Within 20 years, Hamtramck's population grew from 3,559 in 1910 to 56,268 in 1930. In 1922, when Hamtramck transformed from a village into a city, the population was 50,000, 83% of whom were recent Polish immigrants. The archaeological excavations at Old Hamtramck Center are focused on documenting the emergence and rapid growth of the city during the first half of the 20th century.

Following World War II, Hamtramck suffered from industrial decline and population loss. But unlike other postindustrial Rust Belt cities, Hamtramck's population began to rebound by the end of the 20th century as the city welcomed a variety of new Muslim immigrant groups from Yemen, Bangladesh, and Bosnia (among others). Today Hamtramck is a city of 21,000 that takes pride in its working-class heritage, religious tolerance, and immigrant history. Its deep-rooted Polish American heritage is intermingled with the contributions of the newer Muslim communities. The city boasts the most diverse ethnic population in Michigan and is home to the first Muslim-majority city council in the United States. It is within this multicultural environment that Wayne State University archaeologists are conducting the first archaeological project in Hamtramck.

Between August and December of 2018, Wayne State University archaeology students conducted excavations and laboratory analysis of Old Hamtramck Center sites as part of Dr. Krysta Ryzewski's Archaeological Field Methods course. The Old Hamtramck Center, now a vacant lot, was the site of seven different buildings between the late 19th century and the 1980s. The archaeological investigations explored six of these sites and recovered and identified numerous artifacts and architectural features from each site. Archaeologists excavated the remains of the Village Hall (built in 1914 and housed the old fire department and police departments), two residential houses, the Nut House bar, and a mixed-use commercial/industrial building called the Tin Shop. Excavations in the backlot of one of the residential houses produced hundreds of late-19th- to early-20th-century artifacts associated with an outbuilding



FIGURE 3. Anna Khreizat, Kelsey Jorgensen, and Kelsey McKoy screen for artifacts at the turn-of-the-century domestic outbuilding. (Photo courtesy of Bridget Bennane.)

(possibly a privy or a horse stable), including animal bones, glass bottle fragments, and pottery sherds. Perhaps the most exciting finds were those relating to the old Police and Fire Stations, including a bullet casing, the floorboards of the fire station, a hose valve, and fragments of caution tape. A geophysical survey, a geological study of the soil conditions and microartifact analysis, and drone documentation of the site also generated valuable information about the land-use history of this once congested, mixed-use urban site.

The archaeological project at Old Hamtramck Center is a collaborative project between the Hamtramck Historical Museum and Wayne State University's Department of Anthropology. There has been enthusiastic community interest and participation in the excavations, particularly among local residents, business owners, and first responders—the Hamtramck Fire Department was eager to lend their ladder truck to the team in order to take aerial photographs of the site! A public open day on 27 October attracted over 100 visitors to the site, including the mayor, city officials, and first responders, despite inclement weather. Visitors enjoyed sharing their memories of Hamtramck in English, Polish, and Arabic. The class concluded on 10 December with public presentations of the research by students at the Hamtramck Historical Museum. Wayne State archaeologists will continue to process artifacts from the excavations in 2019 and will conduct additional excavations in the future.

Minnesota

Minneapolis Water Works Park (submitted by Madeleine Bray, M.A., RPA, The 106 Group Ltd.): The 106 Group Ltd. is conducting archaeological studies for the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB)'s Water Works project—a park along the Mississippi River in downtown Minneapolis. The unique park design incorporates a complex historical landscape consisting of the ruins of 19th-century sawmills and flour mills. This project balances new urban use and

park development with historic preservation. Working as part of a multidisciplinary team of architects, engineers, and historic preservation specialists, the 106 Group is providing cultural resources services, including the conducting of historical research, assessment of the conditions of existing archaeological and architectural resources, facilitation of compliance with regulatory requirements, preparation of archaeological treatment plans, and the conducting of Phase II and III archaeological studies.

The project area is located within the St. Anthony Falls Historic District. St. Anthony Falls is the only major natural waterfall on the upper Mississippi River. The falls were—and remain—a place of importance to Native peoples, including the Dakota, Ojibwe, and Ho Chunk. St. Anthony Falls also facilitated the birth and development of Minneapolis's first industry, milling, which began at the falls in the 1820s. Originally, sawmilling was predominant along the waterfront. However, economic and technological changes, such as the rise of steam power, led the timber industry to relocate its sawmills away from St. Anthony Falls in the late 19th century. As a result, many of the Minneapolis sawmills

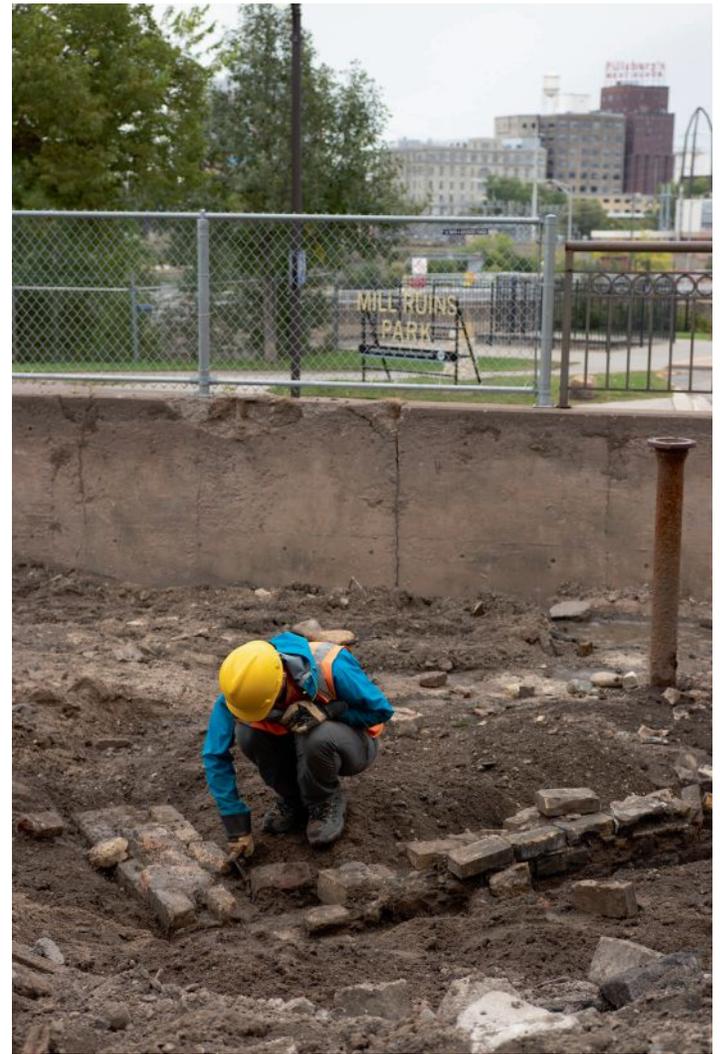


FIGURE 1. 106 Group archaeologist exposing the wheelhouse walls documented in 2018. (Photo courtesy of Nicole Pederson.)



FIGURE 2. Fieldwork in 2017 in progress. A wall associated with the Columbia Flour Mill is in the foreground. (Photo courtesy of Nicole Pederson.)

were converted to, or replaced by, flour and grist mills. From the 1880s to the 1930s, Minneapolis was considered by many to be the flour-milling capital of the world. By the mid-20th century, however, milling had declined and the majority of mills along the Minneapolis riverfront had been abandoned.

The Water Works Park’s design includes the construction of a park pavilion and landscaped open space within the ruins of three mills: Bassett’s Second Sawmill, the Columbia Flour Mill, and the Occidental Feed Mill. Bassett’s Second Sawmill was constructed in 1870 by Joel Bean Bassett. It had a thick limestone foundation and a two-story wood-framed upper structure, and was powered by a turbine wheel fed by water from the Mississippi River. Bassett’s Second Sawmill burned down in 1897, although its engine house and boiler room survived the conflagration and continued to power neighboring mills. The Columbia Flour Mill was built in 1882 at the beginning of Minneapolis’s flour boom. This mill was a six-story structure with a basement, 4- to 6-foot-thick limestone foundation walls set onto bedrock, and brick upper stories. The Columbia Mill had a reputation for producing some of the best flour to come out of Minneapolis. By the 1930s, the Columbia Mill had been converted to a grain elevator known as the Harbor Elevator. The upper floors of the Columbia Mill collapsed in January of 1941, and a spectacular arson fire destroyed the mill four months later. In 1883, McAlister, Chase and Company constructed the Occidental Feed Mill, a two-story brick building with limestone foundations. The Occidental burned down in 1919. Portions of the limestone basement and subbasement walls of the Columbia and Occidental mills survived after the fires.

Changes in land use between the 1930s and the present day have significantly affected the Water Works site. In the 1950s, the lower surviving stories

of the destroyed mills were backfilled with a variety of materials ranging from used tires to demolition waste. The surfaces created by that backfilling have been used as parking lots through the present day. In the late 1960s, Reiko Weston constructed the Fuji Ya restaurant, the first Japanese restaurant in Minnesota, on top of and around the ruins of the Bassett and Columbia mills. Fuji Ya was one of the first new buildings to be erected in what was then an abandoned industrial area of Minneapolis. This event heralded the beginning of a riverfront redevelopment period that has continued into the present. Fuji Ya closed in 1990, and the building sat vacant for the next 27 years.

Archaeological studies at the Water Works site are ongoing. Fieldwork conducted in 2017 included the excavation of shallow backhoe trenches to locate the tops of the buried walls of the Columbia and Occidental Mills. Deeper test pits, reaching up to 15 feet below the current surface, were excavated to investigate the conditions of the walls at greater depths and to inform project design. Seventeen archaeological features were recorded, all corresponding with walls and other architectural elements of the lower stories of the Columbia and Occidental mills.

In 2017–2018, MPRB began the “deconstruction” of the Fuji Ya restaurant building. This involved carefully separating the ca. 1960s–1970s Fuji Ya restaurant components from the underlying historic mill ruins and temporarily securing and protecting the mill structures in preparation for the construction of the Water Works project. The 106 Group conducted archaeological monitoring of the deconstruction and responded to unanticipated discoveries. Through this process we identified and recorded 18 archaeological features in the basements and subbasements of the Bassett’s Second Sawmill engine house and boiler room structure.

In the fall of 2018, controlled excavation was conducted in a portion of the project area. A backhoe was used to remove



FIGURE 3. Engine mount within the subbasement of the Bassett’s Second Sawmill engine house. (Photo courtesy of Nicole Pederson.)



FIGURE 4. The face of the Bassett's Second Sawmill engine house and boiler room structure after the deconstruction of the Fuji Ya Restaurant. (Photo courtesy of Nicole Pederson.)

fill soils in approximately 1-foot levels across the site. Archaeologists exposed subsurface features using shovels and trowels. As a result, three archaeological features were identified. Two features were limestone-block wall segments, likely part of the foundation wall of Bassett's Second Sawmill. The third feature consisted of two brick walls joined at an angle. Based on historical documentation, these walls are likely associated with one of the wheelhouses that would have enclosed the water turbines that powered the Bassett, Columbia, and Occidental mills. In 1976, city public works crews working 20 feet belowground encountered two large intersecting bevel gears composed of cast-iron wheels and wooden-plank teeth. This complex of features was located directly beneath the brick walls documented this year. The gears likely would have connected a vertical shaft attached to a water turbine below to the horizontal line shaft that powered the machinery of the Columbia Mill. Water brought in through a headrace from the Mississippi River would have flowed over the turbine, turning it and its associated shafts and gears before discharging into the vast network of tailrace tunnels that still exist beneath this part of Minneapolis. City tunnel maps indicate that the tailrace tunnels in this location are about 60 feet below the current surface level.

Future stages of archaeological work will include the excavation and treatment of a previously identified subsurface railcar scale pit located adjacent to the Columbia Flour Mill. Based on previous documentation, this 55 x 15 x 9 feet brick- and cement-lined pit is known to contain in situ machinery, including a scale, ceramic light fixtures, an electric motor, and a blower. The scale pit and in situ machinery will be exposed and documented. The specific treatment measures for this feature will be determined based on the final project design.

Interim reports are being prepared following each stage of fieldwork. At the end of the archaeological investigations, a final comprehensive report will be prepared that compiles the methods and results of all stages of Water Works

archaeology into a single document.

2018 Historic Fort Snelling (21HE99) Lower Post Excavations (submitted by Jeremy L. Nienow, Ph.D., RPA, Nienow Cultural Consultants, LLC, St. Paul, Minnesota): The Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS) is in the revitalization planning process for Historic Fort Snelling at Bdote, which includes a new visitor center and parking reorientation. Fort Snelling was completed in 1825 to establish a permanent military presence, protect the fur trade for American companies, and maintain frontier peace. The Department of Dakota military headquarters moved to the fort at the close of the U.S. Civil War and expanded efforts to enhance facilities and capabilities between 1878 and 1885. Further growth occurred rapidly between 1898 and 1905 via significant increases in wartime spending as part of a major reorganization after the Spanish-American War. Fort activity continued through World Wars I and II until it was decommissioned as an active military base in 1946.

Today, Fort Snelling is located on lands transferred to the State of Minnesota from the federal government under terms of the Historic Surplus Property Program and is cooperatively managed by MNHS, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and the National Park Service. Since June 2018, MNHS has been working with Nienow Cultural Consultants, LLC (NCC) to complete over 90 shovel tests and 17 1 x 2 m excavation units. Documentation of excavation efforts has included traditional archaeological methods, detailed GIS relational map and database integration, and state-of-the-art Matterport 3-D-unit modeling.

NCC's team is led by Principal Investigator Jeremy Nienow, Ph.D. and RPA, and includes Alison Hruby (ARH Consulting), Laura Koski (Zooarchaeo Consulting), Mike Nowak, Ph.D. (Mike Nowak Consulting, LLC), Matthew Piscitelli, Ph.D. and RPA (Digging the Past, LLC), Fred Sutherland, Ph.D. and RPA (Sutherland Relics and Rust LLC), and Anastasia Walhovd (Makoons Consulting LLC). Investigation has focused on areas of the fort in use from

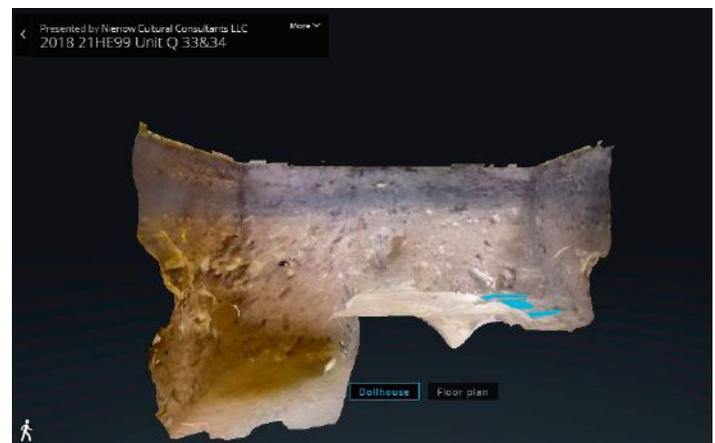


FIGURE 1. Matterport 3-D profile of Unit Q (east wall); maximum depth 140 cm bgs. (Figure courtesy of Nienow Cultural Consultants, LLC.)

the U.S. Civil War through the 1980s (by the U.S. Veterans Administration). Prior to excavation, ground-penetrating radar revealed a landscape rich in undocumented subsurface features, as multiple building construction and demolition efforts have been undertaken at the fort.

To date, excavation efforts have documented over thirty features related to fort occupation and include limestone foundations and builder's trenches, a sleeper trench with sleeper, limestone piers, postholes, and 15 trenches related to utility placement. Many of the utility trenches date to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) era and are themselves contributing elements to the fort's history. One of the most interesting features from the 2018 excavation was recorded in Unit Q, initially placed to test a burned limestone-and-mortar feature identified in STP 69. By 50 cm bd excavators were encountering increased amounts of dressed limestone, burned wood, burned cut nails, charcoal, and ash. This area of burned soil and ash continued to expand until a limestone-and-mortar foundation footer was encountered at 80 cm bd that appeared to be resting immediately above limestone bedrock on its southern end. The gap between the footer and the bedrock contained a wide variety of burned and unburned materials including U.S. Civil War-era military buttons, pressed glass, and cut nails. Further excavation revealed that the footer and building had been built to make use of local sloping terrain. Profile and plan views show a jagged, shovel-cut event representing the excavation of a small crawl space immediately adjacent (north) to the footer. Based on available documentation and excavated artifacts, the unit encountered a footer for the 1878 to 1887 second barracks built at this location. A fire, referenced on a photograph dating to 1871–1881, likely burned the porch in 1883 and was repaired in 1884.

By the end of the 2018 investigations, more than 6,500 artifacts had been recovered, an assemblage dominated by the architectural (e.g., brick, limestone, concrete, asphalt, nails) and military (e.g., buttons, ammunition, equipment tags) categories. Artifacts range from general-service military buttons produced in the 1850s to modern materials manufactured in the last decade. Diagnostic artifacts have been curated with MNHS and are available for further public and academic research. Excavation efforts are already slated to continue in spring 2019 and additional future work will be undertaken as needed to support MNHS revitalization efforts. Additional information on the Historic Fort Snelling Lower Post, as well as on the ongoing Upper



FIGURE 2. Unit Q with exposed 1878 barracks footer (center) and burned porch (bottom) (80 cm bd). (Photo courtesy of Nienow Cultural Consultants, LLC.)



FIGURE 3. Unit G 14A showing exposed WPA utility pipe and exposed 1904 U.S. Cavalry stable's pier. (Photo courtesy of Nienow Cultural Consultants, LLC.)



FIGURE 4. Three U.S. Civil War-era general-service military uniform buttons recovered from Unit Q. (Photo courtesy of Nienow Cultural Consultants, LLC.)

Post excavations, will be presented at the upcoming Council for Minnesota Archaeology Conference (15–16 February 2019) at St. Cloud State University.

Representative Matterport 3-D immersive walk-through image links available for use:

- Unit A.
<https://my.matterport.com/show/?m=Fa3mBd2iiGA>
- Unit G.
<https://my.matterport.com/show/?m=EOursvzeanc>
- Unit Q.
<https://my.matterport.com/show/?m=7X8goGxXVW9> 

USA - Northeast

New York

Archaeology at 7 Hawley Street in Binghamton (submitted by Maria O'Donovan, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University): The Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) at Binghamton University excavated part of an urban block in downtown Binghamton, New York, in the summer of 2018. Excavations were conducted as part of the 7 Hawley Street development project sponsored by Binghamton Urban Renewal. The area had been turned into a parking lot during urban renewal in the late 1960s and was slated for redevelopment in 1989. PAF conducted a Phase 1 survey consisting of backhoe trenches in 1989 that identified intact yard deposits and fieldstone foundations dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries. The site was declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and the area continued as a parking lot until new development plans emerged. We were very excited to return to this archaeologically rich area for extensive data-recovery excavations.

The 7 Hawley Street project area is within Binghamton's core business district and was a mixed residential and commercial block before urban renewal. A few early houses

were replaced with row structures that housed hotels, restaurants, beer gardens, saloons, tin shops, a bowling alley, and other commercial endeavors in the second half of the 19th century. Excavations revealed a sealed yard deposit from the mid-19th century (Figure 1) possibly related to the early houses on this block. Archaeologists also uncovered two fieldstone privies associated with a hotel and restaurant/saloon, intact rear-yard sheet midden deposits, and several fieldstone-and-brick foundations related to the row structures and shops. Previous archaeological projects in downtown Binghamton have focused primarily on historic domestic sites. Interpretation of the 2018 assemblages will fill an important gap in our understanding of commercial enterprises in the early history of Binghamton.

Guidelines for Conducting Archaeological Investigations in New York City (submitted by Nancy J. Brighton, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers): The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission released new guidelines for conducting archaeological investigations in New York City in early October of this year. The original guidelines, released in 2002, were revised to reflect changes in both state and federal regulations and archaeological methods and practice. The updated guidelines will assist applicants with the Landmarks Preservation Commission's environmental and archaeological review process and other city and government agencies whose projects require archaeological review. Prior to completing the new guidelines, the Landmarks Preservation Commission consulted with government agencies and institutions, including the New York State Historic Preservation Office and the New York State Museum, as well as with professional archaeologists and organizations.

Additional information presented and new topics developed include the management of artifacts, the treatment of human remains, excavation standards, and archaeological analysis. The update continues the Landmarks Preservation Commission's efforts to make the information related to archaeological investigations undertaken throughout the five boroughs available to the public. This effort follows the creation of the New York City Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Research Center, the city's facility for the curation of its archaeological collections that is also host to a digital archive on its website. The repository currently has 35 collections ranging in age from the Middle Archaic to the early 20th century. The Landmarks Preservation Commission posts all of the archaeology reports completed under its review process on its website.

The revision and design of the new guidelines were supported by a grant from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation through the state's appropriation of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund, which provides funding to advance the protection of cultural resources.

The links to the new guidelines and the city's archaeology reports may be found here: www1.nyc.gov/site/lpc/about/archaeology.page, and the New York City Archaeological



FIGURE 1. Artifacts and faunal remains within a sealed rear-yard deposit.

Pennsylvania

Operation Collaboration: Archaeologists, Veterans and First Responders Dig Fort Ligonier (submitted by Angie Jaillet-Wentling, PennDOT): For years, Dr. Jonathan Burns, Juniata College Cultural Resource Institute, has been bringing students to the French and Indian War-era Fort Ligonier to help recover and interpret what remains of the fort and its early defenses. Last year, he teamed up with American Veterans Archaeological Recovery (formerly Operation Nightingale) to bring three veterans experiencing PTSD to the fort as a therapeutic venture. Their experiences and similar ventures, like the one recently featured by National Geographic (Brady 2018), point to the promise of pairing veterans and first responders with the combined physical and mental exercise in the relaxed learning environment that archaeology provides. The benefits are not just for veterans. The ability to work in adverse conditions with precision and teamwork often translates to more ground covered during excavations. Plus, military veterans can provide additional insight into how archaeologists interpret military sites and tactics.

This year PennDOT archaeologist and Team Rubicon volunteer Angie Jaillet-Wentling worked with Dr. Burns to coordinate an event involving Team Rubicon volunteers and archaeological excavations at Fort Ligonier. Team Rubicon is a disaster relief organization that pairs the experiences of military veterans and first responders to rapidly deploy emergency response teams to local and international disasters. The team also provides service to underserved communities and training to its military members seeking to transition to civilian life. When they aren't mucking out flooded basements in Butler or Pittsburgh (their most recent local operations), Team Rubicon Region III volunteers work



FIGURE 2. Archaeologists and Team Rubicon volunteers at Fort Ligonier.

with local groups like Habitat for Humanity, local food pantries, and food and soup kitchens to provide a wide range of community service. *And*, they drink beer afterwards at socials for a wind down, after the last “gray shirt” is done for the day.

On 31 July 2018 20 Team Rubicon Region III volunteers from Massachusetts to Virginia descended on Fort Ligonier as part of ongoing outreach efforts and archaeological recovery of the fort's history. Team Rubicon arrived on-site and acquired hands-on instruction from experienced professional archaeologists (including Scott Shaffer, PennDOT archaeologist, and Isaac Fisher of Juniata College) in not only archaeological excavation techniques, but also in basic artifact and soils identification and metal detecting at military sites, as well as witnessing demonstrations with drone aerial photography at archaeological sites. Fort Ligonier hosted Team Rubicon for site tours of the fort and its museum and for dinner. At the end of the day, archaeological investigations at the fort helped unearth the possible remnants of the battery while building the foundation for further collaboration between some enthusiastic volunteers and archaeologists!

For additional information, please visit the following websites: <https://teamrubiconusa.org/>, <https://www.juniata.edu/academics/departments/international-studies/cultural-resource-institute.php>, and <https://www.fortligonier.org/>.

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2018 Why Military Veterans Are Turning to Archaeology: Digging up Historical Artifacts May Help Former Members of the Military Transition to Life as Civilians. www.nationalgeographic.com. 13 August. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture-exploration/2018/08/>



FIGURE 1. Archaeologists and Team Rubicon volunteers at Fort Ligonier.



FIGURE 3. PennDOT archaeologist Scott Shaffer, left, assists a volunteer with screening.

military-veterans-archaeology-shaker-dig-explorer-digventures/.

Napsha, Joe

2018 Fort Ligonier Dig Seeks Site of Wartime Battery. *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* 3 August. <https://triblive.com/local/westmoreland/13933630-74/fort-ligonier-dig-seeks-site-of-wartime-battery>. Pittsburgh, PA.

Locust Grove Archaeological District National Register Nomination (submitted by Paul Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.): Heberling Associates has been working with the Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society (HMPS) in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, to nominate the Locust Grove Archaeological District to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The district comprises four sites of major significance in the development of the late-precontact and early-contact periods in the lower Susquehanna River drainage. These are the Brandt site (36LA5), the Mohr site (36LA39), the Locust Grove and Conoy Cemetery site (36LA40), and the Conoy Town site (36LA57), all located on high terraces above the Susquehanna River near the mouth of Conoy Creek, just to the south of the village of Bainbridge. The sites within the noncontiguous district span the period A.D. 1250–1750, which encompasses changes from hamlet-based agricultural communities of the early (Blue Rock phase) Shenks Ferry tradition to the early-18th-century settlement of Conoy Town. Represented at these sites are all phases of the Shenks Ferry tradition, the Susquehannocks, Luray migrants from the Potomac drainage, and the Conoy (Piscataway or Ganowese), also migrants from the Potomac region.

There have been professional archaeological studies

at all of these sites except the Brandt site, which is known only from sporadic surface collections. Gruber (1971) conducted University of Pennsylvania field schools at the Mohr site in the 1960s, defining a palisade encompassing the roughly 1.0–1.5 ha village that he characterized as a 15th-century Lancaster-phase Shenks Ferry occupation. Gruber's excavations recovered 99 burials, house patterns, and other features defining the internal structure of the site. A recent reanalysis by Graybill and Herbstritt (2014) distinguishes two distinct occupations: an early-15th-century Lancaster-phase hamlet and a palisaded village of Luray immigrants, ca. A.D. 1550–1600.

Barry Kent led PHMC excavations at the Conoy Town and Cemetery sites in 1970, exposing 8000 square feet at Conoy Town and 6500 square feet at Conoy Cemetery (Figure 1). Despite discovering at least a dozen storage and refuse pits and numerous post molds, Kent was only able to define a single house pattern. Excavation at the nearby cemetery (Kent 1974) revealed 71 bundle burials with associated Native and trade items (Figure 2). While excavating at the cemetery, Kent exposed part of a Shenks Ferry village, discovering post molds, refuse pits, and extended burials. Kinsey and Graybill (1971) conducted further investigation at the village site, exposing a double palisade, pits, a sheet midden, and two additional burials.

Despite these previous investigations, substantial portions of the site are intact and could yield important information on the shifts in Native American economies and settlements prior to contact and the profound changes



FIGURE 1. View of Conoy Town site (36LA57) from the Locust Grove and Conoy Cemetery site (36LA40), facing north.

that ensued following contact with European Americans. The sites are persistent places, embodying the qualities that attracted people to this setting for thousands of years prior to contact. The sites contribute to an understanding of the interactions of Native and European American groups on either side of the boundary of contact, containing information on settlement structure, subsistence, population, diet, intergroup conflict, disease, and other topics of long-standing interest to archaeologists and historians.



FIGURE 2. Restored glass-bead necklace from Conoy Cemetery (36LA40). (Photo courtesy of PHMC, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Section of Archaeology.)

The HMPS, although primarily dedicated to maintaining and interpreting the Haldeman Mansion, hopes that the NRHP listing of the district will promote an appreciation of the diverse heritage of the local area. The nomination will be reviewed by the state Historic Preservation Board at their 27 September meeting and, if approved, sent to the National Park Service for listing.

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1971 Patterning in Death in a Late Prehistoric Village in Pennsylvania. *American Antiquity* 36:64–76.
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- Kinsey, W. Fred III, and Jeffrey R. Graybill
1971 Murry Site and its Role in Lancaster and Funk Phases of Shenks Ferry Culture: A View from 1971. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 41(4):7–43. 📄



FIGURE 1. Japanese bowls featured in the Historical Japanese Ceramic Comparative Collection. (Photo courtesy of the Asian American Comparative Collection at the University of Idaho, catalog numbers ACC-88-04, AACC-99-049, and AACC-98-025, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/aacc/index.htm>.)

Ceramic Comparative Collection (HJCCC) is a new online resource for identifying and describing 19th- and 20th-century Japanese ceramics. The HJCCC is a collaborative project that draws from several different parent collections to create a digital comparative collection of Japanese ceramics commonly found on North American archaeological sites. As one of the first online resources for Japanese ceramic analysis, the HJCCC is intended to assist in identification, to encourage the use of standardized terminology, and to promote further research. The site currently contains a database of 50 comparative examples and an extensive glossary of terms, both of which will continue to grow as more items are added. The website, which has been in development for over a year, is the work of University of Idaho graduate student Renae Campbell in partnership with the Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC) and the Center for Digital Inquiry and Learning (CDIL) at the University of Idaho, and the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle, Washington. Support for this project was provided by a summer fellowship with the CDIL and by the John Calhoun Smith Memorial Fund at the University of Idaho. To explore the HJCCC website, please visit <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/hjccc/>. 📄

USA - Pacific West

USA - Pacific Northwest

Idaho

Introducing the Historical Japanese Ceramic Comparative Collection (submitted by Renae Campbell, University of Idaho, Moscow, rjcampbell@uidaho.edu): The Historical Japanese

California

Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design for Hard-Rock Mining in the California Deserts (submitted by Karen K. Swope, Statistical Research, Inc., 4425 Juan Tabo Blvd. NE, Ste. 112, Albuquerque, NM 87111-2681; kswope@srircrm.com; ph. 505.323.8300): Mining has played an integral role in the history of the western United States, and the archaeological

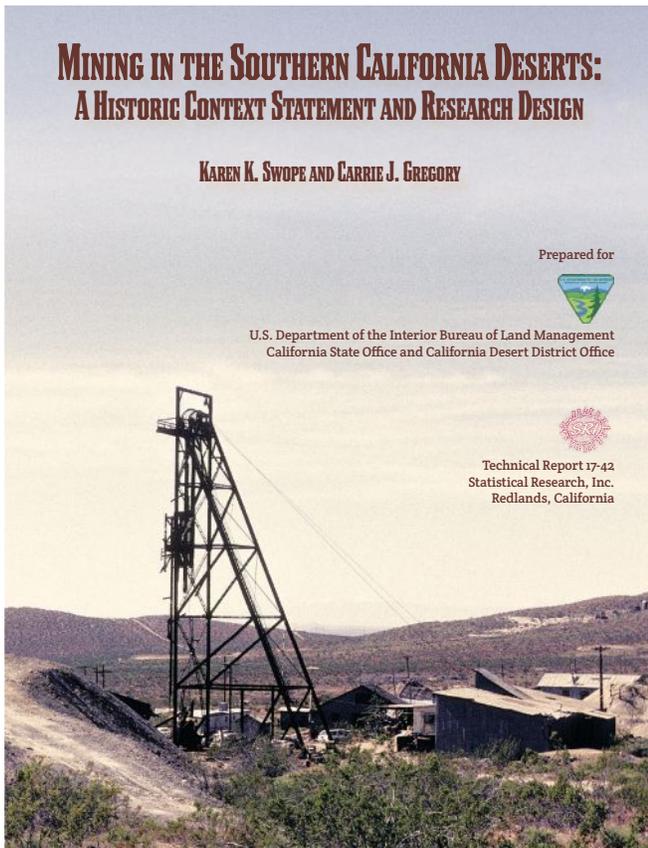


FIGURE 1. Document cover.

record presents an opportunity to understand and interpret mining history in a manner that is not possible through historical documentation alone. At the request of Sterling White, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Desert District Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Program Lead, California Desert District, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) prepared a historic context and archaeological research design for hard-rock mining in the southern California deserts (Figure 1). The study (prepared for James Barnes, Associate State Archaeologist, BLM California State Office, and Tiffany Arend, Desert District Archaeologist, BLM California Desert District) provides a landscape-scale approach to the identification, evaluation, and management of significant historical and archaeological values, balanced with the need for BLM management of the growing demands for public land use in the study area. The investigation is focused on cultural resources containing evidence of hard-rock mining, and the period considered extends from 1848 to approximately 1960. The objective of the study was twofold, including an historic context statement and an archaeological research design consisting of guidance to support the BLM in the identification of significant historical and archaeological values associated with hard-rock mining sites on BLM-administered lands in the southern California deserts (Figure 2).

This guidance will be applied most often to support BLM compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The document will also be used by the BLM to proactively identify and manage significant mining-related sites under Section 110 of the NHPA and to protect the quality of archaeological and historical values under Section 102 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). The BLM also has responsibilities to protect mining sites that qualify as archaeological resources under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

After an introductory chapter, the document contains a historic context for mining in the study area, which encompasses the southern California deserts. Next, the report presents a list and description of important property types associated with the historic context and a research design specific to the study area. These include (1) extraction property types (Figures 3 and 4), (2) beneficiation property types, (3) secondary mining-related property types, (4) support-system property types, and (5) linear property types. Later sections of the report contain procedures for evaluating the mining sites; a discussion of preservation goals and priorities, including recommendations for the treatment of mining-related historic properties and the resolution of adverse effects; a list of references cited; and a glossary of mining terms.

The BLM has made the document available for viewing and downloading at this link: <https://www.blm.gov/documents/national-office/blm-library/report/mining-southern-california-deserts-historic-context>.

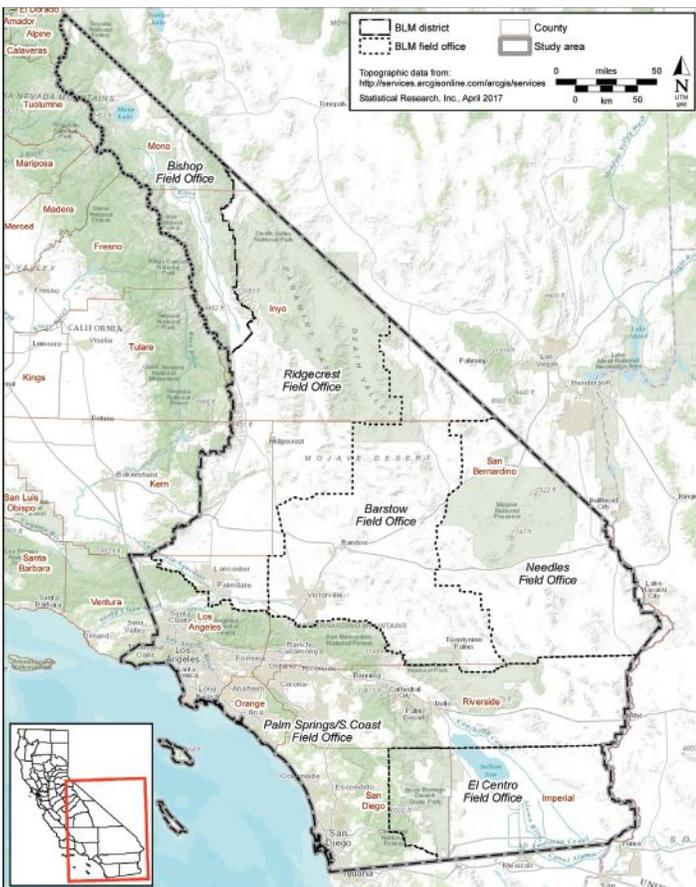


FIGURE 2. Map of the study area.



FIGURE 3. Unsupported shaft collar. (Photo courtesy of Sterling White, BLM.)



FIGURE 4. Ore bin. (Photo courtesy of Sterling White, BLM.)

Reference

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 2017 *Mining in the Southern California Deserts: A Historic Context and Research Design*. Technical Report 17-42. Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, CA. 

USA - Southeast

Florida

Florida State University Apalachee-Spanish Mission Archaeology Project (submitted by Tanya M. Peres, Ph.D. and RPA, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Florida State University): Archaeologists with the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University (FSU) have been involved with the archaeology of 17th-century Apalachee-Spanish Missions in Florida since the founding of the department in 1950 by Professor Hale G. Smith. Over the past 60+ years, FSU archaeologists have worked at mission sites in the Florida Panhandle, in St. Augustine, and along coastal Georgia. The longest-running program of Apalachee-Spanish Mission archaeology was conducted by FSU Anthropology Associate Professor Dr. Rochelle Marrinan (current department head) between 1984 and 2002. Marrinan conducted research and taught archaeological field schools at the Patale Mission Site (8Le152) from 1984 to 1995 and for one season in 2000; the O'Connell Mission Site (8Le157) from 1995 to 2000; and the Castro Site (8Le151) from 2000 to 2002. Dozens of FSU Anthropology alumni were field school students and/or field assistants on those projects. After a 16-year hiatus, the FSU Apalachee-Spanish Mission Archaeology Program (ASMAP) is being revived, under the direction of FSU Anthropology Associate Professor Dr. Tanya M. Peres.

There are several goals of ASMAP: research, student training, digitization, and public outreach. Our research includes asking new questions of existing datasets and collections, excavation of targeted areas of Apalachee and Apalachee-Spanish sites to collect data pertinent to understanding the lived experience (household, foodways, settlement), and the analysis of new and existing artifact collections using standard analyses and new techniques developed over the past two decades. We completed our first field season in 2018 and are in the planning stages for our next two field projects over the next two years.

In spring 2018 Dr. Peres directed the FSU Archaeological Field School at San Luis de Talimali (8Le4). San Luis de Talimali was a 17th-century Apalachee-Spanish mission and town located in present-day Tallahassee, Florida. It was established in 1656 as the western capital of La Florida—an area claimed by the Spanish Crown that included Florida and parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, until its abandonment in 1704. During the nearly half century for which it was the capital, San Luis



*Slideshow from the FSU ASMAP
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

was a polyethnic community, home to approximately 1400 residents, among whom were the Apalachee chiefs and their families, a resident Franciscan friar, a Spanish military garrison, soldiers' families, and other civilians.

Previous excavations focused on determining the site layout and uncovering the larger structures, in particular the Apalachee Council House and the Mission Church. A single Spanish-style domestic structure and associated features were also investigated. This previous work yielded important information about the Spanish presence in the capital. Likewise, the excavations of the Apalachee Council House gave us insight into this important structure, which centered indigenous public and ceremonial life. Building on this previous work at San Luis and other Apalachee-Spanish sites in the region, our focus is on the lived experience, especially the foodways, of the Apalachee and the Spanish.

From January through early May 2018, we conducted systematic survey of the northern part of the property and excavations in the Spanish Village area to the north and east of the large public and religious structures. This area was chosen based on previous knowledge of site layout and to uncover the remainder of a mission-period trash pit. Our excavations in the village area uncovered the remains of a possible house constructed in the Spanish architectural style and built during the later occupation of San Luis. Food waste and culinary items recovered from this area will allow us to study Spanish foodways during the later occupation of San Luis. This work is important and novel because we are studying Apalachee and Spanish foodways at the individual house level, instead of at the larger aggregated site-level scale.

The revival of ASMAP has been the catalyst for a number of

university course offerings at FSU (both undergraduate and graduate). In the fall of 2017, Dr. Rochelle Marrinan taught a course on mission archaeology. In the spring of 2018 Tanya Peres directed the FSU Archaeological Field School at San Luis for undergraduate and graduate students. This RPA-certified, 15-week field school was completed by 20 undergraduate and graduate students. They were taught, and had the chance to practice, scientific archaeological survey, excavation, and artifact recovery methods. In the summer of 2018, Peres taught an undergraduate archaeology class focused on Spanish colonial-period foodways and in the fall of 2018 taught an undergrad/grad artifact analysis lab course, in which students learned proper identification, analysis, and cataloging techniques with a subset of artifacts recovered in the spring of 2018.

Since 1986, a total of 3 undergraduate honors theses, 12 master's theses, and 1 dissertation have been written on the mission period in the Apalachee region

using primary data derived from Marrinan's investigations of Apalachee-Spanish Mission sites and the surrounding area. Currently three master's students and two undergraduate honors students are conducting research on artifacts from San Luis for thesis projects.

Digitizing Apalachee: Apalachee-Spanish Mission Archaeology for a New Millennium is the digitization component of ASMAP. With funding from the FSU Council on Research and Creativity, we are digitizing the documents associated with the archaeological investigations at three Apalachee-Spanish Mission sites: Patale (8Le152), O'Connell (8Le157), and Castro (8Le151). The digitized documents, photographs, slides, maps, and metadata will be hosted as an online database by FSU Libraries to enable scholars and students to have easier and long-term access to these materials. This free and publicly accessible resource, excepting data with sensitive site location and/or cultural information, will enrich additional studies, enhance preservation of records and prevent the loss of information due to deterioration, handling, theft, or destruction; and make available copies suitable for exhibits, publications, and web use.

The public outreach component of ASMAP includes sharing information about our work in person, through written communications (blog posts and this newsletter, for instance), and social media. Emily McLean, one of our graduate students, has taken on the role of Social Media Assistant. Together Peres and McLean developed a pre-excavation public outreach plan. This included strategies for in-person information sharing and using the channels of traditional and social media. Our excavations at San Luis were located on public lands in full view of visitors to the

site, enabling them to witness firsthand the archaeological process of discovering Florida's history. The public was able to see controlled scientific excavations based on specific research questions that resulted in data categories important for our understanding of past ways of life, social and religious movements, and economic networks. Students took turns talking to the visitors who stopped by our excavations on a daily basis. I gave a tour of the excavations for a local Boy Scout troop to help them fulfill a merit badge requirement. Some of the students volunteered during a weekend Florida Archaeology Month event to share our work with the hundreds of visitors to the site. We successfully hosted the President of FSU (and former State Senator), John Thrasher, for a show-and-tell of the experiential learning opportunity our excavations provided for the students. We also invited FSU News (the university's media office) on-site to document our work and student training. This resulted in a video, *On Location with the FSU Archaeology Field School*, (<https://youtu.be/sR15CyqdGcU>). McLean helped to develop (and eventually redesign) the project blog (<https://fsuasmapp.wordpress.com/>), Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/fsuasmapp/>), and Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/fsuasmapp/>). She analyzed the reach and engagement data from these three platforms and determined that Facebook gave us the most visibility of the three. In our retrospective analysis we have compiled a list of what worked and ways to improve our strategy going forward. We welcome any feedback and hope to hear from FSU alumni who worked on Apalachee-Spanish Mission projects from 1984 to 2002.

South Carolina

Enslavement and Tenancy on the Stono Plantation (submitted by Brandy Joy, University of South Carolina, joybk@email.sc.edu): In the summer of 2018 the author, a doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, undertook the first ground-penetrating-radar archaeological survey in the tenant settlement area of the Stono Plantation (38CH851). This work was part of her doctoral dissertation project, which aims to identify changes in the foodways of Lowcountry freedpeoples prior to and after Emancipation. The Stono Plantation is an archaeological site within the Dill Sanctuary on James Island, Charleston County, South Carolina that has been deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Dill Sanctuary is owned and managed by The Charleston Museum.

The project had multiple aims: (1) to identify the boundaries of the area identified as the post-Emancipation/tenant habitation area of the Stono plantation; (2) to identify structural remains and other features (such as trash middens) associated with the period; and (3) to analyze the materials recovered and compare them with those of the previously identified "Slave Settlement" of Stono Plantation in order to identify changes (or lack thereof) in foodways between the two periods in an effort to understand one way in which Emancipation impacted the daily lives of freedpeople in the



FIGURE 1. Probable chimney remains.

area.

The Stono Plantation site has seen extensive excavation of the areas identified as the "Slave Settlement" and the main house, as well as investigations of associated U.S. Civil War earthworks and cemeteries (Anthony 2012). The areas of habitation during the pre- and post-Emancipation periods overlap to some extent but have been differentiated by historical maps and surface/pedestrian survey. Mean ceramic dating and *terminus post quem* will be calculated from the material assemblages of the two areas to provide further support for their separation into differentiable habitation sites.

Joy and Evan Welker, a University of South Carolina master's student in the Department of Anthropology, completed a 30-shovel-test survey of the target area identified by the maps and previous survey of surface features and thereby confirmed the boundaries of the tenant settlement (Anthony 2012). The shovel test pits were dug on a grid established by the team as an extension of the original grid laid out by Charleston Museum archaeologists during their initial investigations during the 1980s. Ron Anthony conducted excavations in the "Slave Settlement" area and vicinity beginning in 1990, with most of the work taking place in 1999 and 2000 with the College of Charleston's archaeological field school. Anthony also excavated in the area in 2003, 2007, and 2011. In addition, Katrina S. Epps completed a master's degree in the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina in 2004 based on fieldwork she conducted in 2002 on a structure at Stono Plantation identified as a residence of enslaved peoples (Epps 2004). Charleston Museum Archaeologist Ronald Anthony was present to oversee all of Epps's and Joy's excavations.

The team also excavated two 5 x 5 ft. test units. These were placed judgmentally near two suprasurface features linked to tenant-era habitations (partially intact brick features identified as probable chimney remains [Figure 1]). The first of the two units was placed in an area where faunal materials were uncovered during a shovel test. No features and few artifacts were recovered from this test unit, suggesting it may have been outside of the primary living space or yard of the structure.



FIGURE 2. Burn pit from the site.

The second of the two units was placed near another probable chimney fall, on an area of higher ground. This high area turned out to be a trash midden. Approximately 100 l of cultural material were collected. A burn pit was also identified (Figure 2). Student volunteers from the University of South Carolina are in the process of washing collected materials.

Floatation samples were collected as well, one in the “Slave Settlement” area and another in the tenant area. It is hoped that these samples will provide evidence for the consumption of small faunal remains not identified in previous studies that relied solely on 1/4-inch screened materials.

Analyses of all collected materials are ongoing and will be compared with the approximately 5,000 artifacts already analyzed from previous excavations of the “Slave Settlement” area. These artifacts are curated at The Charleston Museum along with the rest of the archaeological collections from the Stono site. They have also been entered into the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) database. Artifacts from the tenant area will also be curated at The Charleston Museum as well as being cataloged in the DAACS database.

In addition to archaeological remains, documentation including Works Progress Administration interviews, oral histories published in two books by Eugene Frazier, Sr. (2006, 2010), local and regional cookbooks, and archival sources from the James Island area are being used to investigate the diet, cuisine, procurement, preparation, cooking, eating, discard, and cultural ideals associated therewith.

Funding for the project was provided by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina’s Grant-in-Aid program, the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, and a crowd-sourced fundraising endeavor through the website <https://experiment.com>.

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Archaeological Research on the Brookgreen Rice Plantation, 2016–2018

(submitted by David T. Palmer, *Coastal Carolina University*): Located in the Lowcountry of South Carolina, part of the Gullah-Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, and minutes from present-day Myrtle Beach, the Brookgreen Gardens property contains the remains of four former rice plantations: Brookgreen, The Oaks, Springfield, and Laurel Hill (Figure 1). Brookgreen Plantation is within the publicly accessible areas of Brookgreen Gardens.

William Allston inherited the property, later named Brookgreen Plantation, from his father, John Allston, and built a house there around the time of his marriage to Anne Simons in 1763 (Salmon 2006:9). Joshua Ward purchased Brookgreen from the Allston-Flagg heirs around the time his son, Joshua John Ward, was born there in 1800 (Salmon 2006:9). Joshua John Ward inherited Brookgreen Plantation and expanded its rice production during the 1840s to make it one of the largest rice plantations in the United States (Salmon 1981:123; Salmon 2006:9). One of the largest slaveholders in America, at the time of his death in 1853 Joshua John Ward held more than 1,100 Africans and African Americans in bondage on Brookgreen and his other plantations (Joyner 2009:19, 34; Salmon 1981:123). Joshua John Ward’s oldest son, Joshua Ward, inherited Brookgreen and the adjacent Springfield plantation from his father, and owned Brookgreen until his death in 1867 (Salmon 1981:123). The end of slavery with the U.S. Civil War marked the end of large-scale commercial rice production at Brookgreen and elsewhere in the South Carolina Low Country.

After Joshua Ward’s death in 1867, Brookgreen was leased from Ward’s estate and later purchased by Dr. Lewis Cruger Hasell (Salmon 1981:123–124). In 1920, Brookgreen, Springfield, The Oaks, and Laurel Hill were purchased by Dr. J. A. Mood of Sumter, South Carolina, who was a sponsor of the Waccamaw Club (a hunting club) (Salmon 1981:125). The club later became the Brookgreen Club, which by 1926 was owned by W. S. Griffin of Greenville, South Carolina, who lost his property during the U.S. Great Depression to the F. M. Credit Corporation (Salmon 1981:125; Tarbox 1981:97). Archer Milton Huntington purchased the properties, described in a real estate brochure as “four colonial estates on the Waccamaw,” from the F. M. Credit Corporation in 1930 as a winter retreat for him and his wife, Anna Hyatt Huntington (Salmon 1981:125; Tarbox 1981:97).

At the time of Huntington's purchase of the property, some of the houses in the old slave village were still occupied by descendants of the enslaved peoples, and other descendants had their homes and small farms further to the east (Tarbox 1981:97, 99, 100). For their subsistence, descendants grew rice and other produce, kept livestock, hunted, and fished (Tarbox 1981:97-98).

Anna Huntington was a sculptor and patroness of sculpture, and in 1931 the couple established Brookgreen Gardens as a nonprofit to exhibit American sculpture outdoors amid native flora and fauna, opening it to the public in 1932 (Salmon 2006:45). Brookgreen Gardens has been open to the public since then, and is organized as a public nonprofit. The history and culture associated with the property were not a priority for the couple, who instead developed it for exhibiting sculpture outdoors. It is only in recent decades that the exploration of the history and cultural significance of the plantations and their enslaved and free residents have been added to the mission of Brookgreen Gardens.

Archaeology Program Goals

Our overarching goal is to recover information that will give us more insight into the lives of captive Africans and African Americans at Brookgreen rice plantation. Brookgreen Gardens is committed to including more information about the lives of the enslaved in its public programming and site interpretations. Determining the extent of the housing area for the enslaved peoples, as well as the interpretive potential of features and artifacts recovered, has been the emphasis of our fieldwork from 2016 to 2018. In addition, we have been able to apply material-sourcing science to the investigation of the question of the source/s of brick clay for Brookgreen Plantation-era bricks found in the enslaved village. As a partnership between a university and a public educational nonprofit, the Coastal Carolina University-Brookgreen Gardens (CCU-BGG) archaeological investigations have also had education and outreach goals, the instruction of undergraduates in archaeological field methods and the sharing of information gained through the research with visitors and the broader public, respectively.

The Brookgreen Enslaved Peoples' Village: Location and Extent

The exact location and extent of the Brookgreen enslaved peoples' village on the property is not yet known. What is known is based upon historic maps and archaeological evidence from prior research (Agha 2003; McMillan 2015; Weeks 1999). This evidence for the village location points to a plot of land between what is now Joshua Ward Road and William Alston Loop. A small brick pillar on the northern

end of the land has been placed by Brookgreen Gardens to mark this location (Figure 2).

In 2016, a student in my Archaeology of Plantations class, Joe Cannon, located a 1911 Georgetown County soils map that depicts structures laid out in the area now marked with the brick pillar, as well as to the south and east and northeast (McClendon et al. 1911). The soils map shows structures to the northeast of the presumed enslaved peoples' village location laid out in a similar pattern to those shown as the enslaved peoples' village on an 1887 map drawn by Marinus Willett (Salmon 1981:111) (Figure 3, Figure 4; see digital slideshow). Aerial photos from 1939 do not show evidence of the enslaved peoples' village, but the outlines of the rice fields are still visible along the Waccamaw River (Figure 5). Additional evidence for the extent of the enslaved peoples' village comes from antebellum artifacts found on

the surface by Brookgreen staff and volunteers in the deer enclosure of the Lowcountry Zoo, southeast of areas previously investigated. Oral history accounts by Brookgreen staff mention artifacts being uncovered during the earthmoving for the construction of the deer enclosure in the early 1970s.

May 2016 Field School

The spring 2016 field investigation was conducted as a CCU field school course, Anthropology 396Q, from 9 May to 3 June. Our efforts were directed to the area south and east of the areas previously investigated (Figure 6). Prior to survey and excavation, we established reference datums and mapping nails along a baseline parallel to Kings River

Road (aka Old River Road), setting sections of rebar into the ground for datums, and 60d galvanized nails for the mapping nails (Figure 7). For our survey of this area, we used systematic shovel testing at 20 m spacing, excavating 35 shovel test pits (STPs) in all (Figure 8). To maximize area coverage, and for other practical reasons, the survey grid was oriented to be perpendicular off of the Kings River Road baseline, with transects oriented at 60°/240° magnetic. Each STP transect was laid out using tape and compass, that being the most practical way to establish these through the pine forest over much of the survey area. Transects were assigned a letter code name (e.g., SEA for southeast area A) and each STP was designated by this letter code and a number (e.g., SEA-1).

We also collected and documented artifacts exposed on the surface within the study area. Augmenting these standard methods, we used ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to survey areas within the broader survey grid for buried post molds and other archaeological features (Figure 9). Jesse Rouse of the Department of Geology and Geography at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke provided



FIGURE 1. Location of Brookgreen Gardens

the GPR device (a MALÅ XV monitor equipped with 500 MHz antennae), as well as his expertise in operating the machine. Based upon the results of the shovel test pits and GPR survey, we excavated 5 1 x 1 m test units in order to locate artifacts and archaeological features relating to the slave village (Figure 10). Artifacts were concentrated in the northeast portion of our investigation area. They were not abundant, but were almost exclusively from the antebellum time period, and associated with domestic occupation. Small flecks of charcoal were ubiquitous in the survey area, likely the product of annual winter wildfires, mentioned in oral history accounts (Tarbox 1981:97). The artifacts recovered included decorated and undecorated ceramics, cut nails, clay tobacco pipe fragments, bottle glass, brick, shell, and some animal bone. Artifacts of particular interest because of their associations with captive Africans in Lowcountry contexts were colonoware pottery sherds, and a hexagonal blue glass bead. The majority of artifacts were pre-U.S. Civil War in date.

In 2016, we found several features that are evidence of the enslaved peoples' village having extended to this area. In the northeast of our project area, we found two intersecting post molds in excavation units (EUs) 2 and 4 (Figure 11). These were probably the result of a post, likely related to the structures depicted on the 1911 map, being reset. Further to the south, in GPR Survey Block 1, we found a compacted earthen surface (Figure 12). This may be the result of yard sweeping, and it is located near one of two churches indicated on the 1911 Georgetown County Soils map (McClendon et al. 1911). One of these churches was an African American church established by residents of the slave village, and the other was the Waccamaw Mission, established in 1885, which offered Episcopal services and a medical clinic until 1915 (Salmon 1981:124; Tarbox 1981:100).

Volunteer Week, 26–30 June 2017

During a warm week in June 2017, I worked with a crew of Brookgreen and student volunteers to further examine the compacted surface uncovered in GPR Block 1 during the May 2016 field school. (The Brookgreen and student volunteers should be commended for their unflinching enthusiasm and efforts in spite of the dearth of artifacts and summer heat.) Our 2017 team excavated 7 1 x 1 m units of a 3 x 5 m block established around the EU with the compacted surface

found in 2016. As our objective for this season was to expose the extent of the compacted surface feature, we excavated only until this layer was encountered—utilizing a horizontal or stripping excavation strategy—to determine the extent of this layer in plan view. We began by re-excavating 2016 EU 7,16 (re-named as 2017 EU 4, 4.95) down to the compacted-surface layer. After re-exposing the compacted-layer feature, we then were able to use it as a reference point for our new excavations. We found that the compacted surface continued into the seven excavated units (Figure 13). The relative scarcity of artifacts recovered in this excavation is consistent with a swept surface, lending evidential weight to my interpretation of this feature as a swept yard.

May 2018 Field School

Our project goals for 2018 were a continuation of those of 2016. We concentrated on the area where we found the post-mold features 2016-001 and 2016-002 in 2016, with the pragmatic goal of finding more architectural features if such features remained. Our initial steps were to clear and then grid a 20 x 20 m block into 1 x 1 m squares. We designated this as “East Block.” Prior to excavating, with Dr. Rouse’s assistance and device we carried out geophysical survey with GPR of the East Block, and also a 20 x 20 m area around an old oak tree to the northeast (Figure 14). Our reasons for selecting the area around the old oak tree outside of the goat and deer enclosures were that the surface elevation was a bit higher around the oak, and we reasoned that it may have been disturbed less due to the tree.

We excavated 11 1 x 1 m units within the East Block. Artifacts recovered included brick, cut nails, antebellum ceramics (including colonoware), glass

bottle fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments, a fragment of a cast-iron pan, shell, and animal bone. In terms of features, we found at least seven more post molds, and the thin, charred remnants of a squared piece of wood (Figure 15). It became more apparent during the 2018 season that features had been truncated above the culturally sterile sand layer by post-Emancipation activities, including plowing for food crops and the planting of pine trees in the late 1960s.

Brick-Clay Sourcing with pXRF

In May 2016, my colleague Carolyn Dillian and I collected samples of clay from the ornamental ponds and other sources



*Slideshow of Brookgreen Gardens Figs. 2-16.
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

at Brookgreen for a preliminary characterization study of archaeological brick at Brookgreen using pXRF (Figure 16). Volunteers leading historical tours at Brookgreen had stated that the ornamental ponds in the formal garden areas were the source of clay for brick at Brookgreen. Our preliminary study found otherwise, with most brick matching clay from a source near the historic rice fields (Palmer and Dillian 2018). Brookgreen Gardens has updated its public interpretation based upon our findings.

Education and Outreach

Research goes hand in hand with education and outreach in the CCU-BGG archaeological research program. Our undergraduate students learn archaeological field and laboratory methods as part of the field school and companion Archaeological Records lab course. They are required to help with site interpretation for visitors as part of the field school, and prepare posters based upon their lab course projects that they present at Brookgreen Gardens. Guest talks by Ron Daise, Vice President for Creative Education at Brookgreen Gardens; Veronica Gerald, emeritus Professor of English at CCU; and CCU Anthropology Professor Gillian Richards-Greaves helped to prepare students for the challenges of interpreting African American history for the public. Visitors to the site during the field schools included those who happened upon the project while walking the grounds; visitors during our scheduled project open houses; and groups including at-risk elementary school students from Georgetown County who participate in Brookgreen Gardens' mentorship program; an African American home school group from Atlanta; and volunteers in the SOS Autism Life Skills program. Making this program more of a community archaeology project is still a work in progress. By way of accomplishing this goal, the author has continued to consult with the Sandy Island Cultural Initiative group at CCU, and is planning a project to document historic cemeteries on the Brookgreen Gardens property as well as to participate in the spring 2019 International Gullah Geechee African Diaspora Conference.

Discussion

The compacted surface and post-mold features are information that we will use to locate more structural remains of the captive African and African American housing area. The post molds are, at present, more tantalizing than conclusive with regards to outlining a former structure. Our next round of excavation should expose more, to where this will be more obvious. Artifacts recovered thus far are consistent with an antebellum housing area for captive Africans and African Americans, and include brick that was determined through pXRF characterization to have been made from clay at Brookgreen. A related question that remains to be investigated is the source of the colonoware found. Lab, archival, and future fieldwork will allow us to build upon extant findings, so that we can move on to answering questions more directly related to the lives of captive African and African American rice workers. Outreach and related efforts to include the descendant

(including local Gullah) community more directly in the project are enhancing and will enhance both the content and relevance of project findings.

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Drayton Hall: During the month of June 2018, the Noreen Stonor Drexel Cultural and Historic Preservation program at Salve Regina University (SRU) and the Drayton Hall Preservation Trust (DHPT) partnered to hold a summer archaeological field school at Drayton Hall in Charleston, South Carolina. The crew included undergraduate historic preservation and anthropology students from both SRU and Sewanee: The University of the South, and a North Carolina high school teacher (Figure 1). Excavations were led by Dr. Jon Bernard Marcoux (SRU) and Corey Ames Heyward (DHPT) under the supervision of DHPT archaeologist and curator of collections Sarah Stroud Clarke and president/CEO Dr. Carter C. Hudgins.

The excavations were located in a cellar room inside the northeast corner of Drayton Hall. Unlike all of the other cellar rooms at Drayton Hall, which feature tile or stone floors, this room has a dirt floor. Previous excavations in this room during the 1970s were likely motivated by this fact. In that work, which covered a 10 x 20 ft. section of the room, archaeologists recorded a relatively mundane context. Stratigraphy included a thin layer of temporally mixed trash above a layer of plaster. The plaster layer was interpreted as the likely remains of a fallen ceiling; the layer also contained significant amounts of brick dust, possibly from a removed floor surface. Underneath this layer, archaeologists described an 18th-century trash deposit containing abundant bones and charcoal, along with ceramics. Archaeologists noted heavy bioturbation disturbance in the layer in the form of rodent burrows.

Building on this work, the goals for the 2018 excavations were fourfold. First, it was hoped that excavations might reveal the source of this room's persistent issues with moisture—perhaps an old well or cistern. The second goal was to identify any

additional evidence of tile-, brick-, or stone-floor surfaces. The third was to better understand the historic use of the room through artifacts and stratigraphy. Finally, this project afforded the rare opportunity to expose and document the foundations of two exterior walls and one interior wall of Drayton Hall.

The project began by conducting a ground-penetrating-radar survey of the room. The results did not reveal any intact floor surfaces or large filled-in well or cistern features. The survey did, however, identify a linear anomaly running north-south across the room (Figure 2). The profile of the feature suggested a filled-in trench.

The excavations included 2 5 x 5 ft. units spanning the eastern interior of the room, as well as two smaller units placed in the northeast and southeast corners of the room. Stratigraphy across the units was consistent, including a trash lens with late-17th- and 18th-century artifacts overlying a layer of plaster and brick dust (Figure 3). Toward the eastern wall of the room, this layer included a thick deposit of yellowish red clay. Underneath the clay deposit was another thin layer of plaster and brick dust, underlain by a thick, dark brown layer containing pre-European-contact Native American pottery and late-17th-/early-18th-century artifacts—likely an intact portion of the original ground surface. Sterile sandy subsoil lay beneath this layer (Figure 4).

The stratigraphy suggests that no major site preparation activities took place prior to the construction of Drayton Hall—at least in this area. The intact portions of original ground surface, as well as the mottled boundary between the ground surface and subsoil in excavation unit profiles, support this interpretation (Figure 4). Instead, it appears that only minor filling episodes, using clay, were undertaken in order to level the natural slope of the ground surface to the east. Once leveled, pinkish dust mixed with the plaster layer



*Slideshow from Drayton Hall field school.
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

suggests that there was indeed some form of fired-clay floor surface—likely tiles or brick as in the other cellar rooms. At some point, this flooring was removed and trash was deposited in the room. Very little cultural material in this upper trash deposit postdates the 18th century.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery was a number of features that clearly predate the construction of Drayton Hall. These features include what appear to be two tree stumps, a probable Late Woodland pit feature, and the linear trench (referred to below as the pre-Drayton trench) that was identified in the GPR survey. The Late Woodland feature contained sand-tempered cord-marked pottery and charred nut shell, and the trench contained late-prehistoric pottery and colonoware. It is interesting to note that Stroud Clarke previously recorded a trench feature outside of the southeastern cellar room of Drayton Hall some 40 ft. to the southeast. The location and orientation of this feature strongly suggest that it is the same trench. The lack of any post/posthole features in the base of the trench indicates that it was not associated with a building or palisade fence. Regardless of its original function, it is believed that this trench is the likely source of the moisture issues in this room. Indeed, as noted during excavations, water concentrated in the loose fill of a very large relict tree stump hole along the eastern exterior wall of the room.

The northeastern and southeastern corners of the room were also excavated, allowing for a view of two new areas of the Drayton Hall foundations. Previous excavations of the Drayton Hall footers revealed a variety of building techniques, with some walls having stepped footers on the interior and others on the exterior. Most often there is only a single stepped footer, if one exists at all. The interior of both the north and south walls of this room, however, have footers that step out twice; the north wall steps out twice using stretcher bricks, while the south wall steps out twice using headers (Figure 5). The sequence of builders' trenches also revealed that the exterior walls of Drayton Hall were completed before the interior walls were added, as the builders' trench of the interior southern wall cuts through the eastern exterior wall of Drayton Hall.

The artifacts recovered during this field school predominately consist of architectural fragments, faunal remains, colonoware and prehistoric pottery, imported ceramics, and ball clay tobacco pipes. Overall, the excavation recovered very little bottle glass and small finds. Aside from faunal and architectural remains, such as brick fragments, iron nails, and plaster, the colonoware and pre-European-contact ceramics are the most abundant artifacts within the assemblage.

The uppermost trash lens, visible in every unit, contains imported ceramics and measurable pipe-stem bores, firmly dating this layer to the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The low-fired earthenwares from this layer range in decoration from simple cross stamped to complicated line-block stamped to cob marked (Figure 5). This assemblage is likely a mixture of types produced both prior to and during the European occupation of the site. Both the yellow-clay deposit and underlying plaster/brick-dust layer contain a

small handful of similarly decorated ceramics, as well as a burnished, everted rim sherd (Figure 6).

The earlier contexts, cutting into and predating the Drayton layers, contain larger sherds with a variety of unique characteristics worth noting. The first of these are two crenulated rim sherds with net-impressed exterior surfaces recovered from the possible original ground surface (Figure 7e). These sherds, highly reduced with relatively thin bodies and large quartz inclusions, likely relate to similar fragments recovered from the pre-Drayton trench (Figure 8b) and the exterior wall builders' trench (Figure 9c).

Also found in multiple contexts are several vessels exhibiting an interior-thickened rim with a grooved lip (Figure 10). This characteristic appears to have been formed by adding a coil or strap of clay to the interior of the vessel wall in one or more steps, leaving a groove behind. The rims range from 6 to 11 mm in thickness, and these vessels do not appear to have any decoration. This rim type was recovered from the possible original ground-surface layer, the pre-Drayton trench, and exterior wall builder's trench.

The possible Late Woodland (A.D. 600–1200) pit feature was exposed on the southern side of the northeast basement room. Despite its depth at 1.4 ft., only a handful of artifacts were recovered, most of these being pre-European-contact ceramics. These primarily consist of coarse sand-tempered cord-marked pottery, in addition to a few indeterminately stamped and undecorated sherds (Figure 11). Unlike the other contexts, this feature did not contain any artifacts associated with European imports.

A number of imported ceramics were also recovered during this excavation, including Staffordshire slipware (1670–1795), Chinese export porcelains (hand-painted blue, post-1690; Batavian, 1740–1780), Westerwald stoneware (1600–1775), delftware (1600–1800), and London-area redware (pre-1750). The uppermost trash lens contained most of this assemblage. In addition, a delft tile sherd with a relatively common flower-basket design was found in the possible original ground-surface layer. Ball clay pipe stems were also recovered from the uppermost trash lens (bores dating to 1720–1800), the thick clay deposit (1680–1750), the possible original ground surface (1620–1750), and the builder's trenches (1680–1750).

The temporally diagnostic artifacts support the occupational history of the room evident in its stratigraphy. The relatively low frequency of these artifacts compared to the entirety of the Drayton Hall and pre-Drayton archaeological assemblages is notable and further emphasizes the diversity of the locally made ceramics recovered in this particular context. Further collaboration and study of colonoware and pre-European-contact ceramics within the colonial U.S. Southeast will enhance our understanding of these artifacts and their contexts.

Digital photogrammetric models of the excavation units were created to help in the public interpretation of the stratigraphy, features, and structural foundations. Those can be viewed here: <https://sketchfab.com/models/5ffd91cc37dd4a958facaf708b785c6f> and <https://sketchfab.com/models/e0b7983be6de4ce5b5845b2bfeaa5383>. 

Cremaains Recovery

Camp Fire and Woolsey Fire Victims

If you lost your home and the cremaains of your loved ones were inside, a team of volunteer archaeologists and trained canines are able to help recover them. We know this is a difficult and scary time, but the chances of successful recovery increase if our team arrives as soon as possible. This is a **FREE SERVICE FOR FIRE VICTIMS**. Please call or email the address below, and we will be in touch. Stay safe – our hearts go out to all of those affected.

Last year, in response to the devastating wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, the Institute for Canine Forensics teamed with Alta Archaeological Consulting and Environmental Science Associates to offer a unique service at no cost to the victims. Specially-trained canines and professional archaeologists searched many homes resulting in the successfull recovery of cremaains.

Our team is offering the same service to wildfire victims at **NO COST**. There are important actions that need to occur immediately to facilitate the recovery of cremaains:

- *Do not disturb the area by sifting through ashes*
- *Protect that area from foot traffic or debris removal*
- *Inform FEMA and other agency officials that human cremaains are present on the property*
- *Contact Lynne at the Institute for Canine Forensics as soon as possible*

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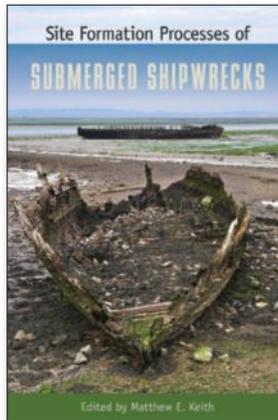
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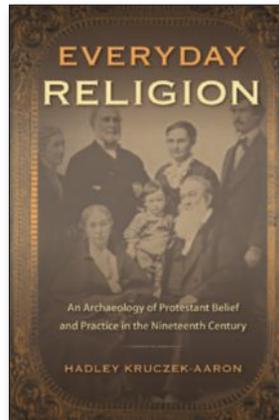
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UFP-SHA Publication and Author Perspective

16 October 2018

By Mary L. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc., President
SHA Co-Publications Associate

In March 2018, SHA began a new blog for the society webpage to highlight our collaboration with various presses, including volumes published in collaboration with the University Press of Florida (UPF). The co-publication program expands our membership's publication opportunities. UPF is offering SHA members this publication for \$35.00 (normally \$70.95), an offer valid through February of 2019. Be sure to use discount code UPFSHA when ordering!

If you are interested in contributing a jointly UPF-SHA published volume, please contact SHA's Co-Publications Editor, Annalies Corbin (annalies@pastfoundation.org).

ABOUT THE BOOK

SITE FORMATION PROCESSES OF SUBMERGED SHIPWRECKS

Edited by Matthew E. Keith
288 pages
University Press of Florida

This volume comprehensively catalogs the many physical and cultural processes affecting the development of shipwreck sites. Matthew Keith brings together experts in diverse fields such as geology, soil and wood chemistry, micro- and marine biology, and sediment dynamics. The case studies examine the natural and anthropogenic processes—corrosion and degradation, fishing and trawling—that contribute to the present condition of shipwreck sites. The contributors address the many factors that influence the formation and preservation of shipwreck sites: the materials from which the ship was built, the underwater environment, and subsequent events such as human activity, storms, and chemical reactions, and discuss the impact these varied and often overlapping events have on the archaeological record. Offering an in-depth analysis of emerging technologies and methods—acoustic positioning, computer modeling, and site reconstruction—this is essential reading for the research and preservation of submerged heritage sites.

AUTHOR INTERVIEW

During the spring of 2018, Rebecca Allen (SHA Associate Editor) asked Matthew Keith several questions regarding his motivation for preparing this volume and future goals. The interview questions and responses are provided below.

RA: What are some of your motivations for writing this book?

MK: The volume came out of a session that a colleague and I organized for the SHA conference in Toronto. Site formation processes have been an integral part of my work in geophysics, mainly in the need to model and estimate preservation potential of shipwrecks and prehistoric sites in a given environment. Although there were existing volumes and publications that had overview sections on site formation processes, I wasn't aware of any that covered the various aspects in depth. For these reasons, I felt there would be value in bringing together various researchers who were investigating various aspects of site formation into a single volume.

RA: Who would you like to read this book? Who is your audience?

MK: The hope is that anyone who is interested in shipwreck archaeology might find the book informative. That said, due to the somewhat technical nature of many chapters, the pri-

mary audience is comprised of practicing archaeologists, archaeology students, conservators, and heritage managers. Most chapters were structured to serve as a general reference to each topic, while allowing the authors to showcase their research via a specific case study (or studies). This allows the volume to serve as both a general reference for researchers, practicing archaeologists, and students, while also providing in-depth discussions on particular topics for specialists.

RA: Now that you have published this book, what kinds of things are you dreaming up next? What is in the works?

MK: Right now I am working on wrapping up editing of the ACUA Proceedings from the 2018 SHA conference in New Orleans. Beyond that I'm open to opportunities that can dovetail with Echo Offshore's focus and expertise in offshore geophysics. 

UNP-SHA Publication and Author Perspective

10 October 2018

By Mary L. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc., President
SHA Co-Publications Associate

In March 2018, SHA began a new blog for the society webpage to highlight our collaboration with various presses, including the Historical Archaeology of the American West Series published in collaboration with the University of Nebraska Press (UNP). The co-publication program is intended to expand our membership's publication opportunities. UNP offers SHA members a 40% discount on these titles—be sure to use discount code 6SHA7 when ordering!

If you are interested in contributing a volume to this series, please contact Series Editors Annalies Corbin (annalies@pastfoundation.org) or Rebecca Allen (rallen@esassoc.com).

ABOUT THE BOOK

THE COMING MAN FROM CANTON: CHINESE EXPERIENCE IN MONTANA, 1862-1943

Christopher W. Merritt
288 pages
12 photographs, 17 illustrations, 22 tables, index
University of Nebraska Press
Historical Archaeology of the American West Series

In *The Coming Man from Canton* Christopher W. Merritt mines the historical and archaeological record of the Chinese immigrant experience in Montana to explore new questions and perspectives. During the 1860s Chinese immigrants arrived by the thousands, moving into the Rocky Mountain West and tenaciously searching for prosperity in the face of resistance, restriction, racism, and armed hostility from virtually every ethnic group in American society. As second-class citizens, Chinese immigrants remained

largely insular and formed their own internal governments as well as labor and trade networks, typically establishing communities apart from the main towns. Chinese miners, launderers, restaurant keepers, gardeners, railroad laborers, and other workers became a separate but integral part of the American experience in the Intermountain West. Although Chinese immigrants constituted more than 10% of the Montana Territory's total population by 1870, the historical records provide a biased and narrow perspective, as they were generally written by European American community members. Merritt uses the statewide Montana context to show the diversity of Chinese settlements that has often been neglected by archival studies. His research highlights how the legacy of the Chinese in Montana is, or is not, reflected in modern Montana identity and how scholars, educators, professionals, and the public can alter the existing perception of this population as the "other" and perceive it instead as an integral part of Montana's past.

AUTHOR INTERVIEW

MM: What are some of your motivations for writing this book?

CM: During my dissertation research I became deeply invested in telling the story of the Chinese pioneers of Montana, and the contributions they made to state history that was largely forgotten. After graduating, I felt a personal responsibility to move this important narrative forgotten by most modern Montanans from the shelves of the University of Montana's library to a broader audience. I had tremendous support from my dissertation chair, Dr. Kelly Dixon, and constant poking and prodding from Dr. Rebecca Allen and Dr. Annalies Corbin at the Society for Historical Archaeology to get this project completed.

MM: Who would you like to read this book? Who is your audience?

CM: Everyone! I tried to keep the narrative written in an accessible manner, as too many times an archaeologist writes for other archaeologists. I wanted to find a tone and language that students and scholars in Montana or Chinese Overseas history and archaeology would find appropriately academic, but that the general readership could enjoy and engage. I hope that every community where the Chinese lived, worked, and sometimes died, finds a way to use my research to rebuild the memory of these important members of the community.

MM: Now that you have published this book, what kinds of things are you dreaming up next? What is in the works?

CM: I think that most archaeologists are constant dreamers,

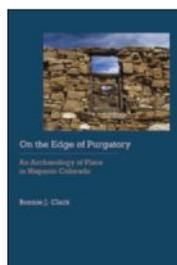
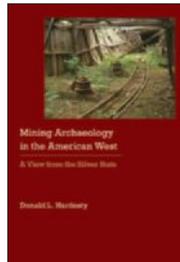
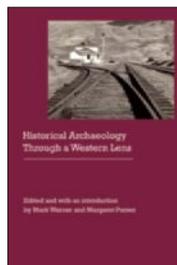
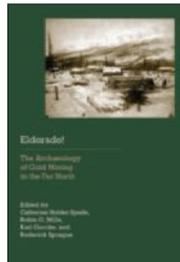
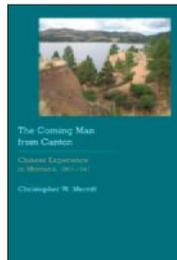
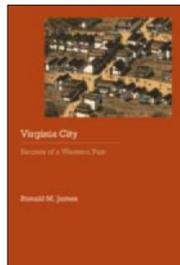
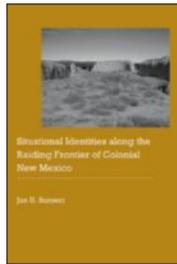
always finding new or interesting stories to divert their attentions to something bigger than their everyday work! In Utah, I am working closely with the Chinese community to help share the story of the contributions of the Chinese railroad workers who worked and maintained this nation's first transcontinental railroad. As we approach the 150th anniversary of the driving of the Golden Spike in 2019, I think it's important that we take such a platform of public interest to remind everyone of the contributions immigrant labor has made to the United States, and how we have oftentimes treated them with racism and exclusion at the same time. Beyond that, I have a lot of interest in exploring more of Utah's diverse history from resorts on the Great Salt Lake, to the lives of railroad cross-tie cutters in the mountains, to the lives of U.S. Army soldiers. Too many good ideas! 🍷

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