



**SOCIETY for  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY**



# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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St. Charles Convention Center

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## President's Corner

Mark Warner

My sense is that somewhere there is a “New President’s Guidebook” that provides folks with pointers on things they should say in their first *Newsletter* column after taking over the leadership of their organizations. I haven’t found that guidebook yet, so forgive me if I overlook something—or better yet over the next two years just let me know about what I’ve forgotten/overlooked/missed, etc.

In one sense I am extremely grateful to be stepping into the presidency of SHA at this point in time. In one form or another I have been working directly with our past five presidents. They have done tremendous work to move our organization forward: during that time we have developed a publishing partnership with Springer to publish our journal, we have had a series of very successful conferences, our organization finances are in reasonably good shape (thank you Sara Mascia) and we have stable management (thank you Karen Hutchison). As always, we could stand to grow our membership, but overall I think we are in good shape as an organization.

On the other hand, I have also assumed the leadership of SHA in an almost unimaginably different climate than when I was first asked to run for election. What we are experiencing today is a situation where archaeology is being confronted with a number of challenges that are arguably unprecedented.

Consider what has transpired in the past six months:

- The United States withdrew from UNESCO (the organization responsible for World Heritage Site designations).
- One version of the revised federal tax plan proposed eliminating the Historic Preservation Tax Credit (didn’t happen—but it was modified).
- The National Park Service announced it intends to re-examine current NAGPRA regulations.
- The House of Representatives’ Natural Resources Committee held hearings to potentially modify the regulatory criteria for both the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).
- The House of Representatives proposed legislation that would significantly modify the Antiquities Act.
- President Trump’s infrastructure plans proposed modification of the regulatory review process associated with federally supported infrastructure, reducing or eliminating public participation in this review process, and potentially gutting current protections of archaeological resources on public lands.

All of these actions potentially impact archaeology and

some could have significant long-term impacts on our profession. Simply put, there is reason for all of us to be concerned.

So the next logical question becomes—what to do? One starting point is for us to work collectively to raise awareness of what archaeology does. Early this year several of our members collaborated on an article for *Advances in Archaeological Practice* titled “The Future of American Archaeology: Engage the Voting Public or Kiss Your Research Goodbye!” (Klein et al. 2018). In this article the authors argue that an important countermeasure to attacks on archaeology is to build alliances with an engaged public. They go on to present several examples of archaeological projects that have connected with communities and developed community advocates for archaeology.

Historical archaeology examples comprised the majority of their case studies and to be blunt I think this is exactly where historical archaeology can really lead. There are very few (if any) historical archaeologists who do not incorporate or engage the public in some form or another and I would guess that historical archaeologists reach tens of thousands of people every year. I emphasize the word “guess” as we really don’t know how many people historical archaeology reaches. Many of us have site visitor counts that we report to our funding agencies but that is about as far as it goes. The challenge is to begin to figure out how to utilize our outreach in ways that register with our national and regional policy makers. As a profession how many voters do we reach in a given year?

It is important to realize that it doesn’t have to be a long-term project to generate useful outreach data. I have had several short-term urban projects come my way over the past five years. On each project we track basic demographic information on the number of visitors, the number of

volunteers we have (and their total volunteer hours—which we also translate into a dollar value of contributed labor), and the number of media stories that are generated by our projects. Certainly we talk about what we learn, but what consistently impresses our local community leaders is when we tell them that we have reached over 3000 residents, had 4500 volunteer hours (worth approximately \$100,000 in volunteer labor) and generated about 70 media stories.

What I would like to do over the next couple of years is to begin to generate data that can potentially articulate to politicians what the scope of historical archaeology’s engagement is. It is one thing to tell a politician that we are a 2000-member organization; it is another to tell them that we have x thousands of visitors to our projects each year. To accomplish this I ask that as all of you plan your summer projects you make an effort to, at a minimum, track the number of visitors you have to your field project and your labs and ideally the number of volunteer hours and media stories that your project generates. Over the next few weeks I will follow up with an email reminder asking you to share your numbers. It is a worrisome time for archaeology but I think that historical archaeology is particularly well situated to provide strong advocacy for the entire discipline—but what we need to be able to convey is the scope of our community connections collectively and not as a myriad of individual case studies.

#### Reference

Klein, Terry H., Lynne Goldstein, Deborah Gangloff, William B. Lees, Krysta Ryzewski, Bonnie W. Styles, and Alice P. Wright

2018 The Future of American Archaeology: Engage the Voting Public or Kiss Your Research Goodbye! *Advances in Archaeological Practice* 6(1):1–18. 

## 2018 SHA Awards and Prizes

Teresita Majewski

with contributions by David Barker, Toni Carrell, and LouAnn Wurst

(Photos courtesy of *Tori Hawley*, except as noted.)

SHA’s awards and prizes for 2018 were presented at three different venues during the 51st annual conference in New Orleans, Louisiana. Each year, the success of SHA’s Awards Program depends on numerous individuals who donate their time and energy so that the society can recognize and celebrate those people who have made significant contributions to historical archaeology. This year, my sincerest thanks go to the nominators, awards selectors/panels, presenters, SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison, outgoing SHA President Joe W. Joseph and incoming President Mark Warner, SHA Board of Directors, the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA), Conference Co-Chairs Christopher Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) and Andrea White (City of San Augustine), Program Chairs Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and Meredith Hardy (Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service), the

committees that sponsor various awards, the staff of the New Orleans Marriott, volunteer photographer *Tori Hawley*, and my colleagues on SHA Awards Committee.

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

The first award of the evening was presented to the Environmental and Historic Preservation Team, Louisiana Recovery Office, FEMA Region VI, which was established to oversee the state’s recovery operations for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, and Ike. The office is responsible for integrating federal environmental and historic preservation considerations during these efforts. The team was recognized for the guidance they provided during the recovery efforts and for their stewardship of Louisiana’s rich archaeological heritage. Through FEMA-sponsored archaeological work,

our understanding of the archaeology of New Orleans has increased dramatically.

The second Award of Merit was presented to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, which has been working since 1974 to identify and record Louisiana's archaeological sites, grow the public's awareness and appreciation of archaeology, and encourage preservation of the state's archaeological resources and heritage. Their tireless efforts and stewardship, despite increasing budget cuts and the challenges they have faced and overcome related to the unprecedented number of federally declared disasters that have affected the state during the past 12 years, have significantly furthered the cause of historical archaeology in Louisiana.

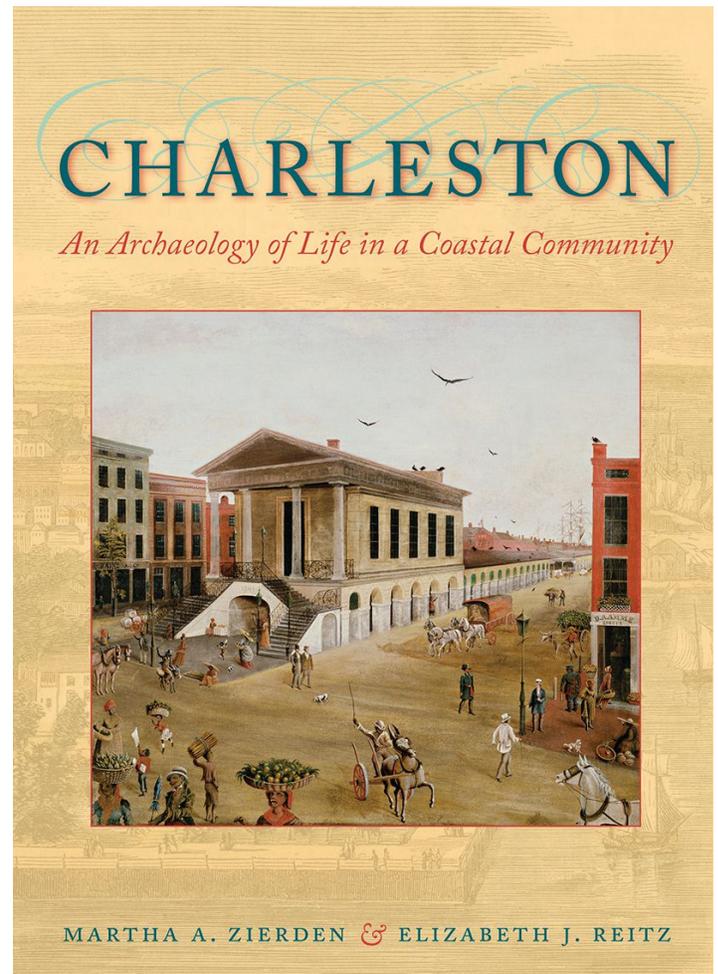
The third Award of Merit was presented to The Historic New Orleans Collection (THNOC). This nonprofit organization, organized in 1966, is dedicated to examining and preserving the history and culture of New Orleans and the Gulf South. THNOC owns and maintains more than ten historic buildings in the French Quarter. As part of their mission, THNOC has recognized the contributions historical archaeology can make to our understanding of the past. They have funded and supported archaeological research on many of their properties that were slated for reconstruction or renovation, even though they are under no legal obligation to do so, and serve as custodians of archaeological collections. These investigations have demonstrated to the community that modern development has not entirely destroyed the material remains of the city's colonial past and that urban archaeology is an important pursuit.

Heather Walder received the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for her 2015 dissertation from the University of Wisconsin–Madison: *"... A Thousand Beads to Each Nation": Exchange, Interactions, and Technological Practices in the Upper Great Lakes c. 1630–1730*. Heather's dissertation focuses on existing collections from 38 sites to explore how Native Americans in the Upper Great Lakes transformed and translated European-made glass beads and brass kettles into hybrid forms and how this process relates to technological change, cultural hybridity, ethnicity, and ethnogenesis. The selection panel commented that the combination of methods and theory and the scope of this work are new and impressive. Heather conducted a data-rich analysis, and the selection panel was impressed by just how much she was able to accomplish. Finally, the panelists all agreed that this is an excellent example of how existing collections can contribute to new and innovative research projects.

The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Martha A. Zierden and Elizabeth J. Reitz for *Charleston: An Archaeology of Life in a Coastal Community*, published by the University Press of Florida in 2016. In eloquently telling the story of life in Charleston from its colonial beginnings to the late 19th century, the authors draw upon a considerable body of historical evidence and of archaeological data generated by excavations carried out within and around the city for more than half a century. They discuss evidence for the



SHA President Joe Joseph and Charles "Chip" McGimsey, Louisiana State Archaeologist and director of the Division of Archaeology, who accepted a 2018 SHA Award of Merit on behalf of the division.



*Charleston: An Archaeology of Life in a Coastal Community*, by Martha A. Zierden and Elizabeth J. Reitz, received the 2018 Deetz Award. Image of the book's cover appears courtesy of the publisher.

physical development of the city and its buildings alongside information on the material culture of its inhabitants, highlighting Charleston's regional importance and its wider role as a center for international commerce.

Individual and collective stories and experiences of Charleston's population are central to this work, but what sets the book apart is its emphasis on the foodways that have shaped so many aspects of urban life and that have contributed to the city's distinctive cultural character. There is a wealth of archaeological evidence for the dietary



*SHA President Joe Joseph and Heather Walder, recipient of the 2018 Gilmore Dissertation Award.*



*Koji Ozawa, recipient of a 2018 Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.*



*Maria Ktori, recipient of the 2018 ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award and a Jelks Student Travel Award, with SHA President Joe Joseph.*



*Tiffany Cain, recipient of a 2018 Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.*

preferences and practices of Charleston's inhabitants in the form of faunal remains and artifacts used in food preparation and consumption, and the authors' discussion of these in the context of the region's abundant natural and cultivated resources is inspired. This "must-read" book is an intimate and illuminating picture of one of North America's most important cities. It is beautifully crafted and thoroughly engaging, and should serve as a model for others.

Awards and prizes presented at the Friday afternoon business meeting included student travel awards, the Diversity Field School Awards, the Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards, and the 17th SHA Student Paper Prize. The winners of the ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition and the People's Choice Awards were also recognized. The student travel awards provide funds for SHA student members to attend the conference and promote their participation in society activities.

Maria Ktori (University of Cyprus) received the ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award, and the title of her conference presentation was "Impressions, Itineraries, and Perceptions of a Coastscape: The Case of Medieval Paphos (12th–16th Century CE)." Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Award winners included Ricardo Borrero Londoño (Texas A&M University) for "On Ideal and Real Ships: Shipbuilding Treatises c. 1570–1620 C.E. and the Highbourne Cay" and Maria Ktori for the presentation noted above.

Recipients of this year's Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards were Tiffany Cain (University of Pennsylvania) and Koji Ozawa (Stanford University), based on the strength of their applications.

The recipient of the Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec was Francisco Rivera Amaro (Université de Montréal), and the title of his conference presentation was "Sulphur Mining in Northern Chile (20th Century): Ghostly Landscapes, Temporal Movement, and the Rhetoric of Nostalgia."

The Diversity Field School Awards recognize those who have shown a commitment to diversity in historical archaeology by running field schools that incorporate archaeological practices fostering diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation. Recipients for 2018 include First Place—Ayana Omilade Flewelling (University of Texas at Austin), Justin Dunnevant (University of California, Santa Cruz), Alicia Odewale (University of Tulsa), and Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community) for the 2017 Estate Little Princess Archaeological Field School in St. Croix (2017); Second Place—Matthew Reeves, Mary Furlong Minkoff, and Terry Brock (Montpelier) for The Montpelier Archaeological Field School (2017); and Third Place—Ashley K. Lemke (University of Texas at Arlington) for the Archaeological Field School at Way Ranch, Texas (2017).

The Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award was named in honor of the late Mark E. Mack, whose work set a standard for best practices in community engagement, and recognizes individual researchers or research project teams who exhibit outstanding best practices in community collaboration, engagement, and outreach in their historical archaeology and heritage preservation work. Awardees for



*Ricardo Borrero Londoño, recipient of a 2018 Jelks Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.*



*Francisco Rivera Amaro, recipient of the 2018 Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec, and SHA President Joe Joseph.*

2018 were First Place—Marc Lorenc and the Dr. James Still Community Archaeology Project, Second Place—Jennifer McKinnon, and Third Place—Allison Manfra McGovern.

The 17th SHA Student Paper Prize was awarded to Zada Komara (University of Kentucky) for her conference paper “Discourse, Dumpsites, and New Directions in the ‘Land of Trump’: Archaeology and Representations, and Everyday Activism at Appalachian Company Coal Mining Towns.” Runners-up were Attila Dézsi (University of Hamburg) for “‘We Are Not Ready for Musealization—the Conflict Is Not Over Yet’—A Multisource and Community Approach to a 20th-Century Protest Camp Site in Germany,” and Sarah E. Platt (Syracuse University) for “A Mahiolo, a Revolutionary War Major, and a Cosmopolitan City: A Case for Southern Urban Places.” The winner of the student paper prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

The 2018 ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition had the most entries ever, with 117 photos and 4 videos. Winners include photographers Christine Ames,



SHA President Joe Joseph and Zada Komara, recipient of the 17th SHA Student Paper Prize.



Alicia Odewale, Alexandra Jones, Justin Dunnevant, and Ayana Omilade Flewellen, first-place winners of the 2018 Diversity Field School Award, with SHA President Joe Joseph.



2018 Cotter Awardee Lydia Wilson Marshall, with presenter Theresa A. Singleton and SHA President Joe Joseph.



Samuel Still and Marc Lorenc, accepting the 2018 first-place Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award for the Dr. James Still Community Archaeology Project, with SHA President Joe Joseph.



*Project team for the Tristán de Luna y Arellano Project, recipient of the 2018 Roberts Award, with SHA President Joe Joseph (roughly center) and Christopher Horrell, nominator and presenter (standing, fifth from right). (Co-nominator Andrea White not shown.)*

Jason Boroughs, Larry Bouterie, Thierry Boyer, Terry Brock, John Cardinal, William Donaruma, Candace Ehringer, Kerry Gonzalez, Sandra Guillermo, Alexandra Jones, Mark Kostro, Seth Mallios, Sierra Medellin, Michael Nassaney, Karen Price, Francisco Rivera Amaro, Daniel Seurer, and Michael Thomin. The photos were all excellent, which made it even more difficult for the judges! They will be posted on the ACUA website (<https://acuaonline.org/>) all year long for everyone to enjoy!

Following the annual banquet, held on Friday evening at the New Orleans Marriott, the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology were presented. Theresa Singleton presented the Cotter Award to Lydia Wilson Marshall in recognition of her research, scholarship, teaching, and service in historical archaeology. Lydia's contributions to an understanding of the archaeology of slavery, captivity, diaspora, and emancipation within a comparative global context are helping to reshape the discipline's research frameworks within Africa and the Americas.

The Daniel G. Roberts Award was presented to the Tristán de Luna y Arellano Project, a long-term, collaborative effort by a proj-

ect team of individuals from the four units of the University of West Florida Division of Anthropology and Archaeology—the Department of Anthropology, the Archaeology Institute, the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and the Marine Services Center. The project incorporates terrestrial and underwater archaeology and documentary research into a relevant and timely curriculum for training the discipline's future archaeologists and communicates the importance of the ongoing work to the public while promoting heritage preservation and protection. The Roberts Award, presented by nominator Christopher Horrell, was accepted by Elizabeth Benchley, director of the Division of Anthropology and Archaeology and of the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida.

The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was presented to Alasdair Brooks by Audrey Horning. Alasdair was recognized for his vision and leadership in building a truly global community of historical archaeologists, particularly through his service as editor of the *SHA Newsletter*, program chair for the 46th Annual Conference in Leicester, member and chair of various committees, and as an SHA officer and director. Patricia Samford and Ed Chaney made the final presentation of the evening to honor 2018 Harrington Medalist Julia A. King, who was recognized for her lifetime con-



*2018 Ruppé Awardee Alasdair Brooks, nominator and presenter Audrey Horning, and SHA President Joe Joseph.*



2018 Harrington Medalist Julia A. King with nominators and presenters Patricia Samford and Ed Chaney.

contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter Award, the Roberts Award, the Ruppé Award, and of the Harrington Medal will appear in *Historical Archaeology* in 2018.

The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2019 Harrington Medalist, Charles E. Orser, Jr., who will be honored at next year's conference in St. Charles, Missouri.

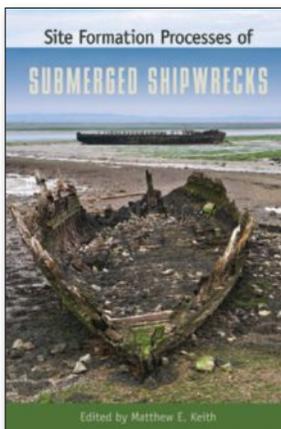
SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2018 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline. This is my final newsletter write-up for the awards program, and I want to thank the society for allowing me to serve these past years as chair of the Awards Committee. The program is now in the capable hands of the new committee chair, Paul Mullins.

If you have any questions about the SHA Awards Program and about deadlines for submitting nominations in the various categories for the 2019 awards cycle, please go to the SHA website, where contact information for the various awards and prizes is noted.

For general awards issues, contact SHA Awards Committee Chair Paul Mullins at paulmull@iupui.edu. He will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can. 📧

## UNIVERSITY PRESS of FLORIDA

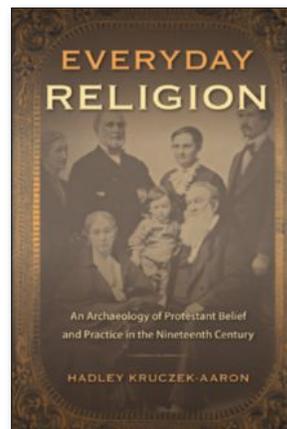
with the Society for Historical Archaeology



### Site Formation Processes of Submerged Shipwrecks

EDITED BY MATTHEW E. KEITH  
Hardcover \$79.95 **\$35.00**

"Provides an excellent introduction to the formation of shipwrecks from physical processes, such as the tidal scour of sediments, to human factors, such as salvage, as well as some of the heritage-management issues raised by the intensification of offshore human activities."  
—*Antiquity*



### Everyday Religion

*An Archaeology of Protestant Belief and Practice in the Nineteenth Century*

HADLEY KRUCZEK-AARON  
Hardcover \$79.95 **\$35.00**

"A valuable contribution to the history of antebellum reform movements... Its blend of archival and archaeological sources suggests promising new avenues in the history of American religion."  
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Society for Historical Archaeology  
2019 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology



January 9-12, 2019  
Saint Charles Convention Center  
Saint Charles, Missouri

Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2018  
Final Abstract Submission Deadline: June 30, 2018

**MAKING THE MOST OF OPPORTUNITIES: EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING**

The SHA 2019 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Committee invites you to join us in St. Charles, Missouri, as the historic city celebrates its 250th anniversary. The 2019 SHA Conference will be held at the St. Charles Convention Center and Embassy Suites Hotel, just minutes from historic Main Street St. Charles and down the street from the trendy Streets of Saint Charles, providing you with the perfect balance of modern cuisine and historic attractions.

The French-Canadian fur trader Louis Blanchette settled here in 1769. His settlement, first named Les Petites Cotes (The Little Hills), became a thriving and important Missouri River town. Just a few decades later, in 1804, Lewis and Clark began their famous journey to the Pacific Ocean from the St. Charles riverfront. The renowned pioneer Daniel Boone spent significant time here and settled in the area in 1799. After Missouri became a state in 1821, the state legislature established the first capitol in St. Charles. This building still stands and is part of the Missouri State Park system. You can experience these historical moments for yourself by seeing Blanchette's original 18th-century homestead location, touring the former state capitol building, exploring a Boone homestead, or taking many strolls down the mile-long stretch of Main Street, lined with 19th-century architecture and full of shops, restaurants, and historic ambience. The wealth of history embedded in the landscape has made St. Charles an ideal place of discovery for both students and professionals alike.

This year's theme, "Providing Opportunities for Students through Education, Training, and Experience," reflects the experiential learning approach taken by researchers in the area. Local organizations and institutions have explored methods for connecting students of all ages in meaningful ways with the history of their community. Historic preservation is alive and well in St. Charles. From supporting archaeological fieldwork on Main Street, to the preservation of its many historic neighborhoods, the City of St. Charles and its scholarly minded community provide an excellent framework for engagement on how to educate the public about archaeology and preservation issues. While the conference committee encourages no specific thematic papers or posters, we hope that, if students were involved in the research/project, this is discussed in each presentation/poster. We are hoping to see a wide variety of topics from all over the world, and we do hope that many students, both undergraduate and graduate, will present their research on topics large and small. Symposia regarding student opportunities or student involvement would be most welcome. The committee hopes to see some new initiatives to involve students at the conference. If you are in academia or otherwise work with college students, encourage all to attend this year. We hope to make this conference the most student-friendly conference ever.

**THE VENUE: ST. CHARLES CONVENTION CENTER AND EMBASSY SUITES**

The St. Charles Convention Center will host all conference sessions and most of the meetings. Directly attached to the convention center on two levels, the Embassy Suites Hotel and Spa will serve as the headquarters hotel and host some of the committee meetings. Located at 2 Convention Center Plaza, the Embassy Suites has its signature atrium filled with tables and chairs and rimmed with its gourmet restaurant; large, free breakfast buffet area; in the evening, manager's reception area (complete with free wine and finger foods); and, of course, the bar. SHA has a limited number of rooms (all are two-

room suites) for the conference rate of \$139 per night (plus taxes). Both the Convention Center and Embassy Suites have free parking, all day, everyday.

Across the street from the Convention Center, the Fairfield Inn and Suites is our second conference hotel. Here we have a very small block of rooms, with more limited availability and a conference rate of \$118 per night (plus taxes) for single or double occupancy. The rate includes a free breakfast and free parking. Finally, due to the nature of the spectacular, historic Main Street, we have a third conference hotel approximately one mile from the Convention Center. Located at 1190 S. Main Street, the Country Inn and Suites is just two blocks from the start of the restaurants and shops of Historic Main Street. This hotel has a limited number of rooms at the conference rate of \$104 per night (plus taxes) for single or double occupancy and includes free breakfast and free parking.

Subject to availability of rooms, the conference-rate reservation cut-off date for the three conference hotels is December 17, 2018. All hotel blocks will be open for reservations soon, if they are not already open. Reservation information will be posted to the 2019 Conference page on the SHA website (<https://sha.org/conferences/>).

Please note that the hotels have different date ranges for the conference rates. Conference rates at the Embassy Suites are available from Sunday, January 6–Monday, January 14, 2019. Fairfield Inn rates are good from Wednesday, January 9–Saturday, January 12, 2019. Country Inn and Suites rates are Wednesday, January 9–Saturday, January 12, 2019.

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

**Conference Chair:** Steve Dasovich (Lindenwood University)

**Conference Assistant Chair:** Kami Ahrens (Foxfire Museum and Heritage Center)

**Program Chair:** Kami Ahrens (Foxfire Museum and Heritage Center)

**Terrestrial Program Co-Chairs:** Michael Meyer (Missouri Department of Transportation) and Joseph Bagley (Boston Landmarks Commission)

**Underwater Program Co-Chairs:** Chris Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) and David Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

**Local Arrangements/Tour and Events Director:** Emma Verstraete (University of Illinois)

**Public Archaeology Day Directors:** Meredith Hawkins Trautt (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) and Nancy Owens (Hazelwood School District)

**Volunteer Coordinator:** Brianna Patterson (University of West Florida)

**Bookroom Coordinator:** Elizabeth Scott (Illinois State University)

**Social Media Coordinator:** Laura Reed (University of Glasgow)

**Workshop Director:** Carl Carlson-Drexler (University of Arkansas)

## SESSION FORMATS

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

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Using ConfTool to Submit Your Abstract

Abstract submissions should be done through the online system at [www.conftool.com/sha2019](http://www.conftool.com/sha2019).

Each individual submitting an abstract must first create a user profile in the online system, which includes their name, professional affiliation, address, contact information, program division (whether terrestrial or underwater), and agreement with the SHA Code of Ethics. User profiles from previous conferences are not carried over from conference to conference, so you must create a new profile for the 2019 Conference before you can pay for and submit your abstract.

**Once you have created your profile, you will be required to pay the \$25.00 nonrefundable abstract submission fee. When this is done, you will be allowed to submit your abstract. There is a 150-word limit for abstract submissions. NO EXCEPTIONS.**

The SHA 2019 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as he/she wishes. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one discussion segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers and discussion segments will be 15-minutes long. We encourage participants to submit their abstracts as early as possible.

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

- *Primary Symposium Organizer*—one time during the conference.
- *Primary Author of paper (symposium or general session) or poster*—one time during the conference.
- *Discussant*—one time during the conference.
- *Participant in a panel/forum*—one time during the conference.

- *Panel/Forum Moderator*—one time during the conference.
- *Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer*—as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding “double booking,” although every effort will be made to avoid conflicts.

Each session organizer and individual presenter at the SHA 2019 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the June 30 deadline and pay a nonrefundable \$25 per abstract fee. In addition, **all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2019 Conference by November 1, 2018 at the full conference rate**. If a presenter of a single-authored paper is not able to attend the conference and has designated another individual to deliver his/her paper, the presenter of that paper must still register for the conference at the full conference rate. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference

**NOTE—IMPORTANT POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2019 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by November 1, 2018. Those who fail to register by November 1, 2018 will not be allowed to present their paper/poster or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate in order to participate in a session. Session organizers should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement.**

## TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

### Individual Papers and Posters

*Papers* are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Co-Chairs will assign individual papers and posters to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session. The assigned session chair is responsible for providing a computer for use by presenters in his/her general session.

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

*Posters* are freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment may be available at an additional charge to the presenter. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and be present at their displays during their designated poster sessions. Authors are encouraged to include contact information on their posters and leave business cards next to their poster so viewers can contact them with questions at a later date.

### Formal Symposia

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

Symposium organizers must pay the \$25 abstract submission fee\*\* and submit the session abstract online *before* individuals participating in their symposium can submit their own abstracts. The organizers will be required to list the speakers in their symposium—in the correct speaking order—during the abstract submission process and provide three keywords. Symposium organizers are encouraged to use the “Structure Information” section of the symposium abstract submittal page to give more details about their session, i.e., number of breaks, order of discussants if more than one will be used, etc.

Symposium organizers should communicate the formal title of the symposium to all participants in their session *before* the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are linked to the correct session. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts prior to the close of the Call for Papers (June 30, 2018) and are aware of the November 1, 2018 deadline for presenters to register for the 2019 Conference.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Co-Chairs at [stcscha2019@gmail.com](mailto:stcscha2019@gmail.com).

\*\*Once the overall symposium abstract is approved by the Program Chair(s), the symposium organizer will be permitted to submit a second abstract for a paper in his/her symposium at no additional cost. The second abstract must be for a paper in the organizer’s symposium, not for a different session.

### Forums/Panel Discussions

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the

moderator and all panelists, the number of whom should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to 6 participants for a 1.5-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract. Moderators should advise each panel/forum participant that s/he must register for the 2019 Conference at the full conference registration rate by November 1, 2018. One-day registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

### Three-Minute Forums

These are informal—but still academic—discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid, three-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically these sessions last for at least 1 hour and consist of blocks of 4 or 5 presentations that are only 3 minutes in length, followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers. This format permits rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters.

### Student Presenters

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

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those presenting in an organized symposium) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition. Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There can be no more than three paper co-authors; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Alicia Caporaso at [SHA.2019.StudentPaperPrize@gmail.com](mailto:SHA.2019.StudentPaperPrize@gmail.com) or 402.214.9051.

### ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

If you have a suggestion for a roundtable luncheon topic or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Program Chair at [stcscha2019@gmail.com](mailto:stcscha2019@gmail.com) with a short description of your proposed roundtable.

### HOW TO SUBMIT

The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to June 30, 2018. If you are unable to use the SHA online abstract submission system (ConfTool) and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please correspond with the Program Chair at [stcscha2019@gmail.com](mailto:stcscha2019@gmail.com).

### DEADLINE

**The deadline for online abstract submission is June 30, 2018. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before June 30, 2018. No abstracts will be accepted after June 30, 2018.**

### AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS

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

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the Session Organizer *prior to the beginning of the session* for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector. Presenters **may not use online presentation software, such as Prezi online**, as the quality of the Wi-Fi connections cannot be guaranteed. Carousel slide projectors and overhead acetate-sheet projectors will not be provided at the conference venue. Questions regarding audiovisual equipment should be sent to Karen Hutchison at [karen@sha.org](mailto:karen@sha.org) well in advance of the conference.

Note: Please be aware that SHA does not endorse presenters participating in the conference via Skype or other electronic means. Under very narrow circumstances, such participation may be permitted by the Program Chair. However, any presenter participating via Skype or other electronic means will be required to pay any additional costs associated with enabling such participation and register at the full conference rate by November 1, 2018. Arrangements should be coordinated with the Program Chair well in advance of the conference.

### ACUA INFORMATION

### *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2019*

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2019*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website ([www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)) by February 10, 2019. The author manuscript deadline is March 1, 2019, and the author final edits deadline is April 15, 2019. Submitters are required to carefully follow the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

### *ACUA George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award*

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to [www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org) for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2018. Please note that this international award is open to all students residing outside of the country *where the conference is held*.

### *ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition*

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2019 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is December 20, 2018. Images will be displayed at the SHA Conference in St. Charles, and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and may be part of the 2020 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA website ([www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)) for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment.

## **ELIGIBILITY**

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required to give a presentation at the 2019 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presenters to register at the full conference registration rate by November 1, 2018 and for their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

## **SHA ETHICS STATEMENT**

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

### **Principle 1**

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

### **Principle 2**

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

### **Principle 3**

Historical archaeologists have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

### **Principle 4**

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

### **Principle 5**

Historical archaeologists have a duty to respect the individual and collective rights of others and to not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status, place of birth and/or physical disabilities. Structural and institutional racism, male privilege and gender bias, white privilege, and inequitable treatment of others are prevalent and persistent issues in modern culture. Historical archaeologists have an obligation to treat everyone with dignity and respect and to adhere to zero tolerance against all forms of discrimination and harassment.

### **Principle 6**

Historical archaeologists shall not sell, buy, trade, or barter items from archaeological contexts. Historical archaeologists shall avoid assigning commercial value to historic artifacts except in circumstances where valuation is required for the purposes of appraisal and insurance or when valuation is used to discourage site vandalism.

### **Principle 7**

Historical archaeologists have a duty to encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

### **GETTING TO AND AROUND ST. CHARLES**

**Airport:** St. Louis Lambert International Airport (STL). Southwest Airlines has a hub at STL, and all other major and some minor airlines have numerous flights each day.

The conference venue is located 8.3 miles from STL and with normal traffic is just a 15-minute drive, pick-up to drop-off. ACE cab currently offers a \$20 flat rate to the Embassy Suites (conference HQ hotel) to or from the airport. Rideshare services Uber and Lyft are also available for St. Charles. There are no hotel-airport shuttles available.

### **Train**

AMTRAK services the St. Louis area, though no station is available for St. Charles. The nearest station is the Kirkwood Station in Kirkwood, Missouri. It is 18.7 miles from the conference venue (approximately a 30-minute car ride with normal traffic).

### **Car Rental**

Most car rental companies are available at STL and in St. Charles. Because parking is free essentially everywhere in St. Charles, including at all of the conference hotels and the convention center, renting a car is a more affordable option than for most other conference venues.

### **Local St. Charles Transportation**

Several taxicab services are available, as are rideshare services such as Uber and Lyft. Public transportation is limited in St. Charles, though SCAT (St. Charles Area Transit) is available for five routes around the city.

### **Complimentary St. Charles Shuttle Service**

Throughout the duration of the conference, starting Wednesday evening and running through the days of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the City of St. Charles Convention and Visitors Bureau will be offering a free shuttle bus that will run a circuit between the Convention Center, the Fairfield Inn, the visitor's center at the midway point on Main Street, and the Country Inn and Suites on Main Street. This service will require the conference name badge for use, and will be space limited as a single bus will run. Times for starting, ending, and breaks for this service each day will be available at the conference and on the shuttle bus. The circuit is estimated to take approximately 20 minutes, pending the number of riders.

### **THURSDAY NIGHT RECEPTION**

Have you ever sat in the cockpit of a World War II TBM-Avenger Torpedo Bomber or made your way inside a B-25 Mitchell medium bomber from the tail gun to the cockpit? Would you like to? If so, then you will want to come to our reception on January 10, 2019 at the Missouri Commemorative Air Force (CAF) hanger at Smartt Field. Located just a 25-minute drive away from the conference venue, the hanger is a 1942 wood Quonset hut, and it is huge. Within its three buildings, the CAF facility boasts three WWII flying aircraft (the third is an L-3 trainer), a significant number of functional WWII vehicles, a museum, and an authentic replica of a South Pacific Officers' Club. You will have a chance to get in each of the aircraft, explore the huge hanger with its array of vehicles, tour the museum, and enjoy hors d'oeuvres as you walk amongst these iconic vehicles from World War II. You might find some food from the period, and you will certainly enjoy the Officers' Club as it will be used as it was intended (the bar will be open!). For more information about this location, see <http://cafmo.org/default.aspx>.

### **TOURS AND EXCURSION OPPORTUNITIES**

We have several opportunities for experiencing the historic nature of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area. Our tours offer a smorgasbord of historic flavors for you to sample.

#### **Planned Tours**

Tour of Cahokia Mounds <https://cahokiamounds.org/> and Lemp Mansion <http://www.lempmansion.com/>. A tour of the mounds will be followed by lunch at the historic (and haunted) Lemp Mansion.

French Colonial Heritage Tour—Ste. Genevieve, Missouri—come tour the largest number of standing French Colonial buildings between Québec City and Louisiana <https://www.visitstegen.com/destination/history-buffs/>.

Mark Twain's Boyhood Home, Hannibal, Missouri. Come see the town that made Mark Twain who he was. Tour his boyhood home and associated museum <https://www.marktwainmuseum.org/>, see the famous cave Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher were lost in <http://www.marktwaincave.com/>, and visit Jim's Journey, a Black history center and museum <http://www.jimsjourney.org/>.

The Daniel Boone Home and Missouri Wine Country—Start with a tour of Nathan Boone's (Daniel's youngest son) ca. 1800 stone home, where Daniel spent much of his later years and where he died <https://www.visitmo.com/the-historic-daniel-boone-home.aspx>. Follow that with lunch and wine tasting at two of Missouri's wineries <http://www.chandlerhill-vineyards.com/>, <https://mountpleasant.com/>.

### Excursions

St. Charles' premier historical attraction is Main Street <https://www.discoverstcharles.com/things-to-do/main-street/>. The street boasts one mile of historic, 19th-century architecture on both sides of the street. The brick-paved street and sidewalks lead you to many shops, restaurants, bakeries, a microbrewery, and bars. The street includes Missouri's First State Capitol (complete with tours of the original buildings and grounds), and it borders Frontier Park on the Missouri River. A self-guided, architectural tour will be available to anyone, free of charge. It may be possible to arrange guided tours. You may even be able to take a guided ghost tour of the street. Main Street is just one mile from the conference venue and parking all along and near the street is free.

A bit further east in St. Louis, there is a tremendous variety of attractions, with some of the more commonly visited being Forest Park with its world-famous and free St. Louis Zoo, the Art Museum (free entry), and the Missouri History Museum (also free entry), all open year round. The region's number one attraction is Gateway Arch National Park, located in downtown St. Louis on the banks of the Mississippi River.

### Local Eating Areas

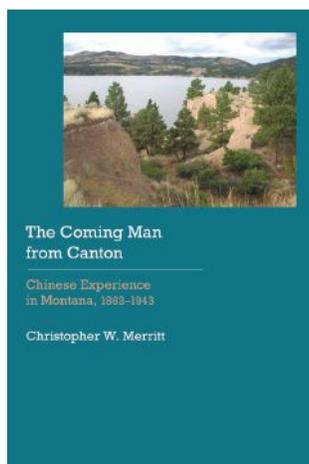
Three major eating areas are in the immediate vicinity of the conference venue. Across the interstate (just a short two-block walk) is the Mark Twain Mall (outdoor) with several eateries and shops. A quarter mile to the east of the venue is the Streets of St. Charles with higher-end dining options and bars. And, of course, Main Street has **many** restaurants and pubs with all types of cuisine. Keep an eye out for some of our area's unique food creations and give them a try: toasted ravioli and gooey butter cake. 🍷

# University of Nebraska Press

with the Society for Historical Archaeology

## Historical Archaeology of the American West:

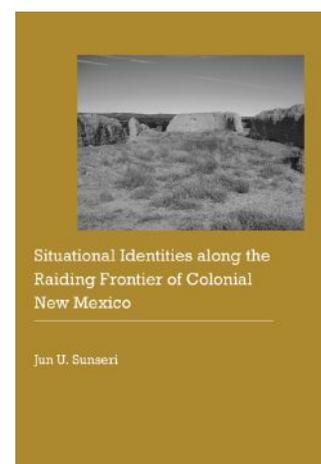
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# Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Please submit text as a Word file. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution); **contact the relevant coordinator for guidelines on submitting video and audio files.**

## AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, [kenneth.kelly@sc.edu](mailto:kenneth.kelly@sc.edu)

## ASIA

Ruth Young, University of Leicester, [rly3@le.ac.uk](mailto:rly3@le.ac.uk)

## AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University, [s.hayes@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:s.hayes@latrobe.edu.au)

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

Amanda Crompton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, [ajcrompt@mun.ca](mailto:ajcrompt@mun.ca)

## CANADA-ONTARIO

Jeff Seibert, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre/Seibert Heritage Services, [jeffseibert@hotmail.com](mailto:jeffseibert@hotmail.com)

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

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

## CANADA-QUÉBEC

Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, [stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca](mailto:stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca)

## CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Benjamin Baker, [benjaminkyle.baker@gmail.com](mailto:benjaminkyle.baker@gmail.com)

## CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Frederick H. Smith, College of William and Mary, [fhsmit@wm.edu](mailto:fhsmit@wm.edu)

## CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna, [natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at](mailto:natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at)

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Emma Dwyer, University of Leicester, [ed136@le.ac.uk](mailto:ed136@le.ac.uk)

## MIDDLE EAST

Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, [baram@ncf.edu](mailto:baram@ncf.edu)

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Delores Elkin, CONICET (Argentina), [lolielkin@hotmail.com](mailto:lolielkin@hotmail.com)

## UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, [tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org](mailto:tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org)

## USA-ALASKA

Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, [rmills@blm.gov](mailto:rmills@blm.gov)

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

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, [jay\\_sturdevant@nps.gov](mailto:jay_sturdevant@nps.gov)

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey, [kcande@uark.edu](mailto:kcande@uark.edu)

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

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, [b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com](mailto:b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com)

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

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, [EvansL8@michigan.gov](mailto:EvansL8@michigan.gov)

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

David Starbuck, Plymouth State University, [dstarbuck@frontiernet.net](mailto:dstarbuck@frontiernet.net)

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

Jon Horn, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., [jon\\_horn@alpinearchaeology.com](mailto:jon_horn@alpinearchaeology.com)

## USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Michelle Hannum, SWCA Environmental Consultants, [michellehannum@yahoo.com](mailto:michellehannum@yahoo.com)

## USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten, [kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov](mailto:kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov)

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

Kendy Altizer, University of Tennessee Knoxville, [kaltizer@vols.utk.edu](mailto:kaltizer@vols.utk.edu)

## USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, [sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com](mailto:sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com)

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

# Africa

## Ghana

**Christiansborg Archaeological Heritage Project** (*submitted by Rachel Ama Asaa Engmann, Critical Social Inquiry, Hampshire College, USA*): Christiansborg Castle in Accra, Ghana was strategically situated on the West African coast, formerly—and notoriously—known as the ‘Coast of Guinea’ and ‘White Man’s Grave.’ A 17th-century former trading post, Danish and British colonial seat of government, and Office of the President of the Republic of Ghana, Christiansborg Castle is a national monument and UNESCO World Heritage Site. Today, it is locally known as simply ‘Osu Castle’ or ‘The Castle.’

Archaeological fieldwork undertaken at the castle in October 2014, July 2016, and August 2017 involved archaeological survey and excavations under the auspices of the Christiansborg Archaeological Heritage Project (CAHP). Fieldwork involved over fifty participants, including the principal investigator, local community members, and graduate students and faculty from the University of Ghana, as well as employees from the castle. Fieldwork was supported by grants from the Marion and Jasper Whiting Foundation, Rappaport Foundation, Martha Joukowsky Foundation, and Wenner-Gren Foundation. The project was undertaken with the permission of Ghana’s Presidents, the Ghana Government, Osu Traditional Council, and the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board. Fieldwork was under the direction of Rachel Ama Asaa Engmann, as principal investigator, whose current research project is tentatively entitled, ‘Slavers in the Family: The Archaeology of the Slaver in the C18th Gold Coast.’

### History

Christiansborg Castle’s origins began as a trading lodge built by the Swedes in 1652. Eight years later, Denmark appropriated the site, and in 1661 purchased the land beneath the lodge from the paramount Chief of Accra for 100 oz. of gold, constructing a stone fort and naming it Christiansborg (Christian’s Fortress), after the King of Denmark, Christian V. Over time, Christiansborg was enlarged and converted from a fort into a castle to provide more storage and living space, as well as to meet the need for stronger defenses in order to compete with Dutch and English coastal trade. In 1685, the castle became the Danish headquarters, and along with nine other forts and lodges, enabled Denmark to acquire a near monopoly of trade on the west coast. An impregnable imperial fortification, Christiansborg Castle contained a courtyard, cistern, chapel, ‘mulatto school,’ storerooms, living quarters, bell tower, and 28 cannon. A cistern was inscribed with the name of the Danish Governor Carl Gustav Engmann (1752–1757), and two structures bore inscriptions with the ciphers of Danish Kings Christian VI and Christian VII. Between 1694 and 1803, the Danes conducted trade

with Africans at the castle, exchanging gold for flintlock guns, powder and bullets, liquor, cloth, iron knives and tools, and brass bracelets and bowls, in addition to glass beads. Enslaved Africans were sent to the Danish Virgin Islands, namely St. Croix, St. Johns, and St. Thomas. In fact, Christiansborg Castle was so vital to Denmark’s economy that from 1688 until 1747, Danish ducats and double ducats bore an image of the castle and the word ‘Christiansborg.’ Denmark occupied the castle apart from a few brief periods: between 1679 and 1683, it was sold to and occupied by the Portuguese (and was renamed Fort Sao Francis Xavier); in 1685 and 1689, it was remortgaged to the British; and in 1693, Asameni, an Akwamu trader and chief, gained possession of the castle through subterfuge, but sold it back to the Danes in 1694. The Danish Edict of 16 March 1792 officially marked the end of the Danish transatlantic slave trade (though the edict was not enforced until 1803). In 1849, Christiansborg Castle, along with the forts Augustaborg, Fredensborg, Kongensten, Prinsensten, and Prøvesten and the plantations in the Akuapem Mountains, were sold to the British for £10,000 (Lawrence 1963; Van Dantzig and Priddy 1971).

In 1873, Christiansborg Castle became the British seat of



FIGURE 1. 2014 fieldwork. (Photo by the author.)



FIGURE 2. Documentary filming in 2016. (Photo by the author.)



FIGURE 3. 2016 survey. (Photo by the author.)

colonial government on the Gold Coast, following structural reconstructions due to damage caused by the 1862 earthquake. From 1876 onwards, British colonial governors resided in the castle, temporarily abandoning it between 1890 and 1901, during which time it functioned as a constabulary mess and later as a lunatic asylum. In 1902, it reverted to being the British colonial seat of government.

With Ghana's independence in 1957, Christiansborg Castle was renamed Government House. From 1960 onwards, under President Kwame Nkrumah, the castle continued as the seat of government and the president's official residence. A large piece of ground surrounding the castle had been enclosed in 1847, which extended along the entire north side and which corresponds roughly with the present terrace. The modern presidential residence was subsequently built in these grounds. President Ft. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings continued this arrangement.

In 2008 President John Agyekum Kufour moved the seat of government to Flagstaff House; in 2009 President John Atta Mills reversed this decision. Four years later President John Dramani Mahama returned to Flagstaff House. In 2017, President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo announced plans to convert the castle into a Heads of State Museum.

#### *Archaeological Survey, Excavations, and Materials*

Christiansborg Castle is situated in Osu, which is located in Ghana's capital, Accra, and is on a cliff on the coast overlooking the sea. Archaeological work was conducted in 2014, 2016, and 2017 (Figure 1). Hitherto, no archaeology had been conducted at the site, owing to its continued occupation, in particular its significant role as the seat of government for the Republic of Ghana. That said, in 1960 Cabinet Secretariat building reconstruction by the Public Works Department discovered English clay and local smoking pipes, a small decorated gold-dust pot, a silver horn ornament, swords of state, groundnuts, European knives, and local and European bead necklaces. During the recent fieldwork, digital photographs were taken and descriptions noted in a field notebook. Select artifacts were illustrated on-site. Documentary filming also recorded the archaeological fieldwork process (Figure 2). Team members, many of whom are from the local community, were also interviewed on film in order to document their views on the work and interpretations of the findings.

Survey: In 2006 a reconnaissance survey was conducted to better understand the scope and characteristics of the site, such as its size, parameters, and possible areas for excavation. This type of survey was essential since many areas were still in use. One key finding was the determination of the site's structural layout (or: the layout of the site's struc-

tures), which was critical for the archival work of examining maps and architectural plans to be conducted in Denmark and the United Kingdom. In addition, survey was vital to the design of a fieldwork methodology that would produce significant results within the necessary time frame.

The surface survey in 2014 focused on the castle building inside the castle walls and exterior area underneath, comprising the bank down to the beach. A winding stairway leading down to the beach was discovered, and an abundance of materials were retrieved. For the most part, these date to the recent past, and include objects associated with the site's postindependence period, such as glassware and other small finds associated with the government's office administration. The castle currently holds eight cannons on a five-step platform facing out to sea. Two large cannons (not of the same size; one was slightly smaller) that had fallen from the castle could be seen from the castle balcony, alongside a single cannon mount; the smaller of the two was only partially visible, as it was largely submerged in the sand. The smaller cannon was excavated with the assistance of local fishermen. The second, larger cannon was visible during high tide, resting on the rocks. It was not possible to retrieve this cannon by human power alone, and so was left in situ with the intention of acquiring mechanical equipment to remove it and transport it up the steep bank to the castle in the following season. What was first believed to be part of a stairway covered in aquatic moss was later found to be a cannon support by examining the cannon still in place. A corroded square metal plate buried in the sand was also retrieved from the beach. A shrine was noted opposite the castle walls. Inside the castle walls, survey focused on the area in its entirety, with the exception of the building's offices, since they are still in use by the government. An underground tunnel on the west side of the castle was explored. The area to the east side, including the swimming pool, residential area surroundings, and gardens, was also examined. The garden contains former President Flt Lt. Jerry John Rawlings' vehicles, both his personal car and those of his bodyguards. It also contains a garden feature including a water fountain, yet to be dated. A second shrine was noted.

In 2016, spatial data collection using a GPS was conducted (Figure 3). Site analysis revolved around detailing the main archaeological features: the castle, official residence, and gardens, including the car park area, bird sanctuary, and public toilet facilities. This survey gave us a better idea of the site geology and geomorphology. Surface finds included numerous faunal remains of large domestic animals, namely goat and cow, together with an abundance of high-quality glazed European ceramics and glass. Near to the castle wall on the east side several cow horns were found. In the former castle kitchen, a large teapot, a teapot lid, and a soup tureen were retrieved.

**Excavation:** In 2014 test pit excavations were conducted, confirming the need for further excavations. Therefore, prior to the 2016 excavations, Osu traditional authorities performed the necessary rituals in order to ensure fieldwork would continue with Osu ancestral support. Artifacts recovered to date (2014, 2016, and 2017) include local beads



FIGURE 4. Excavated ceramic artifact. (Photo by the author.)



FIGURE 5. Horn surface finds. (Photo by the author.)



FIGURE 6. Excavated shells from 2014. (Photo by the author.)



FIGURE 7. The 2016 field team. (Photo by the author.)

and pottery, European smoking pipes, and glassware and glazed ceramics, as well as other small finds, such as faunal remains, seeds, cowrie and other shells, slate, stone, daub, charcoal, plastic, and plaster and metal fragments (Figures 4–6).

In 2017, archaeological excavations unearthed what has been tentatively proposed to be the walls of a precolonial settlement dating to the Danish transatlantic slave trade period. These walls extend to the north, south, east, and west, and might possibly represent rooms; they contain traces of white limestone. Inside one of the ‘rooms,’ a large stone initially thought to be a stone pillar, comprising a vertical stone with a horizontal stone placed atop, was exposed. At present its function is unclear.

**Salvage:** Inside the castle, the former dining hall, balcony, and kitchen and pantry were explored. A large collection of ‘Western style’ objects, namely tea and coffee cups, saucers, plates, and a cake serving dish, was salvaged from the kitchen, pantry, and chef’s living areas. European ceramics dating to the postindependence period were also retrieved, as illustrated by the Ghana Coat of Arms, depicting Christiansborg Castle, renamed ‘Osu Castle,’ the national motto “Freedom and justice,” and the coat of arms designed by the Ghanaian artist Amon Kotei. British firms such as Wedgwood and Royal Doulton produced these ceramics. Cutlery, mostly silver, also reflected the same dates and designs. These discarded objects were retrieved and documented. Objects associated with Ghana’s presidency, which were found in a room formerly used for the reception of official guests, were left in situ.

#### Conclusion

The Christiansborg Castle archaeological survey and excavations have recovered a large amount of archaeological materials dating to the precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial periods. A significant amount of African and European material evidence has been excavated. What is more, the collection illustrates a large degree of assemblage variability. Further archaeological investigations will be

conducted in upcoming years. The excavated archaeological materials will contribute to the plans of the Ghana government and Osu Traditional Council to convert Christiansborg Castle into a museum. Further information is available in English, Ga, and Twi at: <http://christiansborgarchaeologicalheritageproject.org>. (Figure 7).

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to gratefully acknowledge the many people without whom this project would not have been possible. A special thanks to their Excellencies, the Presidents of the Republic of Ghana: President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President John Dramani Mahama, President John Atta Mills, President John Agyekum Kufour, and President Ft. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings. I would like to thank Dr. Raymond Atuguba. I would like to thank Dr. Hon. Zanetor Agyeman-Rawlings. I would

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## Canada - Québec

**Hedley Lodge: Everyday Life at a 19th-Century Farmhouse in Québec City** (submitted by *Raphaëlle Lussier-Piette and Thiéfaïne Terrier*): The Université Laval archaeology field school took place in Québec City from 15 May to 16 June 2017 at the Anderson site (CeEt-950), situated in the neighborhood of Limoilou. It was believed that Hedley Lodge, the house of gentleman-farmer Anthony Anderson, and later of his son William Hedley Anderson, stood on



FIGURE 1. Contoured plan of the environs of Quebec, Canada East, surveyed in 1865-6, 1867. (Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec).



FIGURE 2. Sherd of a large glazed coarse earthenware bowl.

this location during the 19th and 20th centuries. The aims of this project were to locate and document Hedley Lodge and to study the transition between the rural countryside to a dense industrial zone.

#### *Historical background*

In 1812, Anthony Anderson begins by renting the land where he establishes his farm and Hedley Lodge. He will buy it a few years later. Between 1812 and 1845, Hedley Lodge is the center of a large agricultural domain. The Quebec Agricultural Society organizes meetings and expositions at Anthony Anderson's farm. After the death of Anthony, William Hedley uses the beach near Hedley Lodge for his lumber and shipbuilding industries. Between 1845 and 1870,



FIGURE 3. Sherd of a glazed earthenware strainer or cheese strainer.

part of his land is given to the workers for their homes: this was the beginning of the village of Hedleyville. William Hedley and his family return to England in 1870, leaving the house to various tenants. One of them is Karl Pitl, the German consul, who lives in the house with his family for almost forty years. In 1906, the Quebec Land Company buys the lands owned by the Andersons, including Hedley Lodge. The land is separated into small lots as part of the urbanization of the neighborhood. Up through 1970 the house is sold multiple times to various owners. It is transformed into 3-4 apartments and rented to tenants. Around 1970, the house is demolished, and the land is now used as parking lot.

#### *Interpreting absence*

It was discovered that the foundations of the house were removed from the site following its demolition in the 70s. A large trench was discovered, which was the same size and angle as the house, as pictured on historic maps (Figure 1). It is believed that it could be the basement, crawl space, or cellar of the house, leaving only a negative imprint of Hedley Lodge. The only remains in situ of the 19th-century occupation are three wood drains and a Y-shape structure also likely used for water management.

#### *Material culture*

Layers associated with the destruction of the house allowed for the recovery of numerous artifacts and ecofacts. Unfortunately, the disturbance created by the removal of the house itself mixed the archaeological context of the finds. However, the material culture still provides insight into the daily lives of the various occupants of the site during the 19th century. One of the compelling aspects of the collection is the preeminence of local ceramics (Figure 2). The presence of artifacts related to domestic life is also very interesting: some examples are pins and needles, culinary instruments

(Figure 3), faunal remains, marbles, and a mouth harp.

#### Acknowledgments

A special thanks to Allison Bain, Reginald Auger, Serge Rouleau (Ville de Québec), the archaeological team for its work on the field this summer, and the Société Historique de Limoilou for its support on the project.

**Excavation during Université Laval's Field School Unearths Late-18th-Century Waste Pit at Fort St-Jean, Québec** (submitted by Pascal St-Jacques, Université Laval): Since 2009, Université Laval has been conducting a field school in historical archaeology at Fort St-Jean, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. The goal is to provide in-depth training in archaeological methods and techniques for undergraduate and graduate students. In July 2017 a team of three American and four Canadian undergraduate students were part of the first international edition of the field school.

This year's main objective was to pinpoint the location of and excavate a waste pit, discovered for the first time in 2016, that would have been in use during the American siege of 1775 and during the reconstruction that followed. This waste pit was thought to be located along the interior edge of the eastern rampart of the south redoubt built by the British troops in 1775. A second objective was to identify the traces of reconstruction and expansion of the fort, which were undertaken between 1776 and 1778.

Native artifacts attest to the prehistoric occupation of Fort St-Jean dating back to at least the Laurentian Archaic (ca. 5500–4200 B.C.) (Plourde 2012). The first historically documented occupation dates to 1666, when the French built a fort that was eventually burned down some time between 1667 and 1672. In 1748, in the wake of the War of the Austrian Succession, a second French fort was built to reinforce the Richelieu River Valley, a strategic route leading to Montréal and Québec. It was abandoned and voluntarily burned down in 1760 after the fall of New France. British occupation of St-Jean then began, though a guardhouse was not built until 1770 (Cloutier 2008). A new fort, consisting of two redoubts, was built in 1775 to defend the colony against the invading Americans (Figure 1). That same year the American forces took Fort St-Jean after a siege of 45 days, but were unable to take the colony and withdrew shortly after (L'Anglais 2009). Between 1776 and 1778 the fort was extended to the west and the two redoubts were connected to the new defensive system. After a period of relative stability, the site saw the construction of multiple new buildings, notably the new barracks and hospital. The fort's function changed to a military college in 1952.

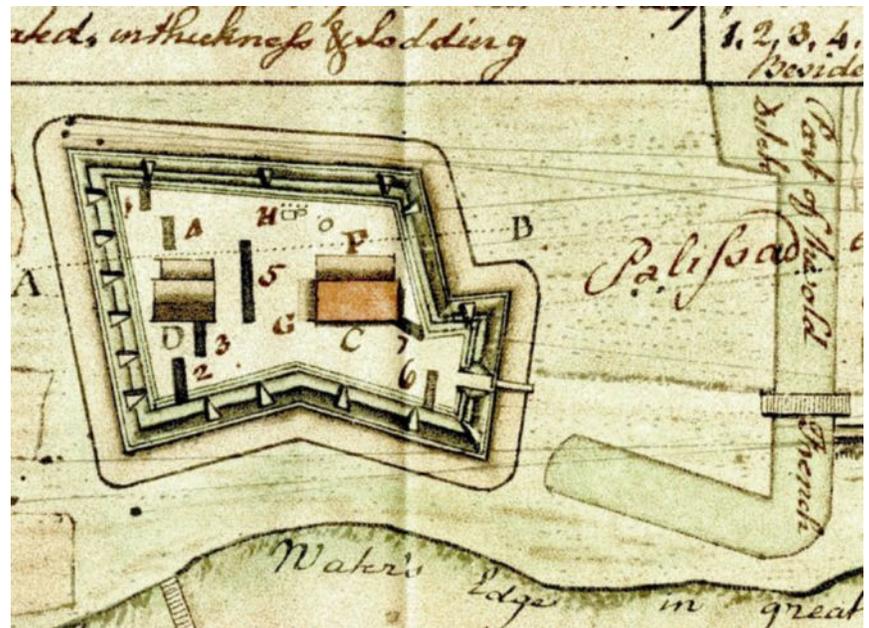
A trench measuring 7 x 2 m was excavated south of last year's field school excavation (Figure 2). While it was not possible to identify a layer associated with the French activities on

the site, the British occupation was well represented. A total of 76% of the 12,628 artifacts recovered come from a waste pit and are attributable to the British occupation (Figure 3). The destruction layers at the bottom of the pit suggests that the feature was dug after the destruction of the fort by the American forces as part of the cleanup and reconstruction efforts of the British after the fort's reoccupation in 1776. The feature seems to have been dug into the natural soil, going through previous occupations. In addition to a large number of nails and metallic waste items, multiple types of ceramics typical of the second half of the 18th century were identified. Broken glass bottles, saucers, mugs, plates, and gun parts could frequently be mended despite being scattered throughout the pit, suggesting a single cleanup event. This provides us with a sealed context dating to the reconstruction and extension episode (1776–1778), after the 1775 American siege of Fort Saint-Jean (Figure 4).

The layers associated with the British occupation of Fort St-Jean prior to the construction of the two redoubts (ca. 1760–1770) are cut by the layers associated with the waste pit, supporting the idea that they are older. One of these layers is filled with stone-dressing debris, which could be associated with the 1770 construction of the guardhouse, a two-story stone building housing a dozen soldiers. This building is the first stone building erected during the British occupation.

Homogeneous layers of mixed redeposited natural soils have been identified in the eastern portion of the site. They are thought to be part of the defensive earthworks of the south redoubt of 1775 since they are on top of the early British layers (1760–1770). It would be the first time that the rampart associated with the south redoubt has been archaeologically identified.

Although no artifact can be directly associated with the hospital (1839–1956), a pathway made of coal furnace



Fort St-Jean slideshow  
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.

slag and waste, identified during our operation, is visible on aerial photos of 1938 and 1940. The trench found along the north profile is also associated with the hospital. This feature corresponds to a drain seen on an 1883 plan that runs eastward from the hospital. Another trench, found in last year's excavation, is associated with the fence parallel to the drain on the same map.

After a five-week excavation, the Université Laval field school achieved its goal in training a group of Canadian and American students in the archaeological methods and techniques. The waste pit unearthed last year was investigated and it was possible to reinterpret its deposition and its position within the context of the defensive work. The exact position and dimension of the south redoubt is still debatable. Though the eastern rampart of the south redoubt might have been identified (Figure 5), future fieldwork could help confirm the definitive position of the south redoubt as it was in 1775.

We would like to thank Éric Ruel, Vincent O'Neil, and Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé from the Musée du Fort Saint-Jean; as well as the Corporation du Fort St-Jean; the Canadian Department of National Defense; Alexandre Naud, for the site mapping; the team, without whom we would not have fulfilled our objectives; and Réginald Auger, director of the field school; with a special thank-you to my mentors Stéphane Noël and Andrew Beaupré.

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# Continental Europe

## Czech Republic

**Třebel 1647: A Battlefield of the Thirty Years' War** (submitted by Václav Matoušek, [Vaclav.Matousek@fhs.cuni.cz](mailto:Vaclav.Matousek@fhs.cuni.cz)): The battlefield of Třebel is located in West Bohemia between the small towns of Planá u Mariánských Lázní and Černošín. The clash that took place between the Swedish and Imperial Armies in the vicinity of Třebel Castle over the course of three weeks put an end to the hitherto successful



FIGURE 1. Engraving of the conditions on the Třebel battlefield on 19 August 1647. *Theatrum Europaeum VI.*

campaign led by the Swedish Army. Under the command of General Carl Gustaf Wrangel, the Swedes had departed from Schweinfurt, Bavaria in the spring of 1647. In mid-July they captured Cheb, and continued toward central Bohemia; on 12 August they took Kynžvart Castle. Imperial troops were expecting a Swedish advance near Pilsen. The moment the Swedes approached Planá, Imperial troops under the command of General Peter Melander Von Holzappel left to confront them. On 18 August both armies met near Třebel Castle. The rivals were divided only by the deep, canyon-like valley of the Kosí stream.

Both armies—the Swedish on the west side of the stream and the Imperial on the east—built extensive fortified camps defended by a number of outlying field fortifications. The clash was of a positional-warfare nature with a number of minor skirmishes. The largest battle took place on 22 August on the Swedish side, when the Imperial Army attacked the Swedish camp. The Swedes warded off the attack and forced the Imperial forces to flee. At the beginning of September both armies abandoned the battlefield. The Swedes did



FIGURE 2. Archaeological investigation of the Swedish artillery fortress on the summit of Hrotek Hill, 2018.

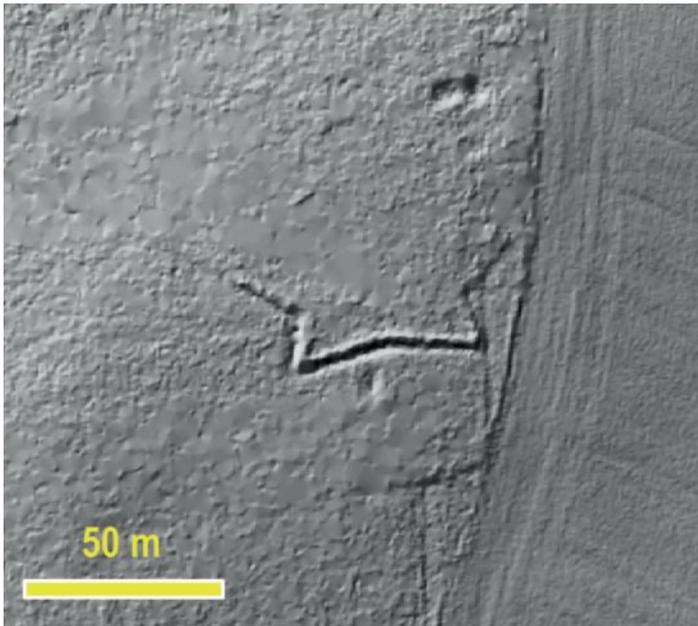


FIGURE 3. LiDAR image of the corner of the Swedish headquarters.

not suffer a direct loss; however, General Wrangel came to understand that there was no chance of overcoming the Imperial defenses. He therefore withdrew his army to the north.

Systematic archaeological study of the battlefield was initiated in 1988 and, with several pauses, continued until 2017. The subject of research focused primarily on seven relics of field fortifications. These included three square outlying redoubts (two Swedish and one Imperial), a line fortification of the Imperial battery, and three sections of fortifications of the Swedish Army's headquarters. The Imperial redoubt in the forest near the village of Svahy and the Swedish artillery fortress on the summit of Hrotek Hill above the village of Boudy were subject to the most-thorough research. Only limited probing of the other fortifications was undertaken.

In addition to standard archaeological excavations, a metal detector survey was also carried out on the former battlefield. Furthermore, standard aerial scanning, LiDAR scanning, and surface surveys via magnetometer and georadar were carried out. Based on the results from the research on the imperial redoubt near Svahy, experimental construction of a square field fortification was carried out in 2002 and 2004 in the area of the former battlefield.

Special attention was paid to two engravings of the battlefield published originally in 1652 in the sixth volume of the *Theatrum Europaeum*. An interdisciplinary team, made up of an archaeologist, an art historian, and two cartographers, thoroughly analyzed the accuracy of the engravings and the method of their creation.

Findings from the battlefield were accompanied by the study of ethnological sources. These included extant folktales and the painting of the Madonna of Planá in the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Planá u Mariánských Lázní. In 1647, Swedish mercenaries allegedly damaged the painting of the Madonna with gunfire. Research has

demonstrated that the painting postdates the battle, and the Swedish "bullet holes" have merely been painted in.

From a battlefield archaeology perspective, systematic research of the Swedish artillery fortress on the summit of Hrotek Hill yielded the most significant results. In 1647, the Swedes made use of a vulcanite quarry on this site. They quarried four loopholes into the half-circle rock wall. Beyond the rock wall, they filled in a wide ramp at least 2 m tall (and in some places 2.5 m tall), on which they placed four 24-pound cannons.

Václav Matoušek (now based at Charles University Prague, Faculty of Humanities) led the archaeological research at the Třebel battlefield from 1988 to 2017. The cartographers and geodesists Růžena Zimová and Tomáš Janata (Czech Technical University Prague, Faculty of Civil Engineering), the art historian Jan Chlábec (Institute of Art History, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague), and the Prague-based amateur military historian Roman Urbani also contributed to the final monograph.

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## USA - Midwest

### Michigan

**Free Church, Superior Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan (20WA477)** (submitted by John Chenoweth, University of Michigan–Dearborn): Early in 1848, just under a hundred individuals and families made a commitment ranging from 1 dollar to the grand sum of 35 dollars and 93 cents towards the construction of a new church building in Superior Township. The building, which stood for about eighty years, was the center of this community, and one of very few public structures in the area, built less than two decades after most of the surrounding area was first purchased by non-Native settlers from the U.S. government. Unfortunately, most of the records for this group have now been lost, and a new project based out of the University of Michigan–Dearborn aims to use archaeology to fill in some of the gaps.

From the perspective of the archaeology of religion, Free Church is an interesting community to study because it represents a religious group that did not necessarily agree on religion. The way anthropology approaches religion is often based on agreement—people who follow the same rituals, read the same holy books, or follow the same rules for living are seen as making up a religious community. But



*Slideshow of fieldwork at the Free Church.  
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

Free Church was expressly not about agreement: a copy of a few pages of minutes from its meetings survives, and it carefully notes that the building was intended to be “free for all Christian denominations to worship in.” In part, the project asks how far this ecumenical openness went, and how a sense of unity was maintained despite potential differences in worship or beliefs. In what ways was the group about social connections and stability? How did this community relate to the great changes in religion and economic structures that the rest of the country experienced over the middle of the 19th century? We hope to get at this, in part, through archaeology. We know the building was used for services, but what else was it used for? How was it maintained? How did all these answers change over time?

The project also includes recording and studying the neighboring cemetery, although no excavation will take place there. Instead, mapping and recording of these markers will give demographic information for those buried on the site, offering a point of comparison to the few written records that survive, and also provide insight into the differing ideas

about religion in the community. We are also partnering with Central Michigan University Professor Sarah Surface-Evans and her students, conducting a ground-penetrating-radar survey to map unmarked graves.

Native peoples, of course, had long known this site, and the excavation has also turned up some traces of these groups. The initial excavation season in 2015 identified a buried A horizon and two lithics, while in fall of 2017 several additional pieces were recovered and a charcoal sample collected, which is currently being dated. These Native remains are associated with a far-longer story in Superior Township, which started long before that name was ever given to the land and continues to this day with the many vibrant and active Native Nations in the state.

**Michilimackinac** (submitted by Lynn Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks): The 2017 Michilimackinac field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This row house was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders and demolished in 1781 as part of the move of the fort and settlement to Mackinac Island. A 1765 map of the fort, housed at the University of Michigan Clements Library, lists House E as an English trader’s house. Few English traders’ houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac, because most of them lived outside the palisade walls.

The goal for this season was to better understand features exposed last season. This was only partially accomplished. The root cellar became better defined, with remnants of vertical planks now visible in the southwest corner of the cellar. The cellar continued to yield interesting artifacts,



*Slideshow of Michilimackinac artifacts and features.  
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

including a complete lock from a piece of furniture, two Whieldon-type vegetable-motif ceramic sherds, a trade-silver circle brooch, and an intact brass trade ring with paste sets. A second deep area to the west of the cellar also continued, but still with no defining features. It was not as artifact rich as the root cellar. It is not aligned with the house wall trenches or root cellar.

The clay/rock possible hearth exposed on the west side of the excavation last season does not line up with the house walls or the deep features. The line of structural rocks, charred wood, and some of the clay were removed, revealing the beach sand that underlies the fort. The area was rich in artifacts, but in trade goods, rather than the food remains or burned items that one would expect if the feature was a hearth. The area yielded many seed beads, lead shot, gunflints, an intact brass trade ring with past sets, a fragment from a segmented cross with paste sets, and a tiny (1.0625 in. long), child-size jaw harp, the third one found from this house.

In addition to the previously exposed features, parts of three new trenches were uncovered. They all run north-south through the middle of the house, and extend into the unexcavated northern section. They seem too closely spaced to represent room divisions, but we have not yet developed other functional hypotheses. This area was not as rich in artifacts as other parts of the house have been.

Excavation of this house will continue for several more summers. The project is sponsored by Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) and directed by Curator of Archaeology Dr. Lynn Evans, with field supervision by Michigan State University doctoral student Alexandra Conell. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.

## Ohio

**Archaeological Investigation at the John Rankin House (33Br172)** (submitted by Meghan Marley, *Ohio History Connection*): The Archaeology Department at the Ohio History Connection conducted archaeological investigations during the Visitor's Center Project at the John Rankin House Historic Site (33Br172) in Ripley, Brown County, Ohio. The house, a red brick Federal-style building, is historically significant because of its first owner, Reverend John Rankin, and its association with the Underground Railroad. Rankin was a Presbyterian minister and prominent abolitionist who is best known for his *Letters on American Slavery* and his work as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad. His house was one of the initial stations on the railway into Ohio, and it has been stated that over two thousand slaves passed through Ripley from 1830 to 1865, mainly through the Rankin home.

For the Visitor's Center Project, a Phase I survey was completed on 11 October 2016 in the project areas identified to the Archaeology Department. Monitoring of the construction excavations and associated archaeological investigations occurred intermittently between 30 January



*John Rankin House slideshow.  
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.*

and 23 July 2017 for a total of 19 days. The purpose of these investigations was to identify, mitigate, and document any archaeological resources in the project areas.

In total, 2,210 artifacts were recovered and 6 features identified. The majority of the artifacts (2,196) were found in close proximity to the Rankin House and date predominately to the 19th and 20th centuries. Several of the artifacts date to the time when John Rankin occupied the property, 1828–1866. None of them can be definitively associated with the Rankin family; however, they exemplify the types of materials available in southwestern Ohio during the time period. The artifacts recovered in the area of the new visitor's center, located approximately 300 feet east of the Rankin House, were few (14 in total) and scattered. They primarily consist of prehistoric debitage, but there were also a couple of historic ceramic sherds and glass shards. This artifact patterning reveals that low levels of activities or low-density activities occurred on this area of the property. These activities transpired during two particular time frames: the precontact American Indian period (ca. 10,000 B.C.–A.D. 1650) and the mid-1800s to the present. Mid-20th-century aerial photographs of the property support this conclusion, as they show this area to be agricultural land.

The six features identified were located near the Rankin House and all historic in date. They consisted of two middens, two ashpits, a stone foundation, the 1948 park flagstone walkway, a ca. 1900s flagstone pathway, and a 19th-century brick walkway. The two most notable features were Feature 1, a large historic midden, and Feature 4, the stone foundation. Feature 1 measured 310 cm in length, at least 196 cm in width, and at least 55 cm in depth. It was located approximately 1–2 m from the western edge of the summer kitchen, which was excavated by Gray & Pape, Inc. in 2015. The feature included a large central ceramic pile, which contained nine ceramic vessels that have been almost completely reconstructed and large portions of six others. Eight of these vessels are stoneware bowls dating to ca. 1850–1880. Other notable artifacts from Feature 1 are a "frozen Charlotte" porcelain figurine, a Lubin Parfumeur a Paris perfume bottle, and a silver-plated spoon. Most of the

artifacts appear to date to the latter half of the 19th century; however, analyses are still ongoing.

Feature 4, the stone foundation, was located approximately 32 m northeast of the Rankin House. It measured 7.15 x 4.36 m at 21 cmbs and was composed of large limestone rocks of varying sizes and shapes. It was located in close proximity to the barn present in the 1938 and 1940 aerial photographs of the Rankin property. The size and orientation of Feature 4 do not match those of this barn; however, it could have been an outbuilding associated with the barn, which was no longer present at the time of the photographs. This foundation may also have been that of a smaller frame barn that is believed to have been in the same location, or the original log house built by Rankin prior to the brick house, which was later converted into a barn. Research into the origin of this foundation is still ongoing.

For more information on the John Rankin House, please visit <https://www.ohiohistory.org/visit/museum-and-site-locator/john-rankin-house>.

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## Wisconsin

**All Aboard! An Archaeological Study of Belgian Communities in the USA** (submitted by Maxime Poulain, Ghent University; [Maxime.Poulain@UGent.be](mailto:Maxime.Poulain@UGent.be)): Between 1843 and 1913 over 200,000 Belgians embarked on boats leaving for the New World, in search of a better life. Many of these migrants eventually settled in the Midwest, in the area surrounding the Great Lakes. This chain migration, mostly led by preceding relatives or friends, resulted in regionally based communities in the United States (reflected in place names such as Brussels and Namur, both in Wisconsin).

Some work on these communities has been done from an historical or geographical perspective. This research shows that practices of consumption, building, and farming are clearly determined by dispositions acquired in the homeland. A deeper analysis of these material dimensions could thus shed new light on migrant experiences. The archaeological study of Belgian migrants is, however, very limited. Existing examples include a survey of pre-1871 Belgian-American farmsteads by James R. Yingst and excavations by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, for example, on the late-19th- and early-20th-century Vandermissen Brickworks site. Those pioneering studies reveal the potential of an archaeology of

Belgian migration to the United States. This potential is why I recently started a three-year post-doc project at Ghent University (Belgium) on this particular topic. Because of the concentration of Belgian settlements in the region, the good preservation of archaeological remains and extant 'Belgian' heritage, and the engaged local population, the focus of my project is on Brown, Kewaunee, and Door Counties in Wisconsin.

The overall objective pertains to the way in which 'Belgian' migrants expressed group identities in their material, everyday lives, and how this changed over time due to increasing Americanization and/or assimilation. I speak of group identities and not of a single Belgian entity, because for much of the 19th century, identity was not controlled at a state level. This resulted in strong local identities. Although these local identities were based on regions that were officially part of Belgium, the members of those groups were thought (by themselves or others) to have a common local origin, and to share important elements of a common local culture. That these local cultures were reproduced in the United States has already been suggested. However, it is yet to be seen how these regional differences were materially manifested in the outcome of chain migration to the United States.

Within the research area, the material manifestation of cultural identity will be evaluated on three different levels. On the smallest scale, I will be looking at how ordinary household goods contributed to the (trans)formation of local identities. Analysis of multiple assemblages yields insights concerning 19th- to early-20th-century domestic environments in Belgium, the study of an assemblage of Red Star Line refuse in Antwerp provides a better understanding of the items that were taken to make the crossing, and research on the material culture recovered from Belgian-American settlements (e.g., the Vandermissen Brickworks site) illustrates how consumption patterns shifted to cope with the new environment.



FIGURE 1. Plate by Petrus Regout (Maastricht, 1881–1892), found at the Belgian site of Aalter-Lostraat.



FIGURE 2. Third-class Red Star Line plate, found at the A277-Jezusstraat site in Antwerp, Belgium, produced by E. F. Bodley & Sons, Longport, England.

To live in this new environment entailed the building of houses. These new homes were built using older traditions from the homeland. As such, this vernacular architecture still stands out from what characterizes America's housing culture. However, to directly associate these buildings with what was happening in contemporaneous Belgium is not possible. This second objective thus deals with the way in which the customary Belgian building vocabulary was translated using an American construction alphabet. I will analyze and quantify the plans and construction materials and methods and compare this data to literature on 'Belgian' 19th- and early-20th-century architecture. As such, I will assess how change was introduced using new materials and a culturally derived selection and adaptation of forms.

The landscapes in which these houses were built were not always immediately inhabitable. Indeed, many of the 19th-century immigrants, when assigned their plots, were confronted with an uncultivated landscape, a blank canvas structured by the U.S. public land survey on which local systems of land use were projected. In this way, a cultural landscape is called into being, which sets itself apart from those of the other social groups inhabiting the United States. In case of the Walloon communities in Wisconsin, the creation of an 'ethnic island' would be further reinforced by the language barrier between an 'island' and the surrounding Teutonic and Slavic groups. The characterization of those cultural landscapes via a GIS survey (combining LiDAR data with a retrogressive cartographic study and the results of the above objectives) shows how these migrants created their new home away from home and forms the basis for further heritage management in defining the landscape's historical and archaeological elements.

Via these methods, this project adds to the broader

discussion on hybridized and retained cultural practices using archaeological remains. It moreover signifies the start of an archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries in Belgium. With the notable exception of the excavation of World War sites, Belgian archaeology is generally seen as being only of little value in the study of these more-recent periods, which have therefore been largely neglected. Finally, considering that "Belgian communities disintegrate, chapels and churches are torn down and log structures reach their durability" (Pansaerts 1993), this project gives a further incentive to preserve this rich, but ill-known 'Belgian' heritage. It evaluates the presence and preservation of such relics and illustrates their potential in the development of the relevant regions. At the same time, it builds an awareness not just of a Belgian background in younger generations in the United States, but also of the migratory nature of past Belgians in modern Belgian youth.

This ambitious project can only succeed with the participation and input of many fellow (American) archaeologists. I therefore welcome input from all members of SHA interested in this research on this project proposal, and the sharing of their knowledge, articles, etc. via [maxime.poulain@ugent.be](mailto:maxime.poulain@ugent.be).

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#### Locking Through: Grace A. Channon and the Context of Great Lakes Sailing Canallers

(submitted by Caitlin N. Zant and Tamara Thomsen, Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program Wisconsin Historical Society, [caitlin.zant@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:caitlin.zant@wisconsinhistory.org), [tamara.thomsen@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:tamara.thomsen@wisconsinhistory.org)):

One of the major projects undertaken by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program throughout the 2016–2017 field seasons was the survey of the sailing canaller *Grace A. Channon* (47MI-0551), and subsequent creation of a regional context for the "sailing canaller" vessel type. The Phase II archaeological survey took place in July of 2016, while the Great Lakes regional context on sailing canallers was completed in September 2017. The research and analysis conducted during this project were created in partnership with the National Park Service through the National Maritime Heritage Grant program.

*Grace A. Channon* was constructed by shipwright W. S. Ellenwood at his shipyard in East Saginaw, Michigan in 1873 and was specifically designed for the coal and grain trade between Lake Michigan and the lower Great Lakes. Built for Henry Channon and Henry L. Graham of Chicago, the vessel was named for Channon's ten-year-old daughter. It was described as schooner-rigged with three masts, a single deck, a square stern, and a figurehead, measuring 140.6 ft.



Grace A. Channon slideshow.  
Slideshow only available in original digital edition.

in length and 21.2 ft. in breadth, with an 11.5 ft. depth of hold. For five years, *Grace A. Channon* operated between the eastern and western Great Lakes carrying grain to eastern ports, and returning to the Midwest with coal to power the growing cities of Milwaukee and Chicago.

On 2 August 1877, the *Grace A. Channon* was sailing toward Chicago with a cargo of coal, when it was struck on the port side bow by the Menominee River Lumber Company tug *Favorite*. *Favorite* struck *Grace A. Channon* with such a heavy blow, between the fore and main rigging, that the propeller penetrated 5 feet into the hull, down to the waterline. Water immediately poured in and in less than five minutes, the vessel began to sink, bow first. The weight of the sinking schooner drew the propeller down several feet before the *Grace A. Channon's* masts broke. Only one person aboard *Grace A. Channon* was lost, the seven-year-old son of one of the vessel's owners, who was traveling with his father. The rest of the passengers and crew were picked up by the tug.

Today the vessel lies 14 miles off of Oak Creek, Wisconsin in Lake Michigan, in 180 feet of water, with all of its deck machinery, spars, rigging, and cabin structure remaining on the site. The hull retains an incredible level of integrity, with many of its original canaller components intact in their original orientations. A National Register of Historic Places nomination was completed for *Grace A. Channon*. The vessel was added to the State Register of Historic Places in May 2017, and the nomination is now being considered by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Grace A. Channon* represents a class of vessel, the canaller, traveling the longest routes of any of the trades carrying grain grown in the heartlands to the eastern cities and returning

with coal to fuel the development of the Midwest. Little historical documentation exists on canaller construction and operation. Much of our understanding of this type of vessel lays on the lakebed and comes from archaeological data recovered from wreck sites similar to the *Grace A. Channon*, such as *Daniel Lyons*, *America*, *Walter B. Allen*, *Floretta*, and *LaSalle*.

In addition to the survey and documentation of the *Grace A. Channon*, a regional context of the "sailing canaller" vessel type was developed using past historical and archaeological documentation of sailing canaller wreck sites collected by the Wisconsin Historical Society over the past 15 years, along with additional research from throughout the Great Lakes. The context defines common second-generation sailing canaller characteristics, attempts to determine their significance within a regional framework, and serves as a detailed guide for canaller site identification and significance assessment. It also offers a discussion of the historical and archaeological significance of sailing canallers, and places the vessel type within its larger regional context.

Canallers were a vessel type specifically designed to maximize cargo space when traveling through the second Welland Canal, allowing passage into and out of Lake Ontario from Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence Seaway, respectively. Sailing canallers were primarily fore and aft rigged (schooner rig) though a few canallers were also rigged as barks, barkentines, and brigantines. Restricted by lock dimensions, sailing canallers were characterized by straight stems, narrow beams, nearly vertical sides, flat bottoms, folding catheads, folding or pivoting davits, and short, highly canted bowsprits and jibbooms, which could be raised while traversing the locks. Canallers also typically had less of a rake to their masts and transoms, and longer gaffs. As a class, their dimensions changed along with the overall dimensions of the locks.

Going beyond a mere typology and comparative analysis of the sailing canaller vessel type, the study delves into a discussion of the maritime industrial landscape of the Great Lakes during the late 19th century and the economic factors involved in the development of the sailing canaller. By analyzing sailing canallers as specialized industrial tools, crafted specifically as a mechanism of economic development, it is possible to understand the evolving nature of Great Lakes regional trade and industrial expansion at the end of the 19th century, thus allowing the design and construction of sailing canallers to be placed within a larger regional context. Vessel size, shape, design, and construction were all influenced by the necessity to transport more cargo at a faster rate to increase profit. Likewise, this approach offers economic explanations for the eventual demise of this class of sailing ships by the early 1880s, and adds insight into the economic development of the Great Lakes region at the end of the 19th century. By formulating an understanding of the catalysts of maritime innovation and design, a more comprehensive understanding of the nuances of maritime industrial heritage and culture in the late 19th century can begin to develop, revealing the broader regional context of

sailing canallers.

A detailed report containing a site report for *Grace A. Channon*, as well as the Great Lakes regional context on sailing canallers, was submitted to the National Park Service in September 2017. Text has been drafted for an update to the Multiple Property Documentation *Great Lakes Shipwrecks of Wisconsin* (Cooper and Kriesa 1992), adding details on sailing canallers to the property type “sailing vessel,” and will be brought before the Wisconsin State Review Board for discussion in the near future. 🚧

## USA - Northeast

### Connecticut

**CTDOT Archaeological Investigations at the Jackson Street “Dog’s Nest” Site** (submitted by Leonard Bianchi and Jean Howson, NV5-Connecticut, LLC): The Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) recently completed archaeological investigations at the site of a forgotten residential neighborhood between the Pan Am railyards and the Naugatuck River south of the I-84/Route 8 “Mixmaster” in the city of Waterbury. While this area today appears as a set of desolate and nondescript abandoned industrial pads tucked away in a difficult-to-access corner of the city, from the middle of the 19th to the early 20th century it was a vibrant neighborhood of first- and second-generation Irish and Italian immigrants. Closed in between Waterbury’s coal-fired gasification plant, the New York and New England Railroad, and the Brown & Brothers Brass Rolling Mill, and with the industrial wastewater coursing directly through their backyards in what was called the Manhan Canal, Jackson Street was not exactly prime real estate.

The Jackson Street community had a reputation for alcoholism and violence recognized as far away as Bridgeport, where the *Bridgeport Herald* in 1898 referred to it disparagingly as the “Dog’s Nest” and called it “one of the worst [neighborhoods] to be found anywhere.” Nevertheless, census records and other documents inform us that these people contributed to the 19th-century growth and prosperity of Waterbury and the state of Connecticut as a whole by working at the local brass mills and as laborers at various other factories in the city. They became citizens, and in many cases landlords, proprietors, and entrepreneurs in their own right, sometimes working out of their own homes. Within their community they often maintained the language of their country of origin, retaining and passing on key elements of their homeland lifeways that were eventually incorporated into what we consider to be “American” culture today. Despite marginalization, ill-treatment, and bigotry, and being left to live in unhealthy and even dangerous conditions, they survived and passed on their legacy. When the railroad and gas works expanded further into the neighborhood after 1904, however, the inhabitants of the Jackson Street “Dog’s Nest” were increasingly driven



FIGURE 1. Excavation on interior of foundation at former 23 Jackson Street. (Photo by Jason Nargiz.)

out. By 1917 insurance maps show no homes remaining in this area. The residents presumably dispersed into the burgeoning suburbs and many may well have descendants residing in various parts of the city to this day.

Through the CTDOT archaeological efforts, carried out by NV5 cultural resource consultants under the Section 106 federal mandate to identify and evaluate impacts to historic properties, investigators aimed to learn even more about how Waterbury’s 19th-century immigrants survived in the face of adversity. Excavations revealed no fewer than eight building foundations still intact beneath an area that will soon become a temporary freeway bypass during renovations to the Route 8/I-84 interchange. The building foundations were constructed of varying quality, as expected, but all had cellars. The homes were of substantial size and probably housed multiple families. Several had running water and septic drainage systems. Artifactual remains so far have revealed the presence of horses for transportation, widespread use of medicinals, indications of tobacco and alcohol use, work boots and industrial implements, and occasional luxuries such as molded glass. Ceramic holy water fonts also attest to the neighborhood’s Catholic heritage. Somewhat to the disappointment of the investigators, only one vertical shaft feature was discovered, possibly representing a ‘dry well’ placed for drainage purposes.

Though the area has now been backfilled in preparation for the upcoming construction, NV5 filmed a short documentary summarizing excavations at the site that should become available on the internet for public viewing

in the near future.

## New Jersey

**Searching for an Elusive Revolutionary War Fort: Monmouth University's Summer 2017 Field School** (submitted by Richard Veit, Adam Heinrich, and Sean McHugh): Monmouth University's summer 2017 field school was a cooperative project between Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology, Rutgers University-Newark's Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, and the National Park Service. It was directed by Richard Veit, Ph.D., Adam Heinrich, Ph.D., and Sean McHugh, M.A., all of Monmouth University. We were working in conjunction with Jim Harmon of the National Park Service and Lee Slater, Ph.D., of Rutgers Newark. Lee was assisted by Pantelis Soupsis of the Technical Educational Institute of Crete. Monmouth University staff for the field school included photogrammetry expert Jennifer Swerida and crew chiefs Safa Akhtar, Stephanie Codling, Casey Hannah, Eric Lauenstein, Evan Mydlowski, and Kristen Norbut. Ten Monmouth University undergraduate students and eight graduate students participated in the project. We were assisted by numerous ASNJ volunteers, including Steve Santucci, Sevrice Corson, Darryl Daum, Chris and Rebecca Brown, Jason Wickersty, and others. Fieldwork took place in May and June of 2017. The project focused on Fort Hill and associated camps in the Jockey Hollow area of Morristown National Historical Park and was designed to determine the extent and integrity of the archaeological deposits on Fort Hill, while testing the value of remote sensing techniques, most notably induced polarization, a form of resistivity.

Fort Hill is the site of a relatively unknown Revolutionary War fortification constructed in 1780 on the orders of General Anthony Wayne. It has been described as "the least known and least visited historic site in Morristown National Historical Park" (Olsen n.d.). The winter of 1780 saw a portion of the Continental Army encamped at Morristown. These troops included the Pennsylvania Line, including Hand's Brigade, which huddled on Fort Hill and included two Pennsylvanian and two Canadian regiments. In December 1780, Wayne described his plans for the site as follows: "I traced out a kind of Citadel consisting of three small redoubts—the whole joined by a stockade" (Olsen n.d.). Shortly thereafter construction began, with approximately 100 men assigned to work on the site. Local civilians were also employed hauling logs. A contemporary description noted that "the works go on so briskly that I hope in a few days we shall be able to bid the enemy defiance. Our works on Mount Kemble consist of two small redoubts and a blockhouse that will contain about forty men—the six pieces of artillery are to be stationed there" (Olsen n.d.). However, construction appears to have stopped when the Pennsylvania Line mutinied on 1 January 1781. It is not clear that any further work took place at the fort.

Indeed, the site was largely forgotten until the Reverend Joseph Tuttle visited the site in the 1850s (Figure 1). He described it as follows: "At the East and Northeast on the



FIGURE 1. An illustration of Fort Hill from the 1850s. Note the similarity between this image and the following image showing the cleared site today. (Figure courtesy of Morristown National Historical Park.)

top of Fort Hill are some remains not like those we had previously examined. They evidently were not the ruins of breast works, but seem to have been designed to prepare level places, for the free movements of artillery; and a close inspection shows that cannon stationed at those two points, on the hill top would sweep the entire face of the hill, in case of an attack. This undoubtedly was the design. In the immediate vicinity, are the remains of quite a number of hut chimneys, probably occupied by a detachment of artillerymen" (Tuttle in Olsen n.d.).

At the beginning of the project, the site was heavily overgrown and obscured by large fallen trees. After extensive clearing (Figure 2), a 10-meter grid was laid out across the approximately 2-acre site. Geophysical surveying was carried out across the site, and shovel tests were excavated on the grid points. Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated. Sadly, no artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing. Four one-meter-square excavation units were then excavated in order to investigate features identified during the geomagnetic survey. No cultural remains were noted. The entire site was then metal detected, with trained teams of detectorists working on each block. Only a handful of artifacts were recovered from the metal detecting. They included U.S. coins from the 1960s and early 1970s, possibly lost by individuals visiting the site during the Bicentennial, and a large iron chain link that is not temporally diagnostic, but could be associated with the construction of the fortifications on the hill.

Although subsurface archaeological work was not especially revealing, two rough stone gun platforms were visible and were carefully mapped and photographed. A third possible gun platform was also noted. It, too, was mapped and photographed. Photogrammetry was performed on the gun emplacements.

At this point, the survey switched to the sites of the huts noted by Reverend Tuttle on the slopes of Fort Hill. These are believed to be associated with either the Connecticut Line, which camped on the hill's slopes in 1779–1780, or the



FIGURE 2. The southern gun emplacement on Fort Hill after clearing.

Pennsylvania Line, which camped there in 1780–1781. It is also possible that they were constructed by the Connecticut troops and reused by the Pennsylvanians. During our treks up the hill numerous stone clusters were visible, likely representing the chimneys from collapsed huts. One team of students was dispatched to map in the stone clusters using a Trimble GPS. Hut remains were found present around almost the entire hill. A roughly 200-foot-long by 50-foot-wide area, running west to east along the side of the hillside, was cleared of brush and a metal detector survey was carried out in this area. This area contained three stone chimney piles. Roughly 120 historic artifacts, almost all dating from the Revolutionary War era, were recovered. These included numerous hand-wrought nails, hardware fragments, musket balls, two pieces of iron grapeshot, and a twist-handled fork. Artifacts were concentrated between and in front of the huts. Indeed, the concentration of nails in front of the huts may relate to the postwar demolition of the structures.

A single hut was selected for excavation. The entire perimeter of the hut was excavated, as was most of the hut's interior. Only a handful of artifacts were recovered, including several hand-wrought nails and a small fragment of redware. The hut measured roughly 12 by 16 ft. and had a corner fireplace in the northwest corner. Some previous excavation had happened nearby, and it is not clear if this site was one of the huts dug by Duncan Campbell and colleagues in the early 1960s.

Monmouth University's summer 2017 field school yielded considerable new information about Fort Hill and the associated camps. The fort itself is represented by two clear gun platforms and a third possible gun platform. However, due to the site's brief occupation, roughly three weeks, only one historic artifact, a chain link, was recovered. Indeed, it seems likely that the fort was never finished.

The extent of huts in and around Fort Hill was impressive. Although numerous collapsed chimneys were documented, much more work could be done documenting these sites. Metal detecting proved valuable as a way of gathering information about the encampments and led to

the recovery of an interesting assemblage of Revolutionary War-era artifacts. Excavation of a single hut revealed very few artifacts. However, it did show how this particular hut was constructed. Moreover, the project highlighted the effectiveness of metal detecting as a way of documenting camps, something that is already well-documented for battlefield sites.

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## USA - Pacific West

### California

**Introducing the Archaeological Research Facility, UC Berkeley, California** (submitted by Margaret Conkey, Professor Emerita of Anthropology, Professor of the Graduate School, University of California, Berkeley): The Archaeological Research Facility (ARF) is an interdisciplinary, academic organization of scholars and practitioners interested in the human past and how people engaged with their environments, as well as the dynamics of social life, including social inequality, urbanism, and politics over the long term of human history. The Archaeological Research Facility, based at the University of California, Berkeley, is an organized research unit serving all archaeologically related scholars across the campus. The research facility derives from a long-standing research unit originally established as the California Archaeological Survey in 1948 by Robert Heizer when hired as an assistant professor of anthropology. It began with an exclusive focus on the archaeology of California. In 1960, the unit was renamed the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), and its areal and geographic scope of archaeological research was broadened to include Andean, Mesoamerican, and Old World prehistory.

Current activities include: the maintenance of five archaeology-related laboratories and a spectrum of shared field equipment for research purposes; regular in-house workshops to train people on useful equipment and software for field and laboratory research; the publication of a monograph series; weekly lectures for the archaeology community on campus and beyond, and the organization of at least two other public talks a year; various working groups; an annual professional workshop bringing together people who work in the business side of the discipline, including federal and state agencies, as well as companies; a public engagement program; and several endowments for student and faculty research and equipment purchases. Please visit <http://arf.berkeley.edu/> for more information about the Archaeological Research Facility. 📄



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