



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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Published Quarterly
*Subscription is via membership in the
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President's Corner

J. W. (Joe) Joseph

I live and work in the shadow of a mountain. Literally, but of late, figuratively, metaphorically, and philosophically. My work desk lies less than a half mile from its summit. Its profile stands watch as I drive to lunch, to home, on errands. In our community we believe the mountain influences nature. Fierce thunderstorms and lightning are frequent visitors to our town.

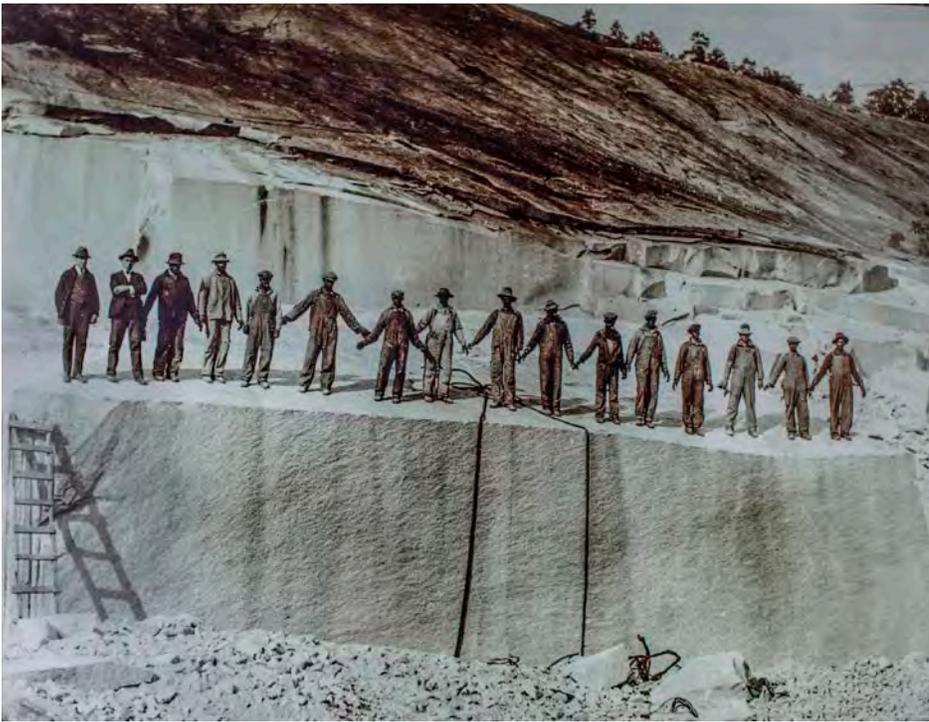
Of late, the mountain has drawn social and political storms. I live in the shadow of Stone Mountain.

Stone Mountain is a granite monolith that reaches from 9 miles below ground to 1686 feet above, extending 825 feet above the surrounding landscape. It is the product of tectonic upthrust, glacial migration, of climate and landscape change. And yet, while roughly 300–350 million years in age, it is a topic of current debate for its association with an event 152 years past. Stone Mountain is also home to a Confederate monument, the largest bas-relief sculpture in the world, which depicts President Jefferson Davis and Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson riding horseback across the mountain face. The carving covers a vertical area of more than an acre and a half within the roughly 3,200-acre Stone Mountain Park.

Purchased by the state of Georgia in 1958, the mountain is the centerpiece of the park, which hosts a variety of attractions and events, from camping to hiking to golfing to train and steam boat rides, but of late all the attention is on the Confederate monument. Stacey Abrams, a candidate for governor, calls for its removal, and others have echoed her cry as the nation debates the place and meaning of monuments to the Confederate states.

As a child growing up in the South, I recall being struck by differences in memorialization when visiting my mother's family in Pennsylvania. There were no Civil War monuments in the towns we visited—bronze generals were not to be found. I asked my father about this—why weren't there Civil War statues in the North? Didn't the Union win the War? Did they manage to win battles without great leaders? My father explained that the Civil War was held in a different regard in the North, and that he considered Southern monuments as expressions of “reconciliation.” It would be many years before I grasped what he meant.

As historian Drew Faust notes in her book *The Republic of Suffering*, the Civil War was devastating in loss of life to both the Union and Confederacy. The deadliest war in U.S. history, it is estimated that four of every five Southern families lost the life at least one adult male member to the war. Many lost several, some lost all. Confederate soldiers who survived often came home with amputations and other severe injuries, as well as the psychological trauma of battle. The Civil War also caused a massive disruption in the traditional approach and attitudes toward death. Prior to the war, the art of the “Good Death” was sought and practiced,



1920s-era photograph of workers on a granite ledge at the Stone Mountain quarry.

wherein individuals died in their homes, and were visited by family and friends while on their deathbeds, who in turn had the opportunity to provide their parting words and prayers. Memorialization occurred within the act of dying, and elaborate funerals and monuments were not required. But the Civil War changed that. Family members passed away far away from home, many were buried in battlefield cemeteries, and the only connection between the family and their deceased was gained from letters sent by officers and fellow soldiers about the departed. In the wake of the war the funeral industry would emerge and burial practices and memorialization would become embellished and the new norm.

For white Southerners, memorialization of the war served as a way to remember and pay respect to lives lost, under the pretense that the war was a just and noble cause. The carving on Stone Mountain would be the largest of these monuments, the largest expression of white Southerners' reconciliation with their tragic past.

The Confederate Memorial was not the first use of Stone Mountain for memorialization; the mountain has a long history of human interaction and presence as a place of meaning and memory. When American explorers first arrived, they found the summit of the mountain encircled by a wall of boulders with entry through a narrow passageway along the trail from the base up the gentler western slope. Native Americans had claimed the mountain as a place of social gathering. As the region was settled, the trail would become a popular path for hikers to reach the mountaintop and enjoy views of the surrounding area. Visitors left their own marks. Georgia State University graduate student Pam Enlow DeVore has mapped and created an interactive map of the petroglyphs along the trail. Her and her colleague's

work has documented more than 650 carvings, ranging in detail from simple initials to elaborate images. These petroglyphs represent the connection that many people have had with the mountain over an extended period of time—the earliest mark dates to 1868—and they reflect the draw that this mammoth granite monolith has on people who wish to leave their mark on the mountain (<http://pamenlow.gsucreate.org/PetroglyphsPath/>).

But Stone Mountain was home to other types of carving. Before it was a tourist destination driving a local economy, the granite industry powered the economy of Stone Mountain Village, the town that began life at the base of the mountain as New Gibraltar, then moved slightly west when the railroad came through, becoming Stone Mountain Village in 1834. Granite as well as tourism to the mountain were the industries of the young community. Stone Mountain granite was quarried and used in the construction of many public buildings in the South, as well as in the Panama

Canal and the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Fort Knox, and the Lincoln Memorial.

The workforce who quarried the mountain consisted largely of African Americans and European immigrants, who settled and formed the social backbones of the Stone Mountain Village. A tramway would connect the village with its railroad depot to the mountain and transport both workers and granite. African Americans would form their own community on the edge of the commercial district. A product of the Civil War, the abolition of slavery, and the opportunity for freed African Americans to create their own communities, their settlement would draw its name from the Civil War as well. The community was and remains known as Shermantown, named in honor of the Union general whose March to the Sea would break the Confederacy and bring the Civil War to an end.

The current trend to move Confederate monuments from public spaces to public cemeteries seems appropriate to me. It reflects the historical genesis of these monuments as memorials to loss. But to abolish monuments as a whole negates the recognition and remembrance of what the Civil War ultimately entailed—tremendous loss, suffering, and sorrow for many white Southerners and the freedom, within legal constraints, for African Americans. That is the memory we need to take from the Civil War, from Confederate monuments erected by defeated descendants, from a war fought for an unjust cause that brought about a transformation in our history and the origins, but by no means completion, of racial equality.

However, it is impossible to move a mountain onto a cemetery, and calls to erase the memorial on Stone Mountain

will only serve to heighten divides while ignoring the truth and reality of the war and of the Southern memorial effort. Instead, history and humanity would be better served by Stone Mountain Park's broadening of its narrative to tell not only the history of the Civil War and memorialization, but also that of the African Americans who carved its sides, made families and lives, and formed their own community named for the Union general who brought the Confederacy

to its knees.

This is the true nature of Southern, and American, history. We all have our places but not all our voices are heard. That a memorial honoring Confederate General Lee rests next to a town memorializing Union General Sherman is a story that needs to be told. The past is a complex space, but it holds the potential to inform the present if we understand its context and respect the marks of all. 🏛️

Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory is pleased to accept applications for its sixth year of the Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology. The MAC Lab is an archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the State Museum of Archaeology, in southern Maryland. The MAC Lab serves as a clearinghouse for archaeological collections recovered from land-based and underwater projects conducted by state and federal agencies and other researchers throughout Maryland and is currently home to 8.5 million artifacts representing over 12,000 years of human occupation in Maryland. All of these collections are available for research, education, and exhibit purposes to students, scholars, museum curators, and educators and the purpose of the fellowship is to encourage research in the collections.

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

Application process: To apply, applicants must submit a 1000-word proposal (no more than 4 typed pages, double spaced) outlining the problem and the collections in the MAC Lab to be used, plus a CV and a letter of recommendation. Applicants are **strongly** encouraged to contact the lab during proposal preparation to ensure that the lab has collections appropriate for contributing to the proposed research. Applicants may also wish to look at the Maryland Unearthed website, which provides access to many of the important archaeological collections maintained by the lab: <http://jefpat.org/mdunearth/index.aspx>.

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

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

Applications must be received at the address below by March 1, 2018. Projects awarded a fellowship can begin as early as April 1.

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

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

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Let's Make History!

In the last issue of the *SHA Newsletter*, we featured an audio clip of the founding meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, in which Ed Jelks calls for a vote to approve the organization of a society “concerned with the furtherance of historical archaeology.” In this issue, we feature another audio clip of the same meeting as part of our year-long celebration of SHA’s 50th anniversary. Prior to the vote to organize the society, Ed Jelks invited Ivor Noël Hume to explain why a special committee recommended using “historical” versus “historic site” archaeology in the name of the new society. Following Noël Hume’s explanation, someone raised the question: “Doesn’t historical archaeology imply that we’ll be making history?” Although it is uncertain whose voice it was that offered the answer, the brief, but enthusiastic, message is both prescient and inspirational to all those practicing historical archaeology today. Listen to the embedded audio clip below to hear the memorable answer. To listen to the entire audio file of the founding meeting of SHA, visit the “Fifty Years of SHA” online exhibit at sha.org. 

[Click here for audio file](#)

Listen to how one person at the founding meeting answered the question: “Doesn’t historical archaeology imply that we’ll be making history?”

Looking for the Next Journal Editor of *Historical Archaeology*

As one of the premier journals in global archaeology and the flagship journal of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), *Historical Archaeology* provides a prominent platform for advancing research in the field. SHA is now looking for the next editor. The journal editor is responsible for the content published in *Historical Archaeology*, including original articles, thematic issues, memorial and award essays, technical briefs papers, and reviews.

The editorial process includes soliciting and accepting submissions for consideration, organizing the peer review process, responding to queries from authors and associate editors, and seeing accepted works through to publication. Other duties include preparing an annual budget and report to the SHA Board and working with our publication partner, Springer, to develop content and ideas for the journal. The Journal Editor and Co-Publications Editor are the SHA’s Research Editors, and if elected, the Journal Editor will also serve as the Research Editor on the SHA Board of Directors.

While the next journal editor will assume the position in January 2020, we intend to make a selection so that the incoming candidate can work with the current editor for a year before taking the lead. Thus, we are looking for someone who can accept the position as of January 2019. The journal editor’s term lasts for three years and it is typical for editors to commit to two terms/six years.

If you are interested or have questions, please contact Chris Matthews at shaeditor@gmail.com before January 1, 2018.

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** (.jpg or .tif 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

ASIA

Ruth Young, University of Leicester, rly3@le.ac.uk

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University, s.hayes@latrobe.edu.au

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

Amanda Crompton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, ajcrompt@mun.ca

CANADA-ONTARIO

Jeff Seibert, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre/Seibert Heritage Services, jeffreydavid.seibert@ontario.ca

CANADA-PRAIRIE (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

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Benjamin Baker, benjaminkyle.baker@gmail.com

CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

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LATIN AMERICA

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

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UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

USA-ALASKA

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

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

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

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey, kcande@uark.edu

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

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

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

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

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

David Starbuck, Plymouth State University, 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

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten, kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov

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

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, mpolk130@gmail.com

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia & Antarctica

Victoria

“Looking Back, Looking Forward for La Trobe Archaeology” (submitted by Caroline Spry; c.spry@latrobe.edu.au): On Friday 19 May 2017, staff, students, and alumni of La Trobe Archaeology and others gathered to celebrate La Trobe University’s 50th anniversary—including 40 years of archaeology. The aim of ‘Looking back, looking forward for La Trobe Archaeology’ was to connect past and present members, showcase La Trobe Archaeology’s research capabilities, and build pathways for future work and research-industry collaborations.

The day was divided into four different sessions that focused on La Trobe Archaeology alumni experiences; research capabilities; past, present, and future directions; and current research projects.

In the first session, an alumni panel shared their experiences and insights on building a career and working in different spheres of archaeology and cultural heritage, including government agencies, archaeological consulting companies, museums, universities, heritage councils, and international scientific advisory bodies. Topics of discussion ranged from where archaeology degrees have led panel members and important skill sets for building a successful career in archaeology and cultural heritage management to the projected future of the industry.

The focus of the second session was La Trobe Archaeology’s research capabilities, and how its cutting-edge technologies can encourage detailed, multifaceted, and collaborative approaches to investigating, visualizing, and preserving our past. Attendees had the opportunity to tour the La Trobe Palaeosciences laboratories with Assoc. Prof. Andy Herries and Dr. Ilya Berelov, and see first-

hand demonstrations of 3-D laser-scanning equipment, archaeomagnetism, ground-penetrating radar, gradiometry, portable x-ray fluorescence, and Raman and environmental-scanning electron-microscope spectroscopy.

In the third session, a conversation with Emeritus Professor David Frankel, Emeritus Professor Jim Allen, and Professor Susan Lawrence focused on past, present, and future directions of La Trobe Archaeology, and the challenges and opportunities that face students, researchers, and professionals in archaeology and cultural heritage management more generally. Photos from the archives and funny fieldwork anecdotes were of course obligatory!

The final session provided the opportunity for attendees to meet, reconnect, and create work opportunities and collaborations over light refreshments. A poster session also gave everyone the opportunity to hear about the variety of research projects and initiatives currently being undertaken by La Trobe Archaeology.

Thanks must go to the event organizing committee; Professor Tony McGrew for opening the day; panel members (including Janine Major and Shaun Canning, who led discussion); Andy Herries, Ilya Berelov, and La Trobe Palaeosciences lab members; David Frankel, Jim Allen, Susan Lawrence (and Jillian Garvey, who moderated the conversation); staff and students, who prepared posters; and Ming Wei for preparing the posters and programs. A La Trobe University 50th Anniversary grant supported this event. 🍷

Canada - Atlantic

Newfoundland and Labrador

Low-Elevation Aerial Survey of Historic Fisheries Sites on the Island of Newfoundland (submitted by Amanda Crompton, Saint Mary’s University, Dept. of Anthropology, ajcrompton@mun.ca; and Marc Bolli, Memorial University, CREAT Network, mbolli@mun.ca): Our project uses unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to collect low-elevation aerial data in order to detect historical archaeological sites in the coastal regions of the island of Newfoundland. This year, we have focused on French fisheries sites that dot the island’s shorelines and beaches. Beginning in the early 16th century, French fishing ships would cross the ocean to spend the summer fishing for cod in Newfoundland. Operating from shore stations, crews would catch, process, and dry cod throughout the summer. At the end of the fishing season, the dry-cured fish were transported back to European markets.

Fishermen built structures for processing large numbers of codfish, such as stages (waterside structures where codfish were landed and initially processed), as well as cabins and cookrooms for the crew. Crews also built, augmented, and shaped *galets* (cobblestone beaches) and built raised wooden platforms (called flakes). Cod were laid out on flakes and *galets* to dry over the summer season (Figure 1). At the end



FIGURE 1. Event attendees celebrate 40 years of archaeology at La Trobe University.



FIGURE 1. A photograph taken by Paul-Émile Miot between 1857 and 1859, showing the layout of a typical French fishing station (likely in the harbor of Pacquet, as attributed in Tapper 2014:Figure 16). Note the stages constructed at the waterside, and the rectangular platforms used for drying codfish behind them. (Photo courtesy of Library and Archives Canada, PA-202297, MIKAN number 3574465.)

of the summer, crews abandoned their fishing stations and returned to European markets with their catch. The repeated use of the same harbors and beaches for five hundred years shaped the landscape in identifiable and regularly patterned ways (Tapper 2014).

Thanks to exhaustive fieldwork conducted by the late Peter Pope (e.g., Pope 2009), as well as a detailed historic landscape analysis by Bryn Tapper (Tapper 2014; Tapper and Pope 2014), many of these French fishing sites are well-known and well-documented. Our project is designed to build on their work, and to document these landscapes in an expedient and efficient way using unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) flights. By using the UAV platform to obtain low-elevation, high-resolution data, we hope to systematically document and characterize the landscapes of these seasonally occupied archaeological sites in an expedient and noninvasive fashion.

In 2017, we used UAVs to gather low-elevation imagery of a known French fishing site in Crémaillère Harbour (Observation Point, EiAv-07; see Figure 2), likely used between the 18th and 19th centuries (Tapper 2014). We equipped our UAV with both a visible light camera and a near-infrared (NIR) camera, and flew a series of overlapping transects across the site, with cameras automatically recording an image once every two seconds.

Through the winter, we will be postprocessing our low-elevation photographs, with several research goals in

mind. We use the visible-light photographs to generate high-resolution orthomosaics of the modern ground surface, and we will then work to correlate the subtle changes in site topography with archaeological and historical site location data (see Figure 3 for the initial results from a single UAV flight). By gathering low-elevation imagery, we hope to demonstrate the utility of UAVs to document and characterize archaeological sites from their appearance on the modern ground surface today, in a noninvasive fashion.

Research from this region (and elsewhere) suggests that archaeological sites leave identifiable traces in the modern vegetation that grows overtop of sites. This differential plant growth can result from a number of factors, such as the anthropogenic enrichment of soils that result from the processing of marine resources. NIR imagery has the potential to clearly indicate such vegetation patterning, as well as indicating overall plant health. Vegetation indices, such as the Normalized Differential Vegetation Index (NDVI), use NIR imagery to assess plant health and plant species delineation. As a result, we will use NDVI data to aid in our identification of anthropogenic landscapes, in which the

processes of historic land alteration, soil enrichment, and modern vegetation growth create identifiable and observable patterns on the modern ground surface today.

This postprocessing and analysis of low-elevation aerial imagery is compute intensive, producing a substantial compute bottleneck that is difficult to resolve on a standard workstation. Accordingly, we have worked with ACENET (part of Compute Canada, the national resource for advanced research computing) to process our data on Compute Canada's Cloud OpenStack resources, with great success. But our use of Compute Canada's resources extends



FIGURE 2. The French fisheries site at EiAv-07 (Observation Point). Subtle changes in the site's topography, such as terracing and galet location, are difficult to visualize from standard field photographs such as this.



FIGURE 3. A point-cloud representation of *EiAv-07* (Observation Point), showing the important nearshore area where stages were constructed. The level of resolution achievable through a very short UAV flight promises to return useful Digital Elevation Models for the visualization of archaeological sites, and will permit correlations with historical and archaeological evidence about the site's layout and construction.

further than data processing after our fieldwork is complete. This season, we used Compute Canada's resources to help us make on-the-fly decisions in the field. By uploading images from our first test flight to Compute Canada's cloud resources, we were able to rapidly generate a point-cloud representation of the terrain, allowing us to visualize our data. In so doing, we were able to determine if our image collection was spatially comprehensive, or if our data had gaps that needed to be filled with further UAV flights.

Our work on this UAV-derived data is just beginning, and we hope to have further updates on our progress in 2018. We remain very grateful to Maketech for UAV engineering assistance, to the CREAT Network (Memorial University) for providing analytical computation expertise, and to ACENET and Compute Canada for valuable assistance and access to advanced research computing infrastructure. Most importantly, we would like to acknowledge the late Dr. Peter Pope (Memorial University); his exhaustive work on the archaeology of French fishing sites made this project possible, and his enthusiasm for the archaeology of French fishing sites remains an inspiration.

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2009 Transformation of the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Atlantic Canada by Migratory European Fishers, 1500–1800. In *Beyond the Catch: Fisheries of the North Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic, 900-1850*, Louis Sicking and Darlene Abreu-Ferreira, editors, pp. 123–154. Brill, The Hague.

Tapper, Bryn

2014 An Archaeological Analysis of the Distribution of French Fishing Rooms on the Petit Nord, Newfoundland. Master's Thesis, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University, St. John's, NL.

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2014 An Archaeology of the Petit Nord—Supplementary Survey 2013, Preliminary Report. Report to the Provincial Archaeology Office, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. 🇳🇱

Canada - West

British Columbia

Excavations at the Morrissey WWI Internment Camp (submitted by Sarah Beaulieu, PhD candidate, Simon Fraser University; sarah.beaulieu@sfu.ca): Excavations at the Morrissey WWI Internment Camp in Morrissey, British Columbia, have taken place over two field seasons (2016, 2017) and are part of a doctoral research project. The excavations have been conducted with the support of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund (CFWWIRF). While the artifact analysis remains in the preliminary phase, highlights from both field seasons are discussed below.

The broad goal of this study is to contribute to both growing research on WWI internment camps and investigations into the origins of modern internment. Specifically, an examination of key issues of confinement at the Morrissey Internment Camp is of interest in order to reconstruct the internment history at the site via a comparison of narrative and materiality. While historians are typically limited to archival records and oral histories, archaeologists are uniquely positioned to add physical evidence from the archaeological record of a given site. Consequently, archaeologists can contribute information that may be lacking in the fragmented historical record; specifically, material analysis can reveal the circumstances of life in subaltern roles, such as prisoners.

Due to shifting political and social landscapes, the majority of internment archaeological research in Canada has focused on WWII internment camps. To date only three Canadian WWI internment camps have been studied and this limited research highlights the paucity of knowledge



FIGURE 1. The internment camp in operation in winter.

regarding WWI internment sites. This research will help to better understand the history of the Morrissey Internment Camp and will also set an example for investigations at other Canadian WWI internment sites where the federal documentary record is deficient.

In 1954 due to lack of space and privacy issues, the Canadian government destroyed both the Custodian of Enemy Alien and the personnel files pertaining to the Canadian internment camp operations. Surviving records come from the diaries of Prime Minister Borden, who was the head of internment operations; General Otter's diaries; a few national and provincial reports; and from records of the few internees and guards who spoke about the ordeal after the camp's closure. Many of the internees were ashamed of their internment history and refused to speak about it with family members once they were released. Because of this, only general statements are possible about the internment camp operations as a whole, though there are some particulars regarding specific camps where internees and guards provided information. Hence, information about the individuals—nationality, age, cause of arrest, funds seized, and monies earned—is no longer available.

Morrissey is located in the Elk Valley of southeastern British Columbia. The internment camp was in operation from 28 September 1915 to 21 October 1918 and is one of 24 internment camps that housed 8,579 Ukrainians, Germans, and other Europeans from the Austro-Hungarian Empire as POWs on Canadian soil during WWI. The Morrissey camp came into existence illegally when the Fernie Coal Mine workers went on strike, refusing to work with enemy aliens. In an attempt to regain popularity with working-class Canadian citizens, the unpopular provincial government ignored the federal government's decree to arrest only those individuals who posed a risk of fleeing back to the enemy's front line, and instead arrested and imprisoned local German and Austro-Hungarian mine workers. The Fernie Coal Mine strike created a domino effect with other mines in British Columbia, and Alberta quickly followed suit.

Fearing potential acts of sabotage in coal mines that would hinder the war effort, the federal government took over the illegal internment operation and moved the camp from Fernie to the abandoned coal mining town of Morrissey, 14 km away.

As the number of internees increased, divisions of first- and second-class prisoners based on nationality ensued. German first-class prisoners were segregated into confinement camps, while Ukrainians and other Europeans from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, considered second-class prisoners, were placed in labor camps. The first internees at the Morrissey Internment Camp were Austro-Hungarian coal miners. As camps across Canada began closing in 1916 and internees were amalgamated into the remaining camps, the German prisoner population increased at Morrissey and it was duly reclassified as a confinement camp. Despite this reclassification, Morrissey staff were notorious for their mistreatment of the internees at the camp. In fact, Canada received several *notes verbales* from Germany reminding the Canadian government that retaliation would be swift toward Canadian and British POWs in Germany, should conditions at Morrissey not improve.

The first field season's excavations (2016) focused on the second-class POW compound, which included the living quarters, exercise yard, and privy. The second-class POW privy excavation uncovered a wealth of information, since it was used not only to dispose of human waste but also household garbage, food waste, and contraband. These artifacts have proven useful in countering inaccuracies and filling in gaps in the historical record. In addition to bone and iron artifacts, intact alcohol, soda, and medicine bottles, were also excavated. There were significant personal finds, including a barbed-wire cross and a handmade shovel discovered in the escape tunnel. Both the barbed-wire cross and shovel are now on exhibit in the Canadian Museum of History.

A faunal analysis was undertaken in order to analyze the 1300 animal bones excavated from the privy. The analysis describes the types of animal protein provided and consumed by the second-class prisoners and will potentially shed light onto the causes of disease and poor health within the camp. This is significant since archived military records note that Morrissey prisoners were provided with one pound of meat per day but do not specify the types of meat. The faunal analysis determined that the privy assemblage was dominated by the Bovinae and Caprinae subfamilies, followed by the subspecies *Ovis aries*. Hence, the second-class POWs were consuming the meat of cows, domestic pigs, sheep, and goats along with mule deer and wild turkeys. The presence of mule deer and wild turkey indicates that wild game was likely augmenting the prisoner diet at the time these remains were deposited.

Morrissey's escape tunnel was located with a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and a cross-section of the tunnel was excavated. The tunnel was never used as the plan had been thwarted the night before the escape was to take



FIGURE 2. A prisoner-made shovel used in an escape attempt, on display at an exhibit dedicated to the internment camp.

place. It has since collapsed; however, shoring was detected and several artifacts were unearthed. A newspaper article from the *Fernie Free Press* (1917) described the prisoners' tunneling out the front of the POW building, running parallel with the roadway and toward the guard's quarters. It was assumed that the tunnel would eventually divert to the left of a wooded thicket where a reasonably secluded escape could be made. However, the true tunnel was dug out from under the washhouse adjacent to the POW building toward the back of the prisoner yard, beyond which lay wilderness and freedom. The newspaper report deliberately misled the readership by portraying the prisoners' lack of intelligence in tunneling toward their captors instead of away from them. Through remote sensing (GPR) and excavation we have been able to counter this historical inaccuracy.

This field season (2017), excavation units were opened in the camp canteen and a second privy in the second-class POW quarters, along with additional units in the escape tunnel. Further examination of the tunnel has confirmed that it had been purposefully collapsed. The tunnel was backfilled with the tools used by prisoners to dig (shovels,

buckets, nails) along with other refuse items used to fill the void (food cans, ceramic pots, glass bottles, shoes). The tunnel also contained an ash layer and melted glass; hence, once the tunnel had been backfilled, it was then set on fire in an effort to burn the shoring and collapse the tunnel.

This is an exciting opportunity for research as the anniversary of World War One is upon us, providing a platform to educate Canadians about this dark chapter of our nation's history. Ukrainians, Germans, and other Europeans from the Austro-Hungarian Empire were actively recruited by immigration officials to homestead along the Canadian Western Frontier, and due to their misfortune of being from enemy countries at the start of the Great War, many were arrested and interned. The overarching intent of this research is to create awareness so as to avoid similar regrettable actions in the future. 🇨🇦

Continental Europe

Germany

Construction Work Reveals a Medieval Silver Hoard and Remains of 19th-Century Baths in Bremen, Germany

(submitted by Dieter Bischof, *Landesarchäologie Bremen*; Dieter.Bischof@landesarchaeologie.bremen.de): In 2015 the square in front of the central railway station in Bremen, which had been vacant for several decades, underwent preparations for the construction of a major new shopping complex. The archaeological excavation revealed remains of the first public, roofed bath in Bremen. Around the year 1875 an association decided to erect the first public bath in Bremen as a charitable endeavor. To that end the city of Bremen donated the building site on the forecourt of the central railway station (Breitenweg) and the local bank donated 300,000 marks.

The internationally known architect Gustav Runge (13 May 1822–19 February 1900), a citizen of Bremen, was entrusted with the design of the baths. Runge had worked primarily in the United States between 1850 and 1861, after



FIGURE 1. Contemporary photograph of the baths.



FIGURE 2. Some of the silver coins from the site.

which time he returned to Bremen. He favored the Gothic and Tudor revival styles, which can still be observed in his work on the Philadelphia Academy of Music (United States 1857). A Victorian greenhouse named “Palm House” was even shipped to Adelaide, Australia in 1875. Due to the dry climate of Adelaide and careful restoration in 1991 this greenhouse has had an extraordinary long lifespan and is thought to be the last of its kind.

The public bath in Bremen was completed and opened to the public in 1877. The bath itself was a stylistic hybrid that sported a Gothic Revival facade and a floor plan inspired by classical roman *thermae*. The two-story building was initially intended to cater to men only. First-class customers enjoyed their much more extravagant bathing rooms located on the upper floor of the building, while the lower floor was reserved for customers of the second class. Both classes shared the same entrance and the steam baths. The bath was equipped with two sets of vestibule, tepidarium, frigidarium, sudatorium, changing and locker rooms, and bathtubs and pools, as well as the aforementioned set of steam baths. The main swimming pool measured 8 m wide, 14.25 m long, and was 1.6 m deep.

Ten years later, in 1887, it was decided that the baths had to be enlarged in order to allow women to frequent the baths. A second two-story building with a slightly larger swimming pool (19.5 m long, 9 m wide, and 2.2 m deep) was constructed. During the construction work of the second building, a hoard of 1300 silver coins alongside a plain silver ring was found in the ground. The treasure had been placed within an intact, saltglazed ceramic vessel. The hoard contained 324 “Dickpfennige,” Bremer Schwarzen, a common type of coin

in northwest Germany in the 14th and 15th centuries. Other coins within the treasure originated in nearby cities, such as Vechta and Oldenburg, as well as in more-distant cities like Hamburg, Minden, Lübeck, Münster, Paderborn, and Herford. The fact that the treasure included coins that had been minted in multiple important trading centers of northwest Germany indicates that the owner of the treasure had established extensive trade connections. The most recent coins within the hoard date back to the year 1403 and were from Lüneburg and Hamburg. It is possible that the treasure had been hidden by a wealthy cattle dealer, since the area was a public pasture and common land at the time the treasure was buried. Although the circumstances of the burial remain largely unknown, the coin hoard might well be considered the most significant treasure trove found in Bremen to date.

In February 2015 the forecourt of the central railway station in Bremen became the site of a major archaeological excavation once again, when construction work for a hotel building and shopping center commenced. The excavation unearthed parts of wall plaster, some pilings, some of the piping, a sector of a former medieval stream, and two cisterns 6 m beneath the surface. No crucial parts of the bath, such as the marble inlay of the pool floor, could be found, since the building took heavy damage during the Second World War in 1944 and was finally closed and demolished in 1952. The wood pilings had rotted due to the moist, clayey soil surrounding them. This soil, which had made it necessary to use the pilings, was the result of sedimentary deposition that had occurred over the centuries within the southwestern extension of the stream by the name of “Kuhgraben” (“cow ditch”).



FIGURE 3. Fieldwork in progress at the site.

Dendrochronological investigation determined that while some pilings had been cut between in the 18th century, the majority of the pilings date to the 19th century. The dried-up streambed contained waste materials from bone carving and potsherds dating to the Late Middle Ages, around the time the hoard was buried. The bigger cistern measured 4.3 m in diameter, and the smaller one 2.3 m in diameter. Both cisterns were constructed from red brick. The walls of the bigger cistern were framed by wood planks and a ferrule; the smaller one lacked the ferrule. The walls of the cisterns measured 25 cm wide. At the time of excavation, the two cisterns were still filled with water. At the bottom of the cisterns was a filtering layer of pebblestone and fragments of sandstone pieces.

The new, impressive, seven-story building in the southern portion of what was once common land (in the medieval era) and later a bathhouse (in the 19th century) will serve as the “City Gate” for all travelers arriving in Bremen by train. Several businesses, supermarkets, chain restaurants, and hotels will greet the travelers.

Burying the Afterbirth: The Archaeological Record of Modern Placenta Burial Vessels (submitted by *Svenja Dalacker, M.A., Universität Tübingen*): Beliefs manifest in ritual activities can often be seen in archaeological contexts. The chance to get behind the meanings of ritual practices is rare; yet a nearly forgotten custom—the deposition of the placenta—can be illuminated through archaeological research. In the first half of the 20th century, the demolition and renovation of old houses in southwest Germany resulted in the discovery of pots buried in the basements. A midwife and an avocational conservationist connected these finds with the once-common custom of the placenta burial, by then almost unknown and very rarely practiced. Over the last three decades, an increasing number of archaeological sites with possible placenta burials have been investigated. The distribution of the sites shows a clear concentration in southwest Germany with more than 190 sites in 96 locations. But with an increasing awareness of this archaeological feature, more and more sites in other regions of Germany, and also occasionally Austria and Switzerland, have been identified.

In 2008, biochemical analysis of samples of sediment in the basement pots provided evidence of the presence of the placenta through quantitative determination of the presence of estradiol. Estradiol is a female sex hormone, the concentration of which is significantly higher in the blood serum of pregnant women. Its structure can remain stable in sediments for several centuries under favorable soil conditions. Further content analysis of 17- β -Estradiol and other human biomarkers in sediment samples was carried out in 2015 by Maximilian Zerrer at the Laboratory for Organic Residue Analysis under the direction of Prof. Dr. C. Spiteri at the University of Tübingen.

Common household pots were used for placenta burial. These were typically unexceptional one-handled jars, one of the dominant vessel types of the modern period. Traces of



FIGURE 1. Placenta burial pots in situ, Bodelshausen, Tübingen district. (Photo by Svenja Dalacker by order of the Antiquities and Monuments Office [Archäologische Denkmalpflege Tuebingen].)

soot attached to the surface of several jars evidence previous use of the latter as cooking pots on a hearth before they were used for placenta burial. In just a few cases, there is the possibility that the pots were new, unused vessels; this is suggested by the survival of still-legible painted initials. However, both archaeological analysis and the documentary evidence from old books on midwifery indicate that it was more usual to use less-valued, and therefore more-disposable, vessels; whatever available kitchen goods were at hand were often used during the birthing process. For the most part the surviving placenta pots can be dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. Where painted initials survive, these can be matched with the names of house residents as recorded in archival sources to enable dating and to provide insights into the life history of the inhabitants.

But how can this phenomenon and its depositional methods be identified in the archaeological record? Significantly, the pots are buried alongside basement walls, concentrated in the corner areas. It is conspicuous that they were usually buried where light from windows and other apertures would not fall. This observation is consistent with records from the 19th and 20th centuries that recommend burying the afterbirth “wo weder Sonne noch Mond hinscheint” (where neither sun nor moon shines). The

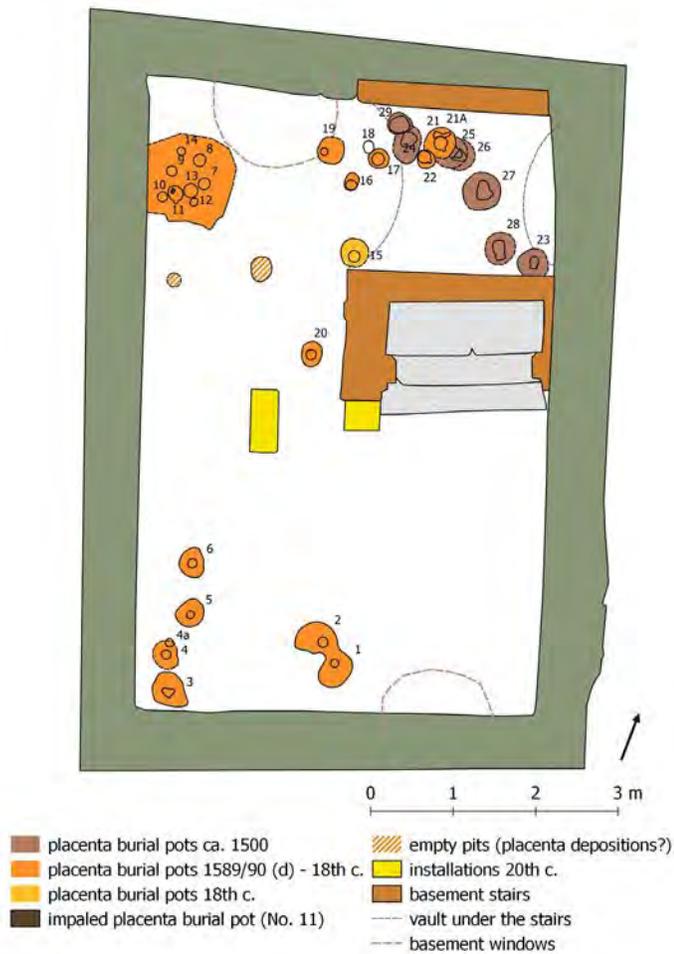


FIGURE 2. Site plan of placenta burial depositions, Entringen, Tübingen district. (GIS plan by Svenja Dalacker, data basis by Tilmann Marstaller.)

earliest-known guidelines, written by the preacher Geiler von Kaysersberg in 1517, also refer to a rarely attested method of deposition under a stairway. If a house lacked a basement, the afterbirth could be buried under a plank floor or outside under the eaves. Usually, a pot containing a placenta is buried individually. However, burial pits with multiple pots are known, and can be considered a deposition center; these could potentially provide information concerning family places and phases of occupancy. The number of placenta burial pots at any one site can range from 1 to 50, and can be found at a depth varying from a few up to 20 cm below the corresponding occupation layer. The manner of deposition is variable: most of the pots are buried upright, but at some sites pots are on their side or even upside down with the opening downwards. It is unclear whether the orientation reflects a ritual concern or is just an adaptation to specific site conditions such as rocky soil.

The nearly universal use of pot covers—sometimes in a combined, double version—functions as a kind of closure mechanism and thus to make the content of the pots inaccessible. Types of covers include reversed pot lids, flat stones, roof and floor tiles, and small, flat pieces of wood. In the case of vessels recovered without lids, it is necessary to

consider the possibility that original organic covers, such as leather or cloth, might have subsequently decayed. Similarly, pits without surviving material culture evidence could indicate placenta burials without a pot; that is, just deposited in organic material like cloth. Paradoxically, while no one was to be able to acquire the concealed afterbirth, it also should not be able to escape. Folk medical records illustrate the oscillating nature of the afterbirth between beneficent and fertile on the one hand and impure and maleficent on the other. Apotropaic symbols on some vessels, such as penta- and hexagrams, as well as impaled placenta deposits, substantiate the special nature of afterbirth storage.

This phenomenon must be seen in the context of the magical imagination of the medieval and early modern eras. In this view mother and child were exposed to evil forces, for example witches and demons, particularly during pregnancy and immediately following birth. There was believed to be a sympathetic connection between the newborn and its afterbirth for life—everything that happened to one would happen in the same way to the other (*pars pro toto*). The fear that witches and demons could steal the afterbirth and cause damage spurred the burial of the afterbirth to ward off evil. The sparse historical records (e.g., midwife manuals) also mention other treatments of the afterbirth, such as burning and drying the placenta or throwing it into water.

Although individual placenta pot finds have been dated to the Middle Ages, for the most part the burial pots began to emerge as common practice from the 16th century on, with a preponderance of deposition in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is potentially related to the price decline of mass-produced earthenware beginning in the 17th century. The subsequent decline in the number of placenta burial finds should be understood in the context of the rise of Enlightenment ideals of rationality and the development of obstetrics, which both brought about a change in the perception of birth rituals—superstition came to be considered backward. Yet there were a few instances of this practice persisting into the last century. From 1953 to 1964 a father buried the afterbirths of his children on the instructions of the midwife in the Schuttertal (Black Forest). But with the shift to clinic- and hospital-based birth in the 1960s, the custom of afterbirth burial was totally abandoned.

Recent studies on this topic deal with questions concerning the interrelations between placenta burials and religious upheaval brought on by the Reformation and the critique of superstition as well as the possible impact of Christianity on the treatment of the placenta. The preponderance of placenta burial sites in Protestant areas is conspicuous and some sites indicate that daughters of Protestant preachers buried the afterbirth. Furthermore, Christian-inspired midwife manuals of the 16th century onwards mention the burying, burning, and throwing into water of the placenta as preventing the ungodly use of the placenta for magic purposes. In this context, placenta burial vessels could be a type of non-Christian magic—practiced more extensively before the late Middle Ages and was afterwards forbidden—and possibly express a domesticated form of superstition. This would be one more possible



FIGURE 3. Detail of a placenta burial pot in situ, beside a destroyed pot, Entringen, Tübingen district. (Photo by Tilmann Marstaller by order of Antiquities and Monuments Office [Archäologische Denkmalpflege Tuebingen].)

explanation of the few finds of placenta burial pots dating to before the 16th century. In conclusion, the special treatment of the afterbirth is widespread across space and time in many cultural systems and can be regarded as an anthropological phenomenon.

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Netherlands

Excavation of the Sea-Dike near De Schans on the Isle of Texel (submitted by Michiel Bartels and Sander Gerritsen, *Archeologie West-Friesland, Hoorn, NL*; m.bartels@hoorn.nl): In May 2017 a section was dug through the sea-dike of the tidal Waddenzee on the east coast of Texel, the largest island of the Dutch archipelago. At the site, 1 km south of the village of Oudeschild, a sluice was planned to prevent the interior from being flooded by torrential rains. The opportunity was taken to excavate and study the full cross section of the dike.

The base of the dike was constructed on top of silty tidal natural sands at 0.3 m above sea level. Under the natural sands a part of a Late Iron Age settlement came to light. However, the focus was on the levee constructed in the mid-14th century. The height of the dike was 1.2 m and the width 8 m. The levee, built of silty sod, protected the high meadows in the tidal land from high tide. In the 15th and 16th centuries the ‘forelands’ on the sea side of the dike disappeared as a result of the strong current of the North Sea inlet. Subsequently, the dike was heightened to 1.8 m above sea level and widened to 15 m. To prevent the waves from damaging the sandy dike a chain of wooden poles was rammed in front of the dike. Between the earthwork of the dike and the poles a massive bed of sea grass was planted. The sea grass absorbed the force of the waves, leaving the dike intact.

In 1573, in the early years of the Eighty Years’ War between the Dutch Republic and the Kingdom of Spain, the island of Texel played a crucial role in the protection of the rebel fleet. A small fort was constructed right behind the dike to protect the fleet at anchor. On top of the dike two rectangular towers made of typical Frisian small yellow bricks were built in the 17th century. A vestige of one of the towers was found. A tower of 6 x 8 m and probably 8 m high could be reconstructed. It functioned both as a watchtower and to connect the fort behind the dike with the ships in the Texel wash. In addition, the tower was designed as an independent military position, so it could counterattack the fort if the enemy took it. In the 17th or early 18th century a stronger and larger second seaweed protection dike was added. The sea-dike, now at 2.3 m, was only slightly higher than it had been before. After 1731 the wooden poles were seriously affected by the shipworm plague. Large boulders were placed against the dike to keep it in place. The tower probably collapsed in the late 18th century and the debris was used to strengthen the dike. In the 20th century the side portion of the fort in the interior was removed so that the earth could be used to make the dike higher. Nowadays the sea-dike rises 8.4 m above sea level and has a width of 50 m.

A resin print of the stunning dike cross section was made and is now on display at Kaap Skil, the maritime museum in Oudeschild, Texel. 🏰

Underwater - Worldwide

United Kingdom

More than 100 Archaeological and Historical Marine Finds Submitted during First Year of Marine Antiquities Scheme: The Marine Antiquities Scheme (MAS) is an initiative launched to protect and improve our knowledge of the United Kingdom’s underwater heritage by encouraging the voluntary recording of items found in English and Welsh waters. A host of unique finds have been recorded by divers,

beach walkers, recreational anglers, and other marine users. Archaeological and historical discoveries ranging from Neolithic flints and Roman serving wares to postmedieval candlesticks and remnants of modern ordnances have been submitted, with location information and photographs of the items.

Launched in July 2016, the MAS is a joint initiative, funded by The Crown Estate, modeled on The British Museum's Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), and managed by Wessex Archaeology. The scheme was established to enhance awareness of the nation's marine heritage by helping characterize the archaeological nature of the marine environment. It also enables finders to learn more about their discoveries and gives the public access to data for research. The Crown Estate funds the MAS as part of its responsible management of the seabed and for the benefit it delivers in helping to de-risk future opportunities using the seabed, such as offshore wind and other developments.

Central to MAS is a simple-to-use app that makes recording finds easy and gives finders immediate feedback, as well as instructions on their statutory obligations, including the need to report wrecks to the Receiver of Wreck, an official of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. Following the submission of a new find, a support team of archaeological experts undertake research on each item to learn more about its origins and history. The information is then published on the MAS database, which is accessible to anyone interested in the history hidden under the waves and provides opportunities for wider research. To date, the majority of the finds have come from Kent and Essex in England, reflecting the especially active diving communities in those areas.

The Crown Estate's senior development manager, Matthew Clear, said, "I am delighted that the MAS reached 100 finds in its first year, it is a clear sign that there is a strong appetite for the voluntary reporting of underwater discoveries. The positive uptake of the scheme by divers, fishermen, and other coastal visitors has delivered a wealth of information which supports our responsible management of the seabed, and aids us in de-risking future opportunities and encouraging investment." Wessex Archaeology's Toby Gane adds: "We have had some very interesting postmedieval 'onion bottles' dating to around 1700 and what looks like a German saltglazed stoneware jug from a similar period, along with later dated square gin bottles, and pottery finds from the 19th and 20th centuries."

While many finds are newly discovered, the scheme also enables those with legacy finds, recovered and reported in previous years, to submit them to the MAS database. One such find was a saltglazed stoneware barrel costrel, almost certainly German and probably dating to the 17th century. It was originally recovered in 1966 during a dive at a depth of approximately 60 feet. It was found along with two lots of cannon, cannonballs, and lead sheeting at a site near the Channel Islands. Unusual items reported include the remnants of a ship's funnel or ventilator that was to be used in an art exhibition and a symmetrical 19th-century surgeon's pestle.

About MAS

The MAS app allows users to locate, record, and submit information about archaeological material discovered anywhere within English or Welsh waters from the Mean Low Water Level. Since the launch, a Heritage Lottery Funding grant and support from the Fishing Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries has enabled improvement to the app to allow users to input their activity at time of the find. The Crown Estate and Wessex Archaeology are working with industry bodies and partners to secure long-term future funding for MAS. It is available to download from relevant app stores for iOS and Android phones and tablets. Finders can also submit information online via an electronic recording form located on the scheme's website: www.marinefinds.org.uk. 

USA - Central Plains

Missouri

America's "Haven of Health": Excavations at Regent Spring, Excelsior Springs (submitted by Daniel Pierce, PhD, University of Missouri Research Reactor; Anthony Farace, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale; and Dana Channel,



FIGURE 1. 1890s advertisement for Regent Spring.



FIGURE 2. Postcard depicting the Regent Spring Amusement Park.

University of Missouri-St. Louis): The University of Missouri-St. Louis recently completed its third field season at the Regent Spring site in Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Located in Clay and Ray Counties in the western portion of the state, Excelsior Springs is a small historic town approximately 30 miles northeast of Kansas City. With the assistance of the City of Excelsior Springs and the Historic Commission, this project has been the focus of the UM-St. Louis Department of Anthropology and Archaeology Field School under the direction of Dr. Daniel Pierce since 2015.

Known by the turn of the 20th century as America's "haven of health," the city of Excelsior Springs was home to an estimated 40 unique mineral spring and well sites, many of which were turned into sales pavilions and recreation areas. Discovered in 1881 by Captain J. L. Farris, Regent Spring was one of the most significant of the mineral springs (Excelsior Springs Chamber of Commerce 1930). The cause for the explosion in tourism and resort businesses, including the opening of the famous Elms Hotel the same year as the Regent Spring pavilion, is no mystery. The unique collection of mineral waters in Excelsior Springs is one of the largest in the world, and these waters had a widespread reputation for their healing properties. After the founding of the city in the autumn of 1880, thousands flocked to the area daily from nearby Kansas City and across the nation (Excelsior Springs Spa Development 2003). While the popularity of the springs grew organically through word of mouth, a great tourism boom occurred when Soterian Ginger Ale and Regent's mineral water won awards at the 1893 Chicago and 1904 St. Louis World's Fairs. The popularity of the town continued well into the 20th century as throngs of visitors were attracted to the city for its array of health spas, clinics, and recreational activities. Sadly, after decades of national prominence and renown, the popularity of the town as a tourist destination suffered a crushing blow due to a 1963 exposé in the *Saturday Evening Post*. In this article, undercover journalist Ralph Lee Smith was prescribed an array of hydropathy treatments for fictitious ailments at the popular Ball Clinic. The tourism and health spa industries of Excelsior Springs never recovered from this negative exposure (Daily Standard 1975).



FIGURE 3. Painted Regent Spring postcard ca. 1910.

Regent Spring, the subject of our excavation, featured naturally occurring ferro (iron)-manganese water and was originally known as Empire Spring (Figure 1). Erected in 1888 on the banks of the Fishing River just southwest of the famous Elms Hotel, a large wooden pavilion at the well site provided thousands of visitors from across the country with draughts of the mineral water at a small charge. Capitalizing on the initial popularity of the well, the neighboring plot of land was used for Regent Amusement Park, which included a 2100-seat auditorium and outdoor recreation areas (Figure 2). Many postcards and tintypes from the turn of the century feature Regent's pavilion with its idyllic location on the river, perfect for promotional material (Figure 3). In addition, the water from Regent Spring was piped across the river to be bottled for mass distribution at the Excelsior Springs Bottling Company along with waters from other springs throughout the city.

The Excelsior Springs Bottling Company, located on the opposite bank of the Fishing River from Regent Spring, was built in 1888 and later burned after its closure. This plant produced as many as 10,000 bottles daily at its peak and used waters piped directly from the Regent, Siloam, Sulpho-Saline, and Soterian wells (Excelsior Springs Museum and Archives 1930) (Figure 4). After 1930, however, the bottling production line was shifted into the newly built Hall of Waters atop the location of beautiful gardens and the Siloam Spring pavilion designed by famed architect George Kessler.

In the 1930s, the city took control of many of the springs, including Regent Spring, piping them into the Hall of Waters (first opened in 1937). Originally an extravagant health spa, this Art Deco-style building featuring Native American imagery and design celebrating the importance of the waters now serves as the Excelsior Springs City Hall. Around the time of the hall's construction, the Regent Spring pavilion was razed and water from the well was routed directly to the hall in the center of the downtown area as the last of ten wells piped into the "World's Longest Water Bar" inside the hall. To reach the hall, the water was channeled directly from the well through 2.5-in. copper tubing until it reached the main pipe system, consisting of 4-in. Cypress-wood pipe over a mile in length, for use at the water bar. But the razing



FIGURE 4. Advertisement from the Excelsior Springs Company.



FIGURE 5. Soterian Ginger Ale (currently on display at the Excelsior Springs Museum and Archives).

of the pavilion, in addition to heavy flooding of the Fishing River throughout subsequent decades, led to many of the features of the Regent Park pavilion and surrounding park being lost today, remaining only in the historic postcards and photographs from the era of the city's prominence as a tourist beacon.

Interestingly, we can see the shift from the bottling company to the hall through a technological analysis of glass bottles recovered. When the Hall of Waters took over bottling of the water of the springs, major changes took place within the *chaîne opératoire* of bottle production that are identifiable through technological features (Lindsey 2017). The bottles coming from the Hall of Waters immediately start to reflect these changes in the glass bottle industry. Unlike the early Soterian Ginger Ale bottle shown in Figure 5, whose cup mold seam does not extend fully up the neck and has an applied lip, the bottles from the Hall of Waters production line exhibit the full suite of machine-made production that started to gain traction in the 1910s. Though the bottle shown in Figure 5 is one of the few examples of pre-Hall of Waters production, by using reference collections and knowledge of technological development over time each bottle found can be identified and matched with a time range of likely

production and subsequently the date of the cultural deposits at the site.

Through excavations of the Regent Spring site and archival research at the Excelsior Springs Museum and Archives, the team of students from the UM-St. Louis has also been able to piece together the location of many of the uncovered features depicted in historic photographs and postcards featuring the Regent Spring pavilion and park area. While thus far evidence of the pavilion is yet to be found, soil cores and shovel tests near the assumed location of the pavilion have indicated the severity and impact of flooding episodes, having identified deep deposits of silt and sand, void of any cultural material. However, remains of a staircase feature, gravel path, and historic light post have been found, as well as evidence of a retaining wall near the location of the lost pavilion.

The first field season, in the late spring of 2015, revealed several features previously lost to time. Buried beneath years of silty deposition and thick underbrush, a large concrete staircase was re-located (Figure 6). This staircase originally led to the large pavilion from the open park above the meandering Fishing River. This pavilion and associated features were once visited by thousands of individuals a



FIGURE 6. Students excavating the staircase (2015 field season).

day, prior to the centralization of the mineral waters and the Hall of Waters. Currently, the staircase remains largely intact, although the lower portions remain under at least a meter of deposition due to periodic flooding through the years. At the base of the staircase, a wooden catwalk once led directly to the pavilion's platform. Also located at the base of the staircase, a stone masonry retaining wall approximately 0.5 m in height has served to keep the steep hillside from sliding down onto the lower shelf where the pavilion once stood. Though it has yet to be excavated and remains mostly buried under sediment from the hillside, the wall appears to be intact beneath the layers of deposition. Finally, despite shovel testing, soil coring, and attempts at excavation of test units (disrupted by flooding during the field season), any material evidence of the large pavilion depicted in assorted historic photos and postcards has remained elusive.

The 2016 field season focused on the upper portion of the site at the entrance to the staircase from the park above (Figure 7). There, we uncovered a gravel path approximately 10 cm below the modern surface. Fortunately, deposition is less here as the higher elevation prevents flooding, which has buried much of the site in deep layers of silt. Unknown to the excavators at the beginning of the project, the path has been identified in a single historic photo, though the full extent of this gravel feature is yet unknown.

Recently, the UM-St. Louis team returned from the field and their third field season at the site. This year, through the opening of a number of test units expanding on previous excavations, we have identified the contours of the gravel path and thus determined directionality. Despite the fact that the Regent Park amusement park once stood less than 50 m from the staircase entrance, the path appears to be a feature of the well site, and not connected to the park itself. Rather, the contour of the path appears to continue in a northeasterly direction parallel to the Fishing River along the upper shelf. This path likely led to a second concrete staircase

known to have been destroyed by floods and subsequent hillside washout decades ago. Using this second staircase, visitors may have taken the old walking bridge (now gone) over the river directly to the Elms Hotel property.

Unfortunately, the excavations by the UM-St. Louis team have produced few temporally diagnostic artifacts. Rather, most material recovered thus far appears to be modern refuse. Though glass shards are by far the most common artifact type, most appear to be from modern beer and soda bottles. But without diagnostic features on the shards, it is difficult to conclude with any certainty. Other common artifacts include building materials such as modern nails and fragments of brick and mortar likely from the historic features, occasional .22 caliber bullet casings, and burnt woods and plastics of unknown origin. However, some diagnostic bottles have been recovered that reiterate the emphasis on health and wellness at the site historically. Preliminary analysis of bottles

recovered at the site, and those displayed in the Excelsior Springs Museum and Archives, illustrate a history of early 1900s medicine and entertainment. It is clear that many of the afflicted were also partaking in other medicines while visiting the springs. As well as examples of early mineral water bottles, likely from the original Excelsior Springs Bottling Company nearby, various other health-related bottles have also been recovered. One such example is a bottle of "Dr. King's New Life Pills," used to treat a variety of conditions such as indigestion, nausea, and constipation. Other identifiable medicine bottles discovered include a local Rexall Drug Company bottle. With the increase of wealth and prosperity in Excelsior Springs, the town erupted into a resort atmosphere including the addition of the Regent Park amusement park east of the well site. Artifacts recovered that are likely associated with the amusement park include candy jars from companies such as Bunte Brothers Candy



FIGURE 7. Test units excavated at upper portion of the site (2016 field season).

Company out of Chicago. The Bunte Brothers Company was most popular from 1910 to 1920, coinciding with the peak of popularity of the mineral waters of Excelsior Springs. As such, most of the identifiable bottles recovered at Regent Spring analyzed thus far represent brands in the peak of their popularity. But further analysis will be required.

It is unclear what the future may hold for this project, but the rediscovery of some of the lost features has provided valuable information to the City of Excelsior Springs in better understanding the amazing history of this long-forgotten mecca of health and wellness. As analysis of the artifacts recovered to date continues, we hope to soon gain a measure of clarity concerning not only what activities may have taken place at the site, but also the demographics of the patrons of this important well. When completed, all information will be shared with the city as well as be made available through publication of the full results. The authors would like to extend their gratitude to the City of Excelsior Springs, Sonya and Kevin Morgan, the Hall of Waters, The Elms Hotel and Spa, and the Excelsior Springs Museum and Archives for their unwavering support of this project. For further information about the excavation, contact Principal Investigator Daniel Pierce at pierced@missouri.edu.

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USA - Gulf States

Arkansas

Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture: A Fifth-Grade Social Studies Curriculum (submitted by Jodi A. Barnes,

Gathering, Gardening, & Agriculture

Plant-based Foodways in the Southeastern United States



A Fifth Grade Social Studies Curriculum



Arkansas Archeological Survey

Jodi A. Barnes, Emily Beahm, Elizabeth Horton, and George Sabo

2017

Supported by the Southeastern Archeological Conference, the Arkansas Archeological Society, the Arkansas Humanities Council, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Figure 1. Cover of the *Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture* fifth Grade Social Studies Curriculum.

Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas): The Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) has developed a fifth-grade social studies curriculum aligned with the Arkansas Department of Education (ADE) Fifth Grade Social Studies Curriculum Framework. The curriculum, "Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture: Plant-based Foodways in the Southeastern United States," focuses on plants, because as critical parts of our foodways plants not only fulfill nutrient needs, they teach us about culture, history, and economics. Biologically, people need food to survive, but what we eat is part of our history and culture. In addition, Arkansas, along with the surrounding mid-South region, is one of only 10 world centers of independent crop domestication. Preserved plant remains excavated from dry bluff shelters in the Arkansas Ozarks (and now curated at the University of Arkansas) represent most of the evidence supporting this identification. This curriculum is designed to celebrate this important aspect of Arkansas's past.

The curriculum consists of five lessons to be taught over the course of one week, plus a bonus lesson. Each lesson is approximately one hour in length. The lessons use the 5Es Instructional Model (Engagement, Exploration, Explanation, Elaboration, Evaluation) and focus on a temporal comparison of plant use in the southeastern United States that draws specific examples from Arkansas. The lessons model the processes of archaeological inquiry



Figure 2. Workshop participants learning about foraging foodways.

pertaining to plant-based foodways. Students look at archaeological evidence, including site maps, artifacts, and seeds, and their relationship to each other (context) to reconstruct and interpret the past. Students use archaeology to discover how diets changed when people shifted from hunting, fishing, and gathering wild foods to growing their own food through gardening and agriculture. In a bonus lesson, students explore the effects of European colonization in the Americas by mapping the exchange of plants on a global scale. "Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture" provides hands-on activities and guided investigation of three archaeological sites in Arkansas (Rock House Cave, Toltec Mounds, and Parkin), in which students learn scientific literacy while gaining new knowledge about Native American plant-based foodways in the southeastern United States.

Lesson One: Archeology Is about People. This lesson defines archaeology, dispels common misconceptions, and introduces students to the critical thinking and analysis processes that archaeologists use to study the past. Students explore chronology, observe objects, and infer their use in an archaeological context, and use evidence to answer questions about the past. It introduces students to the importance of chronology and context in the study of archaeology.

Lesson Two: Foraging Foodways. Students participate in the foraging foodways simulation and learn about early foragers. Students explore the basic need for food and learn about foodways and nutritional, cultural, and economic practices related to the production and consumption of food cross-culturally.

Lesson Three: First Gardens. This lesson introduces students to the basics of stratigraphy and students learn how archaeologists determine the relative age of artifacts. Here students look at domesticated plant seeds and learn how Native American cultures changed with the development of gardening. For this lesson, it is helpful for teachers to show students examples of the seeds and plants. The ARAS has prepared packets of the sunflower, goosefoot, maypop, and sumpweed seeds highlighted in the lesson and distributed those packets to teachers at the workshops and made them

available upon request.

Lesson Four: Changing Gardens and Evolving Fields. Lesson Four introduces students to changes associated with the adoption of corn agriculture, introduced from Mesoamerica, using both archaeological and Native American perspectives.

Lesson Five: Stability and Change in Early Colonization. Lesson Five introduces students to the use of primary historical sources. They learn how to study maps and accounts written by early explorers to identify evidence of additional changes in Native American foodways.

Bonus Lesson: Many People, Many Plates. In this bonus lesson, students learn about the Colombian Exchange and map the origin and spread of plants and think about how this historical process shaped their diets.

The ARAS has printed 200 copies of the curriculum activity book. It is being distributed free to educators. It is also available as a free digital download on the survey's webpage: <http://archeology.uark.edu/gga/>. The Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture page of the survey's website is designed to promote the curriculum and make it easier for teachers to use. All of the teaching materials are available as easy downloadable pdfs so that teachers do



Figure 3. Participants learning about wild plants, like fiddlehead ferns, during the teacher's workshop at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute.



Figure 4. Dr. Horton showing the teacher workshop participants rock art depicting sumpweed on the walls of Rockhouse Cave.



Figure 5. The curriculum in the Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture exhibit at the Arkansas Capitol.

not have to photocopy the activities from the book.

In addition, the survey held two teachers' workshops. They conducted an hour-long presentation at the Arkansas Gifted and Talented Educators Conference in Little Rock and held a full-day workshop at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute (WRI) in Morrilton. During the workshop, educators put the curriculum into practice by doing the class activities, taking a tour of the foraging- and woodland-period gardens at WRI, and visiting Rockhouse Cave, a site featured in the curriculum. The curriculum was also featured in an exhibit in the Arkansas State Capitol building. The exhibit highlights the history of plant-based foodways in Arkansas. This location, by which Arkansas state legislators pass each day, expands the reach of this important project.

This project was made possible with the generous support of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Public Outreach Grant, the Arkansas Archeological Society's Bill Jordan Public Outreach Fund, the Arkansas Humanities Council, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The curriculum, the website, the teacher's workshops, and the exhibit underscore the survey's mission to study and preserve Arkansas's past and to share what we learn with the public. Arkansas has significant archaeological resources, from the bluff shelters of the Ozark Mountains to Mississippian mound complexes of the Central Mississippi River Valley to historic plantations. Although the ARAS, along with citizen volunteers and local, state, and federal partners, campaigns for archaeological education and preservation, our state's sites and the archaeological record face continued threats from development, agricultural land leveling, and looting. Education is a way to help protect Arkansas's archaeological record. By working with teachers, we help them increase their content knowledge of the important contributions that southeastern Native, European, and African American populations made to the ways in which people use plants today. We also foster a greater sense of the importance of preservation among teachers and their students.

Texas

The Frost Town Archeological Project: Reconstructing a Forgotten 19th-Century Neighborhood in Houston, Texas (submitted by Douglas K. Boyd, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas, and Jason W. Barrett, Archeological Studies Program, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, Houston).

The Frost Town Project

A Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) road improvement project will replace an aging 1.7 mile long bridge called the Elysian Viaduct. The bridge was built in the mid-1950s as a major corridor leading north out of downtown Houston, across Buffalo Bayou, and into the Fifth Ward. Proposed demolition and replacement of this road triggered an archaeological survey that was conducted in 2004 by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. (PAI). Mechanical trenching discovered dozens of intact features and artifacts associated with the former community of Frost Town, designated as 41HR982. In 2005, TxDOT and the Texas Historical Commission agreed that the site was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and met the state's criteria for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. Then the road project was stalled out for nearly a decade.

In 2015, TxDOT again contracted with PAI to conduct more-intensive mechanical testing and hand excavations. In 2016, TxDOT and PAI launched a large-scale data recovery effort that included mechanical trenching and hand excavations focused on features and activity areas. The work completed in 2016 took place prior to demolition of the old Elysian bridge. Bridge demolition commenced in April 2017, and a second, postdemolition phase of data recovery work will focus on excavating areas that were inaccessible while the bridge was in place.

As PAI archaeologists were beginning their original sur-

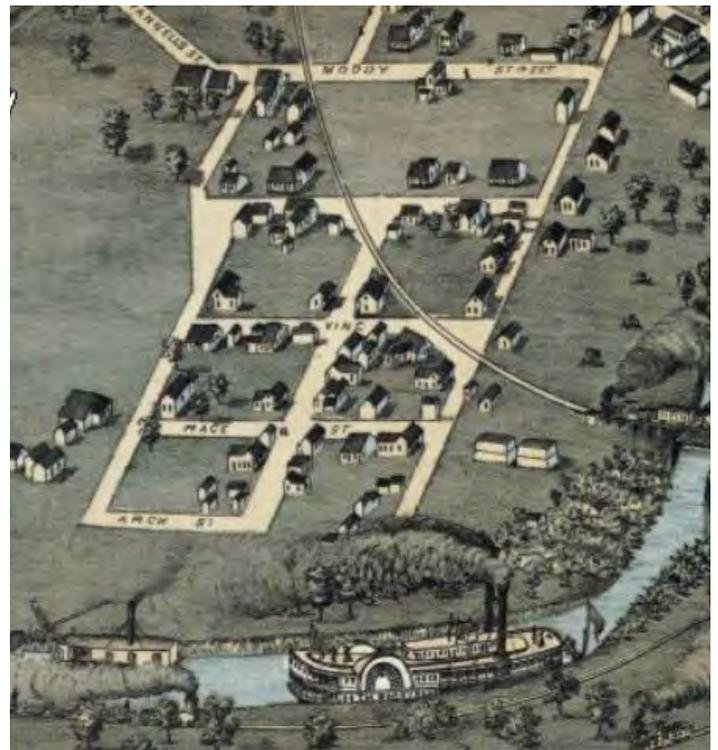
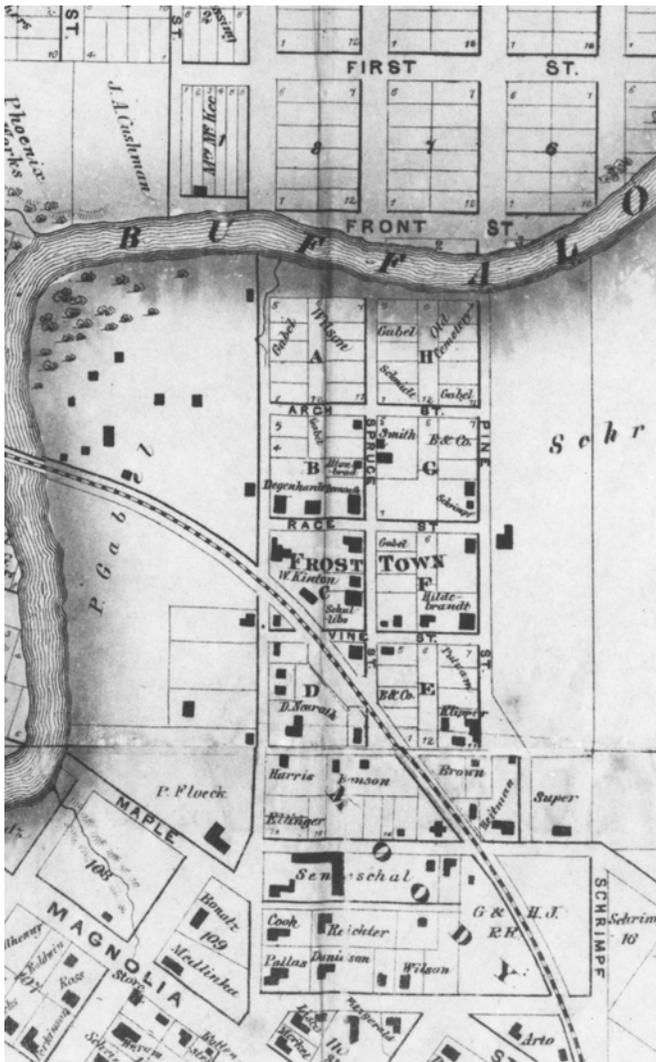


FIGURE 2. The Frost Town subdivision as depicted on a section of the 1873 Birds Eye map of the City of Houston by Augustus Koch. View is looking south, and steamships are moving along Buffalo Bayou. Note the railroad bridge over the bayou and the railroad tracks crossing the southern portion of Frost Town.

architectural and domestic features and material culture associated with dozens of individual households.

Frost Town History

Houston owes its very existence to Buffalo Bayou and steamship transportation. Allen's Landing, at the confluence of White Oak and Buffalo Bayous, became the turning basin and loading dock for steamship commerce soon after the city was founded. From there, many paddle-wheel steamers transported a wide variety of materials into and out of the newly formed Republic of Texas. Buffalo Bayou would remain an important shipping dock throughout the 19th century. The modern Port of Houston, which opened in 1914, was created about 15 miles downstream and ultimately replaced Allen's Landing as Houston's trading port as it allowed for larger ships carrying more cargo.

The area that would become Frost Town is situated within a prominent horseshoe bend of Buffalo Bayou and is located about one-half mile downstream from Allen's Landing. A veteran of the Republic of Texas Army, Jonathan Benson Frost brought his family and built a house and a blacksmith shop on a small parcel of land adjacent to Buffalo Bayou in 1836. By 1837, Jonathan had purchased 15 acres of land around his home from the Allen brothers, and he began selling small plots to settlers. Frost only lived in Frost Town for a short time. He died of cholera in September 1837, and his was one of the first interments in what became the Frost Town Cemetery. After Jonathan's death, his brother

FIGURE 1. A section of the 1869 "City of Houston" map by W. E. Wood showing the 8-block area known as Frost Town. The railroad tracks curve across the southern end of the community. Note that the words "Old Cemetery" appear in block lettering at the north end of Frost Town. Located along the south bank of Buffalo Bayou, the cemetery was apparently washed away by the 1880s or 1890, becoming a victim of natural erosion and stream migration exacerbated by channel straightening and widening done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

vey work, Houston historian Louis Aulbach was researching and writing a book that would become extremely important to the project. Published in 2012, Aulbach's *Buffalo Bayou: An Echo of Houston's Wilderness Beginnings* includes a 97-page chapter that provides a concise history of the Frost Town community. Since 2013, PAI historian Amy Dase has been building on Aulbach's work by conducting more-targeted archival research focusing on individual blocks, lots, households, and occupants of Frost Town. She is currently writing building-site histories using the data compiled from a wide variety of sources, including U.S. Census records, ad valorem tax records, city directories, and Houston city records in various repositories. These building-site histories will ultimately enable archaeologists to better interpret the



FIGURE 3. A group of Houston Archeological Society members screening excavated fill to recover Frost Town artifacts. In the background is the roof of Minute Maid (Houston Astros) baseball stadium.



FIGURE 4. A photograph from 2016 showing a section of the buried-bottle alignment Feature 573 showing inverted bottles in a long curved line. Bottles along the curve (top) were disturbed by later installation of a 1 in. diameter iron water pipe. The apparent gap in the bottle line (center) actually included 14 inverted bottles that were excavated and removed during a 2015 trenching phase. To the left of the bottle line (right, center) is a house pier constructed of hand-molded bricks. The bottle line runs parallel to a line of house piers associated with a 19th-century house occupied by a German immigrant family.

Samuel M. Frost, also a veteran of the Republic of Texas Army, took over his estate. In June 1838, Samuel laid out an 8-block area that became the Frost Town subdivision and began to actively promote and sell lots in the community. One of the earliest known written references to the subdivision is an advertisement for four city lots in “Frost Town” that appeared in the 25 September 1839 issue of the *Texas Telegraph and Register*, and the first illustration of the community appears on a map of Houston published that same year.

The earliest residents of the new community, who settled there in the 1830s and 1840s, were immigrants coming to Houston from Germany in search of affordable land, steady work, and economic opportunity. As happened in many places in Texas, the German enclave of Frost Town became a close-knit community, bonded by their common cultural heritage. But changes were inevitable, and the small community experienced profound economic and demographic changes in subsequent decades due to Houston’s rapid metropolitan expansion and increasing industrialization.

The first major change for Frost Town came along with a new form of transportation—the railroad. The Galveston, Houston, & Henderson Railroad reached the Frost Town area in 1853, about eight years after Texas had joined the United States. The railroad cut across the southern end of Frost Town, and this effectively separated Frost Town from downtown Houston, only a few blocks away. The tracks became a physical and perceptual barrier, separating the wealthy commercial district from the working-class neighborhood. The railroad set in motion two trends that would continue over the next century—the industrialization of the surrounding area and the socioeconomic decline of the Frost Town neighborhood. As is often the case in large cities, the ethnicity of the community changed over time in response to local conditions and broader historical events. Soon after the Civil War, African American freedmen began moving into Frost Town because housing was inexpensive and the nearby industrial and transportation facilities provided good jobs. After the revolution in Mexico during the 1910s, thousands of Mexican citizens migrated northward in search of jobs, and many came to Houston. Because of its proximity to industrial facilities—cotton compresses, iron works, icehouses, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT) Railroad terminal, and steamship loading docks along the bayou—Frost Town was an ideal spot to settle. By the 1940s, the community was predominantly Hispanic and it had become known as the Barrio del Alacran (Scorpion Neighborhood).

The ultimate demise of the Frost Town neighborhood began in the mid-1950s when most of the residences were demolished to clear right-of-way for construction of the original Elysian Viaduct bridge. A few families continued to live in small, scattered clusters of houses for the next few decades, with the last house finally being removed in the 1990s.

Archaeological Data Recovery

The first phase of data recovery excavations was completed at Frost Town in 2016, with a final phase planned for 2017 following demolition of the Elysian Street bridge. A trackhoe featuring a smooth-bladed bucket was used to strip off the overburden across large areas of the site, exposing features in the Frost Town archaeological zone. Artifact recovery and small-feature investigations then proceeded through hand excavation along exposed living surfaces, while larger features (such as cisterns) were investigated using a combination of hand and machine excavation.

Archaeologists have recorded a total of 863 cultural features at Frost Town between the initial survey work in 2004 and the most recent data recovery efforts in 2016, representing a wide range of structures and activities dating from the 1830s to the 1950s. Most are associated with residential households, and include: brick, wood, and concrete-block house piers; a brick chimney base; vertical lightning ground rods; brick sidewalks; postholes and posts; concrete structure floors; underground cisterns; buried utilities (steel water lines and ceramic, cast-iron, and concrete sewer lines); brick-lined storm sewer lines; pet burials; and probable privy pits filled with trash. Analysis of these cultural features is currently underway, but three types of unusual features warrant special mention. Discussed below, these include a feature complex comprising the MK&T Railroad terminal, buried-bottle alignments, and underground wooden cisterns.

MK&T Railroad Terminal

By the 20th century, the old railroad track that ran through the Frost Town subdivision was part of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, also known as the MK&T or Katy Railroad. In the mid-1920s, they expanded these tracks and built a large railway terminal that covered several city blocks, and this expansion encompassed the southern two blocks of Frost Town. This new terminal facility included several sets of railroad tracks and a large railroad dock for loading and unloading railcars. This facility, which was used from about 1926 up into the 1980s, is well-documented on historical maps and in aerial photographs, and was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in 1933. Mechanical scraping in these blocks exposed many features associated with the MK&T Railroad terminal. Archaeologists documented multiple sets of railroad tracks, running parallel and fanning out across the Frost Town blocks. These features ranging from ghost tracks (beds of oyster shell with impressions where the wooden ties had been removed) to a relatively intact section with steel rails still anchored to the wooden ties with rail plates and spikes. Concrete foundations of the terminal building, docks, and other facilities were found, along with two steel underground storage tanks. Archaeologically, the MK&T Railroad features are important because they capped and sealed in the underlying Frost Town residential deposits. The MK&T Railroad features are equally important because they provide physical evidence of the urban industrialization that is a significant part of Frost Town's history.



FIGURE 5. Photograph of 14 glass and ceramic bottles found in the buried-bottle alignment Feature 573. The four glass bottles include two liquor, one wine, and one beer. The 10 ceramic bottles include 5 large seltzer (mineral water) and 5 two-toned ale (or ginger beer).



FIGURE 6. Photograph of buried wooden-barrel cistern Feature 584, looking north with the south half of the cistern fill excavated and removed. The middle iron barrel hoop is still in place, but the bottom and upper hoops (at the string line) have been cut and removed. Only tiny remnants of the wooden staves were recovered. When it was abandoned, the cistern was filled with sediment, hand-made bricks, and a variety of artifacts dating to the late 19th century. The cistern was later truncated and a brick house pier from a later house was built on top of the fill. The cistern fill is 3.3 ft. thick.

Buried Bottle Alignments

Two features found at Frost Town are classified as buried-bottle alignments. More specifically, these consist of numerous glass and ceramic bottles in linear arrangements, with each bottle buried upside down and spaced out only few inches apart, with only the bottom halves of the bottles sticking up above the ground. These features are considered



FIGURE 7. Photograph of the intact exterior of buried wooden-barrel cistern Feature 584, showing the tar-coated wooden staves and three iron barrel hoops. The barrel is 3.8 ft. tall.

FIGURE 8. Photograph of the interior of wooden-barrel cistern Feature 584, looking north with the south half of the cistern fill having been excavated and removed. Note the tar-coated bottom layer and the large amount of rusted iron artifacts. The middle and upper iron barrel hoops have been cut away to allow access. The cistern interior measures about 5 ft. wide and 4 ft. thick.

to be ornamental yard art, and the bottle lines typically formed the borders of walkways and flower gardens. Both of these features were identified in the yard areas of 19th-century German immigrant households. Only one other buried-bottle alignment has been found in Texas, and it was found about four blocks away during the 1990s excavations at the site of the Houston Astros baseball stadium.

The best preserved of these two features is associated with a house that was likely built in the 1880s. The buried bottles were spread out over a linear distance of about 25 ft., forming an L shape that tied into another L-shaped alignment of hand-molded bricks laid stretcher (end to end). Together, the bottles and bricks formed a slightly lopsided square enclosure measuring 12.5 x 12.5 ft., positioned alongside a line of hand-molded brick piers marking the location of the associated house. Archaeologists recovered 40 complete or broken bottles in situ, as well as another 8 to 10 whole or partial bottles that were displaced by later utility installations. Ceramic ale (i.e., ginger beer) bottles dominated the assemblage, which also includes finished-lip wine, liquor, seltzer, and beer bottles. The most diagnostic were two bottles of “Original Budweiser” beer made by C. Conrad and Company of St. Louis, Missouri. These bottles were manufactured and distributed between 1876 and 1883. Conrad’s company declared bankruptcy in January

1883, at which time the rights to the Budweiser name weretransferred to one of his creditors, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.

It is not a coincidence that the three known archaeological examples of buried-bottle alignments in Texas are all associated with German households. Oral history research indicates that the use of buried-bottle lines along garden and walkway borders is a strong German tradition in Texas, and the senior author has collected many oral histories where informants recalled similar bottle features at households occupied by their German ancestors. People recall having seen these bottle lines in the yard areas around old German homes in more than a dozen Texas counties, and bottle alignments have been recreated at one of the German “Sunday Houses” at the Pioneer Memorial Museum in Fredericksburg, Texas.

In the southern United States, buried bottle alignments are not limited to German households. Perhaps the best-preserved modern example of historical bottle alignments, ones that date back to the 19th century but are still maintained today, may be seen at the Oakland Plantation in the Cane

32 HOUSTON CITY DIRECTORY.

HOUSTON Barrel and Cistern Factory

C. H. HOENCKE, Proprietor.

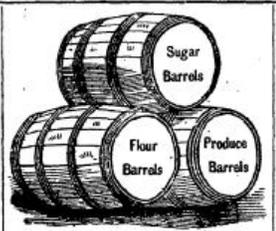
<p>MANUFACTURER OF</p> <h2 style="font-size: 1.5em;">CISTERNS</h2> <p>OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.</p> <p><i>We Claim Superiority over all others.</i></p>		<p>MANUFACTURER OF</p> <h2 style="font-size: 1.5em;">TANKS</h2> <p>OF ALL KINDS,</p> <p><i>At Prices that Defy Competition.</i></p>
<p>MOLASSES, SUGAR, FLOUR AND PRODUCE</p> <h1 style="font-size: 2em;">BARRELS</h1>		
<p>Iron Bound Work Made to Order.</p> <p>Trimming Done at Short Notice.</p>		<p>Cisterns Made and Shipped to any part of the State. A large supply constantly on hand and ready for immediate shipment.</p>
<h2 style="font-size: 1.5em;">HALF-BARRELS AND KEGS</h2>		
<p>My Charges are Low and all work Guaranteed First-Class.</p> <p>I use only the Best of Material.</p> <p>Send for Price List</p>		<p>All Orders from the City or Country receive Prompt Attention, and Perfect Satisfaction given in every respect.</p> <p>Telephone No. 235</p>
<p>OFFICE: 6 Milam St., Between Franklin and Commerce.</p>		<p>FACTORY: Corner Broadway and McKinney Streets.</p>
<p>HOUSTON, TEXAS.</p>		



FIGURE 10. A glass bottle with embossed side marking "C. CONRAD & CO. / ORIGINAL / BUDWEISER / U.S. PATENT No. 6376" while the bottom has the overlapping "C C & C" logo. A patch of red discoloration is evidence that the bottle once had a painted paper label on its neck. This bottle was probably manufactured, filled with Budweiser beer, and sold between 1876 and 1883. It was found upside down in one of the buried-bottle alignments.

FIGURE 9. Full-page advertisement for the Houston Barrel and Cistern Factory from 1889, page 32 in the Houston City Directory, 1889-90, published by Morrison & Fourmy Directory Company, Inc., of Galveston, Texas. The ad states that the company was founded in 1872.

River Creole National Historical Park in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. In the garden by the main plantation house, more than 2000 bottles are inverted and buried, forming intricate patterns that outline flower beds and paths in an extensive "parterre" (segmented) garden. These bottle borders were created and maintained by the French-Creole Prudhomme family for many generations, and the National Park Service is now continuing to maintain the gardens. These bottle gardens appear in many Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographs and drawings of the Oakland Plantation. A 1987 HABS plan map states that "The front garden at Oakland Plantation was laid out in 1835. The shaped beds were originally edged in boxwood. The edging changed in the late nineteenth century to inverted bottles in the traditional creole manner."

Buried-bottle alignments are unique features that historical archaeologists should look for when investigating 19th-century households. Additional oral history research is needed to determine if any ethnic groups other than Germans practiced this tradition in Texas. Furthermore, additional research could help determine if some underlying spiritual beliefs or other symbolic meanings may have been associated with the burial of upside-down bottles within this old decorative tradition.

Underground Wooden Cisterns

The archaeological work up through 2016 documented 10 underground cisterns, and 8 of these are brick-lined, beveled-shoulder cisterns that are the most common late-19th-century cistern type found in Houston and across the entire coastal region of Texas. However, two of the underground cisterns are of a very rare type, being large cylindrical (or very slightly tapered) wooden barrels that were buried underground. Large wooden tanks were generally used as aboveground water tanks, but these were 5 ft. diameter



FIGURE 11. Photograph of in situ railroad tracks of the MK&T Railroad terminal that covered over the residential households in Block D of old Frost Town. View is looking southward with Minute Maid (Houston Astros) Ballpark in the background. The large boards in the red-flagged area near the center mark the locations of two underground metal storage tanks that held some type of liquid petroleum, probably fuel or lubricant for railroad cars or machines.

barrels buried at least 4.0 to 4.5 ft. in the ground. Because they were truncated by later activities, their precise depths are not known, and there is no way to determine how far they might have extended above the original ground surfaces. Regarding water-holding capacity, the brick cisterns at Frost Town range from about 3,000 to 4,000 gallons while the two wooden-barrel cisterns were just over 700 gallons (and may have been as much as 800 to 1,000 gallons originally). The estimated construction dates for these cisterns are based on the probable building dates for the houses with which they were associated. Both of the wooden-barrel cisterns were filled with debris and sediment at the time they were abandoned. The filling episodes appear to have been quite rapid, and artifacts from the fill provide fairly reliable age estimates for their abandonment.

The older cistern was probably built in the 1860s or 1870s. It was filled with hand-made bricks and some artifacts, and the ceramic and glass bottles indicate it was abandoned in the 1880s. A brick house pier was built directly on top of the in-filled cistern, and it is associated with a house that was built in the 1880s. Almost all of the wood had deteriorated, but a small remnant of stave wood was identified as hard pine.

Available data indicates that the younger cistern was most likely constructed in the 1880s, but it is quite different from the older one. Like the older cistern, it featured three in situ iron hoops, but the wooden staves and bottom slats were completely intact. The cistern had been coated, inside and outside, with a thick layer of coal tar, which undoubtedly helped preserve the wood. The fill in the younger cistern was dominated by domestic trash, and

thousands of artifacts were recovered. Temporally diagnostic items, including many glass bottles with maker's marks, date the abandonment of this cistern to the 1930s.

To the author's knowledge, only three large wooden barrel cisterns (excluding small rain-barrel cisterns of less than 100 gallons) have been found in Texas. Besides the two at Frost Town, another similar-sized wooden-barrel cistern was excavated at the San Felipe de Austin town site (41AU2), and it also dates to the late 19th century.

Collaboration with the Houston Archeological Society

As part of the Frost Town Archeological Project, TxDOT has integrated two public outreach activities into the fieldwork phase. First, TxDOT developed a cooperative agreement with the Houston Archeological Society (HAS), allowing the society's members to volunteer their time to participate in the data recovery work. In 2016, dozens of HAS members volunteered many hundreds of hours screening artifact-rich fill that was machine excavated from selected areas of the site, resulting in the recovery of thousands of artifacts associated with 19th-century German households that would have gone undiscovered. The second public outreach activity is an oral history study, which is also a collaborative effort between TxDOT, Prewitt and Associates, and HAS. This effort includes conducting audio- and videotaped interviews with people who lived in the community from the 1930s to the 1980s. The oral history information has already helped archaeologists interpret some of the features that have been found, and these recollections will add a human element to the story of Frost Town and the transitions of this urban community.

For More Information

To find out more about on the Frost Town Archeological Project, visit these links to the TxDOT and HAS web sites:

<http://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/division/environmental/archaeology-history/frost-town.html>

<http://www.txhas.org/frosttown-main.html>

For more information on historic Frost Town, check out these references:

Aulbach, Louis

2012 *Buffalo Bayou: An Echo of Houston's Wilderness Beginnings*.

Aulbach, Louis

2015 Frost Town, Houston's First Subdivision. *The Journal, Houston Archeological Society* 135:63–71.

Go to this website to see the bottle garden at Oakland Plantation, Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Louisiana:

<https://www.nps.gov/cari/oakland-bottle-garden.htm>

For more information on wooden-barrel cisterns in Texas,

check out this forthcoming article:

Boyd, Douglas K. and Damon A. Burden
[2017] Below-Ground Large Wooden Barrel Cisterns at
Historic Frost Town: Defining a New Cistern Type for Texas.
Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 88. ❄️

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Maryland

Excavations at the Leonard Calvert House Site (18ST1-13), Historic St. Mary's City: As part of the 2017 Field School in Historical Archaeology, Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) staff directed excavations at the Leonard Calvert House Site (18ST1-13). Built for Leonard Calvert, Maryland's first governor, in 1634, the house was a hub of social and governmental functions in early Maryland. The structure was briefly fortified and occupied by Parliamentary soldiers in the mid-1640s, acting as the base of operations for a short-lived rebellion. It later served as the home of the third governor of Maryland, William Stone, and throughout the mid-17th century it was used regularly as a meeting place for the Maryland Assembly and Provincial courts. Beginning in 1662, when the colony purchased the property, the house was leased to a series of innkeepers who maintained the site as one of the colony's largest ordinaries. After the colonial capital was relocated to Annapolis at the end of the 17th century, the Leonard Calvert House site reverted to agricultural land until 1840, when Dr. John Brome financed the construction of a plantation house and outbuildings on the property, including dwellings to house the family's enslaved laborers. As a result of this intensive occupational history, archaeology at the Leonard Calvert House site has yielded a wealth of

information about colonial and postcolonial life in Maryland. The site was first intensively excavated by HSMC staff from 1980 to 1984; excavations have continued at the site since 2008 as part of the museum's annual field school program.

This summer's work was focused on the eastern and northern perimeters of the Calvert House's brick foundations. Excavation units placed next to the foundations revealed a complex series of stratigraphic levels, many of which were related to the Brome family's occupation of the site in the 19th century. The latter layers contained various late-19th-century refined earthenwares, along with vessel glass, cut and wire-drawn nails, pieces of iron agricultural implements, and thousands of coal fragments. In most areas near the 17th-century foundations, the lower stratigraphic levels included evidence of earthmoving, likely leveling activities associated with the construction of the Brome family's home. Mixed into these layers were numerous 17th-century artifacts, including sherds of a variety of ceramic types (e.g., North Devon gravel tempered, Staffordshire slipwares, Rhenish stonewares), green wine-bottle glass, faunal remains, and hand-wrought nails. Notable small finds included a bone die, an iron "smoker's companion," and a copper-alloy apothecarist's weight. Excavation in this area is ongoing as HSMC staff work to finalize excavation down to subsoil to identify any features related to the 17th-century use of the site.

The 2017 field season also targeted a feature in the northern yard of the property that was previously identified as a cockfighting ring or animal baiting pit. The feature consists of a trench arranged roughly in the shape of an oval. The trench measures between 1.25 and 2 ft. across and 1 to 1.75 ft. deep; the entire feature is approximately 23 x 17 ft. Based on artifacts recovered from the trench's fill and the plowzone within the feature's proximity, the trench was used sometime in the late 17th century and was a space in the yard where people congregated to drink alcohol and smoke tobacco. Because this period coincides with the site's use as an ordinary, it has been speculated that this unusual feature was associated with animal



Slideshow of figures from the Leonard Calvert House excavations

blood sport, a pastime commonly associated with taverns in the colonial period. During the past summer's field season, one segment of the trench was exposed and excavated. Although the analysis of the finds is ongoing, this work provided another set of data to aid in the understanding of this unique feature.

The summer field school program culminated in the museum's annual Tidewater Archaeology Weekend, a public archaeology event that features hands-on archaeology and behind-the-scenes tours of archaeological sites and facilities. Visitors were invited to work alongside field school students as they screened for artifacts. Students also led tours of the site, displaying the knowledge they had gained from their field school experience. Curator of Collections Silas Hurry provided walk-throughs of the museum's new archaeological laboratory and curation facility, and Director of Research Henry Miller led guided tours of the reconstructed Brick Chapel and the St. John's Site Museum. Despite one rainy day, Tidewater Archaeology Weekend was an incredibly popular event and one that was rewarding for students, staff, and visitors alike.

Future work at the Leonard Calvert House will continue to examine features throughout the property. All work at the site will contribute important information to the larger project of reconstructing the 17th-century house, which is currently part of the state's capital budget plan. The reconstructed Leonard Calvert House will provide temperature-controlled exhibit space at the heart of the museum's Town Center interpretive area.

To read more about HSMC's annual field school program, including a history of the field school, testimonials from former participants, and a blog detailing the results of past field seasons, head to the field school website: <http://www.hsmcdigshistory.org/research/field-school/>.

Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland Website: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum announces several new features that have been added to the ceramic identification pages of the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website. We have added a section entitled "Beginner's Guide to Historic Ceramic Identification" that will allow users to assess ceramic paste, glazes/surface treatments, and decoration in a systematic fashion using a layered, clickable menu. The site also includes a flow chart of ceramics and their characteristics as a visual aid. The guide and the flow chart are available at the links below:

<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/BeginnersGuideToHistoricCeramicIdentification.html>

<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/CeramicOrganizationFile.pdf>

We are also pleased to announce that Joe Bagley, City Archaeologist of Boston, has allowed us to post a pdf file of a

visual guide of historic ceramics he created, ideal for printing and using in the lab or field as a quick visual reference:

<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/HistoricCeramicTypesChart.pdf>

Thanks for taking a look! Upcoming future additions to the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website will include North American stoneware and table glass, so stay tuned! 🍷

USA - Midwest

Michigan

Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program (submitted by Lynne Goldstein): It's been a very busy year for the Michigan State University (MSU) Campus Archaeology Program (CAP). Interested readers can find details of all of our work on our blog: <http://campusarch.msu.edu>. You can also follow us on Twitter: @capmsu, on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/capmsu/>, and on Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/capmsu/>. Two of our larger projects this year were a 19th-century meal reconstruction and the summer 2017 field school.

Capturing Campus Cuisine: Early Foodways at Michigan State University

In 2015, CAP discovered a brick-lined privy in the oldest part of campus. The structure contained dishes, bottles, and dolls (one frozen Charlotte and one porcelain bust) that dated to the late 1850s and 1860s. The privy also contained ample floral (raspberry seeds) and faunal (fish, cow, chicken) remains. CAP graduate fellows worked to recreate a 19th-century MSU meal. The archaeological analysis and archival research were used together to investigate historical food production, acquisition, processing/preparation, and consumption. The project culminated with MSU campus chefs recreating a meal that could have been served on campus in the 1860s. The menu included:

- codfish balls (codfish was purchased by the boarding halls in the 1860s)
- walleye (zooarchaeological analysis identified the privy fish bones as walleye)
- spiced and pressed beef (served at a campus banquet in 1884)
- turkey with oyster dressing (turkey was purchased seasonally on campus and 19th-century students took part in the hunting and eating of wild turkey; canned oysters were purchased routinely by the campus boarding halls)
- beef tongue (spiced beef tongue also appears on the 1884 banquet menu)
- chow-chow (a popular vegetable relish in the 19th century that was on the 1884 banquet menu)

- potato croquettes (a local ca. 1890 cookbook featured an entire section on croquettes)
- ginger cake (an 1859 student diary discusses stealing cakes from “downstairs” and eating ginger snaps)
- Charlotte Russe (this dessert features heavily in period cookbooks and incorporated raspberries)
- ginger beer (a ginger beer bottle was recovered from excavations at MSU’s first dormitory).

An interactive website (<http://earlyfood.campusarch.msu.edu>) documenting the research and meal was also created. Highlights from the meal reconstruction event can be viewed in this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GA73Fxdclio>

2017 CAP Field School

From 30 May to 30 June 2017, CAP held its biennial on-campus field school. The summer field school allows students to participate in hands-on archaeological research through excavation, lab analysis, and archival research. The on-campus location also provides students who cannot participate in costly remote field schools with the opportunity to gain archaeological experience.

The 2017 field school focused on the site of Station Terrace (early 1890s–1924). This building was originally constructed to provide housing for researchers visiting from the college’s agricultural experiment stations. Later it was used to house bachelor faculty, then as the East Lansing Post Office, trolley car waiting room, and the Flower Pot Tea Room (a café run by the women in the home economics program). The Station Terrace building was moved off campus in 1923–1924 to make room for the formal Abbot Road entrance to campus. The building structure was slightly modified, and is still standing as a private rental property in East Lansing. Because the building was physically moved off campus, and not demolished, collapsed, or burnt down like many of the other buildings we excavate, we were unsure what we might find.

In the summer of 2016, a landscape rejuvenation of the Abbot Road campus entrance provided CAP a perfect opportunity to survey the area. Targeted shovel test pits revealed a large stone wall. A 2 x 2 m test unit uncovered a concrete floor, water and sewage pipes, a concentration of sheet metal, intact jars, a burn feature, and a pair of men’s shoes. Even with extensive research, there were many things we did not know about Station Terrace. We did not know the exact construction date (it’s sometime between 1890 and 1895), no blueprints have been found, and although we know generally what the building was used for, specific details remained elusive. It was decided that the 2017 field school would excavate more of Station Terrace. Thankfully, MSU Infrastructure, Planning, and Facilities (IPF) was incredibly helpful and removed the first 2.5–3 ft. of overburden from the site, as well as digging OSHA-compliant terracing around the site. We had a small group (n=6) of students this year, but managed to accomplish a lot. A total of six 2 x 2 m units were excavated. We located the corner of the building foundation, more of the burn feature, a builder’s trench,

boulder debris, a cement pad, and portions of the interior of the building (which contained artifacts including shoe fragments, a complete ketchup bottle, and a shovel).

MSU Today video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_4yb29Bt9I

USA - Northeast

New York

SUNY Adirondack Returns to Rogers Island in Fort Edward

(submitted by David Starbuck, Plymouth State University): In the summer of 2017, fieldwork resumed on Rogers Island in the Hudson River for the first time in 19 years. Covered with barracks buildings, huts, tents, and hospitals, Rogers Island was the centerpiece of a 15–16,000-man British military encampment during the late 1750s and was the principal base camp for Rogers Rangers. It was here that Major Robert Rogers wrote his “Rules of Ranging” in 1757, and today local supporters refer to this as the birthplace of U.S. Special Forces. Excavations between 1991 and 1998 were sponsored by Adirondack Community College (now SUNY Adirondack), and this summer the college was once again the sponsor of the new research (between 10 July and 18 August). This new phase of archaeology is designed to help in the development of walking trails on the island, identifying locations that either: (a) require outdoor signage and possibly in situ displays of original features, or (b) need to be avoided so that visitors do not disturb sensitive cultural features.

This year’s team, once again under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck of Plymouth State University, sought to pinpoint the exact locations of the barracks buildings on the island (pictured on 18th-century maps of the island), not an easy task considering that the buildings had neither cellars nor stone foundations. However, two large barracks



FIGURE 1. Part of the SUNY Adirondack team at work on Rogers Island in the summer of 2017.

fireplaces had been discovered in the 1990s, revealing the siting of the northernmost barracks building, and most of the test pits in 2017 were placed just to the south, looking for stains or other features that might reveal the row of barracks that once ran south for hundreds of feet along the island.

During the last week of the dig this summer, a deep, thick, charcoal-filled soil layer was located in one of the test pits between 65 and 85 cm below ground surface, and as of this writing, additional (post-field school) testing is being used to follow this burned layer across several additional pits. It now appears that the outline of a previously undetected barracks has been located, and in one pit an extensive brick scatter has been found resting atop the burned layer, suggesting a fireplace that collapsed when the barracks burned down.

While fieldwork on Rogers Island in the 1990s was conducted while the island was under private ownership,

Rogers Island has been a locally owned park for the past three years, owned by the Town and Village of Fort Edward. Funds for acquiring Rogers Island were provided by a grant through the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and the signing of an easement gives that office a powerful voice in shaping the future of the island. Partially because of the role of New York State in this process, the Rogers Island Visitors Center is now beginning to create a management plan that will help to determine how the island will be interpreted and protected for years to come. Walking trails, outdoor signage, and all manner of exhibits will need to be addressed in the management plan, but in doing so, Rogers Island will gradually take its place alongside Fort William Henry, Fort Ticonderoga, and the other major military attractions in the region. ❧

Death Notice

Jay McCauley



Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) Past-President Jay McCauley of San Jose, California, passed away on October 26, 2016, following a sharp decline in health over the past year. Jay's background was in computer science, having earned a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1975. He participated in the boom years of Silicon Valley, working as an engineering director and computer security specialist at a series of firms, the best known of which was Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc., until semi-retiring in 2002. Jay learned about the SIA from the 1996 Annual Conference in Sacramento and afterward became a regular at Annual Conferences and Fall Tours, and an active member of the Samuel Knight Chapter in northern California. Jay was dedicated to the preservation of the Knight Foundry, one of the last water-powered foundries left in the United States, and for which his SIA chapter had been named. As a member of the Knight Foundry Corporation's board, Jay played a major role in writing the successful grant application for a California Heritage and Cultural Heritage Endowment award for the foundry. As a member of the SIA's Board of Directors, Jay headed the Technology Committee, playing a significant role in advancing our organization's presence on the internet and in social media. For many years, he produced the SIA e-news. Jay was the local organizer for the 2008 SIA Annual Conference in his hometown of San Jose. Among the highlights of that conference was a tour of the Computer History Museum where Jay was a volunteer docent. In 2010, Jay became SIA's President. His enthusiasm for historic preservation was contagious, and he worked with other SIA members to spread the word about industrial heritage to a broader audience, including the mainstream preservation movement at National Trust for Historic Preservation conferences. His keen wit and *bonhomie* will be missed at our events. Jay's wife, Sharon, who was also an active member of the SIA for many years, passed away this March.

Adapted with permission from *The Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter*, 2016, 45(fall):4.

29th Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawai`i and the Pacific
February 17–18, 2018 (Presidents' Day Weekend)
Honolulu, Hawai`i

World War I in the Pacific

CALL FOR PAPERS

Paper topics are not limited to this theme, but special consideration will be given to abstracts that incorporate this message. Suggested sessions include:

- Hawai`i's involvement in World War I,
- World War I-era shipwrecks in the Pacific,
- current research on maritime topics, and
- maritime heritage in the Pacific general session.

ABSTRACTS should be no more than 300 words and include a title, name(s) of presenters, and affiliation. All presenters will be expected to register for the conference.

Deadline for abstracts is December 1, 2017.

An online abstract submission form is available, or you can email your abstract and contact information to: suzanne.finney@gmail.com.

For more information about the conference, go to: <http://www.mahhi.org/Welcome.html>.

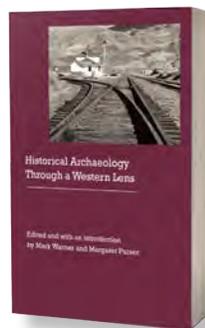
All presenters will be notified by December 15, 2017.

Cosponsored by the Marine Option Program, University of Hawai`i at Manoa, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, and the Maritime Archaeology and History of the Hawaiian Islands (MAHHI) Foundation.

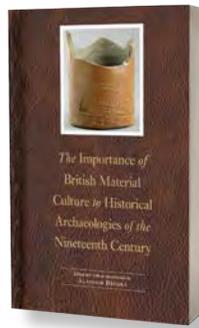
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SHA 2018

New Orleans, Louisiana

Preliminary Program

Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents



PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

51st ANNUAL Conference On

Historical and Underwater Archaeology

New Orleans, La — January 3–6, 2018

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Conference has established itself as a premier conference for the celebration and presentation of investigative work, theoretical topics, historical research, methodological approaches, and emerging technologies in modern history (post A.D. 1400). With its focus on historical archaeology and education for both terrestrial and underwater archaeology, SHA is the largest organization with this focus in the world.

Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents—For 300 years, many have described and defined New Orleans in numerous ways, often synonymous with history and culture. Under rule of the French, then Spanish colonial governments, New Orleans grew to become an important entrepôt in the Atlantic World. Situated near where the Mississippi River meets the Gulf of Mexico, Thomas Jefferson recognized the importance of the city's geographical location, which was a catalyst for his agreeing to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. During the 19th century, New Orleans quickly became one of the largest cities in the United States. In this bustling port city, merchants and smugglers exchanged commodities from the interior of North America and around the globe. As the primary immigration port in the American South, river and

ocean currents also carried people, ideas, and even disease through this expanding and changing cosmopolitan center. From a myriad of African, Caribbean, American, European, Asian, and Native traditions and influences, unique expressions of New Orleans and Louisiana culture emerged in the kitchens and on the streets as residents constructed a variety of distinctive cultural landscapes. In the early 20th century, New Orleans was the birthplace of jazz music, now beloved around the world. From the Battle of New Orleans, through the American Civil War, and during World War II, New Orleans has played an essential role in these global conflicts.

New Orleans' historical role and culture inspired our theme—Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents. We encourage explorations of the theme beyond New Orleans and the American South. Our broad theme should inspire the membership to consider topics that tie in with the theme in imaginative ways: from how our discipline perceives and interprets historical (and modern) landscapes to current and global trends that affect our examination of the past.

Conference Chairs: Christopher Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) and Andrea P. White (City of St. Augustine)

Program Chairs: Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and Meredith Hardy (Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service)

Underwater Chairs: Matt Keith (Echo Offshore) and Amanda Evans (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Terrestrial Chairs: D. Ryan Grey (University of New Orleans) and Steve Dasovich (Lindenwood University)

Popular Program Directors: Irina Sorset (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) and Scott Sorset (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Local Arrangements Chair/Tour and Events Director: Doug Jones (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and Barry Bleichner (SEARCH, Inc.)

Book Room Coordinator: Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Social Media Liaison: Leila Hamdan (University of Southern Mississippi)

Volunteer Director: William Hoffman (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Audiovisual Director: Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Fund-Raising/Partnership Liaison: Abigail Casavant (SEARCH, Inc.)

Roundtable Coordinator: Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Workshops: Carl Carlson Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Photographer: Victoria Hawley (Indiana Army Reserve National Guard)

TRAVEL PLANNING

The Venue:

New Orleans Marriott
555 Canal Street
New Orleans, LA 70130

Located in the heart of the French Quarter, the New Orleans Marriott offers easy access to the best restaurants in the city, an array of live music venues, and Bourbon Street nightlife. Nearby attractions include the National WWII Museum, the Audubon Aquarium of the Americas, and the bustling French Market. All reservations within the SHA room block (please see information below) include free high-speed internet access. The hotel offers two restaurants, an on-site Starbucks coffee shop, an outdoor saltwater pool, and a state-of-the-art fitness center. All conference sessions will take place at the New Orleans Marriott.

SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms at the special rate of \$169 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. The cut-off date for reservations in the SHA room block at the New Orleans Marriott is Monday, December 11, 2017.

You may reserve your room online at <https://aws.passkey.com/e/48992605> or by calling 1.800.654.3990 or 1.504.581/1000 and referring to the Society for Historical Archaeology and the 2018 Conference.

Childcare

There is no childcare on-site. Please contact the hotel concierge desk for recommendations.

New Orleans

New Orleans is a place where centuries-old architecture serves as the backdrop for a culture so invigorating it'll rouse your spirit. Surrounded by swamps, a vast lake, the Mississippi River, and access to the Gulf of Mexico, the city of New Orleans has been a site through which people, goods, and ideas have traveled for hundreds of years. From its watery topography to its early history as a strategic location protecting French commercial interests, through centuries of commerce and cultural interchange with Latin America and the Caribbean, New Orleans has been a model of Atlantic and global circulation. The city also shares with its Caribbean island neighbors a long history of serial colonization by European powers: first French, then Spanish, then French again before becoming a part of the newly independent (formerly English) United States in 1803. The city commemorates its 300 years of existence with a tricentennial celebration in 2018.

The weather

January weather in New Orleans can be unpredictable. It can be surprisingly balmy or a chilly winter's day. Snow and ice are highly unusual but can occur so it is recommended

attendees check the weather prior to departure. Average temperatures range from 35° to 57°F.

Getting To and Around New Orleans

Airports: Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport www.flymsy.com. Due to the many popular events and the unique spirit of the city, New Orleans has experienced tremendous tourist growth as a destination ideal for leisure, conventions, and business. With Mardi Gras occurring in mid-February airline fares go up dramatically in December and continue to stay on the higher side as the Carnival season gets underway. SHA attendees will be able to experience the vibrancy and culture of Carnival with both colleagues and new friends from the 2018 SHA Annual Conference.

We strongly urge all SHA attendees to book their flights early to avoid price hikes caused by the number of popular events taking place in New Orleans. Airlines operating out of Armstrong International Airport include:

Air Canada	PeoplExpress
AirTran	Southwest
Alaska Airlines	Spirit
American Airlines	United
Delta, Frontier Airlines	U.S. Airways
JetBlue Airways	Vacation Express

Ground Transportation:

From Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport to The New Orleans Marriott is 15.5 miles. Airport Shuttle, Inc. is the official ground transportation for Armstrong International Airport, with service to and from New Orleans' hotels and other designated locations. The fare is \$24 per person one-way and a discounted \$44 per person round-trip. To book a shuttle, go to <http://airportshuttleneworleans.hudsonltd.net/res?USERIDENTRY=MNO&LOGON=GO>.

Taxi Service: More than 1,200 taxis are available on New Orleans' streets and at major hotels. Taxi rates are \$3.50 plus \$0.30 per one-eighth mile thereafter. There is an additional charge of \$1.00 per passenger after the first passenger. During peak visitor times, taxi rates are \$7 per person or the meter rate, whichever is greater. A fixed rate of \$36 (one to two people) is charged from the airport to most areas of New Orleans. For parties of more than two, the fare is \$15 per person.

Uber: Through the Uber app, Uber connects riders to drivers. For more information, see <https://www.uber.com>.

Public Transportation: During weekdays until 6 p.m. the Jefferson Parish Transit's (JeT) E-2 bus, Airport Downtown Express, will take you from the airport all the way to Tulane University and Elk Place, the heart of downtown New Orleans. From there it's just a short walk to the French Quarter and other downtown locations. The E-2 Airport Downtown Express bus stop is on the upper level of the airport, located

in the median outside Door #7. The trip takes approximately 35 minutes and costs \$2.00. On weekends the E-2 Airport route only travels to the Parish line at the intersection of Tulane Avenue and Carrollton Avenue in Mid-City New Orleans. From this intersection riders must take a Regional Transit Authority (RTA) route farther into New Orleans. For more information please go to: <http://jeffersontransit.org/>.

The RTA provides transportation services throughout the city's major corridor, extending from the Faubourg Marigny to Riverbend. The RTA costs \$1.25 for both bus transportation and the streetcar. Thirty-three bus and streetcar lines run daily. For maps, schedules, and fares please go to <http://www.norta.com/>.

Amtrak Service: Amtrak trains and Greyhound buses arrive and depart from Union Station, located at 1001 Loyola Avenue in New Orleans. The City of New Orleans train runs to Memphis and Chicago, while the Crescent runs to Atlanta, Charlotte, Washington, DC, Philadelphia, and New York. The Sunset Limited runs to Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Tucson, and Los Angeles. For more information please go to <https://www.amtrak.com/city-of-new-orleans-train>.

THE CONFERENCE AGENDA

WORKSHOPS

Workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 3, 2018 with the exception of the GMAC Anti-Racism Training Workshops, which will be held during the morning of Saturday, January 6, 2018.

WKS-01: Underwater Cultural Heritage Awareness Workshop

Instructor: Amy Mitchell-Cook (Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology)

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for student members, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Abstract: Cultural resource managers, land managers, and archaeologists are often tasked with managing, interpreting, and reviewing archaeological assessments for submerged cultural resources. This workshop is designed to introduce nonspecialists to issues specific to underwater archaeology. Participants will learn about different types of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) sites, and the techniques used in Phase I and II equivalent surveys. This workshop is not intended to teach participants how to do underwater archaeology, but will introduce different investigative techniques, international Best Practices, and existing legislation. The purpose of this workshop is to assist nonspecialists in recognizing the potential for UCH resources in their areas of impact, budgeting for UCH resource investigations, reviewing UCH resource assessments, developing interpretive strategies, and providing sufficient background information to assist in making informed decisions regarding UCH resources.

WKS-02: Metal Managed: Using X-Radiography to Assess and Identify Metal in Archaeological Collections

Instructors: Sarah Rivers-Cofield (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) and Kerry Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Half-day workshop: 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 20

Cost: \$45 for members, \$55 for nonmembers, \$25 for student members, and \$35 for student nonmembers

Abstract: Historical archaeologists are in need of better strategies for managing assemblages of corroded metal artifacts, especially nails. There is a middle ground between storing artifacts that will never be properly identified or conserved, and discarding without proper documentation and identification. X-radiography is a cost-effective tool for identifying artifacts obscured by corrosion, documenting diagnostic attributes, and helping collections managers and conservators work together to prioritize artifacts for treatment. X-rays may also be used to properly document artifacts that will never be treated, such as bulk nails, so that important typological information is captured before it is lost to deterioration. This workshop will cover the many applications of x-radiography in historical archaeology, including the use of x-rays as part of responsible discard strategies for select metal artifacts, and the use of x-rays in CRM to do exemplary artifact analysis without blowing up the budget.

WKS-03: Archaeological Illustration

Instructor: Jack Scott (Jack Scott Creative)

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 30

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for students, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Abstract: Want your pen-and-ink drawings to look like the good ones? Pen and ink is all basically a matter of skill and technique, which can be easily taught, and the results can be done faster, cheaper, and are considerably more attractive than the black-and-white illustrations done on computer. Workshop participants will learn about materials and techniques, page design and layout, maps, lettering, scientific illustration conventions, problems posed by different kinds of artifacts, working size, reproduction concerns, ethics, and dealing with authors and publishers. A reading list and pen and paper (tracing vellum) will be provided, but feel free to bring your own pens, tools, books, and, of course, questions. Be ready to work!

WKS-04: Clear as Mud: A Tool Kit for Identifying Coarse Earthenwares and Stonewares

Instructors: Lindsay Bloch (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) and Brittney Hornsby-Heindl (Jeffrey S. Evans and Associates)

Half-day workshop: 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 30

Cost: \$40 for members, \$50 for nonmembers, \$25 for

students, and \$35 for student nonmembers

Abstract: The handmade and utilitarian nature of historic coarse earthenwares and stonewares often makes it difficult to identify and accurately describe these vessels. However, the subtle visual characteristics of these wares can be read as significant markers of their origins, yielding valuable data that help to date and contextualize our archaeological assemblages. This workshop will draw on our experiences with these American and European wares as a professional potter (Brenda) and an archaeological chemist (Lindsay). We will train participants to identify different clay bodies and glazes and pottery firing technology, and how to distinguish markers of manufacturing techniques from intentional decoration or random variation. We will also discuss how to recognize different parts of a vessel, decorative techniques, and other treatments. Through visual demonstrations using videos as well as hands-on practice with intact and archaeological material, participants will become better equipped for reading parts of pottery, large or small. A bibliography and other resources will be provided.

WKS-05: No Need to Panic: Developing and Maintaining Hands-On Archaeology Volunteer Programs

Instructor: John McCarthy (Delaware State Parks)

Half-day workshop: 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$25 for members, \$50 for nonmembers, \$10 for student members, and \$20 for student nonmembers

Abstract: While panic was workshop leader John McCarthy's first response when told he would have to restart the Time Traveler volunteer program at Delaware State Parks, the program is now in its third year of successful operation. In this half-day workshop, the workshop facilitator and attendees will share their successes and failures to begin to define best practices for developing and maintaining hands-on archaeology volunteer programs. Among the topics discussed will be: the nature of modern volunteerism, program goals and objectives, branding, buy-in and partnering, media and communication, training, recognition and rewards, and ethics and program responsiveness/evaluation.

WKS-06: An Introduction to Doing Research with The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS)

Instructors: Jillian Galle, Lynsey Bates, and Leslie Cooper (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, www.daacs.org)

Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 40

Cost: \$40 for members, \$60 for nonmembers, \$10 for students, and \$20 for student nonmembers

Abstract: This workshop is aimed at students and scholars wishing to become more proficient in formulating research questions using the diverse archaeological data contained in

The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). The workshop begins with an introduction to DAACS and its website (www.daacs.org). Participants will learn how to navigate the website and the easiest ways to locate and retrieve the artifactual, contextual, spatial, discursive, image, and meta data served by the archive. Following this introduction, the remainder of the morning session focuses on the essentials of developing research questions that can be answered by comparing quantitative data from multiple archaeological sites. The hosts will provide two research case studies with hands-on activities to ensure that each participant engages fully with the complexities of working with data from multiple sites in DAACS. Participants will also have the opportunity to submit research questions or problems, which will be addressed by the hosts during the workshop. Participants will leave the workshop with a deep working knowledge of DAACS's contents, an understanding of how to craft a research question and analyze it using DAACS data, and handouts that serve as starting points of continued work with the archive. Participants should bring a laptop with wireless connectivity. The venue will provide the wireless service. If you don't have one, DAACS will provide several laptops that participants without laptops can share.

WKS-07: Identification and Dating of Japanese Ceramics from 19th- and 20th-Century Sites

Instructors: Douglas Ross (Albion Environmental, Santa Cruz, CA), Renae Campbell (University of Idaho)

Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 20

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers \$50 for student members, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Abstract: With the rapid increase in research on sites associated with Japanese immigrants in North America and the Pacific islands, there is an increasing need for researchers to be able to recognize, date, and properly analyze imported Japanese porcelain and other ceramics. Such knowledge is even more broadly applicable, because these wares commonly turn up on non-Japanese sites of the 19th and 20th centuries. Of particular concern is distinguishing them from Chinese ceramics, with which they are often confused, especially when found on Chinese sites. Here we offer a hands-on primer covering the identification of Japanese wares, common forms, decorative methods and motifs, and chronological indicators, and demonstrate how they can be distinguished from non-Japanese ceramics.

WKS-08: Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis

Instructors: Thomas A. Crist, PhD (Utica College) and Kimberly A. Morrell (AECOM)

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for students, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Abstract: This workshop will introduce participants to the practical aspects of locating, excavating, storing, and analyzing human remains from historic-period graves. It also will address the appropriate role of the historical archaeologist in forensic investigations and mass-fatality incidents. Using coffin hardware and examples of human remains, this interactive workshop is presented by a forensic anthropologist and an archaeologist who collectively have excavated and analyzed more than 2,000 burials. Among the topics that will be covered are: effective methods for locating historical graves; correct field techniques and in situ documentation; the effects of taphonomic processes; appropriate health and safety planning; and fostering descendant community involvement and public outreach efforts. Participants will also learn about the basic analytical techniques that forensic anthropologists use to determine demographic profiles and recognize pathologic lesions and evidence of trauma. No previous experience with human skeletal remains is required to participate in, and benefit from, this workshop.

WKS-09: GMAC Introduction to Systemic Racism Workshop Presented by Crossroads Anti-Racism Training

Organizers: Lewis Jones and Florie Bugarin, SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee

Date: Saturday, January 6, 2018

Half-day workshop: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 50

Cost: \$5 per registrant

Abstract: The introductory four-hour workshop will continue to show SHA members how to develop a systemic analysis on racism, the aim of which will be to assist us (both as individuals and as a society) in beginning and strengthening our institutional interventions against racism.

TOURS

All tours will be offered on Wednesday, January 3, 2018.

T1: Historical River Cruise

Tour Time: 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. (The boat will leave port at 10:00 a.m.)

Maximum number of participants: 40

Cost per person: \$29

Focusing on the critical Battle of New Orleans, this cruise is narrated by a costumed reenactor who takes you on a journey through the history of the city as you sail downriver to the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and the historic Chalmette Battlefield. Highlights of the tour include the founding of the city by the LeMoyne brothers, the expansion of the city into the “French Quarters” of the Treme and Marigny, the Louisiana Purchase, and the Battle of New Orleans. A one-hour shore excursion at the battlefield features a guided tour and talk by National Park Rangers. The Creole Queen Paddlewheeler will board from 1 Poydras Street, roughly a five-minute walk from the New Orleans Marriot.

T2: Call of Duty Tour at the National WWII Museum

Tour Time: 9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 40

Cost per person: \$80

The National WWII Museum tells the story of the American experience in **the war that changed the world**—why it was fought, how it was won, and what it means today—so that all generations will understand the price of freedom and be inspired by what they learn. Designated by Congress as the official WWII museum of the United States, The National WWII Museum is located in downtown New Orleans on a six-acre campus, where five soaring pavilions house historical exhibits, on-site restoration work, a period dinner theater, and restaurants. Their expansive collections include more than 250,000 artifacts and over 9,000 personal accounts supporting major exhibits and research. The Call of Duty Tour offers access to the museum’s extensive artifact collection and staff expertise that is above and beyond the regular museum experience. After arriving at the Louisiana Memorial Pavilion, you will be greeted by a museum curator near the Higgins Boat, where you will receive a brief orientation to the museum and learn why it is in New Orleans. You will then be escorted to the Solomon Victory Theater for a showing of *Beyond All Boundaries*, a 4-D film experience, produced and narrated by Tom Hanks. Next, a dedicated museum curator will escort you behind the scenes for an hour-long “white glove” hands-on experience where you will learn about weapons from all fronts and see personal items carried by our soldiers during World War II. This hands-on experience focuses on artifacts from the Museum Vault that are not displayed in the public exhibits. Afterwards you are free to explore the museum’s extensive collections at your leisure and to enjoy lunch at one of the two on-campus restaurants. The National WWII Museum is approximately a 15-minute walk from the New Orleans Marriot.

T3: 1811 Slave Revolt Tour

Tour Time: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 50

Cost per person: \$55

One of the most suppressed and hidden stories of African and African American history is the story of the 1811 Slave Revolt. This was the largest slave revolt in the United States and the least known. You may be familiar with Nat Turner or Denmark Vesey, but few know about Charles Deslonde, the leader of the 1811 Slave Revolt. Deslonde and his lieutenants were brilliant people. Like in Haiti, their aim was to abolish slavery and establish a free republic to be governed by former enslaved people. They almost succeeded. The tour enlightens visitors on how Deslonde’s rebels carried out the revolt. Visit some of the locations where the slave rebels fought the U.S. troops and militia and other locations related to the revolt. Learn what happened. Discover the gains made and the foundation laid for further revolts. This tour is being offered by Hidden History Tours LLC, which provides “authentic presentations of the stories not well known.” The

tour will be approximately 4 hours long and includes 15 sites and stops. Please wear comfortable shoes—no sandals. The bus for this tour will pick up and drop off registrants at the New Orleans Marriott Hotel.

T4: Tour of St. Louis Cemeteries Nos. 1 and 2

Tour Time: 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Cost per person: \$30

This tour combines two of the oldest existing cemeteries in New Orleans and showcases local burial practices, history, culture, and the evolution of cemetery architecture in southern Louisiana. The St. Louis cemeteries are the final resting place for many of New Orleans' most illustrious citizens. The tour includes insights into the lasting influence of diverse individuals from the city, from governors and mayors to jazz musicians, from early civil rights activists to veterans of the Battle of New Orleans. Founded in 1789 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, St. Louis Cemetery No. 1 is located just steps outside of the French Quarter. Notable structures include the famed oven wall vaults, the supposed resting place of Voodoo Queen Marie Laveau, and the magnificent tombs of the French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish societies. Dramatically shown in the 1969 film, *Easy Rider*, the cemetery is the oldest existing cemetery in New Orleans. St. Louis Cemetery No. 2 was established in the 1820s due to the city's need for expansion. The City Council insisted on locating a new cemetery at least 2,400 feet from the city limits because of the council's belief that the contagions of yellow fever, cholera, and other pestilential diseases were spread by "miasmas" emanating from cemeteries. The site was deeded to the wardens of the cathedral and the cemetery was consecrated for burials in August 1823. Both cemeteries contain family tombs, society tombs, wall vaults, and copings, as well as ornate antebellum iron work and stone work. This is a two-hour tour that involves considerable walking. Tours meet at Our Lady of Guadalupe Shrine at 411 N. Rampart—0.6 miles from the New Orleans Marriott and about a 12-minute walk or streetcar ride.

Other Tour Options to Do on Your Own

The Gray Line

The Gray Line offers a number of sightseeing tours that you may want to consider while in New Orleans. Visit their website at www.GrayLineNewOrleans.com to check tour options, availability, and cost. The Gray Line "Lighthouse" ticket office is located at Toulouse Street and the Mississippi River (at the Steamboat Natchez Dock), just one block from Jackson Square in the French Quarter. Tours include walking tours, plantation tours, Garden District tours, and more.

PT-305 Excursions

The National WWII Museum and PT-305 Excursions, LLC offer deck tours and Lake Ponchartrain boat rides aboard the PT-305, the world's only fully restored combat-veteran PT boat in operation today. Visit their website at www.pt305.org to check tour options, availability, and cost. Discounts are available for seniors, children, and active duty military.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

All roundtable luncheons will cost \$30. They are scheduled from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Riverview Room of the New Orleans Marriott, offering spectacular views of the Mississippi River. Maximum of 10 people per roundtable luncheon; cost is \$30 per person.

Thursday, January 4, 2018

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

RL-1: Jobs in Nautical Archaeology

Host: Paul Johnston, Smithsonian Institution

Description: What are the different job types and career tracks in nautical archaeology today? This discussion will speak to public archaeology (NOAA, National Park Service, BOEM, Parks Canada, state programs, etc.); private-sector cultural resource management (contract archaeology, consulting); private foundations; academic positions and museum work (public and private); and treasure hunting. We'll talk about the advantages and disadvantages of these various paths, as well as prospects in these fields.

RL-2: Curation

Hosts: Sara Rivers-Cofield, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory; Leigh Anne Ellison, The Center for Digital Antiquity

Description: The SHA Curation and Collections Committee offers this roundtable as a forum for discussing current and ongoing issues surrounding the long-term care of collections and data generated by the work that we do. Facilitators from the committee, Sara Rivers-Cofield and Leigh Anne Ellison, will bring to the table their expertise on the curation of artifacts and records (including digital formats), but the discussion will be driven by participant concerns and topics.

RL-3: FPAN Assessment

Host: Laura Clark, Florida Public Archaeology Network

Description: Public archaeology programming seeks to develop and implement programs for the public that promote the appreciation of terrestrial and underwater archaeological resources. While attendance as a measurement of programming indicates that these programs are highly successful, qualitative and unobtrusive observation measures reveal areas for improvement. Public archaeology programs have needed to find a way to systematically assess the impact participants experience, and what the perceptions of the participants are about the programs.

RL-4: Archaeology and Sea Level Rise

Hosts: Sarah Miller, Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network Northeast and East Central Regions; Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network Southeast and Southwest Regions

Description: The state of Florida has a central role in the climate change debate, although the impacts of climate change will be felt everywhere. Florida has the second-most coastline of any state, as well as low topography, which renders it vulnerable to sea level rise, hurricanes,

and flooding. What role can archaeologists take in documenting sites vulnerable to climate change? How can archaeologists raise awareness at a local level and engage indigenous communities that have taken active, assertive roles in driving the climate change discussion?

Friday, January 5, 2018
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

RL-5: Publishing Opportunities for My Research: Exploring Various Modes of Production

Hosts: Chris Matthews, Editor, *Historical Archaeology*; Meredith Babb, University of Florida Press

Description: The world of scholarly publishing is changing daily. Come hear about the different options for getting your research into the world. What is open access? Why should I care about impact factor? How long does it take to see it in print/online? What are libraries buying these days? SHA Journal Editor Chris Matthews and Director of UPF Meredith M. Babb will answer these and more questions at this roundtable. Essential for new PhDs, grad students, tenure track, and anyone with an interesting project.

RL-6: Grab a Chair and Meet the Chairs: What is the ACUA?

Host: Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

Description: The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) is an organization affiliated with SHA that serves as an international advisory body on issues relating to underwater archaeology, conservation, and submerged cultural resources management. Composed of 12 members elected from the SHA membership, it is working to educate scholars, governments, sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of underwater resources. This roundtable will give you an opportunity to meet the Chair and Vice-Chair of the ACUA, learn about the organization and what it does, and express any concerns and ideas.

RL-7: From the Field to the Laboratory: Establishing a Conservation Laboratory for Artifacts from Underwater and Terrestrial Sites

Host: John Bratten, University of West Florida

Description: Whether large or small, artifact conservation laboratories require space and money. The purpose of this luncheon is to discuss what items are needed, where they might be found, and other important considerations such as hazardous waste disposal, safety, and good old-fashioned scrounging.

RL-8: How Do You Know You've Got 'Collaboration'? Assessing What Community-based Projects Achieve

Host: Margie Purser, Sonoma State University

Description: Many of us are conducting projects that are more community based, for a wide variety of reasons, and in a wide range of communities. How do you assess whether your project is meeting the goals you and others have set for it? How do you evaluate what difference it makes to involve

community members? What does it really mean to design this kind of collaborative work in our field? This roundtable luncheon will share evaluative strategies for community-based projects being developed in archaeology as well as in other social science disciplines, and use these to generate a discussion on the challenges of assessing what community-based projects achieve over the short and long term.

CONFERENCE WELCOME AND PLENARY SESSION

Welcome and Awards Ceremony

Time: 6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. (*Wednesday, January 3, 2018*)

Join us Wednesday evening for the opening session of the SHA 2018 Conference for presentation of the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, the James Deetz Book Award, and the SHA Award(s) of Merit, followed by the plenary session.

Plenary Session: Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents: New Orleans and its Founding 300 years Later

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Chairs: Christopher Horrell and Andrea P. White

Presenters: J. W. Joseph, Shannon L. Dawdy, and James P. Delgado

Plenary Session: Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents: New Orleans at 300

The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2018 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology is the first event to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of New Orleans (1718–2018). The theme, "Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents," provides a platform to discuss the profound influence that New Orleans has had at both the regional and global levels, where both the historical and archaeological records are replete with examples of the merging of ideas, culture, networks, economies, labor, currency, goods, and above all, people. Focusing on both terrestrial and underwater archaeology, the plenary session will explore the role that New Orleans has played throughout its 300-year history as a focal point upon the landscape and a clearinghouse for goods and people, and its influence on the rest of the world.

Following a welcome by Christopher Horrell and Andrea White, the 2018 Conference Chairs, SHA President Joe Joseph will provide opening remarks. This will be followed by the presentation of the Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, and the James Deetz Book Award. After the welcome and awards ceremony, Shannon Dawdy and James Delgado will discuss the research and archaeological investigations conducted in New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Each presentation will reflect upon the significance of this unique place and its role in human history, thus setting the stage for the rest of the conference.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

Saturday, January 6, 2018 at the New Orleans Jazz Museum at the Old U.S. Mint, 400 Esplanade Avenue, from 12:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Archaeology Day is a family-friendly event featuring archaeologists, educational displays, and interactive activities geared toward a general audience. This year's Public Archaeology Day will focus on historical archaeology in general with an emphasis on heritage stewardship at the local level.

SHA BUSINESS MEETING

The SHA will hold its annual Business Meeting on *Friday, January 5, 2018*, from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. at the New Orleans Marriott. Join the SHA Board and congratulate the winners of the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards, the ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award, the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Grants, the GMAC Diversity Field School Competition, the 17th SHA Student Paper Prize, the 2018 Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award, and the ACUA 19th Annual Photo Festival Competition. The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) will also present the Sieberling Awards, and the McGimsey/Davis and RPA Special Achievement Awards.

Special Events

Wednesday, January 3, 2018

Opening Reception

Time: 8:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Cost: No fee for SHA conference registrants

Following the plenary session, greet old friends and make new ones at the first social event of the conference. Complimentary appetizers will be provided along with a cash bar.

Thursday, January 4, 2018

Past Presidents' Student Reception

Time: 4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Cost: No fee for SHA student conference registrants (cash bar)

SHA greatly encourages attendance by undergraduate and graduate students alike, as the conference not only provides a unique opportunity to learn about exciting research and developments in the field, but also serves as a forum for showcasing student work. This event is open to all students registered for the SHA 2018 Conference and provides a venue to engage SHA's leaders in conversation and make contacts that will help foster future careers in archaeology.

Reception at the Cabildo

Time: 7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

Cost: \$65 (open bar)

Attendees will have the opportunity to explore this elegant Spanish colonial building set in the epicenter of the French Quarter adjacent to St. Louis Cathedral. Constructed during the last decade of the 18th century, the Cabildo originally served as the hub for New Orleans government during the Spanish Colonial, Territorial, and American periods. The building has been the site of many significant events, including the signing of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the controversial *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision by the Louisiana

State Supreme Court in 1896. In 1908, the Cabildo was transferred to the Louisiana State Museum. Today, it houses many rare artifacts of America's history. Among them is Napoleon's death mask, one of only four in existence. It was made from a mold crafted by Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, who was one of Napoleon Bonaparte's physicians at the time of his death. Using a variety of artifacts, images, and documents, the exhibition "From 'Dirty Shirts' to Buccaneers: The Battle of New Orleans in American Culture" opens with an exploration of the battle's history, emphasizing the diversity of its participants, and closes with an investigation of how the battle has been remembered, commemorated, and represented. An 1839 self-portrait by Julien Hudson is also on display. A free man of color, he was one of many during the antebellum period who worked as professional artists, writers, and musicians in New Orleans.

Friday, January 5, 2018

Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Cost: No fee for conference registrants (cash bar)

Awards Banquet

Time: 7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Cost: \$55 per person

Enjoy a three-course dinner with the 2018 recipients of the Cotter, Roberts, and Ruppé Awards and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology.

Awards Ceremony and Dance

Time: 8:30 p.m. – 12:00 a.m.

Cost: No fee for conference registrants (cash bar)

Join us for the presentation of SHA's 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. Following the awards ceremony, join us for the Friday night dance.

SHA Technology Room

Hours: January 4, 2018 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

January 5, 2018 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

The Technology Room will feature a number of presentations of various underwater and terrestrial technologies with interactive elements on Thursday and Friday. Minimally, presenters will be there for a 2-hour block to engage SHA members and showcase technology usage in historical archaeology scenarios. Some presenters may be there longer. The schedule is still being finalized.

SHA Book Room

Hours: *Thursday, January 4, 2018* 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Friday, January 5, 2018 8:30 a.m.– 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, January 6, 2018 8:30 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

The SHA Book Room is a marketplace for exhibitors of products, services, and publications from a variety of

companies, agencies, and organizations in the archaeological community. Exhibit space is still available on a first-come, first-served basis until *November 3, 2017*. All exhibitors will be listed in the final conference program. Fees and the Exhibitor Contract can be found online at: <https://sha.org/conferences/2018-conference-exhibitor-prospectus-form-fill/>. Contact Karen Hutchison at 301.972.9684 or hq@sha.org for further information.

Schedule of Events

The following schedule is preliminary and is subject to change. The Newsletter only carries the outline schedule of conference-event scheduling.

Tuesday, January 2, 2018

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	ACUA Board of Directors Meeting
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Volunteer Orientation
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	RPA Board of Directors Meeting
3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Registration Open

Wednesday, January 3, 2018

7:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Registration Open
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	SHA Board of Directors Meeting
8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	WKS-02 Metal Managed: Using X-Radiography to Assess and Identify Metal in Archaeological Collections
	WKS-04 Clear as Mud: A Tool Kit for Identifying Coarse Earthenwares and Stonewares
	WKS-05 No Need to Panic: Developing and Maintaining Hands-On Archaeology Volunteer Programs
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-01 Underwater Cultural Heritage Awareness Workshop
	WKS-03 Archeological Illustration
	WKS-08 Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-06 An Introduction to Doing Research with The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS)
	WKS-07 Identification and Dating of Japanese Ceramics from 19th- and 20th-Century Sites

9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.
 9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

 2:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

 8:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Thursday, January 4, 2018

7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
 12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
 4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

 7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

Friday, January 5, 2018

7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
 12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

 5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
 6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

 7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.
 8:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.
 9:30 p.m. – 12:00 a.m.

Saturday, January 6, 2018

7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

 12:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
 5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Registration

Conference Preregistration

T-1 Historical River Cruise
 T-2 Call of Duty Tour at the National WWII Museum
 T-3 1811 Slave Revolt Tour
 T-4 Tour of St. Louis Cemeteries Nos. 1 and 2.
 Government Maritime Managers Forum XXVI
 Conference Welcome, Awards Ceremony, and Plenary Session
 Opening Reception

Registration Open
 Morning Sessions
 Technology Room
 Roundtable Luncheons
 RL-1, RL-2, RL-3, RL-4
 Afternoon Sessions
 Past Presidents' Student Reception
 Reception at the Cabildo

Registration Open
 Morning Sessions
 Technology Room
 Roundtable Luncheons
 RL-5, RL-6, RL-7, RL-8
 Past Presidents' Luncheon
 Afternoon Sessions
 ACUA Board of Directors Meeting
 SHA Business Meeting
 Pre-Awards Banquet
 Cocktail Hour
 Awards Banquet
 Awards Ceremony
 Dance

Registration Open
 Morning Sessions
 WKS-09 GMAC
 Introduction to Systemic Racism Workshop
 Presented by Crossroads
 Anti-Racism Training
 Public Archaeology Day at the Old U.S. Mint
 Afternoon Sessions
 SHA Board of Directors Meeting

Registration will open on Sunday, October 1, 2017. Advance registration rates will be available until Friday, December 1, 2017. After that date, registration rates will increase. Preregistration will close at 5:00 p.m. PST on Friday, December 15, 2017. On-site registration will be available beginning Tuesday, January 2, 2018 in New Orleans.

IMPORTANT NOTE—NEW POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2018 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by November 1, 2017. Those who fail to register by November 1, 2017 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.

Rates:	Until 12/1/2017	After 12/1/2017
SHA Member.....	\$180	\$205
Nonmember.....	\$280	\$305
SHA Student Member..	\$85	\$110
Student Nonmember...	\$140	\$165
Guest.....	\$50	\$75

THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE www.conftool.com/sha2018
 The link to the online registration system for the SHA 2018 Conference will be posted on the SHA website home page on October 1, 2017, and will be removed on Monday, December 15, 2017. All registrations after December 15, 2017 must be done on-site at the 2018 Conference.

FAX 866.285.3512
 Fax your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA by December 15, 2017.

MAIL

Mail your completed registration form and payment information (check or credit card). Your registration must be postmarked by December 15, 2017.

Society for Historical Archaeology
 13017 Wisteria Drive #395
 Germantown, MD 20874 USA

CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by SHA and postmarked no later than December 8, 2017. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after December 8, 2017. Please note this Cancellation Policy applies in all circumstances (including medical) and as such we strongly recommend all registrants ensure they have purchased sufficient and appropriate travel insurance coverage. Refund requests should be emailed to SHA at hq@sha.org or mailed to SHA at the address above.

On-site Registration

Registration will be at the Conference Registration desk on the second floor of the New Orleans Marriott.

On-site and Advance Registration will be open:

Tuesday, January 2, 2018	3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday, January 3, 2018	7:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Thursday, January 4, 2018	7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Friday, January 5, 2018	7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Saturday, January 6 2018	7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Further Information and Updates

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at: www.sha.org/conferences. Be sure to follow SHA 2018 on Facebook at www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology, on the SHA blog at www.sha.org/blog, and on Twitter at [#sha2018](https://twitter.com/sha_org). Any questions about the SHA 2018 Conference can be sent to SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org.

SHA Heritage at Risk Committee

The SHA Board established a Heritage at Risk Committee (HARC) at the mid-year and President Joseph appointed Sarah Miller of the Florida Public Archaeology Network as Chair. The Committee's tasks are to coordinate with other groups monitoring the effects of sea level rise and other climate change actions on heritage resources; to share information about affected historical archaeological sites with these groups; and to communicate climate change studies, heritage documentation, and protection efforts to SHA members. If you are interested in serving on the committee, please contact Sarah at semiller@flagler.edu.



CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Registration for the SHA 2018 Conference will open on Sunday, October 1, 2017. The advance registration period runs from October 1, 2017 to Friday, December 1, 2017. After December 1, registration rates increase.

Pre-conference registration closes on Friday, December 15, 2017. After December 15, all registrations must be done on site at the Conference. Contact the SHA office at hq@sha.org if you have questions on registering for the SHA 2018 Conference.

PLEASE NOTE: All presenters at the SHA 2018 Conference MUST register by Wednesday, November 1, 2017. If you do not register by this date, you will be dropped from the conference program. All presenters, discussants, panelists, and vendors participating in the SHA 2018 Conference must agree with the SHA Ethics Principles (https://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/) and signify their agreement by submission of their registration.

Submission of your conference registration also signifies your permission that SHA may capture and store photographs or recorded media of you during meeting events for use in the SHA's publications, website and other media.

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

Full Conference Registration

Includes admission to all symposia, forums, general sessions, poster sessions, the Plenary Session, Public Archaeology Event, the SHA Book Room, Wednesday's Opening Night Reception, the SHA Business Meeting, the Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, and the Awards Ceremony and Dance on Friday evening.

If you are presenting a paper or poster at the conference or participating as a panelist in a forum or discussant in a session, you must register at the Full Conference Registration rate by November 1, 2017. You may not register as a Guest of a full Conference registrant or register onsite at the one-day conference rate.

Workshops, organized tours, roundtable luncheons, Thursday evening's reception at the Cabildo, and Friday's Awards Banquet are priced separately and are not included in the Full Conference Registration price.

To qualify for the Member Registration rate, you must be a 2017 or 2018 SHA Member.

Students must provide proof of current student status (copy of valid student ID) with their registration to receive the Student Registration rate.

Guest Registration

Includes admission to the Opening Reception, the Book Room, Friday's Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, and the Awards Ceremony and Dance.

Registered guests may purchase tickets for Thursday evening's reception at the Cabildo, Friday evening's Awards Banquet, and all organized tours. Guest registration DOES NOT include admission to any papers or sessions. You may not register as a Guest if you are presenting a paper or participating as a panelist in a forum or as a session discussant.

The Public Archaeology Event on Saturday, January 6, 2018 will be held at the Old U.S. Mint and is open to everyone free of charge.

FULL REGISTRATION

Please check if RPA.

Full Name (as to appear on badge) Suffix

First Name/Nickname for badge

Firm / Affiliation (as to appear on badge)

Address

City State/Zip Code Country (if other than US)

Phone

Email

Please check if special assistance is needed.

GUEST REGISTRATION

Full Name (as to appear on badge)

First Name/Nickname for badge

City State/Zip Code Country (if other than US)

Please check if special assistance is needed.

REGISTRATION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Registration Category, Rates (Until 12/1/17, After 12/1/17). Rows include SHA Member, Non-Member, SHA Student Member, Student Non-Member, and Guest.

REGISTRATION TOTAL \$



WORKSHOPS Workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 3, 2018 with the exception of the GMAC Introduction to Systemic Racism Workshop to be held on Saturday, January 6, 2018 from 8:00 a.m. to noon.

Wednesday, January 3, 2018 Workshops

	Member	Non-Member	Student Member	Student Non-Member	
WKS-01 Underwater Cultural Heritage Awareness Workshop Instructor: Amy Mitchell-Cook (Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology) Full-day Workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
WKS-02 Metal Managed: Using X-Radiography to Assess and Identify Metal in Archaeological Collections Instructors: Sarah River-Cofield (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) and Kerry Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) Half-day Workshop: 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 20	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> \$55	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35	\$ _____
WKS-03 Archaeological Illustration Instructor: Jack Scott (Jack Scott Creative) Full-day Workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
WKS-04 Clear as Mud: A Toolkit for Identifying Coarse Earthenwares and Stonewares Instructors: Lindsay Bloch (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) and Brittney Hornsby-Heindl (Jeffrey S. Evans and Associates) Half-day Workshop: 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35	\$ _____
WKS-05 No Need to Panic: Developing and Maintaining Hands-On Archaeology Volunteer Programs Instructor: John McCarthy (Delaware State Parks) Half-day Workshop: 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20	\$ _____
WKS-06 An Introduction to Doing Research with The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) Instructors: Jillian Galle, Lynsey Bates, and Leslie Cooper (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) Half-day Workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20	\$ _____
WKS-07 Identification and Dating of Japanese Ceramics from 19th and 20th Century Sites Instructors: Douglas Ross (Albion Environmental) and Renae Campbell (University of Idaho) Half-day Workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 20	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
W-08 Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis Instructors: Thomas Crist (Utica College) and Kimberly Morrell (AECOM) Full-day Workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
Saturday, January 6, 2018 Workshop					
W-09 GMAC Introduction to Systemic Racism Workshop Presented by Crossroads Anti-Racism Training Organizers: Florie Bugarin (Howard University) and Lewis Jones (Gettysburg College) Half-day Workshop: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	\$ _____
					WORKSHOP TOTAL \$ _____



SPECIAL EVENTS

- Opening Night Reception**
Wednesday, January 3, 2018 • 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- Past Presidents' Student Reception (for students ONLY)**
Thursday, January 4, 2018 • 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
_____ attending **No Fee**
- Cabildo Reception**
Thursday, January 4, 2018 • 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
_____ attending X \$65.00 each \$ _____
- Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour**
Friday, January 5, 2018 • 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- Awards Banquet**
Friday, January 5, 2018 • 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.
_____ attending X \$55.00 each \$ _____
Please indicate your entrée choice:
 Chicken Fish Vegetarian
- Awards Ceremony and Dance**
Friday, January 5, 2018 • 8:30 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.
_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- Public Archaeology Event at the Old U. S. Mint**
Saturday, January 6, 2018 • 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
_____ attending **No Fee**

SPECIAL EVENTS TOTAL \$ _____

ACUA PROCEEDINGS

The ACUA 2017 Proceedings are now available for pre-order. Please take this opportunity to support the ACUA!
Your items will be available for pick up at the SHA Registration Desk at the 2018 Conference.

ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2017

Edited by John Albertson and Fritz Hanselmann

SHA Advance Registration Price \$25 (regular price \$35)

_____ X \$25.00 \$ _____

ACUA PROCEEDINGS TOTAL \$ _____

TOURS

All tours will be on Wednesday, January 3, 2018 and will depart from the New Orleans Marriott unless otherwise noted.

- T-1 Historical River Cruise**
Wednesday, January 3, 2018 – 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (Cruise boards at 9:30 a.m.)
Maximum number of attendees: 40
_____ attending X \$29.00 each \$ _____
- T-2 Call of Duty Tour at the National WWII Museum**
Wednesday, January 3, 2018 – 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Maximum number of attendees: 40; Minimum: 6
_____ attending X \$80.00 each \$ _____
- T-3 1801 Slave Revolt Riding Tour**
Wednesday, January 3, 2018 – 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Maximum number of attendees: 50
_____ attending X \$55.00 each \$ _____
- T-4 Tour of St. Louis Cemeteries Nos. 1 and 2**
Wednesday, January 3, 2018 – 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.
_____ attending X \$30.00 each \$ _____

TOURS TOTAL \$ _____

CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

Student Contributions

Please use the following donation to purchase an Awards Banquet ticket for an SHA student.

_____ X \$55.00 per ticket = Total Amount of Donation \$ _____

Conference Sponsorship

For information on corporate and event sponsorship opportunities, visit the SHA 2018 Conference webpage at www.sha.org/conferences/

- I would like to be a Conference sponsor and help offset the costs of the 2018 Conference. \$ _____
- I would like to make a contribution to help defray the cost of the GMAC Anti-Racism Workshops. \$ _____
- 50 for 50 Campaign**
I would like to contribute to the "50 for 50 Campaign," benefitting the SHA's Diversity Initiative and Student Education Endowment.

Add \$ _____

CONTRIBUTION & SPONSORSHIP TOTAL \$ _____



ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Thursday, January 4, 2018 • 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. • \$30 \$ _____ Please indicate your 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choices.

- RL1 Jobs in Nautical Archaeology Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution)
RL2 Curation Sara Rivers Cofield (MD Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) and Leigh Anne Ellison (The Center for Digital Antiquity)
RL3 FPAN Assessment Laura Clark (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
RL4 Archaeology and Sea Level Rise Sarah Miller (FPAN) and Sara Ayers-Rigsby (FPAN)

Friday, January 5, 2018 • 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. • \$30 \$ _____ Please indicate your 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choices.

- RL5 Publishing Opportunities for My Research: Exploring Various Modes of Production Christopher Matthews (Editor, Historical Archaeology) and Meredith Babb (University of Florida Press)
RL6 Grab a Chair and Meet the Chairs: What is the ACUA? Marco Meniketti (ACUA Chair) and Brian Jordan (ACUA Vice Chair)
RL7 From the Field to the Laboratory: Establishing a Conservation Laboratory for Artifacts from Underwater and Terrestrial Sites John Bratten (University of West Florida)
RL8 How Do You Know You've Got "Collaboration?" Assessing What Community-Based Projects Achieve Margaret Purser (Sonoma State University)

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS TOTAL \$ _____

CANCELLATION POLICY

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THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE conftool.com/sha2018 until December 15, 2017

FAX (866) 285-3512

Fax your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA until December 15, 2017.

MAIL

Mail your completed registration form with your credit card payment information by December 15, 2017 to:

Society for Historical Archaeology 13017 Wisteria Drive #395 Germantown, MD 20874 USA

Phone (301) 972-9684 Fax (866) 285-3512 E-mail hq@sha.org

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES

Total amounts from pages 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this form

Table with 2 columns: Fee Category and Amount. Rows include Registration, Workshops, Special Events, ACUA Proceedings, Tours, Contributions and Sponsorship, and Roundtable Luncheons.

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES DUE \$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

Registration will not be processed without full payment. Payment must be made in U.S. dollars.

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES \$ _____

- Check enclosed, made payable to SHA Check # _____
Credit card: Visa MasterCard American Express

Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____ Security Code _____

Name on Card _____

Authorizing Signature _____



**2018 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
January 3-6, 2018
New Orleans, Louisiana**

STUDENT VOLUNTEER FORM

Student volunteers are essential to the smooth operation of an SHA Conference. By assisting with a variety of duties – from registration and Book Room set-up to the special events and the sessions themselves – volunteers are a key component to the success of the conference.

The SHA is looking for student volunteers to give **eight** hours of their time during the SHA 2018 Conference in exchange for **free conference registration**. If you are a student and would like to volunteer your time in exchange for the opportunity to attend the SHA 2018 Conference at no charge, **complete the information below and return it with your conference registration form to SHA Headquarters (hq@sha.org) by December 1, 2017.** In the registration fee area on the conference registration form, write Comp/Volunteer. Should you wish to register for any workshops, tours, Roundtable Luncheons, the Thursday Evening Reception or the Awards Banquet, please include your payment for these events with your registration form. ALSO, please indicate below when you will NOT be available to volunteer (i.e. times when you are presenting or are participating in a workshop). Please be advised that anyone with too many restrictions on their availability, as determined by the Volunteer Coordinator, will not be accepted as a conference volunteer.

Applications will be accepted on a first-come/first-served basis until **December 1, 2017**. You will be contacted by the Volunteer Coordinator regarding the date/time of your volunteer assignment.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone: _____ Email address: _____

Student at: _____

I am NOT available to volunteer at the following times: _____

Questions on volunteering at the SHA 2018 Conference? Contact: Willie Hoffman, Volunteer Coordinator, at sha2018volunteers@gmail.com.

**Society for Historical Archaeology
13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA
Phone: 301-972-9684
Fax: 866-285-3512
Email: hq@sha.org**



*SHA 2018
New Orleans, Louisiana, January 3-7
New Orleans Marriott*

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

Winter 2017 1 December 2017

Spring 2018 1 March 2018

Summer 2018 1 June 2018

Fall 2018 1 September 2018

Society for Historical Archaeology

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