



SOCIETY for  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY

# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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*SHA 2016: Washington, DC*  
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## President's Corner

Charlie Ewen

Welcome to the digital age! In my first column for the shiny, new, electronic newsletter, I intend to stuff it with hyperlinks (the modern equivalent to footnotes), so I don't have to repeat any more than the bare bones of the backstory. That being said, let's move on to the next installment of the *Diggers* Saga.

Third season's the charm. Three years ago the National Geographic Channel launched their metal-detecting reality show, *Diggers*. It was up against the Spike Network's offering, *American Diggers*. Both shows were offensive to archaeologists and drew immediate protests. Spike offered to have then-SHA president, Paul Mullins, debate Ric Savage on the show—a debate that I, personally, would have paid to see. However, cooler heads prevailed and Paul demurred. National Geographic, on the other hand, invited leading archaeologists to their headquarters to discuss their grievances.

At the end of the day, the National Geographic Channel agreed to hire an archaeologist to work with the show and to partner with professional archaeologists on their projects when possible. They would not sell the artifacts they recovered (they actually never did), but they did keep posting the estimated value of their finds. Meanwhile, over on Spike, *American Diggers* was trying to pump up their sagging ratings by rebranding the show as *Savage Family Diggers*, <<http://www.spike.com/shows/savage-family-diggers>>, and anyone on the cast not related to Ric was jettisoned. Their motley crew continued planting artifacts and inflating their value. Boom baby! The Travel Channel entered the metal-detecting fray with *Dig Fellas* and *Dig Wars*. One step forward, two steps back. It looked grim for archaeology on reality television.

Enter an unlikely ally: the metal-detecting hobbyists. For decades, most historical archaeologists have eschewed metal detectors and the people who use them. They were treasure hunters and we were scientists. Their journals would seem to bear this out: <<http://www.dsmdc.org/p/metal-detecting-magazines.html>>. However, the metal-detecting community didn't like any of these shows, either. The antics of their hosts reflected badly on the "serious detectorists." The *Diggers*, King George and the Ringmaster, were too silly. Ric Savage had brought the theater of professional wrestling to metal detecting. The *Dig Fellas* had no chemistry and no skills and *Dig Wars* was just wrong. It seemed like there might be some common ground with archaeologists, but as most metal-detector hobbyists kept what they found, this created an ethical divide (more like an ethical chasm to some archaeologists).

As I blogged about earlier, SHA and the SAA elected to work with the National Geographic Channel to make *Diggers* more acceptable: <<http://www.sha.org/blog/index.php/2014/05/diggers-making-progress/>>. This did not sit well with some of the membership. There were calls

for my resignation as president and several organizations petitioned the SAA and SHA to censure the National Geographic Channel. When that didn't happen, I was threatened with an RPA grievance (I am still trying to figure out how Jeff over at the SAA avoided their scrutiny). And then came *Nazi War Diggers*. I have related the whole saga was related in a previous blog, <<http://www.sha.org/blog/index.php/2014/04/nazis-ethics-and-tolerance/>>, but the main takeaway was that the relationship we had fostered with the National Geographic Channel allowed us to nip this ill-conceived show in the bud. It also caused a shake-up in the channel management and more concessions from *Diggers*. Meanwhile, *Savage Family Diggers* tanked, as did the two shows on the Travel Channel, to be replaced by the relatively harmless *Expedition Unknown*, <<http://www.travelchannel.com/shows/expedition-unknown>>, and my personal favorite, *Booze Traveler*, <<http://www.travelchannel.com/shows/booze-traveler>>.

So, what's up with *Diggers*?

John Francis, Vice President for Research, Conservation, and Exploration at the National Geographic Society, has taken a personal interest in the show. It seems that National Geographic is trying to reclaim their brand, at least as far as archaeology goes. And so far the third season looks pretty good. I can say that with some authority, because I have seen the shows that will begin airing this summer. In an unprecedented move, the production company is allowing panels from SHA and the SAA to review the rough cuts of the shows before their final editing. This has given us

input into the final project, and they have actually listened to our comments. They have hired a real archaeologist, Dr. Marc Henshaw (<<http://www.archaeologydude.com/>>), who plays straight man to the comedy of King and Ringy. Though still over the top, the boys have dialed it back a bit—but not enough. Monetary values are NO LONGER assigned to recovered artifacts. Context is recorded for all the finds and the artifacts stay with the landowner. And finally, they managed to persuade several archaeologists to let them assist with their projects. The result is a show that will still appeal to the average viewer, while not provoking archaeologists to boycott the channel.

One of the episodes even features archaeologists and the metal-detecting community working in harmony. Matt Reeves, who oversees this peaceable kingdom, runs the archaeological program at James Madison's Montpelier. Matt has developed a program that teaches metal detectorists to work with archaeologists to answer research questions while surveying the vast holdings at Montpelier:

<<http://www.montpelier.org/research-and-collections/archaeology/archaeology-programs/archaeology-expeditions/metal-detectors>>. The program appears to be working and can serve as a model for others considering dabbling in the dark arts.

So, while I am not quite ready to fly the MISSION ACCOMPLISHED banner, we are making headway. This whole policy of engagement is working with groups we don't often interact with. We should do more of it. 🍷

## Editorial

Alasdair Brooks

### The Digital Newsletter

Welcome to the first-ever digital edition of the *SHA Newsletter*. Starting with the present issue, all ordinary members will be receiving the Newsletter in a digital format, with only institutional members still receiving the print edition.

In truth, this first digital edition looks very much like the old print edition. It might superficially appear to be a case of, as Roger Daltrey didn't quite sing, 'meet the new Newsletter, same as the old Newsletter'. The format has deliberately been kept identical, in part to ease the transition, and in part because many of us (very much including your editor!) are understandably waiting to get a better feel for a brand-new Newsletter medium before we take advantage of some of the exciting new features that the digital format can offer. There's nothing as dramatically or consistently transformative here as Al Jolson proclaiming "you ain't heard nothin' yet" in the 1927 version of *The Jazz Singer*, or the introduction of stereoscopic color 3-D in the 1952 film *Bwana Devil* (and given the historic attitudes towards race visible in both films, I'm not sure I'd want to push the comparison too far anyway).

To a certain extent this issue is therefore a dress rehearsal rather than the totally finished article. It will take time—and patience on the part of members—before we realize the full

potential of this format. Nonetheless, those of you reading on a computer screen or mobile device (and this digital edition is both smartphone and tablet compatible) will be able to take advantage of the following features:

- increased hyperlink functionality (try clicking on some of the links in President Ewen's article, above);
- a video from one of the 2015 SHA conference awards ceremonies on page 4;
- a slideshow of images from the Burke Museum Archaeology Day on page 10;
- an extensive slideshow of images (taken by yours truly) from some recent archaeological fieldwork in Oman;
- a tab on the front page taking you directly to the 2016 conference call for papers;
- a variety of social media sharing links. Feel free to share the Newsletter via Facebook, Twitter, etc.!

I'd be very happy to include additional video, audio, and slideshows in future issues. SHA is charged by the page, *not by the file*, for the digital edition; so as long as you don't plan on sending me 45-minute-long video files, I'd be happy to discuss how we can include your content in future Newsletter issues. If you have any questions about file type and size, please contact me via the e-mail address listed over on page 2 and at the bottom of the back page. I hope you enjoy the new digital edition! 🍷



## 2015 SHA Awards and Prizes

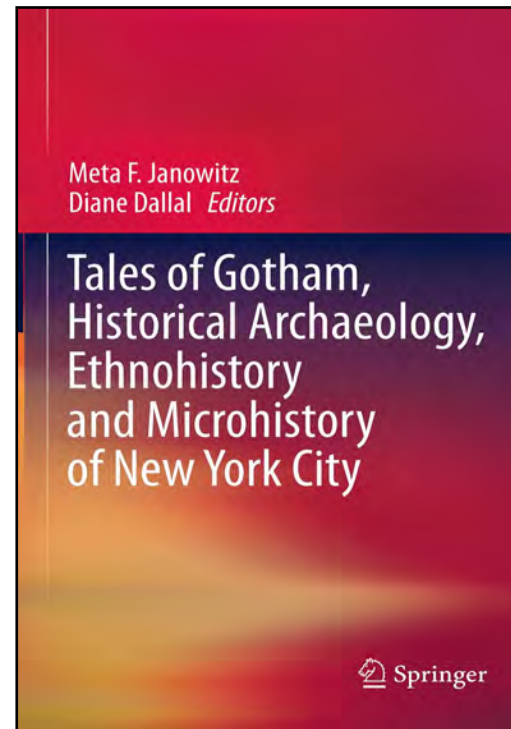
Teresita Majewski

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

SHA's awards and prizes for 2015 were presented at three different venues during the conference in Seattle, Washington. SHA's Awards Program is a "labor of love," and there are so many people involved to make it successful. A sincere "thank-you" goes to the nominators, awards selectors/panels, presenters, SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison, SHA President-Elect Joe Joseph, SHA President Charles Ewen, Conference Co-Chairs Mark Warner (University of Idaho) and Robyn Woodward (Simon Fraser University), Program Chair Ross Jamieson (Simon Fraser University), the committees that sponsor awards, the staff of the Seattle Sheraton Hotel, volunteer conference photographer Tori Hawley, and my colleagues on the Awards Committee.

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

Risto Nurmi received the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for his 2011 University of Oulu, Finland, dissertation: *Development of the Urban Mind – An Object Biographical Approach, The Case Study of the Town of Tornio, Northern Finland*. The selection panel commented that the breadth of sites sampled in Nurmi's analysis is extensive and impressive, as is the variety of artifact types and methodological approaches employed to assess how urbanization took root in Finland. All thought that the object biographical approach to understanding several centuries of urban development is very effective, and that Nurmi's work will have an international impact for anyone looking at urban archaeological assemblages and how to make meaningful statements about them. Unfortunately, Dr. Nurmi could not make it to Seattle for the conference, but Dr. Timo Ylimaunu from the University of Oulu, one of Risto's former professors, accepted on his behalf; Risto sent a short video clip that was incorporated into the ceremony and can be viewed below by digital Newsletter readers.



*Tales of Gotham, Historical Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Microhistory of New York City, edited by Meta F. Janowitz and Diane Dallal, won the 2015 Deetz Award. (Image of the book's cover appears courtesy of the publisher, Springer.)*



*2015 Award of Merit winner Priscilla Wegars holding her book on the Kooskia Internment Camp. (Image of the book's cover appears courtesy of Homer Yasui.)*

The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Meta F. Janowitz and Diane Dallal for their edited volume *Tales of Gotham, Historical Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Microhistory of New York City*, published by Springer in 2013. The editors gathered authors with expertise in the history and archaeology of New York City, creating a remarkable collection of papers that gives the reader a special picture of life in the city.

The collection includes four parts, each introduced by an historical background chapter by Meta and Diane. Part I, *New Amsterdam: Americans and Europeans*, includes a discussion of New York before New York, as seen through the life and times of Native Americans Penhawitz and Wampage. In Part II, *Dutch Women in an English Colony*, the reader is introduced to Maria and Alida, two Dutch women known from their personal correspondence. The reader is also introduced to Ann Elizabeth Staats Schuyler, whose contributions to the city's history really include making land—by filling one of the water lots in the East River. Part III, *Africans in New York*, includes the story of a man known to history only as HW, though his life experience of hard work is documented in his skeletal remains. Part IV, *Merchants, Craftsmen, and Working Men*, includes the stories of John Zuricher, stone cutter; the imagined first-person narrative of cartman Wiert Valentine; and merchant Anthony Winans and his daughter Ada, who made her career as an opera singer in Europe. These stories of the people of New York and its "making" offer the reader engaging narratives of the grand history of the city through the lives of a few of its residents. This book is a great read, especially if you want to learn a lot about city life, history, archaeology, and real people. Neither Meta nor Diane could attend the conference, so one of the contributors to the book, Richard Schaefer, accepted on their behalf, and all of the other contributors in the audience were also recognized.

The first Award of Merit of the evening was presented to Priscilla Wegars, one of the academic pioneers in the historical archaeology of Asian Americans in the New World. Her scholarship, advocacy, and creation and leadership of the Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC) is a body of work that has been profoundly influential on generations of historical archaeologists and an important part of the University of Idaho's long involvement in the field. She has an enviable track record of accomplishments, having authored or edited at least six books and numerous technical reports, book chapters, and research briefs. Her 1993 edited volume, *Hidden Heritage*, published by Baywood, is arguably the foundational text for the archaeological study of the Overseas Chinese in the Americas and over the years has become a de facto reference text for scholars in the field. In recent years, she has focused her scholarship on the histories of Japanese internees at the Kooskia Internment Camp in northern Idaho, publishing *Imprisoned in Paradise* (AACC 2010) and *As Rugged as the Terrain* (Caxton/AACC 2013), which was recently selected as "Book of the Year" by the Idaho Library Association. Her second major professional accomplishment is the establishment of the Asian American Comparative Collection, one of the most



*From left: Teresita Majewski, SHA President Charles Ewen, Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Archaeologist Marc Münch, and Conference Co-Chair Mark Warner. Marc Münch accepted the 2015 Award of Merit on behalf of the ITD for the Sandpoint Archaeology Project.*



*From left: SHA President Charles Ewen and Sarah Platt (Syracuse University), recipient of a 2015 Jelks Travel Award.*



*From left: SHA President Charles Ewen and Mario Alberto Castillo (University of California, Berkeley), recipient of a 2015 Harriet Tubman Student Travel Grant.*





From left: SHA President Charles Ewen and Agnès Gelé (Université Laval), recipient of the 2015 Québec City Award / Bourse de Québec.

important resources in the West for exploring the material culture of Asian Americans. Today it houses approximately 8,800 objects, the associated research library contains more than 6,600 books and articles, and over 14,000 postcards and other images are represented. The AACC is an important clearinghouse of information for scholars and a resource for many Idaho residents who have an interest in the histories of Asian Americans. Priscilla is effectively the “go-to” person for understanding the material record of the Asian American West.

The Idaho Transportation Department received an Award of Merit for the Sandpoint Archaeology Project, a nine-year project in the small town of Sandpoint, Idaho. It ultimately became the largest archaeological project in the state of Idaho’s history, and one of the largest urban archaeology projects in the United States. Sandpoint was a mitigation project, undertaken prior to the construction of a four-lane byway through a three-quarter-mile long stretch of town that had been the first area settled when the town was established in the 1880s. The excavations recovered almost 600,000 artifacts, nearly all of them dating to the historic period. The area impacted by construction was the town’s earliest commercial district. Excavations resulted in the recovery of large artifact assemblages associated with a Chinese residence/business, two brothels, a hotel, and a blacksmith shop, as well as smaller assemblages from worker housing complexes and several of the town’s businesses. Taken as a whole, the artifacts provide a rich material narrative of life in a small western town and a rich comparative database for exploring broader social and economic transformations in the western United States. The nine-volume final report was completed in 2014, but the contributions of the project extend well beyond just the artifacts recovered. It is clear that the artifacts recovered will provide fodder for scholars for years to come, but more importantly, the project made lasting contributions to the community. As part of the project, archaeologists have produced the lead volume of a report for a general audience interested in the history of the region, a general-audience

history book, teaching trunks for use by elementary school children (one for the local school system and one for the state archaeologist’s office), and have collaborated with the Bonner County Historical Society to produce a permanent museum exhibit based on the findings from the project.

Overall, the Sandpoint Project has enriched the city of Sandpoint, the state of Idaho, and the professional archaeological community, thanks to the combined efforts and vision of the Idaho Transportation Department, its archaeologist Marc Münch, and the lead contracting firm SWCA Environmental Consultants.

A number of awards were presented at the Friday afternoon business meeting, including student travel awards and prizes, the GMAC Diversity Field School Competition, and the first-place winners of the now-joint ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. The student travel awards, including the Québec City Award / Bourse de Québec, provide funds for SHA student members to attend the conference and promote their participation in society activities.

Recipients of Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Awards included Aleisha Rose Buckler (The University of Queensland), for her paper, “Human-Environment Interaction in Colonial Queensland: Establishment, Use and Abandonment of the Port of St. Lawrence and Implications for the Archaeological Record,” and Sarah Platt (Syracuse University), lead author with Liza Gijanto of their joint conference paper, “Archaeology and the Changing Landscape of Community in a Colonial Capital: The Banju Heritage Project.” One of the 2014 winners, David Markus (University of Florida, Gainesville), who was unable to make it to the Québec conference, was recognized for his paper, “Swinging Fowl in the Name of the Lord: Jewish Ritual Sacrifice on the Arkansas Frontier.”

The Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) Student Travel Awards were renamed and are now known as Harriet Tubman Student Travel Grants. This year’s travel grants went to Jamie Arjona (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Mario Alberto Castillo (University of California, Berkeley), based on the strength of their applications. Agnès Gelé (Université Laval) received the Québec City Award / Bourse de Québec for her conference paper, “Material Culture Studies in a Transatlantic Perspective: How to Define an Adequate Theoretical Framework?” The ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award was presented to Aleisha Rose Buckler (The University of Queensland), for her paper, “Human-Environment Interaction in Colonial Queensland: Establishment, Use and Abandonment of the Port of St. Lawrence and Implications for the Archaeological Record” (see above).

The 14th SHA Student Paper Prize was awarded to V. Camille Westmont (University of Maryland), for her paper, “‘People in this town had a hard life. We had a hard life’: Creating and Re-Creating ‘Patchtown’ History in the Anthracite Region of Northeastern Pennsylvania.” The First Runner-Up was Eric J. Guiry (University of British Columbia), for his paper, “A Cod-Awful Smell: A Novel

Method for Exploring for Dietary, Waste Management, and Land Use Activities at 17–18th Century Ferryland and their Social, Economic, and Sensorial Implications.” Honorable mentions went to Charles Bendig (University of West Florida) for his paper, “Heart of the Ship: The Amidships Investigation of the Emanuel Point II Shipwreck,” and to David Markus (University of Florida, Gainesville) for his paper, “The Archaeology of Yiddish Folklore: Towards an Understanding of Jewish Folk Practice in the 19th Century.” The winner of the Student Paper Prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

The GMAC Diversity Field School Competition recognizes field schools in historical archaeology that foster diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation. First place went to Douglas Armstrong for the Syracuse University Field Program at Harriet Tubman National Park. There was a tie for second place, and the awards went to Katrina Eichner and Erin Rodriguez for the University of California, Berkeley, Fort Davis Archaeological Project (FODAAP), and to Richard Goddard for the Adams State University Field School at Fort Massachusetts.

Beginning this year, the GMAC Diversity Photo Competition has become part of the joint ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition, which has many different categories. This year, online voting became part of the process. The winners are listed below.

Category A: Color Archaeological Site

- First: Bray School Site Checkerboard, Williamsburg – Mark Kostro
- Second and People’s Choice: Those Unknown: Burials at Mt. Vernon Slave Cemetery – Karen Price
- Third: Abandoned Limestone Kiln, Sherwood, TN – Andrew Buchner

Category B: Color Fieldwork in Progress

- First: Feature Mapping at the Bray School Site – Mark Kostro
- Second: “Light of Day” Raising a Gun Carriage – Greg Cook
- Third (tie): Eager Helpers – Adam Fracchia
- Third (tie): Removing USMC Helmut – Andrew Buchner
- People’s Choice: Mystery Hands – Sue Reichert

Category C: Color Lab Work in Progress

- First: Reconstructing Canoe Fragments, Paris Marine Volunteers – Lynn Harris
- Second and People’s Choice: Artifacts from Workers’ Barracks Site – Adam Fracchia

Category D: Color Artifact

- First: Sleeve Buttons at the House for Families – Karen Price
- Second: The Thrill of Discovery – Andrew Buchner
- Third: Prehistory at Mt. Vernon – Karen Price
- People’s Choice: Chamber Pot – Adam Fracchia



Patrick H. Garrow accepting the 2015 Ruppé Award.

There was no Category E.

Category F: Color Archaeological Portrait

- First: Portrait of Nathaniel King – Lynn Harris
- Second: Portrait of Glenn Prentice – Andrew Buchner
- Third and People’s Choice: Portrait of Ivor Mollema – Lynn Harris

Category G: Diversity

- First: Of Fishing Boats and Fishermen, Kalik Bay Harbor, South Africa – Lynn Harris
- People’s Choice: 17th Century Fur Trader Reenactors – Sue Reichert

Category H: Artist’s Perspective Illustration

- First: Ketchup Bottle Illustration – Doug Mengers
- Second and People’s Choice: Howe Kiln Site – Andrew Buchner

Category I: Video

- First and People’s Choice: *Archaeology in 3 Minutes* – Mike Thomin

Following the annual banquet, held on Friday evening in the Metropolitan Ballroom at the Seattle Sheraton Hotel, four awards were presented: the John L. Cotter Award,





From left: SHA President Charles Ewen, Teresita Majewski, and 2015 Cotter Award winner Sandra Analía Guillermo.

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. Sandra Analía Guillermo received the Cotter Award for the Aduana Taylor Project, where her efforts in the field and in reporting to professional colleagues and the public have contributed to new understandings of urban development in Buenos Aires, and clearly demonstrate the significance of the site and the value of urban historical archaeology in Argentina. The Daniel G. Roberts Award was awarded to the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) in their 10th-anniversary year for a decade of innovative and collaborative programs and projects that reach a broad and diverse audience, in the state and beyond, and promote and facilitate the conservation, stewardship, study, and public understanding of all of Florida's rich archaeological heritage. The Roberts Award was accepted by Della Scott-Ireton, associate director of FPAN. The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was presented to Patrick H. Garrow by Annalies Corbin and Della Scott-Ireton for his selfless volunteer contributions to SHA, including leadership roles on the Board of



The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) received the 2015 Daniel G. Roberts Award. From left: Della Scott-Ireton (associate director, FPAN), SHA President Charles Ewen, Teresita Majewski, Amanda Evans (nominator), William Lees (Executive Director, FPAN), and Sarah Miller (FPAN).

Directors and as Conference Committee chair. William B. Lees made the final presentation of the evening to honor 2015 Harrington Medalist Douglas D. Scott for his lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter Award, the Roberts Awards, the Ruppé Award, and the Harrington Medal will appear in *Historical Archaeology* in 2015. The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2016 Harrington Medalist, Mark Leone, who will be honored at next year's conference in Washington, DC.

SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2015 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline. We are grateful to Tori Hawley, who took photographs at this year's conference. Unless otherwise noted, the images appearing with this feature were taken by Tori.

If you have any questions about the SHA Awards Program and about deadlines for submitting nominations in the various categories for the 2016 awards cycle, please contact SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski at 520.721.4309 or at [tmajewski@srircm.com](mailto:tmajewski@srircm.com). She will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can. 📧



Douglas D. Scott accepting the 2015 Harrington Medal. From left: SHA President Charles Ewen, Teresita Majewski, Vergil E. Noble (nominator), Harrington Medalist Douglas D. Scott, and William B. Lees (nominator).

## Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles



### Archaeology of the Russell Cutlery

The Russell Cutlery in Turners Falls, Massachusetts, did not yield its secrets easily. When a backhoe was used to remove some 14 ft. of brick rubble from one of its penstocks, a late-19th-century water turbine was found at the bottom of the excavations. Shown here moments after it was hoisted out of the pit, the turbine is being carefully brushed off and examined by Michael Nassaney, then a project director at University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services. Data recovery in 1989 was prompted by the proposed construction of a coal-fired cogeneration plant. Research indicated that the Russell Cutlery was constructed in Turners Falls in 1870, having been moved from its original location on the Green River in nearby Deerfield (now Greenfield), Massachusetts. The factory was once the largest cutlery company in the world, with some 200,000 square ft. of work space and being capable of employing 1200 workers. The firm's namesake, John Russell, introduced mechanization to cutlery production in the 1830s to compete directly with the manufacturers of Sheffield, England, then the global center of cutlery production. The company, along with another Franklin County firm, employed a system of interchangeable parts and harnessed water power, and by the 1860s was producing nearly half of the cutlery sold in America. A series of mishaps led to the abandonment of the site in the 1930s and the merger of the company with a competitor in Southbridge, Massachusetts, to become the Russell-Harrington Cutlery Company. Russell knives are much in demand today by collectors; they rarely appear in archaeological assemblages, perhaps because they were durable and highly valued. (Photo from the collection of Michael S. Nassaney.) 📷



# Opinion and Debate

## Public Education and Interpretation Committee

### Burke Museum Archaeology Day 2015 Recap

Mandy Ranslow, RPA  
(Connecticut Department of Transportation)  
<[mmr03@yahoo.com](mailto:mmr03@yahoo.com)>

The Burke Museum, located on the campus of the University of Washington in Seattle (<<http://www.burkemuseum.org>>), hosted its annual Archaeology Day event on January 10, 2015, which conveniently fell on the same weekend as this year's SHA conference. SHA partnered with the museum for this Public Archaeology Event and provided some volunteer support. In the time I was there the event was very well attended. In case you missed it, check out the links for more information on the exciting archaeology happenings in Washington!

It was very clear that the Burke Museum has a strong archaeology department. The enthusiastic staff was on hand to share their knowledge of archaeology in the Puget Sound region. They also had a handy takeaway brochure: "What Do I Do if I Find an Artifact?" There was a beautiful display of historic bottles, and some friendly UW students were eager to share their knowledge about them. Information about their class project can be found on this nifty blog: <<https://blogs.uw.edu/gonzalsa/category/seattle-history>>. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site staff (<<http://www.nps.gov/fova/index.htm>>) gave away some great swag (pins!).

The Lake Union Virtual Museum, <<http://www.lakeunionhistory.org>>, presented an underwater diving display highlighting the shipwrecks discovered in Lake Union. Items like a ship's wheel, recovered from the lake, were on hand. Children were also invited to dress up like a scuba diver! Check out their Virtual Museum: <<http://www.lakeunionhistory.org>>.

There were many activities aimed toward kids. The Burke Museum's Biodiversity Lab was transformed into an archaeology lab for the day. By classifying items into groups, kids

were led through a "Who Was That?" exercise to determine who might have used the items.

There was a heavy focus on archaeology projects and finds local to Seattle, many of which were generated by the need to comply with laws mandating archaeological work prior to construction. Items uncovered under Pine Street were displayed, including an old shoe. Thirty shoes wrapped in a Yiddish newspaper were recovered in the excavation! The archaeologist to whom I talked about the project did not know the story behind the shoes. What a fascinating mystery!

The Old Man House site was a "bighouse" that once stood on the shore of Puget Sound. For more information, check out this blogpost: <<http://qmackie.com/2010/04/04/old-man-house>>. Small versions of the poster on display were available as takeaways. (It is also available online: <<http://suquamish.org/Portals/0/MainSiteImages/Poster-for-Web-Page-jpg-Oct.jpg>>.) An underwater archaeologist from Environmental Science Associates showed me how to take notes underwater using Mylar and a mechanical pencil! You can write and erase on the Mylar. I have to confess that I did not know this prior to the event.

A piece of a Biderbost basket was on display, and a Native American basket maker demonstrated basket-making techniques. Check out more information on the baskets here: <<http://www.burkemuseum.org/static/biderbost/index.php>>.

And for all of you pubarch types out there, you must check out Artifact Detectives (<<http://www.cchmuseum.org/education/artifact-detectives>>)! Real artifacts from a known site are sent to classrooms as educational tools under agreement with the Washington State Archaeologist. In the midst of a curation crisis, this presents a way to use a collection with an overabundance of material to provide students with an opportunity to learn about archaeology in a direct and tactile way.

Kudos to the Burke Museum, SHA volunteers, and the many exhibitors at Archaeology Day on a successful event! 🍷



Slideshow of images from Burke Museum Archaeology Day (slideshow only available in digital edition).



*SHA 2016 Washington, DC*

**January 6-9, 2016**

**Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2015**

**Final Submission Deadline: June 30, 2015**

## A Call to Action: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology

The year 2016 marks two significant anniversaries that are instrumental in the growth and development of historical archaeology in the United States: the creation of the National Park Service (NPS) 100 years ago and the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 50 years ago. The NPS has long been a leader in United States heritage management, and the NHPA laid the groundwork for the development of the cultural resource management industry and set the standards for federal recognition of archaeological properties. In order to commemorate these anniversaries, the 2016 Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) conference is being held in our nation's capital. The theme of the conference will focus on the preservation and interpretation of archaeological resources important to the larger historical narrative of all people. Our theme is a broad vision that encourages participants to consider the impact of the NPS and NHPA on the history of historical archaeology; reflect on all aspects of our collective archaeological heritage; explore how it has been examined, interpreted, and preserved; and exemplify a call to action by envisioning the best practices that we hope to pursue in the future.

We welcome symposia, papers, posters, forums, workshops, roundtables, videos, and other media that highlight the following themes in historical archaeology in North America and around the globe:

1. Connect People to Historical Archaeology: illuminate the ways in which historical archaeology can help communities understand their history, protect their historical resources, and work towards building or sustaining economic and environmental sustainability for the future;
2. Advance the Educational Mission of Historical Archaeology: link archaeological practice to ethical values, civic engagement, and citizenship; use cutting-edge technologies and social media to communicate effectively; and collaborate with private, governmental, and academic partners to expand archaeological education programs;
3. Preserve Historical Archaeological Resources: reflect on the current state of archaeological knowledge resulting from 50 years of CRM research; discuss the state of archaeological planning, policy, decision making, and education for the future of archaeological stewardship; and
4. Enhance professional and organizational excellence through efforts to attract a new generation of archaeologists, collaborate with partners, and build a more flexible, adaptive, and diverse SHA culture that encourages innovation and resourcefulness.

### THE VENUE: THE OMNI SHOREHAM

All conference sessions will take place at the Omni Shoreham, located at 2500 Calvert Street NW, Washington, DC. Since 1930, the Omni Shoreham Hotel has hosted presidents, world leaders and inaugural balls—the Beatles stayed here during their first trip to the United States. The hotel is located in one of the District's upscale residential neighborhoods, just steps away from the National Zoo. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms at the special rate of \$145.00 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. This rate will be offered three (3) days prior to, and three (3) days after, the meeting dates. The cutoff date for reservations in the SHA room block at the Omni Shoreham is Friday, December 18, 2015. After that date, reservations will be accepted on a space-available basis at the negotiated rate.

### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

**Conference Chair(s):** LouAnn Wurst (Western Michigan University) and Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan



University)  
**Program Chairs:** Julie Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration) and Lisa Kraus (Maryland State Highway Administration/Maryland Environmental Service)  
**Underwater Chair:** Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution)  
**Terrestrial Chair:** John McCarthy (Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation)  
**Popular Program Director(s):** Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community) and Maureen Malloy (Smithsonian Institution)  
**Local Arrangement Chair:** Florie Bugarin (Howard University)  
**Public Relations Director:** Deborah Hull-Walski (Smithsonian Institution)  
**Tour and Events Director:** Dan Sayers (American University)  
**Bookroom Coordinator:** Fred Smith (College of William and Mary)  
**Social Media Liaisons:** Christine Ames (EBI Consulting) and Sara Belkin (Boston University/Journal of Field Archaeology)  
**Volunteer Director:** Erin Claussen (Independent Scholar)  
**Fund-Raising/Partnership Liaison:** Julie King (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)  
**Workshops:** Carl Carlson Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

SESSION FORMATS

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

General Information

The SHA 2016 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, *and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as he/she wishes*. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one “discussion” segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. **All papers will be 15 minutes long.** We strongly encourage participants to submit posters, as the latter will be given significant visibility in the conference venue.

- During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as:
- *Primary Symposium Organizer* – one time during the conference.
  - *Primary Author of paper* (symposium or general session) or poster – one time during the conference.
  - *Discussant* – one time during the conference.
  - *Participant in a panel/forum* – one time during the conference.
  - *Panel/Forum Moderator* – one time during the conference.
  - *Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer* – as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding “double booking,” although every effort will be made to avoid this.

Each session organizer and individual presenter at the SHA 2016 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the June 30 deadline and pay a nonrefundable \$25-per-abstract fee. In addition, **all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2016 Conference in the fall at the full conference rate.** If a presenter is not able to attend the conference and has designated another individual to deliver his/her paper, the presenter must still register for the conference at the full conference rate. Presenters who fail to register will not be allowed to present their papers or have their papers presented for them.

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Individual Papers and Posters

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

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

Formal Symposia

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

will be 15 minutes long. We encourage symposium organizers to include papers that reflect both terrestrial and underwater aspects of their chosen topics.

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

Symposium organizers will be the primary points of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Chairs at <[shadc2016@gmail.com](mailto:shadc2016@gmail.com)>. Symposium organizers should submit a 150-word abstract of the proposed session online, along with a list of participants (who must then submit a 150-word abstract for each paper proposed), plus 3 keywords.

Forums/Panel Discussions

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

Three-Minute Forums: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology

These are informal – but still academic – discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid,three-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically, these sessions last for at least an hour and consist of blocks of 4 or 5 presentations that are only 3 minutes in length, followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers. This format permits rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters. For more information, please contact Rebecca Allen at <[rallen@esassoc.com](mailto:rallen@esassoc.com)>.

Roundtable Luncheons

If you have a suggestion about a roundtable luncheon topic, or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Program Chairs at <[shadc2016@gmail.com](mailto:shadc2016@gmail.com)> with a short description and abstract for your proposed roundtable.

Student Presenters

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

Student presenters are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition. Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There may be a maximum of three authors of a paper; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Carolyn White at <[clwhite@unr.edu](mailto:clwhite@unr.edu)> or 775.682.7688.

HOW TO SUBMIT

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology’s 2016 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system at <<https://www.conftool.com/sha2016/>> beginning on May 1. The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to June 30, 2015.

If you are unable to use the SHA online conference registration system and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please correspond with the Program Chairs, Julie Schablitsky or Lisa Kraus, at <[shadc2016@gmail.com](mailto:shadc2016@gmail.com)> or by phone: 410.545.8870 or 410.545.2884.

Deadline

The deadline for online abstract submission is June 30, 2015. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before June 30, 2015. **No abstracts will be accepted after June 30, 2015.**

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS

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

with sufficient memory to store all the PowerPoint presentations for their session.

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the session organizer *prior to the beginning of the session* for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the session organizer to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector. Presenters **may not use online presentation software, such as Prezi**, because Wi-Fi connections will not be available in all rooms. Thirty-five-mm carousel slide projectors and overhead acetate sheet projectors will not be provided at the conference venue. Questions regarding audiovisual equipment should be sent to the Program Chairs at <[shadc2016@gmail.com](mailto:shadc2016@gmail.com)> well in advance of the conference.

**Note:** Please be aware that **SHA does not endorse presenters participating in the conference via Skype or other electronic means**. Under very narrow circumstances, such participation may be permitted by the Program Chairs. However, any presenter participating via Skype or other electronic means will be required to pay any additional costs associated with enabling such participation.

**ACUA INFORMATION**  
***Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2016***

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2016*. To be considered for inclusion, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website, <[www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)>, by February 10, 2016. Final papers must be received by the editors no later than April 1, 2016. Submitters are required to follow the formatting and submission guidelines carefully for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

**ACUA Student Travel Award**

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to <[www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)> for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2015. Please note that this international award is open to all students residing outside of the country *where the conference is held*.

**ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition**

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2016 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is December 20, 2015. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in Washington, DC and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and may be part of the 2017 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment (<[www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)>). The Seattle contest was a huge success; let’s make Washington, DC even better.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2016 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants and their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

**SHA Ethics Statement**

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

**Principle 1**

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

**Principle 2**

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

**Principle 3**

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible,

honest and timely manner.

**Principle 4**

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

**Principle 5**

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

**Principle 6**

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

**Principle 7**

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

**GETTING TO AND AROUND WASHINGTON, DC**  
**Airport Transportation**

If you fly into Washington, DC, you may choose from the following airports: Baltimore/Washington (BWI), Dulles (IAD), and Reagan National (DCA). DCA is the closest to DC and you can catch the Metro inside of the airport to the Woodley Park/National Zoo/Adams Morgan Metro Station near the Omni Shoreham Hotel. However, the only international flights to DCA are from eastern Canada, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

From BWI and IAD you will need to rent a car or take a bus, taxi, or the Super Shuttle. See below for taxi costs. For an economical ride to the hotel and back to the airport, you can make a reservation on the Super Shuttle online at <[www.supershuttle.com](http://www.supershuttle.com)> or call 1.800.Blue-Van. IAD is also connected to the DC Metro system via a shuttle bus to Wiehle-Reston East station on the new Silver Line (<<http://www.washfly.com/coach.html>>). BWI is also connected to Union Station in central DC (which then offers direct Metro service on the Red Line to Woodley Park/Zoo on the Metro Red Line) via a 35 minute train ride on Amtrak (a free shuttle runs from the airport to the Amtrak station); see <<http://www.amtrak.com/home>> for more details.

*Reagan National Airport to Omni Shoreham Hotel, One Way*

- Taxi (\$20–25)
- Super Shuttle (\$12/ person)
- Car Service (\$65)
- Metro (\$2.50)

*Dulles International Airport to Omni Shoreham Hotel, One Way*

- Taxi (\$50–65)
- Super Shuttle (\$29/ person)
- Car Service (\$105)
- Metro (up to \$9.60, including \$5 for shuttle bus to Metro station)

*Baltimore/Washington Airport*

- Taxi (\$75–100)
- Super Shuttle (\$37/ person)
- Car Service (\$125)
- Amtrak train (\$15-30/ person)

**UBER**

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

**Train**

AMTRAK offers affordable options to Washington, DC. It drops off passengers at Union Station. From Union Station to the Omni Shore Hotel, options include:

- Taxi (\$20)
- Metro (\$5) Take the Red Line in the direction of Shady Grove and exit at the Woodley Park/National Zoo/Adams Morgan Metro Station.

**Metro (including Rail and Bus)**

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro) began operation of the Metrorail in 1976 and currently



serves 91 stations. Metrobus runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This is the easiest way to explore the city. The Omni Shoreham is just a few minutes’ walk from the Woodley Park/National Zoo/ Adams Morgan Metro Station. Please visit this link to plan your trip: <<http://www.wmata.com/>>.

Capital Bikeshare

There are over 2500 bicycles and 300 stations across Washington, DC, Arlington and Alexandria, VA, and Montgomery County, MD. You can pick up a bike and return it to any station near your destination. You can join Capital Bikeshare for a day, three days, or a month and have access to a bike 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. While the first 30 minutes are free, fees are accrued for every additional 30 minutes.

The closest station to the Omni is on the corner of Calvert St. and Woodley Pl., NW. There are 13 available docks. Online you can see how many available bikes are parked at that station at a given time. The next closest station to the hotel is at the corner of Calvert and Biltmore St., NW. There are 14 available docks at that station. For more information, see <<https://www.capitalbikeshare.com>>.

MUSEUM RECEPTION

The 2016 SHA local conference committee is excited to announce that our annual museum reception will be held at the Crime Museum, near the Gallery Place Chinatown Metro, in Washington, DC.

This interactive museum provides a look into the history of crime and punishment, law enforcement, forensic science, and crime scene investigation. As visitors explore the museum’s five galleries, they will gain insight from studies of criminal intent, criminal profiles, the penal system, victims, crime prevention, forensic science, law enforcement, and the judiciary branch of government. Gallery 1 illustrates the evolution of crime and the criminal and showcases examples from pirates to white-collar computer criminals who engage in identity theft. Gallery 2 focuses on the consequences and harsh realities of crime. Visitors will experience a full-scale model of a police station and mock lineups. They will also see a mock jail cell, a guillotine, gas chamber, and electric chair. Gallery 3 highlights the process of fighting crime. Participants will read about bomb squad technology, night vision, and a diverse array of firearms. Gallery 4 looks at the technologies of crime fighting. This gallery includes a mock morgue and a closer look at autopsy findings. The last gallery presents *America’s Most Wanted* (AMW): John Walsh’s Personal Story. Interactive displays in this gallery include a fingerprinting station and a look at the AMW studio, where the team produces live broadcasts of the show. As visitors tour the museum, drinks and appetizers will be served at various stations throughout each gallery. *Good Morning America* described this museum as a “must see for CSI fans.”

For more information, see <<http://www.crimemuseum.org>>.

EXCURSIONS AND EVENTS

The 2016 local conference committee is working hard to bring you exciting excursions and special events; however, there are many other activities to experience throughout the DC area.

Although still in the planning stages, we are organizing tours to Mount Vernon and the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, along with other heritage and archaeological sites in Annapolis, Maryland. We are also planning a behind-the-scenes tour of the Smithsonian and a special event at the National Geographic Museum.

There are many free activities throughout Washington, DC. We recommend visiting all of the Smithsonian museums, Old Town Alexandria, the many national monuments and memorials, the houses of government, and the Library of Congress. Georgetown, the capital’s historic waterfront, is a nice area to explore shops and a variety of restaurants. The Kennedy Center offers shows and concerts, and many trails, such as those throughout the Rock Creek National Park, offer scenic walks and hiking routes.

See the following for more information:

- 1. Old Town Trolley and DC Duck Tours: <[dc.about.com/od/walkingtours/a/OldTownTrolley.htm](http://dc.about.com/od/walkingtours/a/OldTownTrolley.htm)>
- 2. Historic Tours of America: <<http://www.historictours.com/washington/>>
- 3. Washington, DC Ghost Tours: <<http://www.dcghosttours.com>>
- 4. Take a Haunted Pub Tour in Washington, DC: <<http://nightlyspirits.com>>
- 5. Take a Self-Guided Walking Tour of Old Town Alexandria or a Boat Tour: <[http://www.visitalexandriava.com/things-to-do/tours/?gclid=C1bLt\\_uO\\_sMCFW0V7AodrlQAhg](http://www.visitalexandriava.com/things-to-do/tours/?gclid=C1bLt_uO_sMCFW0V7AodrlQAhg)>

FURTHER INFORMATION AND UPDATES

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at <[http://www.sha.org/index.php/view/page/annual\\_meetings](http://www.sha.org/index.php/view/page/annual_meetings)>. Be sure to follow SHA 2016 on Facebook at <[www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology](http://www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology)>, on the SHA blog at <[www.sha.org/blog](http://www.sha.org/blog)>, and on Twitter at twitter.com/sha\_org (#sha2016).

Any questions about SHA DC 2016 can be sent to the Program Chairs, Julie Schablitsky or Lisa Kraus, at the general program email address: <[shadc2016@gmail.com](mailto:shadc2016@gmail.com)>. 📧

# 11th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

## October 9-10, 2015

A 2-day conference organized by:  
Rob Mann (St. Cloud State University)  
Katherine Hayes (The University of Minnesota)  
Bruce Koenen (Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist)  
Jeremy Nienow (Nienow Cultural Consultants LLC)

We are pleased to announce that the 11th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference will be held October 9–10, 2015 at the Mill City Museum <<http://www.millcitymuseum.org/>> in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Built into the ruins of the Washburn “A” Mill next to Mill Ruins Park on the banks of the Mississippi River, the Mill City Museum focuses on the founding and growth of Minneapolis, especially flour milling and the other industries that used water power from Saint Anthony Falls. The mill complex, dating from the 1870s, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is part of the St. Anthony Falls Historic District and within the National Park Service’s Mississippi National River and Recreation Area.

**Conference Themes:**

- Immigration/labor
- Contemporary heritage representations
- Rivers as agents

*Friday:*

- The Evening Reception at the Mill City Museum in Minneapolis will be an informal get-together so that folks can mingle and catch up in a relaxed, but still semiprofessional, venue. Dr. Paul Shackel (University of Maryland) will be the keynote speaker.

*Saturday:*

- The Morning Session will consist of a series of Ignite Talks (see <<http://igniteshow.com/howto>>).
- Afternoon Session – Knowledge Cafés: Ignite Talk speakers will each lead a series of roundtable discussions with audience members. At set intervals each “pod” of audience members will rotate to another roundtable.
- Afternoon Session: There will be a Concurrent Poster Session.

Stay tuned for registration details and deadlines.  
For more information, contact: Rob Mann at <[rmann@stcloudstate.edu](mailto:rmann@stcloudstate.edu)> or 320.308.4181.

# Connecting Continents:

## Archaeological Perspectives on Slavery, Trade, and Colonialism

The **Society for American Archaeology** (SAA) and the **European Association of Archaeologists** (EAA) will be holding a joint conference on the theme of Connecting Continents: Archaeological Perspectives on Slavery, Trade, and Colonialism, in Curaçao, November 5–7, 2015. Information on the conference can be found at <[www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)>.

Unlike the annual meetings of the SAA or EAA, Connecting Continents is designed as a small, thematic conference. The topics of slavery, trade, and colonialism will be thoroughly discussed from multiple vantage points across time and space and from a variety of theoretical and methodological perspectives. Four distinguished keynote speakers from North America, Europe, and the Caribbean—Kathleen Deagan, Corinne Hofman, Tom Gilbert, and Roberto Valcárcel Rojas—will set the tone for the conference. Other sessions will be determined by the Scientific Committee. Time also has been set aside for short research presentations. There will be no simultaneous sessions and emphasis will be placed on discussion. All conference participants will have the opportunity to have their viewpoints heard and evaluated. Additionally, excursions and social events will provide informal venues for participants to interact, network, and exchange ideas.

We encourage you to submit an abstract for either a session paper or short research paper. Even if you do not wish to make a formal presentation, but are interested in archaeological perspectives on slavery, trade, and colonialism, we encourage you to attend the conference. It promises to be a milestone event for scholars interested in these topics. If you have any questions about the conference, please contact the Acting Chairs of the Scientific Committee, Jeff Altschul (SAA) or Fritz Lueth (EAA) at <[saa-eaa2015@saa.org](mailto:saa-eaa2015@saa.org)>.

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Spring 2015

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## Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

### AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>

### ASIA

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-ARCTIC (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

### CANADA-ONTARIO

Jeff Seibert, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre/Seibert Heritage Services, <jeffseibert@hotmail.com>

CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Tim Panas, <tpanas@telusplanet.net>

### CANADA-QUÉBEC

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

### CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Doug Ross, Simon Fraser University, <douglas.e.ross@gmail.com>

### CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Frederick H. Smith, College of William and Mary, <fhsmi@wm.edu>

### CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna, <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Emma Dwyer, University of Leicester, <ed108@le.ac.uk>

### LATIN AMERICA

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

### MIDDLE EAST

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

### UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

### USA-ALASKA

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

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

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

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

## Australasia & Antarctica

### Victoria

***Making Home: An Archaeology of Early-Colonial Farming and Community Creation at Gembrook, Southeastern Victoria*** (submitted by Wendy Morrison, Ph.D. candidate, La Trobe University): Silverwells is a farm established in 1874 by one of the first settler families to arrive in the Gembrook area of southeastern Victoria, a region of thick eucalypt forest in the southern foothills of the Great Dividing Range, 54 km east of Melbourne. The Ure family were tenant farmers from west-central Scotland, part of an unprecedented wave of emigration from the British Isles in the 19th century, in the wake of sweeping social and structural changes wrought by the capitalization of agriculture and the Industrial Revolution. For many small farmers who had lost their farms or security of tenure, life in a distant colony offered independence and the opportunity to create a patrimony to pass on to their descendants. In young colonies such as Australia, this also involved a certain spirit of exploration and determination, as settlers found themselves part of a fledgling society that was still being established and negotiated.

The town of Gembrook grew up informally around the Ure family farm, which provided a focal point for dispersed forest and farming people through its general store and post office, a football oval built in the 1880s, a hay barn used for district dances, and a willingness to host sundry community celebrations. The remains of the original farm buildings and their contents, together with archaeological data, represent a rich record of continuous occupation spanning four generations of the same family, and a rare opportunity to investigate both the settlement process and the initial formation of an early-colonial community.

For the first colonial settlers, the decision to emigrate involved relinquishing land, family, friends, and community with little or no chance of return, and implanting themselves in an alien landscape. For those who ventured out to the extreme edge of existing settlement, such as the Ure family, it involved building not only new homes and farms, but also new towns and communities. In order to achieve this, the Ures drew on generations of farming knowledge and experience; but their success was ultimately determined by their ability to adapt what they knew and invent what they did not. In the process they converted a *place* into a *home* that has sustained and nurtured them through successive generations. My dissertation focuses on various aspects of the settlement process to consider a simple but fundamental question: how did a first-generation settler family create *home* in a foreign landscape? 🏠

## Canada - Atlantic

### Newfoundland

**Archaeology at Ferryland 2014** (submitted by Barry C. Gaulton and Catherine Hawkins): Building on our successes in 2013, this year’s field season at Ferryland focused on: (1) further exposing the ca. 1620s builder’s trench immediately south of the Mansion House hall; and (2) uncovering a small segment of the colony’s cobblestone street and associated deposits at the northern extent of our ongoing excavations across from the Colony Café. Unfortunately, our investigations did not start in either of these areas, but along the far eastern perimeter of the site (designated Area D), where ongoing shoreline erosion had cut into a long swath of cultural deposits from the 17th to the 19th century. Large sections of displaced sod and soil lay along the eroding embankment, as did a variety of artifacts, from bottle glass and clay tobacco pipes to wrought nails and whole bricks (Figure 1). Freshly exposed strata were recorded, as were in situ objects, including a late-17th-century pipe bowl, wine bottle fragments, iron nails, and concentrations of red brick. As a



FIGURE 1. Shoreline erosion along the eastern perimeter of the site.



FIGURE 2. Builder’s trench located south of the Mansion House hall (foreground). The field crew with range poles delineates the eastern and western perimeters of the trench, as well as the varied depths at each end.





FIGURE 3. 3a (left): early-17th-century pipe bowl and stem fragment; 3b (right): fine sand and lime used to make mortar.

result of these unforeseen circumstances, our plans for the upcoming 2015 field season may have to include a great deal of mitigation work, so as to record any nearby deposits and features before we lose them to the sea. Alternatively, there is a proposal in development that would see the eastern perimeter of the site protected from future damage if suitable funding can be procured.

Despite the initial setback, work soon started on the builder's trench behind the Mansion House (Figure 2). Our goals were to locate and expose the eastern extent of this feature in an effort to obtain a better understanding of its overall dimensions and associated cultural deposits. This operation revealed that the eastern edge of the builder's trench was oriented (not unexpectedly) parallel to the eastern exterior wall of the Mansion House hall. From east to

west, the total length of the builder's trench measures 10.85 m (35.5 ft.). Its width turns out to be slightly larger than first reported in 2013, measuring 4.84 m (15.75 ft.). Much to our surprise and delight, the depth of the builder's trench at the east end is much shallower than at the west end. Here, the cut into the subsoil is only 0.60 m (2 ft.) deep as opposed to 1.70 m (5.5 ft.) to the west. Our efforts in removing the compacted and essentially sterile clay and rock used to infill this feature sometime in the second half of the 1620s was therefore less laborious, relatively speaking.

At the very bottom of the builder's trench, the crew exposed an early, ca. 1620s, deposit associated with the construction of the stone hall built for Sir George Calvert (the first Lord Baltimore) and his family. That this is an early construction and occupation layer was obvious, based on

datable clay tobacco pipe fragments, quantities of roof-slate fragments for the roof, and lime and fine sand once used to make mortar (Figures 3a–b). The lime preserved many of the discarded fish, mammal, and bird bones that once comprised the meals taken by the colonists and craftsmen living and working at the nascent settlement. The remains of several rats were also an important component of the deposit, likely resulting from the rats feasting on the remnants of these former meals. A preliminary assessment of the 1900 pieces of faunal material, conducted by Memorial University of Newfoundland graduate student Alison Harris, place fish at 81.8% of the total, followed by mammal (16.2%), shellfish (1.6%), and bird (0.05%).

In association with the construction debris, faunal remains, clay tobacco pipes, and a partial lead bale seal was a small copper crucifix measuring 2.8 cm wide but broken at the top. It shows a simple representation of the Crucifixion on the front and the Virgin Mary and Christ Child on the back (Figure 4). The Catholic iconography is unmistakable. We believe it was part of a rosary and may have belonged to either an early Catholic colonist, one of the two Jesuit priests who visited briefly in 1627, or possibly even Lord Baltimore himself. This crucifix is the first unequivocally Catholic artifact found at Ferryland dating to the Calvert era (1621–1629) and, as such, is an exceptional find. George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, envisioned his New World colony at Ferryland as a place where all Christians would enjoy freedom of religion without fear of persecution. Back in England, Catholics would be fined or imprisoned for openly practicing their faith. The crucifix can therefore be seen as both a tangible reminder of Calvert's forward-thinking ideas and a physical manifestation of Ferryland's importance as an early bastion of religious toleration in British North America.

It is not just the crucifix; *all* of the objects from this 1620s deposit are of great importance. In over 20 years of archaeology at Ferryland, rarely have we come across a well-sealed, discrete deposit dating specifically to the Calvert

period—in this case sometime between 1623 and 1628. This layer will provide a valuable window into the lives of Ferryland's earliest 17th-century European settlers. The gaining of further insights about this period in Ferryland history will, nevertheless, be a slow process; roughly 30 m of this deposit remain to be investigated and all of it is covered by several feet of compacted fill.

In conjunction with the work undertaken on the builder's trench, the remainder of the field crew spent most of the summer excavating a small area across from the former Colony Café. It is the same location where in previous years we uncovered a late-17th- to early-18th-century dwelling and earlier domestic and industrial deposits from the Kirke and Calvert periods, respectively, as well as precolonial occupations by migratory fishermen and the Beothuk (Gaulton et al. 2012; Gaulton and Hawkins 2014; Gaulton and Tuck 2013). The purpose of the 2014 excavations was to further investigate the colonial-era deposits (leaving the precolonial occupations for a later date) and expose a small section of the 17th-century cobblestone street located at the north end of the site.

The first reports on the street are by Tuck (1996) and Carter, Gaulton, and Tuck (1998), describing the eastern and western extents of the original 1620s village. Subsequent investigations determined that the street was approximately 13 ft. wide and 400 ft. long, and runs largely under the current Pool road (Gaulton and Tuck 2003). The 2014 excavations were successful in uncovering the southern edge of an approximately 3 m long segment of cobblestone street truncated to the north by the insertion of a modern waterline. Seventeenth-century deposits atop and directly south of the cobblestone street were extremely rich in material culture.

The earliest colonial-period artifacts date from the operation of the nearby forge situated roughly 7 m to the southwest. It appears that this area was a frequent dumping ground for forge waste, as most excavation units contained hundreds of pieces of slag and numerous fragments of iron



FIGURE 4. Front (left) and back (right) sides of copper crucifix.



FIGURE 5. Two boot spur fragments, one made of brass (5a, left) and one of iron (5b, right).





FIGURE 6. Tin-glazed bowl fragment bearing the name Jean (“lean”) painted on the inside.

scrap and nails, as well an occasional broken/unrepairable tool, implement, or personal accoutrement. Of note were two partial boot spurs, one made of brass and the other of iron (Figures 5a-b). Ceramics, clay tobacco pipes, and case bottle glass were also found. Given the large number of newly discovered artifacts associated with the daily operations of the colony’s smithy, an in-depth examination may be warranted so as to enhance our previous interpretations (see Carter 1997).

Above the forge refuse was a domestic midden dating from the second half of the 17th century and believed to be associated with one or more nearby dwellings northeast of the current excavation. Tracing this deposit to its source will prove difficult, as much of the dwelling(s) and midden lay under the modern Pool road. Regardless, the artifacts contained within provide insight into the lives of those who discarded them. Brass furniture tacks and several padlocks and keys suggest that these people had upholstered furniture, as well as chests in which to secure their valuables. Clothing types and variety are also represented by objects such as hook-and-eye fasteners, aglets, buttons, and buckles. Ceramics, glass, and clay tobacco pipes commonly associated with foodways and leisure activities were among the most prevalent finds. The ceramics, in particular, demonstrate that these residents had access to a variety of decorative

wares, some of which were relatively expensive. Several gunlocks, as well as gunflints and a plethora of musket balls and lead shot, show that hunting was a frequent activity. Literacy is also indicated (indirectly) by a partial brass seal matrix, the bottom of which bears an engraving of a three-masted ship.

One other artifact from this midden deserves mention: the base of a tin-glazed bowl with the name “Jean” painted on the inside (Figure 6). Based upon the above-mentioned artifacts, Jean was very likely a member of a well-to-do family residing in this part of Ferryland during the second half of the 17th century. Unfortunately, she cannot be traced back to a particular individual; census records for this period are incomplete and only list the names of (most often male) heads of households. Future research may reveal that Jean is the wife or daughter of George, David II, or Phillip Kirke, or one of the other prominent planters residing here at the time. For now, this small part of Ferryland’s story will remain a mystery. What is certain is the fact that the Ferryland archaeology project continues to be an exciting and informative community-university research partnership, and serves an important tool for teaching the public about this province’s rich and diverse heritage.

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**Canada - West**

**British Columbia**

**Archaeological Investigations at DhRr-74: qiqéyt Village Site** (submitted by Sarah K. Smith, B.A., RPCA, Archaeologist & Project Manager, Amec Foster Wheeler, Burnaby, BC): Between 2012 and 2015, Amec Foster Wheeler has conducted archaeological investigations and mitigative construction monitoring at archaeological site DhRr-74 on behalf of various industrial and infrastructure clients. The site, also known as the qiqéyt village site, is located on the southern bank of the Fraser River in North Surrey, British Columbia (BC), Canada. The archaeological impact assessment (AIA) at the site is ongoing, with final permit reporting to follow at the end of 2015.

In BC, most archaeological sites are attributable to settlement and resource use by First Nations peoples, and if they predate A.D. 1846, they are automatically protected from damage, desecration, alteration, or excavation by the Heritage Conservation Act (RSBC 1996, Chap. 187). The qiqéyt village site is protected due to the presence of precontact components (defined as pre-1846 by the Act); however, the site is rich with evidence of the lives of First Nations people

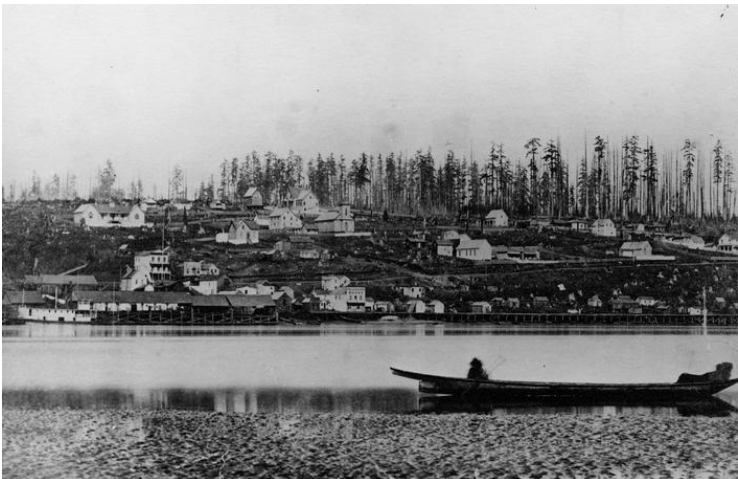


FIGURE 1. New Westminster, Fraser River, 1865.

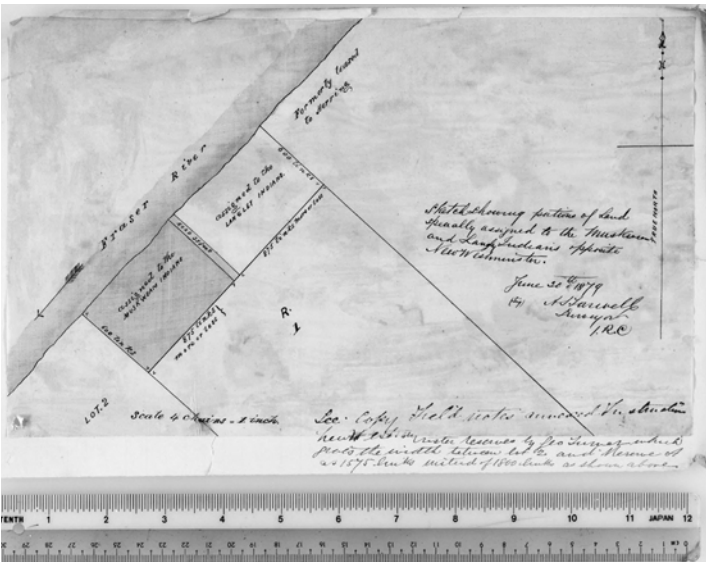


FIGURE 2. Musqueam and Langley Reserves, 1879.

spanning the precontact to the postcontact era. It is a unique site from which we might glean information about the changing lives of these people over time, particularly during the tumultuous era when their lives changed dramatically due to the arrival of European settlers.

*History of qiqéyt village*

The qiqéyt village site is recorded in the ethnographies of Charles Hill-Tout, an amateur anthropologist from England, and in Rozen’s (1979) ethnographic summary of the region. The site, identified as an important First Nation fishing village of the Kwantlen people, is located across the river from the main village of *sqaiametl* at New Westminster (Hill-Tout 1978) (Figure 1).

The qiqéyt village site was reportedly abandoned by 1858–1859, when the then-capital of British Columbia, New Westminster, was founded across the river (Rozen 1979). qiqéyt was first surveyed in 1861 and confirmed as Musqueam Indian Reserve #1 by the Joint Indian Reserve Commission, which operated from 1878 to 1880 (Figure 2).

The site was officially established as an Indian Reserve for the Musqueam (IR#1) and Langley (IR#8) bands in 1879 (Crockford 2010; Rozen 1979). In the 1960s, the IR status was removed from the land by the Department of Indian Affairs and the property was sold off and turned into an industrial park. The Musqueam First Nation 1976 *Declaration* states Musqueam rights and title to their unceded traditional territory, which includes qiqéyt.

The qiqéyt village site occupied a strategic location, as it was not only directly across the river from the capital, but was directly adjacent to the economically strategic ferry dock at Brownsville. All goods and passengers from the south and east railway lines had to continue across the Fraser River to New Westminster via ferry from the dock at Brownsville. The proximity to these important hubs would have encouraged cultural and economic interaction between the residents of qiqéyt (and later IR#1 and IR#8) and a varied class of settlers, miners, laborers,





FIGURE 3. Glass bottles from site DhRr-74.

and adventurers, on their way to the Fraser Gold Rush, which started in 1857 on the Thompson River.

#### Archaeological Assessment

Archaeological surface finds associated with DhRr-74 were first identified during an intertidal wet site survey of the Fraser River (Millennia Research 1993). In 2010 an AIA conducted along the Canadian National (CN) Rail right-of-way, which runs along the northwestern boundary of the site (an arbitrarily defined boundary), identified intact archaeological deposits attributed to site DhRr-74 at depths up to 90 cm below surface (Golder Associates 2011). Amec Foster Wheeler has conducted deep testing, salvage screening of disturbed archaeological sediments, and construction monitoring in association with various industrial and infrastructure projects both within and near DhRr-74, as it is currently delineated.

The study area is comprised of a modern industrial foreshore, which has been constructed on top of 0.9 to 1.8 m of imported sand fill used to cap the previously boggy terrain and to expand the original shoreline more than

80 m into the Fraser River. The primary study objective is to avoid additional impacts to DhRr-74 by new industrial development, while identifying the nature, depth, and extent of deeply buried archaeological deposits. The study was conducted with consideration of the lessons learned during the contentious Port Angeles, WA “graving dock” project regarding the identification of deeply buried cultural deposits in urbanized industrialized settings (King 2009).

#### Preliminary Results and Discussion

It is clear from the Golder Associates (2011) assessment and the present study that shell-free anthropogenic midden deposits, containing precontact and historic artifacts and faunal remains of variable depth, are present below the northwestern end of Musqueam Drive and the CN Rail right-of-way and, by extension, also beneath the industrial properties. The precontact artifact assemblage recovered by Amec Foster Wheeler between 2012 and 2015 includes: chipped-stone bifaces (n=4) and a projectile point, ground slate points (n=7) and knives (n=15), abraders (n=23), granite hand maul and maul fragments (n=6), an adze fragment, a stone pendant, an antler wedge, bone chisel, antler tine, and various lithic debitage fragments.

Three fragments of chipped bottle glass were recovered from DhRr-74. The glass had been repurposed by the Aboriginal inhabitants of the site for traditional functions and exhibits characteristics of having been deliberately retouched (i.e., it is not trampled or otherwise altered by some taphonomic process). Glass tools often have forms and manufacture methods that mimic stone tools of the cultural tradition in which they appear (Martindale and Jurakic 2005). One object, made from dark green glass, has several large (>5 mm) gas bubbles common in bottles made between 1890 and the early 1920s (Lindsey 2013).

The assemblage is predominantly domestic and includes a variety of metal, ceramic, and glass artifacts (e.g., medicine bottles, canning jars, metal cutlery, nails, and an oil-lamp chimney fragment) (Figure 3). Several small personal artifacts, including a porcelain doll’s leg, a small lock mechanism (possibly from a diary), a novelty-sized padlock, decorative items such as beads, a possible military medal (iron cross), fragments of a phonograph record, a steamer trunk hinge, a rubber boot sole, a single hard-plastic comb tine, and clothing hardware such as glass and bone buttons and jeans rivets (datable to post-1873) were also collected (Figure 4). The assemblage includes lead fishing weights, a horseshoe, and bullet casings, indicating the *qiqéyt* inhabitants continued to engage in subsistence-based activities, such as hunting and fishing, using European technologies.

While many of the historic materials collected are not precisely datable (e.g., small glass fragments), a few items, such as a 25-cent Canadian coin (1886) and two refittable white-clay pipe bowl fragments, split roughly in half, provide remarkably accurate date ranges for the historical component at DhRr-74 (Figure 5). A comparison of the morphology of the pipe bowl fragments with types of known age indicates the specimen from DhRr-74 was likely made



FIGURE 4. Porcelain doll’s leg from site DhRr-74.

materials for traditional activities. The historic artifacts are predominantly domestic and can illuminate how First Nations communities explored European concepts of employment, economics, fashion, time management, medicine, and recreation. The strategic location of *qiqéyt* and the variety of artifacts in the assemblage make the village site an ideal case study for examining how “contact” was actively experienced by Aboriginal peoples in the Pacific Northwest. The inhabitants of *qiqéyt* would have played an important role in the formation of a new economy and society through their involvement as guides, laborers, entrepreneurs, and resource procurers. Results from the



FIGURE 5. 1886 Canadian 25-cent piece from site DhRr-74.

between 1850 and 1910, with a mean date of 1880 (Mallios 2005). The relatively narrow time frame indicated by the pipe bowl and coin suggest we recovered materials from a mid- to late-19th-century component at *qiqéyt*. Both square and wire nails were recovered at the site, indicating the transition period between the two manufacturing technologies, which began in the late 19th century.

The artifacts recovered from DhRr-74 support the theory that the site was occupied as a fishing village more-or-less continuously from the precontact era until the early to mid-20th century. Chipped-glass artifacts highlight a period in which the Aboriginal inhabitants of the site utilized modern


2012 investigations have been published as reports and submitted to the British Columbia Archaeology Branch, and complete results from the current study will be submitted by the end of 2015 (AMEC 2012a and 2012b).

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# Caribbean

## The Bahamas

**Cat Island Heritage Project** (submitted by Allan Meyers and Anna Shaw, Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida): A multiyear investigation of historic sites on Cat Island, which lies in the central Bahamas, was launched in 2013. Developed in conjunction with the Antiquities, Monuments, and Museums Corporation (AMMC), the Bahamian government’s principal heritage management agency, the program aims to document settlements that were established in the wake of the American Revolution by exiled colonists who were loyal to the British crown. The resulting scholarship of this Loyalist period (ca. 1783–1838) will contribute to the island’s first heritage management plan. The long-term goal is to

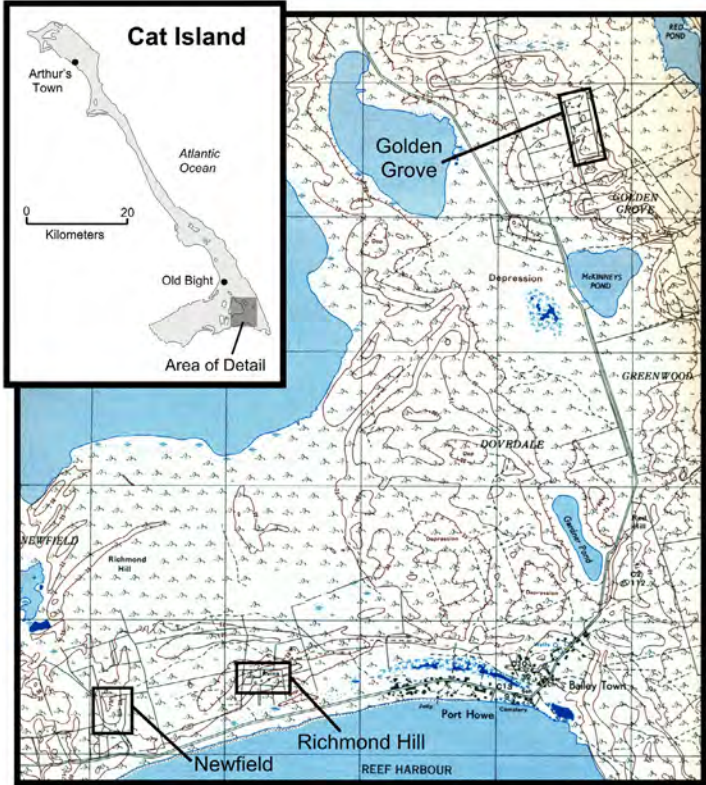


FIGURE 1. Location of three recently surveyed Loyalist-era sites on a topographic map of southeastern Cat Island (1962 DOS series with 1:25,000 scale). Vertical grid lines are oriented to north and each side of a grid square is one kilometer.

build an interdisciplinary framework for understanding, interpreting, and conserving the physical remains of sites related to slavery and emancipation. In doing so, the project embraces an approach to archaeology that privileges local stakeholders. It invites local participation with an eye toward increasing community investment in the stewardship of cultural heritage.

In the last three years, the ruins of six Loyalist-era sites near the modern settlement of Port Howe have been surveyed through the combined efforts of Eckerd College undergraduates and students from Old Bight High School on Cat Island (Figure 1). Among these is the site of the Golden Grove plantation, established in the first decade of the 19th century by Joseph Hunter, an attorney and prominent colonial politician. Hunter owned 124 slaves on the eve of emancipation in 1834, placing him among the largest slaveholders in the colony (Craton and Saunders 1992:Table 11). Like many other Bahamian planters, Hunter experimented with cotton cultivation. However, by the 1830s, if not much earlier, cotton had been supplanted by a more diversified agricultural strategy focused on livestock and subsistence crops.

Golden Grove gained widespread notoriety in 1832 after a slave uprising. Legal records suggest that the insurrection was triggered by a dispute over the entitlements of slaves during the Christmas season (Saunders 1984:27). Local Bahamian tradition emphasizes slave reaction to cruel treatment and the denial of emancipatory rights. Tensions flared on the morning of 30 December 1831, when the ringleader, Dick Deveaux, led fellow slaves from the fields. Deveaux and a couple of others armed themselves with muskets. Accomplices wielded machetes, clubs, and stones. A confrontation ensued, with Hunter and Deveaux exchanging gunshots amid the tumult.

A military force arrived at Cat Island a week or so later and apprehended the principal insurgents. After trial in Nassau, the colonial capital, Deveaux was found guilty of inciting a revolt, and was executed. Six other men, including two of Deveaux’s sons, were convicted but later pardoned; two women were acquitted. Reverberations of the strife were felt across the West Indies, as newspapers printed details of the events that had unfolded. Joseph Hunter rose to become president of the colony’s legislative council and then ad interim Governor of the Bahamas in 1837. He died in 1838, and his surviving family members did not return to Golden Grove thereafter.

The ruins of Hunter’s plantation house are located at the high point of a limestone ridge, affording clear views of the Atlantic Ocean. This location has never been forgotten by the local community, including families who carry the Hunter surname and nominally identify as the descendants of the Golden Grove slaves. The 13-room house is constructed of tabby, an early form of lime- or shell-based concrete that was cast in wooden forms and then surfaced with a smooth stucco. A field survey of the 15-acre compound in January 2013 resulted in the recording of the plantation house, stacked-stone boundary walls, and 10 additional structures (Figure 2). Among these is a circular colonnade featuring



FIGURE 2. Undergraduates record the ruins of a detached kitchen near the main plantation house at Golden Grove.

12 stone pillars on a masonry platform. In addition, several one-room dwellings with a hipped-roof structure possess dimensions that are comparable to known slave houses in the Bahamas (Wilkie and Farnsworth 2005:144–151).

Intriguing among the elements of Golden Grove’s built environment is a barrack-like structure at the north end of the yard enclosure. Made of uncut limestone rubble bonded with coarse mortar, it contains seven equally sized compartments. Evidence suggests that each chamber was subdivided into two tiny rooms. The doorway dimensions and a surface scattering of early-19th-century ceramic tableware fragments suggest human occupation. Neither the small amount of enclosed space nor the barrack-style architecture is necessarily out of line with descriptions of slave housing in the Bahamian colony. For example, Mary Prince, a slave who toiled in the Turks Islands, described sleeping “in a long shed, divided into narrow slips, like the stalls used for cattle” (Craton and Saunders 1992:305).

In an effort to inventory the archaeological resources, surface landscape features at each site have been mapped (Figure 3). A selection of surface artifacts, including ceramics, pipe stems, and container glass, have also been identified for the purposes of gaining preliminary insight into the sequence of site occupation. Special attention, however, is being devoted to

documenting a remarkable phenomenon: ship iconography. Images of sloops, schooners, and simple hulls, engraved into stucco surfaces of ruined buildings, have been observed at Loyalist sites on other Bahamian islands (Turner 2006). Their meanings are not well understood, so the Cat Island Heritage Project is recording their frequency through detailed measurements, photos, and computer imaging. The observations will hopefully prove useful to future comparative studies.

At Golden Grove, 159 ship drawings have been documented (Figure 4). At the nearby plantation site of Newfield, 114 more images have been recorded. Over 40 nautical depictions have been observed in the kitchen and outbuildings of the historic Deveaux House in Port Howe. These include double- and triple-masted sailing vessels with complex rigging, anchors, and multiple flags. Prior studies have conceptualized such drawings as “graffiti” (Turner 2006). While definitions of graffiti are broad enough to encompass

the phenomenon, popular perceptions of graffiti as casual or slipshod expressions operate against considerations of the drawings as systems of formal record keeping or artistic expression.

The upcoming field season is incorporating new technology for aerial surveillance, photography, and videography. Eventually, we expect to employ 3-D scanning technology on the ground for enhanced documentation of ship iconography and other features. The continuation of



FIGURE 3. Students from Old Bight High School and Eckerd College work to record the corner of a ruined building at the Newfield plantation site.



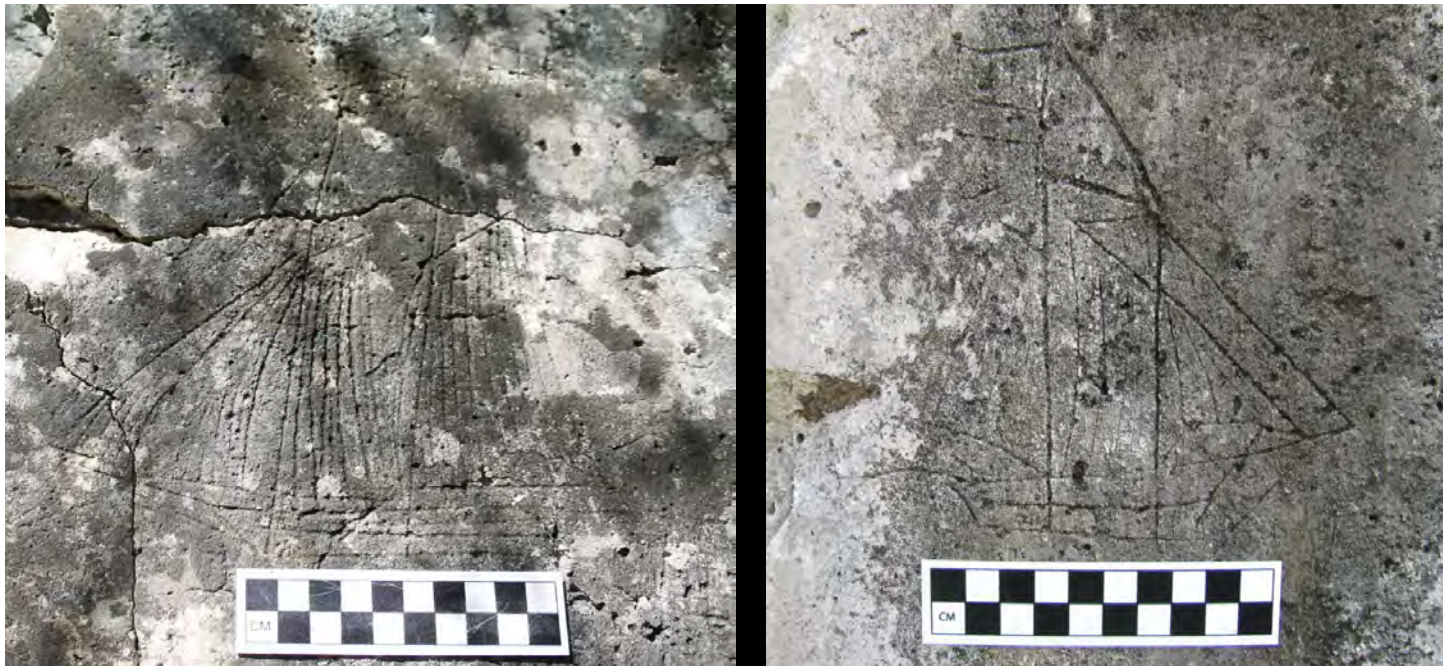


FIGURE 4. Incised ship drawings on the walls of Loyalist-era ruins on Cat Island: (left) a schooner from Golden Grove; (right) a sailing vessel from the Winding Bay site.

site surveys in the years ahead is essential to realizing a comprehensive heritage management plan, in accordance with the objectives of the 1998 Bahamian Antiquities Act. Beyond the surveys, we plan to implement a modest excavation program at Golden Grove that will provide enriching field and laboratory experiences for Eckerd undergraduates, local high schoolers, and possibly students from the College of The Bahamas. Future archaeological findings stand to benefit from interpretive frameworks that honor the island’s rich tradition of oral narratives, as well as the wide variety of archival sources.

In the long run, all parties acknowledge that the endeavor is about more than historical archaeology. It is about relationships between residents and the historical landscapes that they inhabit. It is about models of action, particularly for the younger generation, drawn from the showcasing of tangible links to cultural resilience and ancestral resourcefulness. And it is about creating sustainable economic alternatives for a small insular population that has for decades confronted a steady stream of outmigration. The success of the project will ultimately be gauged as much by its ability to transcend the archaeological as by its contribution to archaeology proper.

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## Continental Europe

### Germany

**Crypt Mummies from the 17th to the 19th Century in Middle Franconia—An Interdisciplinary Investigation** (submitted by Amelie Alterauge, Institute of Forensic Medicine, Department of Physical Anthropology, University of Bern & University of Heidelberg, Institute for Pre- and Protohistory, email: <[Amelie.Alterauge@irm.unibe.ch](mailto:Amelie.Alterauge@irm.unibe.ch)>): The natural mummification of human bodies occurs frequently in European postmedieval churches, monasteries, and crypts due to specific environmental conditions. The most common explanation for this phenomenon is desiccation by a constant dry draft. This affects not only the body, but also the whole inventory of the crypt, including coffins, clothes and fabrics, and grave goods. A continuous draft and little variation in temperature are typical for subterranean or aboveground parochial vaults, which were mainly used as burial spaces for the local nobility. A current anthropological and archaeological Ph.D. project investigates whether

mummification was an accidental side effect of the funerary customs or the permanent integrity of the bodies was intended. A case study from Middle Franconia in Bavaria, Germany, will be presented here.

Sommersdorf Castle, near Ansbach in southern Germany, is a two-winged castle complex surrounded by a moat and defensive walls with towers, and having a keep and former drawbridge. The present-day castle goes back to Ludwig von Eyb III in the late 14th century. In 1550, it was bought by Wolf von Crailsheim zu Neuhaus, who introduced the Lutheran Reformation in Sommersdorf one year later. With the exception of a short period in the 18th century, the castle has been in the possession of the Barons of Crailsheim since then.

The part of the parapets that runs under the former church began to be used as a family vault in the second half of the 17th century. According to eyewitness reports, the crypt once contained more coffins than it does today. This is due to vandalism in 1806 by Napoleon’s troops, who opened the coffins for the first time and discovered the mummified corpses. After a renovation of the crypt in 1822, curious onlookers reopened the coffins several times and damaged the clothing. Some of the mummies were included in an exhibition that toured Europe and the United States, but they are now no longer publicly exhibited, since it is a family vault with descendants still inhabiting the castle.

The vault was used for inhumations of members of the Crailsheim family or distant relatives prior to 1717 and from 1747 to 1812. The corpses are naturally mummified without having been embalmed. While there has been a lot of speculation about the reason for the mummification of the bodies (e.g., radiation), the most probable cause is the desiccation of soft tissue due to a constant dry draft sweeping through the crenels. Even though there is limited historical documentation relating to the individuals buried in the crypt, some of them are known by name. A lithograph by Johann Bergmann from 1833 shows five mummified bodies from the Sommersdorf crypt and ascribes to them identities based on family history. These identifications were later adopted by Sigmund von Crailsheim, author of the family chronicle in 1905. However, the accuracy of those identifications has to be verified by historical, archaeological, and anthropological evidence. The successful identification of all subjects buried in the crypt is only possible through the use of circumstantial evidence:

1. historical sources have to attest the presence of the individual in the crypt;
2. the typo-chronological dating of the coffin should fit the date of death;
3. the anthropological age and sex determination must be consistent with the ascribed identity; and
4. DNA analysis can determine genetic relations between the individuals.

#### Historical evidence

Archive records attest the burials of several individuals in the family crypt: Sophie Louise von Kniestätt, née von Crailsheim (1649–1690), Ernst Heinrich Gabriel von Soden



FIGURE 1. Crypt of Sommersdorf Castle. (Photo courtesy of A. Alterauge.)

(1713–1761), Wilhelmine Charlotte von Soden, née von Rauber (1721–1766), Eleonore Ernestine Christine von Holtz, née Schenk von Geyern (1725–1783), and Julius Wilhelm von Crailsheim (1764–1812). The family chronicle also lists several children and persons whose inhumations in the church are confirmed by tombstones and epitaphs. However, little more than the names, ancestry, titles, occupations, and dates of birth and death is known about these individuals.

#### Archaeological evidence

The family vault presently contains 10 complete coffins and 1 coffin lid. All are made from oak and are simple coffins, undecorated with the exception of a wooden cross on some lids. They are lined with fabric and wood shavings, both of which were restored in the 19th century. All coffins were individually manufactured for the deceased. Four of the 10 complete coffins are children’s coffins, but only 1 of them still contains a child. The 5 coffins aligned along the northern wall contain mummified adult remains. Some remains of clothing still stick to the mummified skin, including some well-preserved stockings or leather boots. The coffins can be dated typo-chronologically to the late 17th to early 19th centuries.

#### Forensic evidence

A scientific examination of the mummies, including restoration and conservation, molecular analyses, and computed tomography (CT) investigations, was conducted under the auspices of the German Mummy Project (Reiss-





FIGURE 2. Reproduction of an 1833 lithograph by Johann Bergmann, showing the mummies from the crypt of Sommersdorf Castle.

Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim, Germany). To date, five mummies from the crypt have been analyzed; the other remains are scattered skeletal elements spread over multiple coffins, bearing witness to the violations and looting of the crypt. Mitochondrial DNA analysis showed that the mummies are not maternally related, but this does not rule out paternal kinship. This is no surprise, as Crailsheim females usually married into other families (and died elsewhere); the women marrying into the family would naturally have another genetic profile. However, the lack of mutual children buried in the crypt is striking. Radiological analysis confirmed that the mummies were neither eviscerated nor stuffed with absorbent materials. The internal organs are well preserved, though desiccated and collapsed. It further revealed several interesting pathologies, such as healed fractures and scoliosis (abnormal curvature of the spine). It was not possible to determine the cause of death. Furthermore, anatomical anomalies (supernumerary vertebrae, sacral spina bifida occulta, xiphoid aperture) were observed. The anthropological age and sex determinations are consistent with the ascribed identities, whereas the typochronological dating of the coffins raises questions about the accuracy of the suggested identifications—or at least about possible rearrangement scenarios within the crypt. Further research will concentrate on the personal vita of each individual and will hopefully reveal further evidence to confirm or disprove the identifications.

## Latin America

### Brazil

**Fieldwork at Goiás Velho, Goiás State:** Goiás Velho, also

known as Vila Boa de Goiás, is an urban heritage site of national significance in Brazil. The area was first settled by different indigenous groups, with the Goiá people being particularly prominent. In the early 18th century, gold was discovered in the western, inland areas of the Portuguese colony, and Bartolomeu Bueno da Silva founded a town, Arraial de Santana, in 1727; this was renamed Vila Boa de Goiás in 1736. The peak of gold production was in the 18th century; mining thereafter declined in importance, but the town remained a regional capital until the 1930s. Since the 1970s, the town has been widely recognized as an important cultural heritage destination. Goiás State University has a campus at Goiás and its Archaeological Lab (Núcleo de Arqueologia) is active in exploring archaeological sites in and out of town. Under the leadership of archaeologist Gislaíne Valério de Lima Tedesco, the lab has been studying pottery found in the area. This has proven to be a controversial topic, given the existing opinions of the local community in Goiás Velho (the *vilaboenses*). According to popular opinion, pottery produced in and around the town (both in the past and the present) has been considered as reflecting the indigenous Brazilian (Goiás) tradition, contributing to a perception that the local cultural traditions are of Portuguese and indigenous origins. However, there has also been a strong African demographic component locally: this was particularly so during the heyday of the gold rush, but remained the case subsequently as this group mixed with locally prominent ethnic groups. Tedesco’s study of the pottery from both prehistoric and historic contexts has produced evidence of the African influence on local material culture, influence that has hitherto been disregarded. The study is ongoing, but the results so far have encouraged the archaeological team to argue for a broader consideration of the impact of different ethnic groups in the region. 🇧🇷

## Middle East

### Oman

**Bat Mud Brick Oasis Project/Bat Oasis Heritage Project** (submitted by Ruth Young, University of Leicester): The distinctive mudbrick villages of Oman are a significant representation of the recent past and rural ways of life prior to modernization, and the opportunity to explore one of these villages has proved very fruitful. In January 2015 a group of academics, professional archaeologists, and students took part in the Bat Mud Brick Oasis Project, and achieved some very interesting results. The project broadly aims to document, investigate, and understand aspects of the rich traditional Omani culture while structures are still standing and the people who occupied this village are still alive. In addition to excavation and building recording, we have also recorded the memories of the people who lived in the mudbrick village to understand more about



Slideshow of images from the 2015 Bat field season (all photographs by Alasdair Brooks; slideshow only available in digital edition).

the past lifeways, particularly in relation to the structures themselves and other material culture. We are interested in the role of buildings in the creation and continuation of both memory and heritage, and also in learning about the ways in which people lived within the mudbrick village. Exploring these villages, in terms of material culture and the direct memories and understandings of people who lived in them, offers a way into understanding the impact of globalization and change which has occurred from the 1970s onwards, as well as assessing the ways in which Bat (as a ‘typical’ village of the interior of Oman) was integrated into wider trade and contact networks in the period preceding the accession of Sultan Qaboos, the current ruler, in 1970.

We excavated in the house of a former trader, who shipped dates from Bat to the coast on camels, and brought back dried fish. Artifacts included a quarter-anna coin of Sultan Faisal bin Turki (1888–1913) with script in both English and Arabic, indicating the close ties between Oman and British India in this period. We found imported ceramics alongside local wares, though compared to other known Gulf sites from the period these imported Asian and European ceramics were notably sparse in distribution. The architectural features were typical of rural houses of this period located right in the center of the settlement. We also excavated in a large, detached farmhouse, and although the artifacts were similar, the house construction was notably different. Finally, we excavated inside the castle that formed the core of the village—and dominates the village landscape to this day—and uncovered many interesting features, and possibly even much earlier prehistoric structures. Detailed analysis of all of these structures has also shed light on the ways in which people used and adapted their houses, and interviews with former inhabitants helped us to understand not only more about the structures and the artifacts, but also about memories and the value of place. 🇴🇲

## Underwater - Worldwide

### Florida

**Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN):** FPAN continues to lead public outreach efforts in maritime archaeology in Florida. The Heritage Awareness Diving Seminar (HADS), targeted at diving leadership, continues to be taught twice a year in partnership with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and other regional partners, including the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The Submerged Sites Education and Archaeological Stewardship (SSEAS) program for sport divers continues to be popular; FPAN personnel at this time are working to develop an Advanced SSEAS course in response to SSEAS graduate requests. The SSEAS basic course has been qualified as a NAS Part I equivalent and NAS certifications are provided to graduates. Jeff Moates and Della Scott-Ireton of FPAN gave a coauthored presentation on the programs at SHA 2015.

The FPAN staff continues to provide programs on underwater and maritime archaeology in Florida for adult and youth groups, including lectures and presentations, summer camp programs, workshops, and information booths at heritage events and other venues. Every FPAN regional office has at least one diving archaeologist on staff. For more information about FPAN, go to <<http://www.flpublicarchaeology.org/>>.

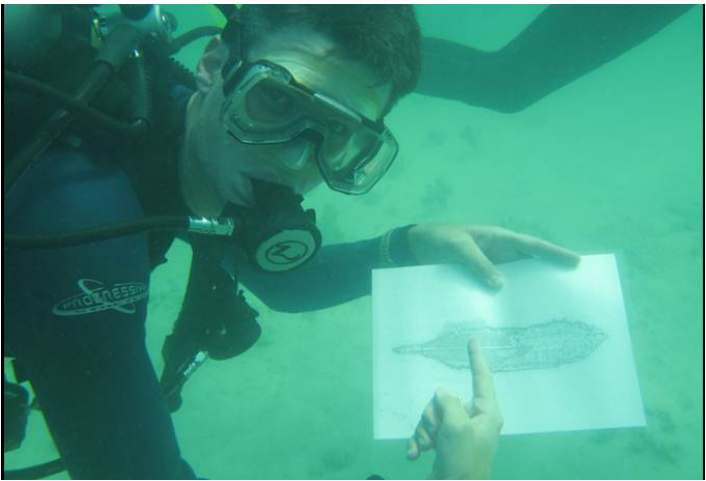


FIGURE 1. HADS-trained diver with completed map of shipwreck site. (Photo courtesy of FPAN.)

### Hawai’i

**Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM):** PMNM maritime heritage staff completed production of and began distribution efforts for a 25-minute documentary film about the *Two Brothers* shipwreck project.



The film was picked up by PBS and several film festivals, and will be added as an “extra” to the DVD version of Ron Howard’s production of “In the Heart of the Sea,” based on the book by Nathaniel Philbrick. In addition, PMNM maritime heritage staff began production of a short educational film about shipwreck sites aimed at a young audience. The film is geared towards kids, and will be used in PMNM’s Mokupapapa Discovery Center, as well as online and in presentations.

In August of 2014, a small maritime archaeology team conducted 21 days of survey in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Focusing on three atolls, the team conducted monitoring dives on known sites and explored areas of probable loss for new shipwreck sites. In addition to discovering new artifacts at a mystery shipwreck site at Lisianski Island, the team discovered the remains of a WWII-era fighter aircraft at Midway Atoll. The team discovered a P-40K Warhawk wrecked in a training accident in February of 1943. More information can be found at: <[www.papahānaumokuākea.gov/news/p\\_40k\\_warhawk.html](http://www.papahānaumokuākea.gov/news/p_40k_warhawk.html)>.

### Michigan

**Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (TBNMS):** Based on several years of research by the sanctuary and its scientific partners, as well as public input and widespread support from local and regional interests, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary was expanded from 448 to 4,300 square miles in 2014. Located in northern Lake Huron, the sanctuary contains 92 known shipwreck sites and as many as 100 yet to be discovered. To date, the sanctuary has conducted sonar and/or diver-based site evaluations at 78 of the 92 known shipwreck sites. Partnerships with researchers from academia, other government agencies, and the private sector are fundamental to the sanctuary’s research and resource-protection programs, and the expanded sanctuary invites some exciting opportunities. A research partner’s presence in Alpena also has an important effect on the local



FIGURE 2. New sanctuary boundaries. (Photo courtesy of NOAA, TBNMS.)



FIGURE 3: Results of laser-scan work on the wooden steam barge Monohansett. (Photo courtesy of NOAA, TBNMS.)



FIGURE 4. One of the ways sanctuary archaeologists work to preserve historic shipwrecks is through the creation of stunning photomosaics, like this one of the schooner Defiance (1848–1854). Future generations of recreational divers, explorers, and archaeologists are depending on us to leave historic shipwrecks intact. (Photo courtesy NOAA, TBNMS.)

economy, further strengthening the sanctuary’s tie to the community. In 2011, for example, 98 individuals spent 278 overnight stays in the Alpena area in support of sanctuary-related work. Laser Scanning Pilot Project: Working in partnership with 2G Robotics, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary produced laser-scan-derived point-cloud data of the wooden steam barge Monohansett, wrecked in 1907. The pilot project sought to increase the sanctuary’s understanding of laser-scanning technology and the required operations. Using 2G Robotics’ tripod-mounted ULS 500 laser scanner and working at night in 18 feet of water, the dive team easily moved the unit along overlapping positions around the wreck site to obtain good coverage. The stunningly detailed model was relatively easy to obtain in this particular environment.

### Washington, DC

**Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM):** The BOEM Historic Preservation program participated in several research efforts in support of underwater cultural heritage. The following are highlights from a few ongoing and completed efforts for 2014:

#### 2014 Ongoing Research

**Monterrey Shipwreck Investigations:** BOEM archaeologists working with federal, state, and private partners continue to investigate an historic wooden-hulled vessel that sank some 200 years ago. Originally identified as a side scan sonar target in 2011 and dubbed “the Monterrey Wreck,” it is located offshore Texas in an area adjacent to Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary. In April 2012, the first reconnaissance of the shipwreck was conducted by the NOAA Ship Okeanos Explorer. In July 2013, scientists returned to the site and identified three separate shipwrecks in the area. From 10 April to 1 May 2014, additional ROV investigations continued: <<http://www.boem.gov/Gulf-of-Mexico-Expedition-Discovers-Amazing-Historic-Shipwreck/>>.

**Gulf of Mexico Shipwreck Corrosion, Hydrocarbon Exposure, Microbiology, and Archaeology Project (GOM-SCHEMA):** A multidisciplinary team of scientists launched the second expedition to examine the effects of Deepwater Horizon spill-related oil and dispersant exposure on deepwater shipwrecks and their microbial communities in the Gulf of Mexico. The study is part of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, which is sponsored by BOEM, the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and George Mason University (Mason): <<http://www.boem.gov/GOM-SCHEMA/>>.

#### 2014 Completed Studies

**Collaborative Archaeological Investigations and Sound Source Verifications within the Massachusetts Wind Energy Area:** Focused in and around the Massachusetts Wind Energy Area, this study was designed to (1) collect empirical data on background and survey acoustics; (2) collect limited data on submerged relict landforms that may have the potential to contain archaeological resources; and (3) conduct a qualitative experiment designed to test the efficiency and effectiveness of interferometric sonar for identifying archaeological resources on the seafloor. Additional discussion of acoustics and magnetometry are included. For the final report (BOEM 2013-221), go to: <<http://www.boem.gov/Collaborative-Archaeological-Investigations-Sound-Source-Verifications-Final/>>.

**Marine Magnetic Survey Modeling—Custom Geospatial Processing Tools for Visualizing and Assessing Marine Magnetic Surveys for Archaeological Resources:** This study produced a series of custom-scripted GIS tools to visualize and assess magnetic remote-sensing data submitted to BOEM by developers. The tools provide BOEM with independent verification through reprocessing of raw magnetic data to confirm anomalies, as well as a quality assurance/quality control filter to determine quantitative levels of coverage throughout the survey area. For the final report (BOEM 2014-615), go to: <<http://www.boem.gov/Marine-Magnetic-Survey-Modeling/>>.

**Underwater Cultural Heritage Law Study:** The protection and management of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) is a challenging topic, as it involves the interplay of United States (U.S.) statutes, maritime law, international law, and often complex issues regarding what law applies when and against whom it may be enforced. At the same time, there is ongoing risk from activities that may directly or indirectly destroy UCH, such as unscientific salvage or looting, energy development, dredging, and bottom trawling. No single statute comprehensively protects UCH from all human activities. This study provided an analysis of existing laws protecting UCH on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), identified gaps in protection-based laws, and recommended legislative changes to address any gaps. For the final report (BOEM 2014-005), go to: <<http://www.data.boem.gov/PI/PDFImages/ESPIS/5/5341.pdf>>.

### Ireland

**Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU), Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG):** In 2014 the UAU ran a seminar in partnership with the Irish Underwater Council (CFT), the governing body in Ireland for recreational diving. The seminar focused on underwater archaeology, with a number of talks being given by the UAU dive team on how to survey and assess sites. The overall aim was to discuss how CFT could incorporate archaeological training into their club system. The seminar conclusion saw CFT member and underwater archaeologist Claire Kavanagh being elected as their archaeological officer and the adoption of proposals to contact the Nautical Archaeological Society in the UK to discuss running NAS tutor training in Ireland to ensure that the dive clubs can take on training of their own. The UAU is continuing to liaise with CFT on this training.

**Postexcavation of the Rutland Island Shipwreck:** The UAU began working on the excavated material from the Rutland Island Wreck by engaging specialists to assess and analyze the artifactual material, including the barrel, munitions, pottery, and wooden artifacts. Work began on the wreck structure and constructional elements, including caulking, rope, etc. The historical research is progressing, as is the study of comparative archaeological evidence from other wreck sites. It is intended to publish the site report as a monograph in 2017.

**Test excavation of late-17th- or early-18th-century wreck on the foreshore of Ballyheigue, Co. Kerry:** A targeted excavation of exposed barrel and pottery material on the site of a wreck protruding from the sand on the lower foreshore in Ballyheigue in the County of Kerry was completed in 2014. Only exposed at low-water spring tides, the contents of a broken-up barrel were recovered and included broken wine or brandy bottles, Westerwald and Staffordshire pottery sherds, and elements of the wooden barrel, including staves. It is intended to return to the site in March 2015, when the tides will again be conducive, and carry out further testing, along with a full survey of the exposed length of the keel and side timbers and mapping of the ballast stones that lie on top of the barrel material.





FIGURE 1. Pottery storm spread of Staffordshire, Westerwald, and Devon coarseware at Ballyheigue wreck site, County Kerry. (Photo courtesy of UAU.)

Lough Corrib, Co. Galway: Karl Brady of the Underwater Archaeology Unit continued directing his project in Ireland's second-largest lake, Lough Corrib, on the recording and excavation of logboats. Ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, the vessels are in various states of preservation, with several retaining their internal fixtures and fixings, including oar tholes, foot rests, and seats. Associated artifacts include Bronze Age bronze spearheads,


direction of its senior archaeologist Fionnbarr Moore, carried out an excavation under government license in August 2014. The trough was originally thought to be an ancient oak trackway, but following the further exposure of the timbers and limited excavation around them, the archaeologists found that the remains were not those of a trackway. The current hypothesis is that the material formed the base of an oval-shaped wooden trough measuring 1.5 by 1 m in extent, encircled by 17 wooden stakes (which probably supported a wattle surround or wooden sidewalls), and that it may be the remains of a *fulacht fiadh* or ancient cooking place. The timbers were recorded in situ and then lifted for further study and analysis, along with a number of the wooden stakes, and the entire beach was surveyed and any further evidence for underlying peats recorded. Samples of peat were also taken from the vicinity of the excavated structure for environmental analysis. Prior to the UAU investigation, a radiocarbon age had been procured for one of the floor timbers of between 1750 and 1700 B.C. For more information about the UAU-DAHG, visit: <<http://www.ahg.gov.ie/en/>>. 



FIGURE 3. Recording Bronze Age wooden feature, possible trough, Lippa, County Galway. (Photo courtesy of UAU.)

## USA - Gulf States

### Arkansas

**Recent Fieldwork by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.**  
(submitted by C. Andrew Buchner and Eric S. Albertson):

*Keeton Site (3PP1316) Data Recovery*  
During 2014, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted Phase III archaeological data recovery at the Keeton Site (3PP1316) in Pope County, Arkansas under contract to the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD). The Keeton Site is a mid-19th- to mid-20th-century farmstead located near Russellville in the Arkansas Valley



FIGURE 1. Collapsed structure deconstruction at the Keeton Site.

Hills ecoregion. AHTD archaeologists identified the Keeton Site in 2012 during a survey for a new highway alignment. The site covers a 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> area around a partly collapsed structure and includes a subsurface midden covering 84 m<sup>2</sup>. Other features recorded at the site include a stone walkway, a modern well, and a 19th-century roadbed. Testing revealed that the site was significant, and associated with Zachariah Keeton (1816-1908), a Tennessean who moved to Pope County, Arkansas, in 1842.

Phase III fieldwork at the Keeton Site included a number of components. Initially, 104 shovel tests were excavated on a 5 m grid. A metal detector survey was conducted, and 85 high-intensity magnetic anomalies were documented. The remains of the structure were documented in detail as

the building was disassembled by hand. Block and unit excavations targeted the midden area, the interior and exterior of the structure, and high-density shovel tests. During the data recovery, 74 units were excavated, covering 270.5 m<sup>2</sup>, making the Keeton Site one of the most intensively excavated rural farmsteads in Arkansas.

The collapsed structure at the Keeton Site originally served as a residence, and was probably constructed ca. 1860-1870. The 14 x 39 ft. structure was box framed, an unusual technique for this locality. It was one room deep by two rooms wide, with a central hall. It contained two mudcat-style chimneys at either end. It was sided by wide, vertically oriented boards and roofed with wood shakes. The sill logs were hewn from yellow pine and white oak, and were supported by fieldstone piers. The structure underwent a substantial renovation ca. 1900 (based on nail analysis), which included the addition

of a porch, windows, and siding. A fieldstone on the front steps is inscribed with the date "1904". The structure was likely occupied until ca. 1930-1940, and then used as a storage building. We wish to thank Dr. Leslie "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy, with the Arkansas Archeological Survey, for his assistance during the structure documentation.

Excavations in and around the structure revealed that deposits within the structure were low density and heavily disturbed by rodent activity. Units excavated on the exterior produced moderate to heavy artifact recovery, primarily nails. A block excavated in the midden area revealed a high-density, diverse artifact assemblage consistent with a domestic occupation. However, the greatest artifact density at the site was associated with a block excavated

over a detached kitchen, identified a short distance southeast of the residential structure. The kitchen measured approximately 4 x 5 m and was underlain by a stone-lined cellar. Analysis of the Keeton artifact assemblage is ongoing, and a report of findings is under preparation.

#### *Cameron Bluff WPA Amphitheater*

Also during 2014, Panamerican conducted an historical assessment and archaeological documentation of the Cameron Bluff WPA Amphitheater (3LO86) at Mount Magazine State Park, Logan County, Arkansas. The study was designed to assist the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism in developing reconstruction plans for the amphitheater. The Cameron Bluff Amphitheater was built in 1939, and offers an outstanding west-facing panorama of Mt. Magazine's North Rim



FIGURE 2. Structure block following excavation.



FIGURE 2. Hiberno-Norse axes from medieval logboat, Lough Corrib, County Galway. (Photo courtesy of UAU/NMI.)

Iron Age lances, wooden spears, and three Hiberno-Norse-style axes. The project is continuing this year with a view to the excavation and recording of more logboats in the lake.

*Lippa fulacht trough, Co. Galway:* The UAU, under the





FIGURE 3. Low-altitude digital mosaic of the WPA Cameron Bluff Amphitheater.

and the Arkansas Valley. The amphitheater featured 25 rows of native sandstone seats in flowing and graceful curves within a natural half bowl framed by rock outcrops, and it exuded what a contemporary source described as a feeling of “complete naturalness” that was desired in New Deal outdoor theaters. Unfortunately, historic photos revealed that the amphitheater deteriorated rather quickly; an Easter Sunday 1954 photo of the amphitheater is notable for showing loose and tumbled stones. By the 1970s the amphitheater was abandoned, and its condition was characterized as “crumbling” when it was first archaeologically documented. Significant quantities of the original sandstone from the seating area were removed after use of the facility ceased.

Removing dense vegetation from the amphitheater was the first step of the fieldwork. Once cleared, the amphitheater was documented via a visual survey and low-altitude aerial survey using drone platforms. Following the data collection, a subcontractor (Chester P. Walker, Ph.D.) processed the aerial images using proprietary software, and 2-D and 3-D models of the amphitheater and surrounding landscape were created. The high-resolution aerial image of the amphitheater shows that the retaining wall and the stage floor are the best-preserved elements, while the bulk of the seating area is essentially gone; the few remaining rows are poorly preserved.

Because of the missing materials from the rock seating area, the amphitheater is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP in its current condition, nor would it be eligible following reconstruction because of the amount of new materials that would be used. It was recommended that the proposed reconstructed amphitheater be built around the existing retaining wall and stage floor, as both of these elements appear to have sufficient integrity and enough original materials to be repaired. The Cameron Bluff report is complete; contact the authors for a copy. 📄

## USA - Midwest

### Michigan

**2014 Field Season at Fort Michilimackinac:** The 2014 field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This row house was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders. A 1765 map of the fort, housed at the University of Michigan Clements Library, lists House E as an English trader’s house. Few English traders’ houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac, because most of them lived outside the palisade walls. Comparing the English trader’s assemblage to previously excavated French traders’ assemblages is one of the main goals for the project.

The major goal for the 2014 season was the removal of features associated with the south-wall trench of the house. Like most of the other row houses at Michilimackinac, the structure was built in the *poteaux-en-terre* or post-in-ground style. Several wall posts, as well as possible supporting posts, were removed, along with pounds of the clay chinking used to fill in the gaps between the posts. Most of the south-yard occupation deposit has been removed, but there are still some refuse pits to be excavated.

Excavation continued on the interior of the house as well. One particularly deep area in the southeast corner of the house is hypothesized to have been a root cellar. This area has consistently contained larger artifacts; this season it yielded bricks and barrel-band fragments. Notable artifacts recovered from the interior of the house this summer include a fork, a brass jaw harp so small it could only have



FIGURE 1. Child’s jaw harp from Fort Michilimackinac.

been used by a child, and a clear glass set from a cufflink with an intaglio bust engraved on it. Since the beginning of the project in 2007, there has consistently been a wide variety of ceramic types found in this house. This summer was no exception, with the most unusual being one sherd each of polychrome creamware and polychrome saltglazed stoneware.

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

## USA - Pacific West

### California

**Industrial Landscape Archaeology Field School at the Forest of Nisene Marks State Park** (*submitted by Marco Meniketti, Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University*): San Jose State University, in association with California State Parks, will initiate a multiyear research project in the summer of 2015 at the Forest of Nisene Marks State Park. The landscape and industrial study will operate as an historical archaeology field school for San Jose State under the direction of Associate Professor Marco Meniketti. The purpose of the study is to investigate technological innovations, environmental change, and the ethnic character of the labor groups who contributed to California’s early prosperity. Within a very short time after the arrival in California of fortune seekers during the Gold Rush, landscapes were radically changed, not simply by the sheer number of immigrants, but through such dynamic processes as hydraulic mining, farming, ranching, timber cutting, salt manufacture, lime production, shipping, rail development, and dozens of other intersecting industries. Each industry attracted different ethnic groups from among California’s early cosmopolitan population.

Between the 1850s and 1920s, the region now encompassed by the Forest of Nisene Marks State Park, near the town of Aptos, in Santa Cruz County, was the site of bustling logging operations that aggressively transformed the natural environment and prehistoric cultural landscape. Several competing companies extracted timber for the growing communities of the San Francisco Bay Area. Vestiges of these operations are visible, shrouded within second-growth forest. In order to meet the increasing demand for timber of the growing cities and towns of California in the 1880s, railroads and steam engines running on narrow-gauge lines were introduced to the rugged terrain to facilitate the harvesting of more than 1.5 million board feet of lumber. Much of the labor for railroad construction

was performed by Chinese immigrants. The loggers were themselves from various ethnic groups. The harvest of natural resources was not restricted to this local region, but was part of a statewide exploitation that connected far-flung enterprises and emergent systems of shipping, railroading, and mining. Each of these industries attracted immigrant labor and each has its legacy in the diverse communities of the state.

Timber from the region was used to build San Francisco. The mountainous area under study suffered near complete deforestation. Unable to find a buyer for the logged-out land holdings owing to the difficult terrain, the region was left to return to a wild state by the last timber company. As development continued elsewhere, the fallow land gradually began to heal. Purchased in the 1950s by the Marks family and given to the state to hold as a park, the Forest at Nisene Marks State Park is a rare natural and historic landscape. As an essentially “undisturbed” second-growth forest, the region represents a unique laboratory for witnessing the process of natural recovery and for examining past industrial design and practice.

For more information on the project and field school, please contact: Marco Meniketti, Dept of Anthropology, San Jose State University; <[marco.meniketti@sjsu.edu](mailto:marco.meniketti@sjsu.edu)>. 📄

## USA - Southwest

### New Mexico

**Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Historic-Period Cemeteries (LA 37925 and LA 173306), Conchas Lake, San Miguel County** (*submitted by Karen K. Swope, Statistical Research, Inc.*): Under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Albuquerque District, Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc. and Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) performed a cultural resource inventory of two historic-period cemeteries (LA 37925 and LA 173306 [Alamosa Plaza Cemetery]) on USACE easement lands at the Conchas Lake project, San Miguel County, eastern New Mexico. The cemeteries are associated with Hispanic settlement in the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The project included a literature and records search, pedestrian survey, site recording and mapping, archival research, and preparation of a report by Jorge A. Provenzali, Karen K. Swope, and David T. Unruh entitled: A Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Historical-Period Cemeteries (LA 37925 and LA 173306) and Alamosa Plaza (LA 29446), Conchas Lake, San Miguel County, New Mexico.

The history of the project area is characterized by episodic cultural conflict and compromise. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, Spanish buffalo hunters (*ciboleros*) took buffalo on the eastern Plains under permit from the Spanish colonial government. By about 1870, diminishing herds were increasingly concentrated in the southern Cimarron and Canadian river areas of New Mexico and





FIGURE 1. Grave marker at site LA 37925.

Texas. Documentation indicates that men from villages in the project vicinity participated in the hunts (Cobos 1983:31; Kenner 1994:106; Márquez 2005:138; Weigle and White 2001:31–32; Christmas 2010:178–184). The 1824 Pablo Montoya land grant encompassed about 655,468 acres in the project area, and was the first attempt at settling eastern New Mexico. Inhospitable climatic conditions and threats from horse thieves and cattle rustlers initially precluded extensive settlement, and the region remained largely unpopulated until the entrance of cattle interests in the late 19th century (Ornduff 1973:12–14). Villages in the project region were settled as early as the 1860s, although some men arrived in the 1830s and brought their families when the territory was deemed safe (Remley 2000:81). Alamosa Plaza featured a chapel and cantina, and was inhabited by approximately 30 families (Kramer et al. 1988:191); the village cemetery was located about 1.5 miles from the settlement (Remley 2000:86–87). San Hilario, largest of the local villages with about 300 residents, was located about 15 miles southeast of the project area; a newspaper was published there. Traveling priests visited the San Hilario chapel, performing mass, weddings, and baptisms (Remley 2000:85–86). About 250 individuals lived at San Lorenzo (about 14 miles southeast of the project area), which maintained a post office, newspaper, and merchandise and grocery stores.

Beginning in 1870, a succession of large cattle ranches (including the Bell Ranch) occupied most of the Pablo Montoya Grant and adjacent prairie land (Ellis and Wood 1984:72–73). Cattle ranged freely throughout the unfenced Bell Ranch and beyond, in conflict with local settlers, who reportedly ran sheep along some 20 miles of Canadian River frontage (Remley 2000:153). During the last few years of the 19th century, in response to severe drought and financial depression, Bell Ranch management began removing settlers living in five villages along the Canadian River (Ellis 1973:28, 33; O’Neal 1997:107). Most were descendants of families who

had lived in or around the villages for generations and some held title to their land; legal quit-claim deeds were required in those cases. Some settlers were compensated with nominal amounts of cash and livestock (Stanley 1961:209). The entire exodus was complete in about four years (Stanley 1961:210). Displaced villagers sought reestablishment outside the ranch; one consequence was that they could no longer rely on river water and were forced to dig wells. Some families moved to other villages, and a few individuals who had worked as cowboys for Bell Ranch maintained those employment ties (Kramer et al. 1988:191; Remley 2000:157).

The LA 37925 cemetery is situated on a terrace just north of the Conchas River. The cemetery contains one rectangular, dry-laid stone vault or tomb of about eight courses of locally procured, tabular sandstone slabs. The feature measures 10.5 ft. long by 5.0 ft. wide by 3.0 ft. high and has wooden posts at its corners. Nineteen native-sandstone grave markers are concentrated in the area east of the rock structure, and all face generally east. Only 2 of the grave markers are set vertically in the ground; the other 17 markers are lying flat on the ground surface. The cemetery contained no surface artifacts. Legible surnames on the grave markers are Barela, Montaña, and Perela (Figure 1), and death dates range from 1900 to 1904.

LA 173306 (Alamosa Plaza Cemetery) is located within the Pablo Montoya Grant, on a terrace on the west side of the Canadian River, about 10 miles from LA 37925. The cemetery is enclosed by a rock wall measuring approximately 111 by 106 ft. This cemetery also contains one rectangular, dry-laid stone vault or tomb of sandstone slabs (Figure 2), with one end built in an ogival shape. It measures approximately 8.5 ft. long by 3.0 ft. wide by 3.0 ft. high, and consists of about eight courses of stone. Nine gravestones were identified in the cemetery, facing generally south. Only three of the markers were embedded vertically in the ground; the other six rest horizontally on the ground surface. The site contained no surface artifacts. Identifiable surnames on the grave markers are Aguilar, Lucio, Samora, and Ulibarri, and death dates range from 1889 to 1893.

Cemeteries were an important component of Hispanic land use and settlement in New Mexico Territory at the turn of the 20th century. The two sites illustrate cultural practices and vernacular mortuary customs specific to that folk tradition. Both sites retain a high degree of integrity, and are recommended as being eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion a for their association with Hispanic U.S.-Territorial-period settlement in the Canadian River Valley, and under Criterion d for their potential to provide information relevant to important research questions, such as those related to cultural identity, religious affiliation, demography, pathology, mortuary practices, socioeconomic status differentiation, and behavior. The research value of the sites is particularly important because little is known about the associated villages and homesteads, and few documentary sources exist regarding this aspect of regional history. Both sites are located at elevations above the maximum flood-control pool elevation, and therefore are not threatened by direct impacts as a result of water storage

in the Conchas Lake Reservoir.

We extend our thanks to USACE, Albuquerque District, archaeologists Gregory D. Everhart, Jonathan E. Van Hoose, and Jeremy Decker for facilitating the project.

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FIGURE 2. Vault or tomb at site LA 173306.

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Utah

**Excavations for the New United States Courthouse in Salt Lake City** (submitted by Donald Southworth, Principal Investigator, Sagebrush Consultants): Since February 2008, Sagebrush Consultants has been working on the site of the new federal courthouse block in Salt Lake City, Utah, under the general direction of the General Services Administration (GSA), Rocky Mountain Region. The new 10-story building was to be constructed on the south half of Block 51 and west of the existing smaller Moss Federal Courthouse. Block 51 is divided through the center by Market Street, an east–west corridor constructed in 1890.

The project began as a simple monitoring project, but quickly turned into an excavation when a number of historic features were discovered along the foundation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall, a National Register site that was scheduled for relocation across Market Street. The project has continued into 2015, and has seen the discovery of 27 historic structures and features, including an 1890 livery, an 1890s blacksmith shop, a 1927 Sears service



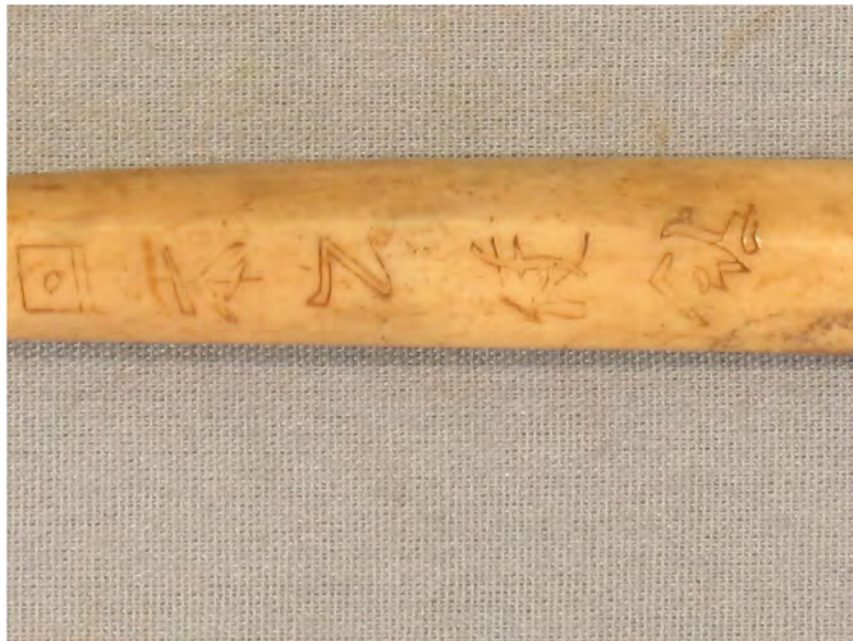


FIGURE 1. Close-up of French toothbrush with Japanese writing. It appears to translate as “Japanese consulate.”

station, five stone-lined cesspits, an assay business, a ca. 1850 residence and associated blacksmith shop, a 1930s café, a 1930s billboard foundation, two auto repair shops, a second service station (ca. 1920s), six shops, a 1900 sewer line, numerous other features, and the recovery of approximately 28,000 artifacts. As result of this work, a permanent exhibit on the history of the block and the federal courts in Salt Lake City was placed in the lobby of the new courthouse.

Block 51 was part of the original plat laid out by the Mormons, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in 1847. Residential construction was begun within a short period of time. Two of the foundations uncovered during the project dated from this time period. By 1890, the block was being incorporated into the expanding commercial district of Salt Lake City. In 1905, a new post office and federal courthouse was constructed in the northeast corner of the newly divided southern half of the block. This building was doubled in size in 1932, occupying the eastern third of the block. By 1930, the entire block was given over to commercial businesses.

The archaeological work began with preparing the three-story, brick, free-standing IOOF building for relocation from the north side of the courthouse block to a new location almost directly across the street. This effort required that the building be excavated along its sides, the basement be removed, the underside of the building blocked with supports, and the building placed on large moving trailers. The building then had to be moved to the west, turned 180°, moved back across the old (now filled-in) site, then north across the street, and then east to its new foundation. As the area around

the building was excavated in preparation for the move, almost immediately features and building remains began to appear just below the asphalt surface of the surrounding parking lots.

The features found around the IOOF building included a 3 ft. thick concrete base used to support a linotype machine and printing press, which once belonged to the Imperial Printing Company. In addition to the press base, artifacts from the printing process and related business were found on-site. A large cesspit and refuse area were uncovered behind the IOOF building, as well as window wells that had been covered over and were no longer visible along the west side of the IOOF Hall. Other features included the remains of a covered stairwell at the front of the building, along with sidewalk lights under the newer sidewalk.

In preparing the new site for the relocated IOOF building, the remains of an 1890s blacksmith shop were discovered, along with the remains of a 1927 service station and a trash midden associated with a “Chinese Cabin.” The hoist belonging to the service station was still in situ. In addition, two oil drums containing

oil were uncovered, as well as three original 1927–1972 fuel tanks, which still contained fuel. Artifacts from the area, identified on the 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map as a “Chinese Cabin,” suggest that the residents were Japanese. The artifacts included several plates with Japanese trademarks and patterns, saki cup fragments, and a bone toothbrush from France with Japanese characters that translate as “Japanese Consulate” (Figure 1).

The relocation of the IOOF Hall constituted Phase I of the project. Phase II consisted of clearing the remainder of the block of existing building features and conducting archaeological testing and excavation for possible prehistoric cultural material and features, as well as searching for



FIGURE 2. Complete French bone toothbrush with Japanese writing.



FIGURE 3. One of six stone-lined cesspits with drain pipes.



FIGURE 4. One of three vats or tubs discovered in the rear of an assay office/store.

historic features, middens, and privy vaults. During Phase II, 16 sites and associated features were uncovered, including two 1906 commercial buildings, commercial building walls and foundation (ca. 1912), the partial foundation of a ca. 1920 commercial building, a ca. 1860 residential foundation, a ca. 1850 residential foundation, a ca. 1867 blacksmith shop foundation, a 1906 concrete automotive repair shop foundation and parking area, the remains of an 1892 water-closet septic tank, the foundation and cement floor of a ca. 1930 ancillary (heating plant) building, a ca. 1890 artifact concentration, five ca. 1850 dry-laid-stone cesspits, the wooden support posts to a ca. 1935 billboard, and a late 1860s fire pit.

While the material from these sites has contributed to the understanding of the economic development of this section of Salt Lake City from an area of Pioneer-Period homes into a major commercial district, it has also provided valuable information on the settlement and establishment of a permanent frontier community. Unlike the temporary mining, cattle, railroad, and oil boom towns of the western frontier communities, which either became ghost towns or later evolved into permanent settlements, the Mormon

pioneers of Salt Lake City from the outset came to stay. This attitude is reflected in the permanency of the infrastructure that they constructed. While it was anticipated that privy vaults would be found (one is shown on a Sanborn map of a residence), all other buildings appear to have been connected to large cesspits, even prior to the construction of a municipal sewer system in 1892. Despite unreliable service, the residents and business owners appear to have been quick to accept new utility services, such as electricity and natural gas. This permanent infrastructure is also found other areas of Salt Lake City.

In the summer of 2014, the final phase (III) of excavation was completed in the area between the new and old courthouses. Phase III resulted in the discovery of the 1890 foundation of the Jockey Club (a livery stable), the remains of both the 1912 and 1932 courthouse fences, and a 1910 commercial building. In addition to the artifacts associated with assaying, one metal and two wooden-frame vats or tubs were located in the rear of the 1910 business (Figure 4). Fine yellow silt was found in the metal vat, but the overall function of the three structures has yet to be determined. The research and report will be completed this year (2015).



Start planning now for  
Washington, DC 2016

January 6-9, 2016





# The Third Annual Arkhaio Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Film Festival

October 22-24, 2015  
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina  
<<http://www.arkhaiofilmfestival.org/home.html>>  
**Contact:** <[info@arkhaiofilmfestival.org](mailto:info@arkhaiofilmfestival.org)>  
Director: Jean Guilleux

## Call for Film Submissions

The Arkhaio Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Film Festival is an annual event that takes place during South Carolina Archaeology Month on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Over three afternoons, Arkhaio screens archaeology films from around the world. The last hour of each day is dedicated to films about South Carolina and the Southeastern United States.

This is a free event. Both admission to the film screenings and submission of films for consideration are free. The festival draws an eclectic mix of professional and avocational archaeologists, filmmakers, and historians, as well as members of the general public with interests in archaeology and heritage.

Arkhaio objectives:

- to showcase the discovery of past cultures gained from archaeological research and illustrated by documentary films;
- to encourage initiatives and exchanges between the different actors of the world of archaeological films whose productions, often of great artistic and scientific quality, are unknown and suffer from the weakness of the traditional distribution channels; and
- to trigger the interest of South Carolinian filmmakers in applying their art to the state’s history.

There is a juried competition with prizes awarded to the best films in five categories:

1. Arkhaio Film Festival Grand Prize
2. Best Cultural Heritage Film
3. Best Archaeology Film
4. Best South Carolina Heritage Film
5. Arkhaio Founder Award for Public Archaeology

Audiences also vote and prizes are awarded for the audience’s favorite films each day.

The festival is sponsored in part by the Coastal Discovery Museum, the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

## To submit films for consideration:

Films on any kind of archaeology or cultural heritage subject are welcome. The festival has approximately 12 hours of screen time, and endeavors to show films that are of high quality and scholarly merit and of interest to a wide audience. A screening committee selects the films to be shown at the festival (last year 18 films, out of 40 submissions on subjects relating to 9 different countries, were shown). The films are judged for prizes by a separate committee composed of archaeologists, historians, filmmakers, and journalists.

Film submission (film registration) is free. The deadline for receipt of film submission materials is **June 15, 2015**.

Full rules and regulations and the film registration form are available on the website:

<<http://www.arkhaiofilmfestival.org/film-registration.html>>.

The Film Submission should be emailed to <[Filmregistration@arkhaioFilmFestival.org](mailto:Filmregistration@arkhaioFilmFestival.org)>.

It must *include*:

- the completed two-page Registration Form for each film (maximum two films per producer/director),
- two still photos from the film,
- a video trailer of one minute or so in duration, and
- a Vimeo link, or a DVD/Blu-ray disc in NTSC or PAL format.

DVDs may be sent to:  
**Arkhaio Film Festival**  
**12 Robbers Row**  
**Hilton Head Island, SC 29928**  
**USA**

## Film festival schedule:

Call for film submissions: February 1  
Deadline to register films for the festival: June 15  
Deadline for receipt of DVD/Vimeo copy of film for screening: June 15  
Screening Committee function: June 15 to August 31  
Jury screening: September 1 to October 15  
DVD copy for Festival: October 1  
Festival: October 22-24, 2015

For further information: <[info@arkhaiofilmfestival.org](mailto:info@arkhaiofilmfestival.org)>.

## Death Notice

### Hester Davis and Charles R. McGimsey

Jamie C. Brandon  
Arkansas Archeological Survey

The Arkansas Archeological Survey is saddened to report that Hester Davis and Charles R. McGimsey III, the two founding figures of the survey, have both recently passed away.

Hester A. Davis died on December 30, 2014. She was 84. A memorial service was held at Giffels Auditorium in the Old Main building, on the University of Arkansas Fayetteville campus on Saturday, February 21. Hester began her Arkansas career as preparator at the University of Arkansas Museum. When the survey was formed in 1967, she became the first State Archaeologist, a position she held until her retirement in 1999. During these years Hester was instrumental in the development of cultural resources management programs at the national, regional, and state levels. She was appointed and elected to numerous offices and committees, including the Cultural Properties Advisory Committee of the U.S. Information Agency (by presidential appointment), and the U.S. Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites. In Arkansas, she was a longtime member of the State Review Board for Historic Preservation, and was a founding member of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas. She is one of the pioneer women in Southeastern Archaeology profiled in ‘Grit-Tempered’: *Early Women Archaeologists in the Southeastern United States*, a volume edited by Nancy M. White, Lynn P. Sullivan, and Rochelle A. Marrinan, published by the University Press of Florida. The Hester A. Davis Internship in Public Archeology at the University of Arkansas Fayetteville bears her name.

Charles R. “Bob” McGimsey III died on January 20, 2015 at the age of 89. He began his career in Arkansas with the University of Arkansas Museum in 1959. He subsequently became the Museum Director, as well as chairman of the Anthropology Department and, in 1967, Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, a position he held until retiring in 1990. Like Hester Davis, Bob McGimsey was active in state, national, and international archaeological affairs. He worked with legislators and archaeology enthusiasts to write the survey’s enabling legislation and subsequent Arkansas laws related to preservation. He worked on the national level to develop federal legislation, which included the Historic Preservation Act, landmark legislation that helped develop federal- and state-level preservation programs. A Celebration of Life and Career was held at Butterfield Trail Village in Fayetteville on February 6. Memorial contributions can be directed to the Charles R. McGimsey Scholarship Fund at the University of Arkansas Fayetteville.





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**January 6–9, 2016**

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