



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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January 3-7
New Orleans Marriott*



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President's Corner

J. W. (Joe) Joseph

As we celebrate our first 50 years and look toward our future, we do so in a tumultuous political climate. Much of what the next 50 years will bring will depend on what happens over the next 4. I believe that the future of historical archaeology and of SHA is very bright, but it hinges on what happens in the near term and if, and how, current political actions impact our funding streams, the public perception and value of science, and the regulations that impact our work. Our future is tied to our present, so the question is: how do we go about protecting our historical foundations, on which the next 50 years will be built?

First, we find the best partner to represent our interests. SHA has worked with a Government Affairs advocate for more than 30 years. Our advocate is tasked with monitoring what is happening on the Hill and how congressional and agency actions may intersect and influence our interests, as well as advising and assisting us when action is needed. The June 1988 *SHA Newsletter* announcing the passage of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act identified Loretta Neumann and Helen Hooper as our advocates at that time. When I came onto the board in 2005 we were represented by Nellie Longworth. Nellie brought her love of historic preservation and her contacts on the Hill to service as our advocate. Nellie was one of historic preservation's first advocates, and served as a President of Preservation Action, which itself was established as an historic preservation advocacy grassroots group in 1974, less than a decade after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). While actively engaged with Preservation Action, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and other organizations, Nellie also recognized that historic preservation was more than bricks and mortar. She actively sought and supported SHA as well as the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) as a government affairs liaison. Nellie's love for and interest in historic buildings and communities provided a natural bridge to her advocacy for historical archaeology and Nellie successfully worked with SHA when we fought off attempts by Representative Pombo (R-CA) to gut the NHPA's Section 106. We emerged from that fight knowing that Nellie, then well past retirement age, could not be counted on for future battles. I recall discussions about how and where we would find a replacement for Nellie, to which none of us then on the board or the Government Affairs Committee had an answer.

What we did not know was that an undergraduate at Indiana University had completed her degree with an interest in becoming an advocate for archaeology, historic places, and the people who study the past. Having studied anthropology, classical civilization, and political science at IU, she wrote her law school admissions essay to Harvard University stating that she aspired to become "a lobbyist for archaeologists." Emerging with her law degree, Marion Werkheiser and her husband Greg formed Cultural Heritage Partners (CHP) (<http://www.culturalheritagepartners.org>).

com), the first government affairs legal counsel dedicated to archaeology and heritage. CHP's practice is broad based, and includes international antiquities and UNESCO protocol, but Marion has also applied her legal and political acumen to U.S. policy and law. Marion served as a legal fellow in the office of U.S. Senator Evan Bayh (D-IN) and knows Congress, how it works, and can open doors. Marion's efforts on behalf of American archaeology have been recognized by her receipt of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA's) 2014 John F. Seiberling Award for her efforts in support of the conservation of archaeological resources. Marion and CHP provide SHA with very effective staff, legal expertise, and connections that have already proven invaluable in monitoring political events and in crafting acceptable legislative language. Having legal representation with skills in word craft is important. From CHP's efforts, as well as my own experience in legislative matters in Georgia, I have learned that legislative success is not a terrain of "yes" versus "no," but rather lies in the "ifs," "buts," and "whereases" that can shift legislative language from untenable to acceptable.

Second, we need to collaborate. While we are confident that CHP is the best government representation available to SHA and historic preservation, we also recognize that this is a time to join forces in mutual defense. Thus, SHA and ACRA were the first leadership partners to work with CHP and form the Coalition for American Heritage (CAH) (<http://www.heritagecoalition.org>). The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the American Anthropological Association (AAA) have since joined the CAH and there are ongoing discussions with other associations interested in joining. The CAH allows participants to pool funding and resources to support and respond to legislative initiatives CHP has tracked. CHP has purchased legislative software that can be accessed through the CAH website and that allows members to identify their congressional representatives and send emails or make phone calls with talking points to be noted. All SHA members who are interested in being politically engaged should log into the CAH site and register—while we will be sending member e-blasts on critical issues, CAH registration is free and provides the most timely notification of pending actions. The CAH site provides details on all of the legislative initiatives that CHP is tracking and that may be pertinent to our interests. At the current time these are largely in the regulatory environment and broad-based initiatives that are not specifically a threat to us, but that nonetheless have the potential to change how regulations are interpreted and applied. If you are interested, please visit the CAH website to be advised and become involved.

Third, we need to engage. Working to interact with those with shared interests, SHA and ACRA were participants in Preservation Action's Advocacy Week visits to the Hill on 15 March. I was involved in those meetings as the SHA President, at my own expense, as a representative of SHA, as were other board members and SHA members at large. The Advocacy Week gatherings provided an opportunity for SHA to interact with others dedicated to historic



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preservation. I think our involvement and interaction as a professional society dedicated to archaeological research is critical. SHA occupies a unique space in American archaeology, and serves as a bridge between those interested in the aboveground past with those of us, of all stripes, who study the past underground. I am pleased to support, and will continue to support, our efforts to interact with our colleagues of the historic built environment and landscapes. SHA will also continue our engagement with Congress and federal agencies during meetings on the Hill to coincide with SHA's Mid-year Board Meeting in June.

Finally, we need to advocate. SHA is working to make our voice heard, our perspectives known, and our research relevant to those whose histories we can most benefit. As an historical archaeologist devoted to the study of southern African America life, to unearthing an unwritten history, I believe that we have an obligation to work as advocates of the disenfranchised. In support of that effort the SHA website now hosts, in the Research Resources section, a discussion of Abandoned Burial Grounds: <https://sha.org/resources/abandoned-burial-grounds>. Developed by a well-qualified working group and sponsored and promoted by the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC), SHA is pleased to provide this resource to the public at large, and the disenfranchised public in particular, as a way of helping them to understand, identify, record, and speak to forgotten places of rest. Our efforts to develop guidance and support for those seeking to address abandoned cemeteries began almost a year ago, so this was not an action we initiated with the intent of political consequences. But, I believe in karma, that doing good brings good in return. I have thus shared the Web resource with the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), and have used that outreach to share with them the work of historical archaeology in discovering and recognizing the African American past. As I write, we are engaged in discussion with CBC staff on legislative possibilities that could support abandoned African American burial grounds and their communities. Working in active collaboration, we are hopefully building connections and resources that will help us all to do the important work we do, to sustain our societal heritage, and to insure our foundations as we build toward the future.

Partner, Collaborate, Engage, Advocate. This is the mantra for our future. 🙏

2017 SHA Awards and Prizes

Teresita Majewski

with contributions by Amy Borgens, Tiffany Osburn, Donna Seifert, and LouAnn Wurst

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

SHA's awards and prizes for 2017 were presented at three different venues during the 50th annual conference in Fort Worth, Texas. Each year, the success of SHA's Awards Program depends on numerous individuals who donate their time and energy so that the society can recognize and celebrate those people who have made significant contributions to historical archaeology. A sincere "thank-you" goes to the nominators, awards selectors/panels, presenters, SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison, SHA President Joe W. Joseph, the SHA Board of Directors, the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA), Conference Co-Chairs Amy Borgens and Tiffany Osburn (both of the Texas Historical Commission) and Program Chair Todd Ahlman (Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University), the committees that sponsor awards, the staff of the Omni Fort Worth Hotel, volunteer photographer Tori Hawley, and my colleagues on the SHA Awards Committee.

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

The first award of the evening was presented to the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) for their efforts since 1928 to promote awareness of the archaeology of Texas by encouraging scientific archaeological exploration and research, including interpretation and publication of the results, and preservation and conservation of archaeological materials and sites. TAS creates training opportunities for students of all ages and informs the community of their archaeological heritage and values through Archeology Academy classes, their annual summer field school, annual meeting, and scholarship and grants programs.

The second Award of Merit was presented to the Texas General Land Office (GLO) for their role as a driving force and leader in the preservation of historic sites and other cultural resources in the state of Texas. The GLO-instituted land conservation easement program has resulted in thousands of acres and an untold number of archaeological sites being protected in perpetuity. GLO is contributing considerable time and resources to structural restoration and preservation efforts at San Antonio de Valero Mission (the Alamo) and is teaming with the Alamo Endowment Board and the City of San Antonio on a master plan process to expand and improve the visitor experience.

The City of San Antonio's Historic Preservation Program received the third Award of Merit for their long-term commitment to protecting the city's unique historical, cultural, and archaeological resources. The city's Historic and Design Review Commission (HDRC), Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and the City Archaeologist all play



From left: SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski; SHA President Joe Joseph; TAS Past President Mary Jo Galindo, who accepted the 2017 Award of Merit for TAS; and Conference Co-Chairs Tiffany Osburn and Amy Borgens.



Texas GLO Chief Clerk and Deputy Commissioner Anne Idsal, who accepted the 2017 Award of Merit for the Texas GLO.

important roles in reviewing, regulating, and protecting and preserving historic resources on both public and private lands. These programs, which provide significant public benefits, are unparalleled in any other community in Texas and are a model for other U.S. cities.

Jason Thomas Raupp received the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for his 2015 dissertation from Flinders University: *“And So Ends this Day’s Work”*: Industrial Perspectives on Early Nineteenth-century American Whaleships Wrecked in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Jason’s dissertation focuses on pelagic whaling in the Pacific and integrates archival and museum collections with underwater site survey to contextualize the industrial experience and work environment of whaling ships. The selection panel was impressed by how the human side of the industry plays a central role in the research through the exploration of the maritime cultural landscape. They commented that this is the first work that addresses pelagic whaling ships from an archaeological and historical perspective. One panelist even noted that “this is exactly the kind of dissertation I wish I could have written myself.”

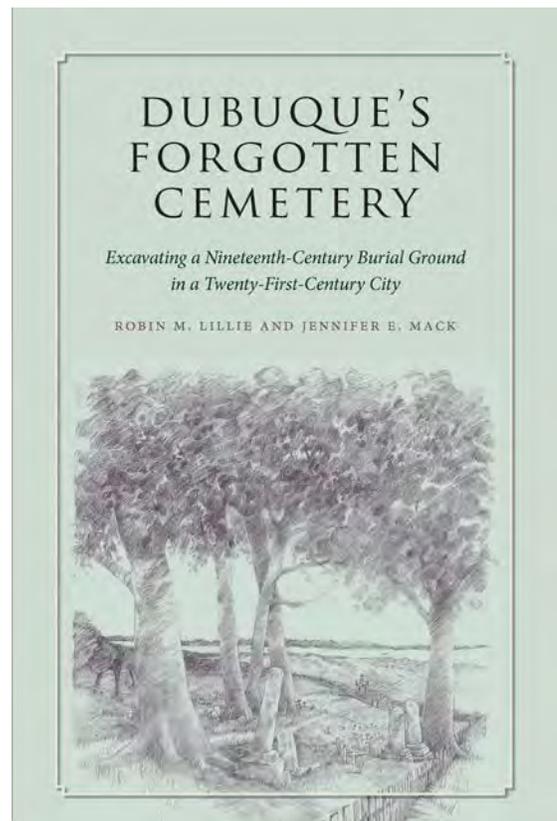
The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Robin M. Lillie and Jennifer E. Mack for *Dubuque’s Forgotten Cemetery: Excavating a Nineteenth-Century Burial Ground in a Twenty-First-Century City*, published by the University of Iowa Press in 2015. The story begins in 2007 in Dubuque, Iowa, when a developer breaking ground for a new condominium complex unearthed human bones, forgotten remains of Dubuque’s earliest settlers from the 1830s. For the next four years, staff with the Burials Program of the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist excavated the site so that development could proceed. Skeletal biologist Robin M. Lillie and archaeologist Jennifer E. Mack faced the enormous task of teasing out life histories from fragile bones, disintegrating artifacts, and the decaying wooden coffins the families had chosen for the deceased. Poring over scant documents and sifting through old newspapers, they



Gilmore Dissertation Award winner Jason Thomas Raupp.



San Antonio City Archaeologist Kay Hindes and Assistant City Archaeologist Matt Elverson, who accepted the 2017 Award of Merit for the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Program.



Dubuque’s Forgotten Cemetery: Excavating a Nineteenth-Century Burial Ground in a Twenty-First-Century City, by Robin M. Lillie and Jennifer E. Mack, received the 2017 Deetz Award. Image of the book’s cover appears courtesy of the publisher, the University of Iowa Press.

pieced together an often surprising and poignant story of the cemetery and its residents. Weaving together science, history, and local mythology, the tale of the Third Street Cemetery provides a fascinating glimpse into Dubuque's early years, the hardships its settlers endured, and the difficulties they did not survive.

This book was written so that the residents of contemporary Dubuque and descendants of those in the graves would be drawn into the story and shown how the cemetery was forgotten and how it was found and how a couple of thoughtful scholars could show them how a few of the things they "knew" about the Third Street Cemetery just aren't so and along the way tell them things they didn't even know they wanted to know. *Dubuque's Forgotten Cemetery* is an outstanding contribution to our field and can be read and enjoyed by anyone interested in historical archaeology. Robin was unable to attend the conference, but Jennifer was on hand to accept the award for both of them.

Awards and prizes presented at the Friday afternoon business meeting included the student travel awards, the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee Diversity Field School Awards and Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards, and the 16th Student Paper Prize. The winners of the ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition and the People's Choice Awards were also recognized. The student travel awards provide funds for SHA student members to attend the conference and promote their participation in society activities. The ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award and the Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec were not given in 2017.

Recipients of Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Awards included Leo Demski (University of Nevada, Reno), for his conference paper "The Luxury of Cold: The Natural Ice Industry in Boca, California: 1868–1927," and Koji Ozawa (Stanford University), for his paper "The Gila River Japanese American Incarceration Camp: Thinking with the Past."

This year's Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards went to Khadene Kharla-Ann Harris (Northwestern University) and Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University), based on the strength of their applications.

The GMAC Diversity Field School Awards recognize field schools in historical archaeology that foster diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation. Recipients for 2017 include first place—Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Maryland) for the Guevavi Field School (2013–2015), second place—Lynn Harris (East Carolina University) and María Suárez Toro (Centro De Buceo Embajadores y Embajadoras del Mar, Costa Rica) for Expedition Costa Rica 2015 and 2016 Maritime Archaeology Field Schools, and third place—Bonnie J. Clark (University of Denver) for the Amache Field School.

The GMAC Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards recognize projects that embrace the challenges of facilitating collaboration and long-term relationships with stakeholder communities and was named in honor of the late Mark E. Mack, whose work set a standard for best practices in community engagement. This year, first place was awarded to the ArcheoBlitz Team (National Park Service



Leo Demski (University of Nevada, Reno), recipient of a 2017 Jelks Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.



Koji Ozawa (Stanford University), recipient of a 2017 Jelks Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.



Khadene Kharla-Ann Harris (Northwestern University), recipient of a 2017 Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.



Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University), recipient of a 2017 Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award, and SHA President Joe Joseph.



Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman, winner of the 2017 Diversity Field School Competition for the Guevavi Field School (2013-2015), and Lewis Jones, representing the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee.



Jay Sturdevant, who accepted the 2017 GMAC Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award on behalf of the ArcheoBlitz Team, with SHA President Joe Joseph.

[NPS]). Joining the NPS as team members were Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College, the North Dakota Geographic Alliance, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, the Northern Plains National Heritage Area, and the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. Youth Diving with a Purpose (Diving with a Purpose and the National Park Service) received second place, and AKRF, Inc., New York City Economic Development Corporation, and the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force were the third-place winners.

The 16th SHA Student Paper Prize was awarded to Tracy H. Jenkins (University of Maryland) for her conference paper “An Intersectional Archaeology of Women’s Reproductive Rights.” Second place went to Lauren Zych (University of Chicago) for “Hybrid Objects, Mixed Assemblages, and the Centrality of Context: Colonoware and Creolization in Early New Orleans.” Renae J. Campbell (University of Idaho) received an honorable mention for her paper “*Chawan and Yunomi*: Japanese Tablewares Recovered from Three Issei Communities in the American West.” The winner of the Student Paper Prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

The winners of the 2017 ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition and the People’s Choice Awards were also recognized at the business meeting. This was the best photo competition ever with 74 entries! Winners include photographers Jason Boroughs, Terry Brock, John Cardinal, Katie Clevenger, Kristina Fricker, Austin George, Kerry Gonzalez, Lynn Harris, Samuel Haskell, Lindsay Kiel, Mark Kostro, Joshua Marano, Sierra Medellin, Michael Murray, Mary Petrich-Guy, Hunter Whitehead, and videographer Michael Thomin. Visit the ACUA website (<https://acuaonline.org/>) to see the winning photographs and video (and all of the other entries for the 2017 competition).

Following the annual banquet, held on Friday evening at the Omni Fort Worth Hotel, four awards were presented: the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Mary C. Beaudry presented the Cotter Award to Krysta Ryzewski for her talent for teamwork and collaboration, as exemplified by the Unearthing Detroit Project, the academic research program she developed and implements, which is grounded in community-based public archaeology. This project empowers Detroit residents by including them in the recovery of the city’s recent past and by humanizing that past by demonstrating that Detroit’s history lies not in ruins but in the everyday lives of people. The Daniel G. Roberts Award was presented to the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley’s Community Historical Archaeology Project with Schools (CHAPS) Program. CHAPS is a truly interdisciplinary public-private partnership developed to create historically literate citizens who are aware of their local cultural and natural history and of its importance to the future of the Rio Grande Valley. The program helps local school districts develop interdisciplinary K-17 curricula that teach students the importance of stewardship to include site

preservation, ethics, and laws that affect nonrenewable local resources. The Roberts Award, presented by Kim A. McBride, was accepted by Russell Skowronek, founding director of the CHAPS Program. The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was presented to Annalies Corbin by Amanda Evans and Kim Faulk. Annalies was recognized for her tireless volunteer efforts to support the missions of both SHA and the ACUA, and in particular for her exemplary service to the publications programs of both organizations, and for her innovative efforts in public outreach and education. Kenneth G. Kelly made the final presentation of the evening to honor 2017 Harrington Medalist Leland Ferguson for his lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter Award, the Roberts

Award, the Ruppé Award, and of the Harrington Medal will appear in *Historical Archaeology* in 2017.

The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2018 Harrington Medalist, Julia A. King, who will be honored at next year's conference in New Orleans, Louisiana.

SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2017 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline.

If you have any questions about the SHA Awards Program and about deadlines for submitting nominations in the various categories for the 2018 awards cycle, please contact SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski at 520.721.4309 or at tmajewski@srcrm.com. She will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can. 🍷



From left: SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski, SHA President Joe Joseph, 2017 Cotter Awardee Krysta Ryzewski, and Mary Beaudry, nominator and presenter.



From left: SHA President Joe Joseph, 2017 Ruppé Awardee Annalies Corbin, SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski, and Kim Faulk and Amanda Evans, nominators and presenters.



The CHAPS Program received the 2017 Roberts Award. From left: Russell Skowronek, founding director of the program, SHA President Joe Joseph, SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski, and Kim McBride, nominator and presenter.



From left: (background) SHA President Joe Joseph, (foreground) 2017 Harrington Medalist Leland Ferguson being greeted by Kenneth Kelly, nominator and presenter, as Leland approaches the stage to receive the award.

Opinion and Debate

Protecting Our Nation's Maritime Heritage: Creating the First New National Marine Sanctuaries in 15 Years

By Shannon Yee
Policy and Conservation Director
National Marine Sanctuary Foundation

The sea shaped our nation. National marine sanctuaries honor and safeguard these sacred places.

The ocean and Great Lakes play a central role in the shaping of our history, growth of our economy, and are vital threads in the fabric of our national identity. Sanctuaries safeguard the final resting grounds of historic wrecks, prehistoric archaeological sites, and other cultural artifacts. They honor and celebrate the history, contributions, and sacrifices of our ancestors. And, they enable Americans to connect and learn from our shared maritime past as we look for future opportunities.

This is a landmark moment to protect our maritime heritage.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) released draft plans to designate two new sanctuaries at Mallows Bay-Potomac River in Maryland, and Wisconsin-Lake Michigan in the Great Lakes. These sites would be the first new additions to America's National Marine System in over 15 years.

These two sanctuaries would protect historic shipwrecks and maritime heritage resources from the very founding of the nation to today. The plans are based upon strong community nominations to protect and interpret historic maritime heritage resources, foster partnerships with education and research partners, and increase opportunities for tourism and economic development.

For a limited time, NOAA is accepting comments on these plans. We need passionate citizens like you to speak up supporting each of these sanctuaries during this critical time.

[Sign the letters of support today to help create these two new sanctuaries!](#)

We will submit these letters to NOAA to designate these two new sanctuaries. Widespread and enthusiastic support makes these sanctuary designations possible.

Mallows Bay-Potomac River in Maryland intertwines our nation's maritime and natural history. An offshoot of the Chesapeake Bay, the site is a gateway to our past, preserving nearly 200 known shipwrecks dating back to the Revolutionary War and includes the remains of the largest assemblage of World War I wooden steamships, known as the famed "Ghost Fleet." Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, these wooden steamships built for the U.S. Emergency Fleet represent the expansive wartime effort that led to communal expansion and economic development of the many maritime service industries during the early 20th century. Over time, these abandoned ships became the foundation for a rich habitat for bald eagles, herons, osprey, river otters, beaver, and numerous fish species, making the site a popular sport for canoeing, kayaking, fishing, and bird watching. [Learn more](#) about the proposed Mallows Bay-Potomac River sanctuary.

Wisconsin-Lake Michigan in the Great Lakes will preserve and celebrate nationally significant shipwrecks, help conserve the largest freshwater system in the world, and provide exploration, research, and education partnerships. Archival and archaeological research indicates that the proposed sanctuary includes 37 known historic shipwrecks and potentially 80 shipwrecks that have yet to be discovered. Eighteen of the known shipwrecks within the proposed sanctuary are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These shipwrecks and cultural artifacts are important pieces of American history. They serve as popular locations for exploring, diving, fishing, and heritage tourism, contributing revenue to the local economy and advancing education and partnerships to promote opportunities for the next generation. [Learn more](#) about the proposed Wisconsin-Lake Michigan sanctuary.

The National Marine Sanctuary System includes 13 National Marine Sanctuaries, which span across the nation. Encompassing more than 620,000 square miles of marine and Great Lakes Water from Washington State to the Florida Keys, and from Lake Huron to American Samoa, these underwater geographic areas protect resources of great historical and archeological significance, bringing about significant educational, economic, and tourist benefits to local communities. In 2014, NOAA announced a new [Sanctuary Nomination Process](#), inviting communities across the nation to nominate their most treasured marine and Great Lakes places for consideration as national marine sanctuaries. 🇺🇸

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

National Park Service's 2017 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2017 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques, Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-destructive Investigations of the Pea Ridge Civil War Battlefield, will be held May 15–19, 2017, at the Pea Ridge National Military Park in Benton County, Arkansas. Lodging will be in Roger, Arkansas, at a motel to be determined. The lectures will be at a meeting room in Rogers, Arkansas, at a place to be determined. The field exercises will take place at the Pea Ridge National Military Park. The park commemorates the 7–8 March 1862 Civil War battle between Federal and Confederate troops in northwestern Arkansas. The resulting Federal victory kept the state of Missouri in the Union. Cosponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center, Pea Ridge National Military Park, and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, as well as the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

This will be the 27th year of the workshop, which is dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with hands-on use of the equipment in the field. There is a registration charge of \$475. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's Web page at <http://www.nps.gov/mwac/>. Payment may be made by credit card through the Friends of NCPTT for nongovernment employees. Federal employees may pay through a training form (SF-182) sent to the Midwest Archeological Center or by credit card through the Friends of NCPTT (NCPTT Web page announcement). For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; phone: 402.437.5392, ext. 141; fax: 402.437.5098; email: steve_de_vore@nps.gov.

MHAC 13 Call for Papers

Reconstructing, Representing, and Reenacting: Historical Archaeology and Public Education

The Tippecanoe County Historical Association (TCHA) and Purdue University (Department of Anthropology, Department of History, and School of Language and Cultures) will host the 13th annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference October 13–15, 2017, on the campus of Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana.

We encourage the submission of proposed papers, posters, and lightning-round talks that focus on the preservation and use of historical archaeological data (artifacts, museum objects, buildings, landscapes) to reconstruct, represent, or reenact history for a variety of audiences, and we also welcome any topic related to historical archaeology in the Midwest.

Because 2017 marks both the 300th anniversary of the founding of Fort Ouiatenon, a French fur trade post in Tippecanoe County, and the 50th anniversary of the Feast of the Hunter's Moon, one of the largest annual reenactments of the 18th-century fur trade in the United States, the conference will include a session on Fort Ouiatenon past and present.

Please email your ideas for presentations to Kory Cooper (hkcooper@purdue.edu) with "MHAC 13" in the subject line, and keep watching the Purdue University Department of Anthropology website for details: <https://cla.purdue.edu/academic/anthropology/news/conference.html>

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Ivor Noël Hume (1927–2017)



*Ivor Noël Hume from the Guildhall Museum, excavating at a bomb-damaged site in London.
(Photo courtesy of Museum of London Archaeology.)*

Ivor Noël Hume, one of the great pioneers of historical archaeology, passed away at his Williamsburg home on 4 February. He was 89. His career in archaeology began with the Guildhall Museum in London, where he worked from 1949 until 1957 recovering archaeological sites and artifacts that were being exposed during the numerous construction projects associated with the city's postwar rebuilding efforts. In this capacity, he became one of the earliest archaeologists to acknowledge the importance of Britain's postmedieval archaeological resources. His experience with London's early-modern archaeology ultimately resulted in a job offer at Colonial Williamsburg, where he spent the rest of his career. As one of the foremost experts in the archaeology of colonial America, he was invited to serve on the special committee that founded the Society for Historical Archaeology in 1967. At his invitation, the first annual meeting of the newly formed society was held at Colonial Williamsburg in January 1968. The society awarded him the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 1991, celebrating his long and distinguished career in the field.

For more information about Noël Hume's life and career see:

Kelso, William M.

1992 J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology: Ivor Noël Hume. *Historical Archaeology* 26(2):1–2.

Miller, Henry M.

2013 The Odyssey of a Transatlantic Archaeologist: Conversations with Ivor Noël Hume. *Historical Archaeology* 47(4):144–166. 

SHA 2018 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



January 3–7, 2018
Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2017
Final Submission Deadline: June 30, 2017

Landscapes, Entrepôts, and Global Currents

The SHA 2018 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Committee invites you to New Orleans, Louisiana to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Crescent City. The 2018 SHA Conference will be held at the New Orleans Marriott, located on Canal Street at the edge of the historic French Quarter. The hotel is within walking distance of premier attractions and historic sites, including Jackson Square, the Cabildo, the U.S. Mint, Preservation Hall, Audubon Aquarium of the Americas, and the French Market. Come and immerse yourself in all that New Orleans has to offer, from our diverse music scene to our world-famous cuisine and exciting nightlife. Take a stroll down Frenchman Street, enjoy beignets and coffee at Café Du Monde, and view the striking architecture of the historic Vieux Carré. Arrive before the conference begins to ring in the new year and kick off the city's Tricentennial celebration. And be sure to stay through the weekend to enjoy the first parades of the 2018 Mardi Gras season!

For 300 years, many have described and defined New Orleans in numerous ways, often synonymous with history and culture. Under rule of the French, then Spanish colonial governments, New Orleans grew to become an important entrepôt in the Atlantic World. Situated near where the Mississippi River meets the Gulf of Mexico, Thomas Jefferson recognized the importance of the city's geographical location, which was a catalyst for his agreeing to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. During the 19th century, New Orleans quickly became one of the largest cities in the United States. In this bustling port city, merchants and smugglers exchanged commodities from the interior of North America and around the globe. As the primary immigration port in the American South, river and ocean currents also carried people, ideas, and even disease through this expanding and changing cosmopolitan center. From a myriad of African, Caribbean, American, European, Asian, and Native traditions and influences, unique expressions of New Orleans and Louisiana culture emerged in the kitchens and on the streets as residents constructed a variety of distinctive cultural landscapes. In the early 20th century New Orleans was the birthplace of jazz music, now beloved around the world. From the Battle of New Orleans, through the American Civil War, and during World War II, New Orleans has played an essential role in these global conflicts.

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

THE VENUE: NEW ORLEANS MARRIOTT

All conference sessions will take place at the New Orleans Marriott located at 555 Canal Street. The recently renovated 41-story conference hotel offers rooms with spectacular Mississippi River and city views. Located in the French Quarter, the hotel is steps away from a myriad of iconic dining and entertainment options, and also features two on-site restaurants: 5Fifty5 and 55 Fahrenheit. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms for the conference at a rate of \$169 per night (plus

tax) for single or double occupancy. Subject to the availability of rooms in the SHA block, this rate will be available from December 30, 2017 to January 8, 2018 and will expire if not booked before December 11, 2017. Please note that any changes in departure date made after check-in may result in an early departure fee.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Conference Co-Chair(s): Christopher Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) and Andrea White (Louisiana State University)

Program Co-Chairs: Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and Meredith Hardy (National Park Service)

Underwater Co-Chairs: Amanda Evans (FEMA Region VI) and Matt Keith (Echo Offshore, LLC)

Terrestrial Co-Chairs: Ryan Gray (University of New Orleans) and Steve Dasovich (Lindenwood University)

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

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

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

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

Volunteer Directors: Willie Hoffman (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and Sarah Linden (Texas Historical Commission)

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

Workshops Director: Carl Carlson-Drexler (University of Arkansas)

SESSION FORMATS

Please read this section carefully to see changes from preceding years. By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author 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 2018 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or 3-minute forums, and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as he/she wishes. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one discussion segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers and discussion segments will be 15 minutes long. We anticipate a high volume of paper submissions; therefore, we encourage participants to submit their abstracts as early as possible.

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

Primary Symposium Organizer—one time during the conference.

Primary Author of paper (symposium or general session) or poster—one time during the conference.

Discussant—one time during the conference.

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

Panel/Forum Moderator—one time during the conference.

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

Each Session Organizer and Individual Presenter at the SHA 2018 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 2018 Conference by November 1, 2017 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.

NOTE NEW POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2018 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by November 1, 2017. Those who fail to register by November 1, 2017 will not be allowed to present their paper/poster or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper's/poster's authors must register for the conference. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate in order to participate in a session. Session organizers should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement.

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Individual Papers and Posters

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical

subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Co-Chairs will assign 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 freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment may be available at an additional charge to the presenter. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and be present at their displays during their designated poster sessions. Authors are encouraged to include contact information on their posters and leave business cards next to their posters so viewers can contact them with questions at a later date.

Formal Symposia

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

Symposium organizers 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 and are aware of the November 1 deadline for presenters to register for the 2018 Conference.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Co-Chairs at nolasha2018@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. Moderators should advise each panel/forum participant that they must register for the 2018 Conference at the full conference registration rate. One-day registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

Three-Minute Forums

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

Student Presenters

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

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those participating in larger sessions) 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 on the paper; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Carolyn White at cwhite@unr.edu or 775.682.7688.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

If you have a suggestion for a roundtable luncheon topic, or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Program Co-Chairs at nolasha2018@gmail.com with a short description of your proposed roundtable.

HOW TO SUBMIT

The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to June 30, 2017.

If you are unable to use the SHA online abstract submission system (ConfTool) and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please correspond with the Program Co-Chairs: Melanie Damour or Meredith Hardy at nolasha2018@gmail.com.

DEADLINE

The deadline for online abstract submission is June 30, 2017. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before June 30, 2017. **No abstracts will be accepted after June 30, 2017.**

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS

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

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the Session Organizer *prior to the beginning of the session* for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector. Presenters **may not use online presentation software, such as Prezi online**, because Wi-Fi connections will not be available in all rooms. Carousel slide projectors and overhead acetate-sheet projectors will not be provided at the conference venue. Questions regarding audiovisual equipment should be sent to Karen Hutchison at karen@sha.org 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 Co-Chairs. However, any presenter participating via Skype or other electronic means will be required to pay any additional costs associated with enabling such participation and register at the full conference rate by November 1, 2017. Arrangements should be coordinated with the Program Co-Chairs well in advance of the conference.

ACUA INFORMATION

Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2018

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 2018*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website, www.acuaonline.org, by February 10, 2018. The author manuscript deadline is March 1, and the author final edits deadline is April 15, 2018. Submitters are required to carefully follow the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

ACUA George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to www.acuaonline.org for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2017. 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 2018 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is December 20, 2017. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in New Orleans and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and may be part of the 2019 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment (www.acuaonline.org).

ELIGIBILITY

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required to give a presentation at the 2018 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants to register at the full conference registration rate by November 1, 2017 and for their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

SHA ETHICS STATEMENT

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

to these principles.

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

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

Principle 3

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

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

GETTING TO AND AROUND NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Airport

Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport (MSY): MSY is located 16 miles west of the Marriott New Orleans.

Train

New Orleans Union Passenger Terminal (NOL): New Orleans is serviced by Amtrak. The train station is located downtown, one mile from the conference hotel.

Ground Transportation (from airport; all fares in USD)

Airport Shuttle New Orleans: Shuttle service is available to and from the airport and the Marriott New Orleans. Currently, fares are \$24 one way and \$44 round-trip.

Taxicabs: Taxicabs are available at the lower level curbside, outside of baggage claim belts 1 and 14. Currently, fare to the French Quarter starts at \$36 flat rate, and for three or more passengers fare is \$15 per passenger.

Car Rental: Most major car rental companies operate out of MSY and are located at the consolidated rental car facility.

Public Transportation: Most of the metropolitan area is serviced by two transit systems: New Orleans Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and the Jefferson Transit (JeT) (for Jefferson Parish where the airport is located). For options involving public transit from the airport to the French Quarter, there are two possibilities: RTA's 202-Airport Express or JeT's E2-Airport Route in combination with the other RTA routes.

Rideshare: Approved rideshare services (or ride-hailing or ride-booking service companies such as Lyft and Uber) meet customers in the Ground Transportation Center located on the first floor of the Short-Term Parking Garage.

Ground Transportation (around the city)

Public Transportation: New Orleans RTA is the city's public transportation system, offering bus, streetcar, and ferry service throughout the city. The Canal Streetcar line passes right in front of the conference hotel and the famous St. Charles Streetcar line—a National Historic Landmark—is only a few blocks away. Fare for most services currently is \$1.25 (or less for those over 65).

Rideshare: Uber and Lyft are operational in New Orleans.

Taxicabs: Taxicabs are usually plentiful and can be hailed by the hotel staff. The largest cab company is United Cab, which has their own booking app. Visit the United Cab website at www.unitedcabs.com for more information.

Ferry: Across the Mississippi River from the French Quarter is Algiers. The Algiers ferry is an extraordinary (and economical) way to experience the mighty Mississippi and view the city from the other side of the river. A ferry ride is only \$2 each way.

Other: Pedicabs are popular ways to travel short distances in and around the French Quarter. Usually, you can hail a pedicab on the street.

For more information on getting around the city, including cabs, public transportation, tours, bikes, and other services, see <http://www.neworleansonline.com/tools/transportation/>.

MUSEUM RECEPTION

The 2018 SHA Conference Committee is excited to announce our annual museum reception, which will be held at the Cabildo, located at 701 Chartres Street. Set in the epicenter of the French Quarter, the Cabildo fronts on Jackson Square and sits next to St. Louis Cathedral. Constructed during the last decade of the 18th century, the Cabildo originally served as the hub for New Orleans government during the Spanish Colonial, Territorial, and American periods. The building has been the site of many significant events, including the signing of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the controversial *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision by the Louisiana State Supreme Court in 1896. In 1908, the Cabildo was transferred to the Louisiana State Museum. Today, it houses many rare artifacts and collections, including one of the four Napoleon's death masks, and showcases the history and culture of New Orleans and Louisiana. For more information, see <http://louisianastatemuseum.org/museums/the-cabildo/>.

EXCURSIONS AND EVENTS

The 2018 SHA Conference Committee is working hard to bring you exciting excursions and special events; however, there are many other activities to experience throughout the New Orleans area and southeast Louisiana.

Although still in the planning stages, we are organizing tours of various New Orleans neighborhoods, the nearby Mississippi River plantations, and Chalmette Battlefield, where the Battle of New Orleans took place.

There are many free and inexpensive things to do around New Orleans:

- Take a walking tour of the French Quarter
- Explore the centuries-old French Market
- Watch the Phunny Phorty Phellows and Joan of Arc parades
- Ride the streetcar to explore neighborhoods and destinations nearby the French Quarter such as the Garden District and City Park
- Wander among the tombs in one of the many aboveground cemeteries
- Enjoy three miles of shopping along Magazine Street
- Listen to live music in one of the many clubs or even on the street
- Peruse historical objects and materials at an art or history museum

FURTHER INFORMATION AND UPDATES

The call for papers will be posted at: <https://sha.org/conferences/>. This website will provide regularly updated information, including links to hotel reservations, travel tips, the travel award application, volunteer forms, and other pertinent information. The online abstract submission system can be accessed at: <https://www.conftool.com/sha2018>.

Be sure to follow the 2018 Conference on Facebook and Twitter using the hashtag #SHA2018 to find useful apps and links. Any questions about SHA 2018 New Orleans can be directed to the Conference Co-Chairs, Chris Horrell or Andrea White, at the general program email address: nolasha2018@gmail.com.

See you in The Big Easy!

Laissez le bon temps rouler! 🍷

Current Research

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

AFRICA

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

ASIA

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

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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

CANADA-ARCTIC (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

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

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

CANADA-ONTARIO

Jeff Seibert, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre/Seibert Heritage Services, 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, fhsmit@wm.edu

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

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

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Emma Dwyer, University of Leicester, ed136@le.ac.uk

LATIN AMERICA

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

David Starbuck, Plymouth State University, dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

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

Jon Horn, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., jon_horn@alpinearchaeology.com

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

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

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

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

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

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

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, mpolk130@gmail.com

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia & Antarctica

New South Wales

Celebrating over 50,000 Students at The Big Dig Archaeology Education Centre (submitted by Alison Frappell, Education & Interpretation Officer, Sydney Harbour YHA and The Big Dig Archaeology Education Centre): On Tuesday, October 25, 2016 Sydney Learning Adventures and Sydney Harbour YHA celebrated a significant milestone—over 50,000 students have participated in archaeology education programs at The Big Dig Archaeology Education Centre! The Honorable Helen Coonan, Chair of Place Management NSW (formerly Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority), joined Julian Ledger, CEO of YHA Ltd., in congratulating all those involved in running the programs and in acknowledging the very successful collaboration between Sydney Learning Adventures and Sydney Harbour YHA in making The Big Dig such an exciting experience for students from across New South Wales. The Big Dig education programs were launched in 2010. They were developed by Dr. Louise



FIGURE 1. Students and teachers from Tumbarumba Public School with the Sydney Learning Adventures Guides Team.

Zarmati to give students hands-on experiential learning and bring Australian colonial history to life. The programs link closely with the new National Curriculum which, excitingly, now includes site studies.

It's one thing to read about the extraordinary history of The Rocks, yet far more engaging to be where it is preserved in situ. Students are given access to an archaeological site that looks much the same as when excavation work ended. Primary students then conduct their own 'dig' in a simulated excavation pit, finding artifacts amongst recreated building remnants. Secondary students engage in hands-on analysis of artifacts from the site, artifacts which the people who lived here once used. This is tangible history, making the many engaging stories about the people who lived on the

site become a little more 'real.' I believe that The Big Dig programs make a real contribution to the ongoing interest and appreciation of Australian historical archaeology for future generations.

The feedback from teachers and students has been fantastic. To quote one teacher: "The children were engaged and loved visiting the site, hearing the stories, and handling the artifacts. They were excited from the minute we arrived. The highlight was the artifacts analysis and the digging." 

Great Britain & Ireland

Ireland

The Keem Bay Project, Achill Island, County Mayo (submitted by Eve Campbell, Achill Archaeological Field School): In summer 2016 the Achill Archaeological Field School (AAFS) embarked on a third season of excavation at the pre-Famine settlement of Keem, Achill Island, County Mayo. The field school, established by Dr. Theresa McDonald in 1991, has had a pioneering role in the development

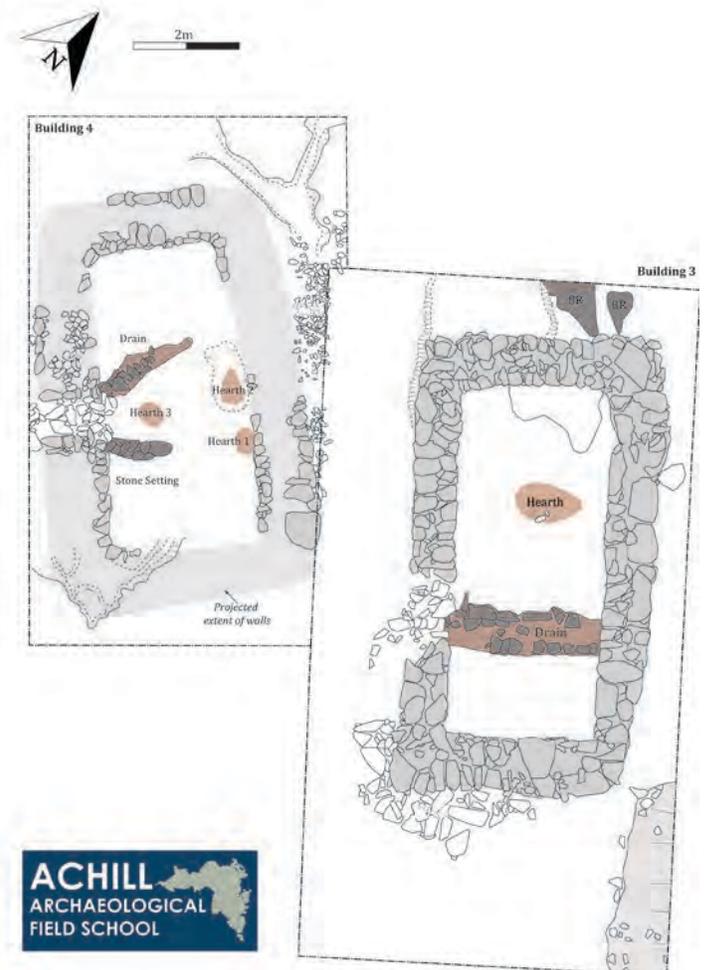


FIGURE 1. Plan of buildings 3 and 4.



FIGURE 2. Building 3 postexcavation.



FIGURE 3. Building 4 postexcavation.

of historical archaeology in Ireland. The archaeology of 18th–20th-century Achill reflects many important themes in historical archaeology, including the tensions between improvement and vernacular practices, the expansion of the institutions of the state into rural communities, famine and demographic shift, the development of tourism, emigration, and evangelical Protestantism, exemplified in the Achill Mission (est. 1834). The initial focus of AAFS’s research was the “Deserted Village” of Slievemore, an 18th–20th-century settlement of over 80 stone dwellings on the slopes of Slievemore Mountain, Achill Island (McDonald 1998). In 2009 the field school turned its attentions to Keem, a relict settlement cluster nestled above a sheltered bay on the western tip of the island (<https://achill-fieldschool.com/research-excavations/excavations-at-keem-bay/>).

First cartographically depicted on Murdoch MacKenzie’s Maritime Survey map of 1776, the settlement of Keem thrived until the middle of the 19th century, when it was decimated by the Potato Famine and the cholera epidemic that followed. By 1852 the ill-fated settlement was reportedly abandoned. It was subsequently razed and an ‘improved’ field system and dwelling were built by Charles Cunningham Boycott, an English farmer with connections to the Achill Mission (Sherlock 2012). By 1855 Boycott had erected an iron house and was in the process of building a stone one beside it. At its height in the 1830s the Keem settlement contained some 40 dwellings clustered on a sheltered south-facing slope and along the banks of a small stream. Today little remains except a scatter of low grassy building footprints. The site at Keem Bay is among a tiny handful of 19th-century rundale settlements to have been excavated in Ireland. It is particularly significant in that Boycott’s development of Keem provides a *terminus ante quem* for the building styles and material culture at the site.

The two buildings excavated at Keem to date have yielded fascinating results as well as posing many questions. Both buildings were oblong one-room dwellings, with single southwest-facing doorways, mass-earth and drystone walls, and rounded corners. Building 3 was slightly larger, measuring 6.6 by 2.8 m internally. Its walls were up to 1 m thick and composed of inner and outer skins

of drystone with an earthen core. The building had a central hearth lying directly on the earthen floor in its northwest area, and a stone-lined drain running northeast/southwest out the doorway. The drain places the house in the tradition of byre-dwellings found in the north and west of Ireland, designed to accommodate cattle and other animals in the human residence. Drains were typical, and served to collect animal effluent for use as fertilizer. Building 3 appears not to be shown on the 1838 Ordnance Survey map and so probably dates to between ca. 1838 and ca. 1850.

Building 4 lay immediately southwest of Building 3, and the two structures were coaxial. It was a little smaller than Building 3, measuring 2.5–2.7 by 5.6 m internally. Its walls were slightly thicker (up to 1.2 m wide), but built in the same manner, with drystone skins and an earthen core. The structure also had a drain, but unlike Building 3, it ran diagonally across the northwest third of the building, exiting through the door. The hearth was one of the most interesting and unexpected features of Building 4. Three separate hearths were found, all contemporary with the building, and interpreted as being sequential. The earliest hearth was



FIGURE 4. Repaired ceramics from Keem.

centrally located, with two later examples being located against the long northeast wall opposite the doorway. The multiple hearths may point to episodic use of the building over a period of time, and/or a deliberate reconfiguring of how the space was used.

The two Keem dwellings yielded a significant artifact assemblage dominated by ceramics, but including glass beads, copper-alloy buttons, amethyst crystals (from a nearby quarry), glass, iron fragments, and worked stone. The ceramics assemblage was especially interesting, and was largely composed of refined earthenwares, including creamware, shelledged ware, and factory banded ware. Most identifiable vessels were plates and all the decorated plates bar one were blue scalloped shelledged ware. Three vessels had been mended with metal staples, testifying to the curation and probable display of broken items. Only one cup was found, suggesting that the ritual of tea drinking was not widely observed at Keem. A small number of coarse black glazed earthenware vessels, probably related to dairying, were also identified.

Work at Keem is ongoing. A fourth season at the settlement is planned for May–June 2017. The 2017 season aims to clarify the chronology of the settlement by excavating a pair of superimposed building footprints. The AAFS is featured in the AIA Interactive Digs series. You can follow our progress in 2017 here: <https://www.archaeological.org/interactivedigs/achillislandireland>.

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Underwater - Worldwide

Vermont

Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM): Basin Harbor, located seven miles from Vergennes, Vermont, has borne witness to an incredible amount of history that happened on the lake. It was first noted by this name on a 1730 French map. Because of its location on the lake and the natural protection offered by the harbor, it was a prime anchorage for British, French, and American troops through the many military conflicts of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, including during the War of 1812. During the 19th century, the harbor became the location of a ferry crossing, commercial warehouse, and steamboat port. An inn has



FIGURE 1. Glass container at the Basin Harbor site.

continuously been present on the site as a place for ferry and steamboat passengers. Today, Basin Harbor plays host to the Basin Harbor Club and Resort, a lively summer retreat. Within this harbor lies a wreck of unknown identity, date, and type. It is located in about 8 feet of water in an extremely active resort harbor. The site was first explored and partially documented in 1982 by student archaeologists led by Arthur Cohn. Since then, the site has not been further explored.

In September 2016, as part of a NAUI Underwater Archaeology Training, jointly hosted by the Waterfront Diving Center in Burlington, Vermont and the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, five students and four archaeologists conducted a predisturbance survey of the remaining features of the wrecked vessel. Over the course of two days, divers documented sections of the wreck that were visible above the muddy bottom and through the weeds. From this experience, we discovered quite a bit about this undocumented vessel. The wooden vessel has a keelson that stretches over 85 ft. long with a scarph joint in the middle. Twelve frames were identified and documented amidships, averaging about 4 in. sided. Some outer-hull planking was observed, but the beam of the vessel was



FIGURE 2. Keelson and frames of the Basin Harbor Wreck.



FIGURE 3. Student measuring the keelson dimensions.

unable to be determined. Many of the timbers were fastened with iron bolts as noted by their presence or the presence of rust. Notable artifacts found on the site include glass bottles of various sizes, mooring structures, and numerous disarticulated timbers and bolts. Some of the pieces may be historic to the shipwreck, while others may be remnants lost by the surrounding resort visitors.

Currently, the identity, type, and date are still unknown. Theories have ranged from a lost gunboat from the War of 1812 to a steamship to a canal vessel. From the types of artifacts found on the site, the tentative time period for the wreck is the 19th century. The research will continue in the 2017 field season, as this wreck will be the focus of the 2017 LCM Field School. The goal of the 2017 season is to excavate the wreck and document the remaining structural features. All are welcome to come participate in this exciting adventure to document and solve this mystery. For more information contact: Allyson Ropp, aropp2241@gmail.com.

North Carolina

National Park Service (NPS) American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) and North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NCOSA): The ABPP recently received a Planning Grant completed by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Underwater Archaeology Branch. The grant product, titled *Commerce and Conflict: An Assessment of the Naval Campaign to Blockade Wilmington, North Carolina, 1861–1865*, surveyed 22 wreck sites in order to assess their condition and create uniform baseline data for site interpretation and future resource management. Military terrain analysis (i.e., KOCO) was used to analyze the Wilmington Blockade and any naval engagements in the area during the American Civil War. Feel free to contact Kristen McMasters at Kristen_McMasters@nps.gov for a copy of the final research.

Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands

Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research (Ships of Discovery) and East Carolina University (ECU): Ships of Discovery and ECU Maritime Studies Program team members headed back to Saipan and Tinian in March 2017 on their fourth grant from the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program Grant (ABPP). Awarded in 2016, the \$64,600 grant runs two years and hopes to “expand the regional understanding of the World War II ‘Operation Forager’ in the Mariana Islands and monitor the Saipan Underwater Maritime Heritage Trail.” The WWII Maritime Heritage Trail, created in 2010 with ABPP grant funding, consists of 12 submerged and semisubmerged archaeological sites including 4 aircraft wrecks, 2 shipwrecks, 3 tanks, 2 landing craft, and 1 amtrak. It is open to swimmers, snorkelers, and divers of all ages and backgrounds. A YouTube video on the trail is online at: <https://youtu.be/ktXdO4OHvcg>. Nine waterproof guides (in English and Japanese), including a site map and historical information, can be taken underwater and used to tour around the sites. Additionally, four posters that include images of the wrecks and more in-depth information are available for download online.

The 2016–2018 project will conduct research on the trail sites and will collect a second set of corrosion data to assess deterioration of the sites as well as short- and long-term impacts to the sites such as climate change. The team will also conduct photogrammetric surveys of the sites to create 3-D models for interpretation and future management. The combination of these two surveys makes for a robust set of longitudinal data that is useable by local managers.

After working on Saipan, the team heads to Tinian to survey the invasion beaches of the Battle of Tinian. This will be the first time for such a survey. The heritage sites will be recorded and used to develop a military-terrain analysis of the battlefield for use by archaeologists, historians, and managers to understand the battle and protect the site into the future.

Public meetings and a robust media presence are planned to involve the community and communicate the project and results. Local partners who have worked with Ships of Discovery in the past include HPO, NPS, NMHC, CRM, and DEQ. The team plans to work with local partners and community members and brings researchers from as far as Australia (Western Australian Museum, Heritage Victoria), Japan (A.P.P.A.R.A.T.U.S. LLC) and the U.S. (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and SEARCH, Inc.). For more information contact: Dr. Jennifer McKinnon, mckinnonje@ecu.edu, or Dr. Toni Carrell, tcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org. Links: <http://www.pacificmaritimeheritagetrail.com/> and <https://www.facebook.com/shipsofdiscovery/>. 📷

USA - Midwest

Michigan

Michilimackinac: The 2016 Michilimackinac field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This row house was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders and demolished in 1781 as part of the move of the fort and settlement to Mackinac Island. A 1765 map of the fort, housed at the University of Michigan Clements Library, lists House E as an English trader's house. Few English traders' houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac, because most of them lived outside the palisade walls. Comparing the English trader's assemblage to previously excavated French traders' assemblages is one of the main goals for the project.

One of the differences that has been apparent in the field is the quantity and variety of ceramics present, albeit generally in sherds too small to identify vessel form. Two notable ceramic types found this season were polychrome



FIGURE 3. Trade ring fragment.

creamware and Nottingham-type stoneware. A deep feature in the southeastern corner of the house was fully exposed and identified as a root cellar. Structural rocks, window glass, and shutter hinges above and north of the cellar indicate that the chimney was knocked into the cellar, taking down a dormer with it. The fireplace for this house was located on the common wall with the house unit to the east and was excavated along with that house in the 1990s. A second deep area, filled with demolition rubble, has been identified in the south-central area of the house, but not completely defined or interpreted. This rubble contained numerous personal adornment artifacts including cufflinks, buttons, a buckle, and a fragment of a trade ring with glass/paste sets. The clay feature partially exposed in the northwest area of the house in previous seasons was completely exposed this year. In addition to the clay, a charred plank and a line of large rocks were present. The feature looked like a hearth, but did not align with the house walls. It contained chinking and seed beads. As the feature was removed, sand was exposed. Further excavation is necessary to determine if the sand is cultural deposit or the beach sand that underlies the fort.

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. 🇺🇸



FIGURE 1. Base of polychrome creamware teacup.



FIGURE 2. Nottingham-type stoneware sherd.

USA - Northeast

Connecticut

Freeman Black Governors' Homesite (submitted by Warren Perry, Jerry Sawyer, and Janet Woodruff, Central Connecticut



FIGURE 1. Warren Perry (left) and Jerry Sawyer, both of CCSU, lay out a unit at the front of the Quosh Freeman house at the Freeman Black Governors' Homesite in Derby, Connecticut.

State University, Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies): Between the mid-18th century and mid-19th century, African American residents in several Connecticut towns maintained a significant annual ritual: the election of Black Governors.

The African/African Descendant population of Connecticut had grown throughout the early 18th century, and by the mid-18th century the role of Black Governorship was established. At first, it was a statewide title, and as many African and Descendant people as could, would come to Hartford, the capital, for the election, which was held right after the white election. Therefore, captive Africans often attended with their captors. Some of the earliest identified Black Governors were the captives of the men elected as

white governor, e.g., Samuel Huntington, who held a captive man of the same name who was elected Black Governor simultaneously.

Over time, and as more and more African Descendant people were free instead of captive, the governorships became localized to towns with significant Black populations. Thus, Norwich, Hartford, New London, etc., all elected separate Black Governors. The custom dwindled after the 1820s or 1830s, but some towns, notably Derby and Seymour, did hold elections into the 1850s.

Contemporary accounts dismissed the practice as an imitation of white society, but in reality, the elections paralleled customs drawn from West African men's societies. The term "Governor," and the deliberate parodying of some English-derived elements of Election Day, may have served to disguise the transmission of African culture, as an act of resistance. Although the term "Governor" seems to be almost exclusive to Connecticut, the election of "Kings" was widespread throughout New England. Apparently, there was a trend toward electing Governors who were African-born or the sons of African-born men.

Election Day in the Northeast is very similar to the celebration of Pinkster as described by James Fenimore Cooper, and it also shares characteristics with Carnival, as it evolved in the Caribbean, Brazil, and New Orleans. All of these celebrations included choosing a King. Note, too, that Brazil, New Orleans, and the Caribbean all had very large African populations, particularly an African Diasporan population, largely from West and West Central Africa.

In 2010, Dr. Warren Perry and Professor Jerry Sawyer of Central Connecticut State University (CCSU) initiated the Freeman Black Governors' Project, the first archaeological examination of a Connecticut Black Governor site. The property is part of Osborndale State Park in Derby, and is bordered by hiking trails and a paved road.

The house and land were deeded to Quosh Freeman in 1800, upon his manumission. Both Quosh, who was African born, and his son Roswell served as Black Governors of Derby, and their reputations and prominence afforded them a measure of respect among white residents as well as Black. Unlike most Black families in the 19th century, the Freemans owned their homesite for three generations and 110 years, which bespeaks their relative affluence and social position.

The site was originally envisioned as a single dwelling and outbuilding, but during four seasons of excavation, the homesite revealed a more complex landscape. Quosh's dwelling was originally assumed to have been the largest foundation on the property, but a walkover of the site revealed a terrace with a steep, stone-walled drop-off. This was confirmed as the original Freeman house, as described by local author



FIGURE 2. CCSU archaeologist Jerry Sawyer (center) identifies a newly recovered artifact in the kitchen area of the Quosh Freeman house, while Janet Woodruff of CCSU (back left) updates James Cole, Freeman family descendant.



FIGURE 3. Exterior and interior of 8 x 4.5 cm hinged tin, possibly a cigarette case, found in Freeman midden.

Jane De Forest Shelton, who published an article about the Freemans in the March 1894 issue of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

Two other foundations on the property were excavated on the hypothesis that they were dwellings. The aforementioned large foundation, which appeared to be of 1880s vintage, yielded literally nothing: not a nail nor a sherd of glass to indicate a structure. This dearth of material and the apparent age support the hypothesis that this foundation was intended for Roswell Freeman's younger son and heir, Bliss Scott Freeman, who died in 1884 or 1885, leaving the house unfinished. The smaller of the two "satellite" foundations was excavated in 2016. It appeared to be from the mid-to-late 19th century, contemporaneous with eldest son William Oliver's marriage and the birth of his only child. William died in 1910, leaving no heirs, and the land passed out of the family, though the house was occupied until the 1930s.

In addition to the three dwellings and a barn, excavators located and excavated a midden dating from the 19th century. The material recovered ranged from early shelledged pearlware to watch parts and cut-glass tableware. The upper layer appeared to have been deposited in a single episode, while the lower stratum implied a more organic pattern of dumping.

Living descendants of Quosh Freeman have taken an interest in the project and have provided genealogical information as well as participating in the archaeology. Their presence and enthusiasm have offered a priceless link between the Freeman family and the effort to reconstruct their lives.

As usual, the documentary information about Black Governors is virtually all written from the point of view of white observers. Therefore, the event is observed only from the intersection of Black and white. Because the narratives focus on the parts observable by white people, written accounts are skewed toward Election Day, and barely address the other 364 days in a year. The election was viewed and documented as a predominately male event, so aside from the aforementioned Jane De Forest Shelton article, very little was written about the women and children in the Freeman households. Archaeology to the rescue! The homesite has revealed a much fuller image of the Freemans' lives, spanning three generations.

This is the only Connecticut Black Governor site that has been studied archaeologically. The CCSU team would be very interested to meet archaeologists from other states who

are looking at Governors and Kings. Since many of the Black Governors were captive to prominent white men, some of their history may have been uncovered but unrecognized.

Massachusetts

Project 400: First Features from Original Plymouth Colony Settlement Discovered in Downtown Plymouth

(submitted by Christa Beranek and David Landon, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston): In May and June of 2016, a field school from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston, in partnership with Plimoth Plantation and the Town of Plymouth, undertook a fourth season of work as part of Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey. The approaching 400th anniversary (1620–2020) of the founding of Plymouth Colony, New England's first permanent English settlement, provides a unique opportunity to revisit our scholarly understanding of the colony's history. The project includes reassessment of the past archaeology of the Plymouth Colony and new excavations to locate sites that were part of the early colonial town. Working with community partners and descendant organizations, including the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and local museums, we are undertaking a series of initiatives focused on the Plymouth Colony to help advance a complex, inclusive, and scholarly understanding of the region's colonial and indigenous communities. UMass Boston's NEH-funded research focuses on three primary research questions:

- 1) How did the colonists' actions define an English colonial landscape?
- 2) What are the ecological consequences of the Plymouth Colony settlement?
- 3) How did interactions between colonists and native people create new practices in some cultural spheres while others remained more traditional or distinct?

To answer these questions, we began a program of geophysical survey, excavation, environmental sampling, and collections reanalysis in 2013. The project is directed by David Landon and Christa Beranek, with the assistance of a number of other researchers from UMass Boston (John Steinberg and Brian Damiata, geophysics; Heather Trigg, paleoethnobotany) and Plimoth Plantation (Kathryn Ness). James Deetz, Roland Robbins, and others had excavated outlying sites from the 17th-century colony during the 1960s and 1970s, but no one had located any intact archaeological features from the original palisaded settlement, long believed to lie under modern downtown Plymouth. We are pleased to report that in 2016 we located the first known features from the 17th-century town.

Since 2013, we have been systematically surveying and testing a strip of land along the eastern edge of Burial Hill, an historic cemetery, in downtown Plymouth (Figure 1). We purposefully avoided disturbing any of the historic graves and monuments on Burial Hill, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. Before

its use as a burial ground, which began in the 1680s, Burial Hill was known as Fort Hill. Local tradition held that the fort built by the colonists was situated near the top of the hill, with a palisaded town running down the hill towards Plymouth Bay. At the east edge of the burial ground, there is a gap of roughly 20 m between the modern street and the start of the burials. This open space was the site of schools, stables, and warehouses in the 19th century (Figure 2), all now demolished, and we have been systematically testing the space between the back walls of these buildings and the burials with ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey (Figure 3) and systematic excavations.

We began at the north end of this stretch, several years ago, and have been moving south, so that we would cross from the outside of the 17th-century town to the interior. Our 2014 excavations defined the back walls of many of the 19th-century buildings in order to evaluate the effects that their construction and demolition would have had on the surrounding deposits. Although our target is the 17th century, we are also committed to interpreting the evidence of earlier and later Plymouth that we encounter. We used the results of the 2013–2015 seasons to produce a brochure and an exhibit in a local museum on the changing landscape of our study area, from a native village to an early colonial town, a burial ground, part of urban Plymouth, and finally a piece of the local landscape that memorializes the colonial past.

In 2015, we found our first intact early deposits. One 1 x 2 m excavation unit uncovered a section of a native stone-tool-making workshop; the lack of any historic-period artifacts suggested that this site predates the colonial settlement and was outside the boundaries of the palisaded town. In 2015, we also found a very small segment of an early colonial feature: a pit or trench that was truncated by the demolition cut of a later building on one side and ran into the wall of our excavation unit on the other. The disturbed deposits above this contained a small number of 17th-century artifacts, including the heel of a pipe marked with the initials “RB” surrounding a dagger and a heart (Figure 4), the mark of Richard Berryman from 17th-century Bristol, England.

2016 Results

One the strength of this discovery, we opened 8 m² adjacent to this in 2016, which contained a buried ground surface and a complex of 17th-century features (Figure 5), all presenting as soil stains. Our 2015 excavations were located immediately east of this photograph (beyond the top edge of the excavation area). The dark soil along the eastern edge of the excavation area is the continuation of the feature discovered in 2015, a trench with a steep profile, quite broad at the top and deep and narrow at the bottom running northwest to southeast. It was filled with a very organically enriched soil with a low artifact density: shell and animal bone, fragments of native ceramic vessels, and a



Slideshow of Original Plymouth Colony Settlement figures (click on image to access slideshow).

small number of historic ceramics (redware and North Devon), a trade bead, and a small number of nails (Figure 6). In the south-central part of the excavation area is a planting hole that contained a large number of fish bones. Running north to south across the 3 m that we had open was a shallow trench that contained trade beads, straight pins, lithic flakes, and small fragments of native and European ceramics, including some early stoneware and Border ware. In the center of the trench was a much deeper pit used to bury a calf, largely articulated though missing its head, rear limbs, and feet (Figure 7). There are

postholes both east and west of the trench and another faint soil stain at the north edge of the excavation area. During excavation, we collected soil samples for flotation and block samples for geomorphological analysis (Figure 8); these studies, as well as analysis of the artifacts, are in progress. One of our primary research questions is whether the native ceramic fragments and lithic debitage indicate 17th-century native-colonist interaction or whether they were part of an older underlying site, redeposited in the 17th century.

Our preliminary interpretation is that all of these are features outside a house, and that the shallow north-south trench represents the slight depression created by a drip line or walking path just outside a building. Historians of the early town believe that John Alden and Miles Standish owned the houses in this part of the settlement, raising the possibility that we are close to the location of one of their original home sites. Given these features and the native site excavated in 2015 north of this area, we believe that we have identified the inside and outside of the settlement, and we

hope to be able to identify the location of the palisade wall in future seasons.

Elsewhere on Burial Hill in 2016 we identified another native site, with a very different lithic assemblage than that of the site identified in 2015, being dominated by quartz rather than rhyolite. Further up the slope, a single 1 x 2 m excavation unit recovered a significant collection of likely 17th-century artifacts (Figure 9) in mixed contexts, which included a piece of lead shot, red earthenwares, North Devon and Border wares, brown stoneware, and smoking pipes. This relatively large collection of 17th-century types suggests that there is another site in close proximity. We will be returning to the areas with 17th-century features and artifacts in 2017.

In 2016, we also started exploratory testing elsewhere in Plymouth. Because of centuries of urban development, we expect areas of preservation to be small and discontinuous, and strongly affected by several waves of urban renewal and other formation processes. Town Brook is an historic watercourse that has been dammed and filled, creating a narrow brook where there was once a broader estuary. We did coring along the margins of this area to begin the process of locating the historic shoreline and to take a pollen core to study long-term environmental change. We also tested an open lot on Cole's Hill in Plymouth, but there found deposits primarily relating to the 19th-century families who inhabited the lot. You can read more about the 19th-century discoveries in a series of blog posts (www.blogs.umb.edu/fiskecenter/category/Plymouth).

Public Outreach and Collaborative Work

From its start, the project has had significant collaborative and public outreach components. Burial Hill is owned by the Town of Plymouth, so we have been working closely with the town offices, local museums, and organizations supporting heritage tourism, which is a major focus of the regional economy. We have also been working collaboratively with descent groups, both Native and Anglo American. The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe trace their history to the Wampanoag people who lived in the Plymouth area in the 17th century; the town of Plymouth was built on the site of the native village of Patuxet. In 2016, as a result of consultation with the tribe, two members of the Mashpee Tribal Historic Preservation Office staff joined the field project for the duration of the five-week field season. We have also reached out to several Anglo American descent organizations, including the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Alden Kindred and keep them up-to-date on our work. Because of its urban location, on the edge of an historic burial ground that itself attracts many tourists, our excavations have always been conducted in the public eye. Members of the field crew spend significant amounts of time talking to the public (both walk-up visitors and organized tours), explaining the nature of our work, the research questions, and our findings (Figure 10). Many visitors, both tourists and area residents, identify as either literal or cultural descendants of the English colonists and feel strongly connected to the local history and our

work. In addition to interacting with visitors to the site, we also produce social media content, both while in the field and during the year, as we process and interpret the summer's finds (blog: blog.umb.edu/fiskecenter; Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/FiskeCenter/>; Instagram as UMBArchaeology). In 2016, we expanded our outreach to Plimoth Plantation visitors, holding an open lab in one of the visitor center galleries (Figure 11). Field school students rotated through the lab, working on both the newly excavated collection and older collections held by Plimoth Plantation. Collections management and processing of archaeological materials has traditionally remained an exclusive activity that takes place out of view of the public. At Plimoth Plantation, Curator of Collections, Kate Ness has been working to move collections processing out of secluded spaces and into the public eye. 

USA - Pacific West

California

Historic Knight Foundry, the Last Water-Powered Machine Foundry in the United States, Purchased by the City of Sutter Creek (submitted by Kimberly Wooten, Historical Archaeologist with the Cultural Studies Office, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento; kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov): The Knight Foundry, located in rural Sutter Creek, Amador County, California, is the last water-powered machine shop and foundry left in existence in the United States. Opened as Campbell, Hall, & Company in the early 1870s, it was active during the peak of Sutter Creek's hardrock mining and population boom. Stamp mills pounded in Mother Lode cities 24 hours a day and capital from the financial centers



FIGURE 1. Knight Foundry along Eureka Street, late 19th century. (Courtesy of Amador County Archives.)



FIGURE 2. Foundry crew with Knight Water Wheel, late 19th century. (Courtesy of Amador County Archives.)

of the nation, and the world, flowed in to run the mines. By 1873, the operation had been purchased by Samuel Knight and partners, and the sign “Knight & Company, Foundry & Machine Shop” was to become an intrinsic part of the community’s history (Figure 1).

Perhaps most famous for the Knight Water Wheel, used in some of the earliest hydroelectric facilities in the Western United States, foundry products were used in the hardrock

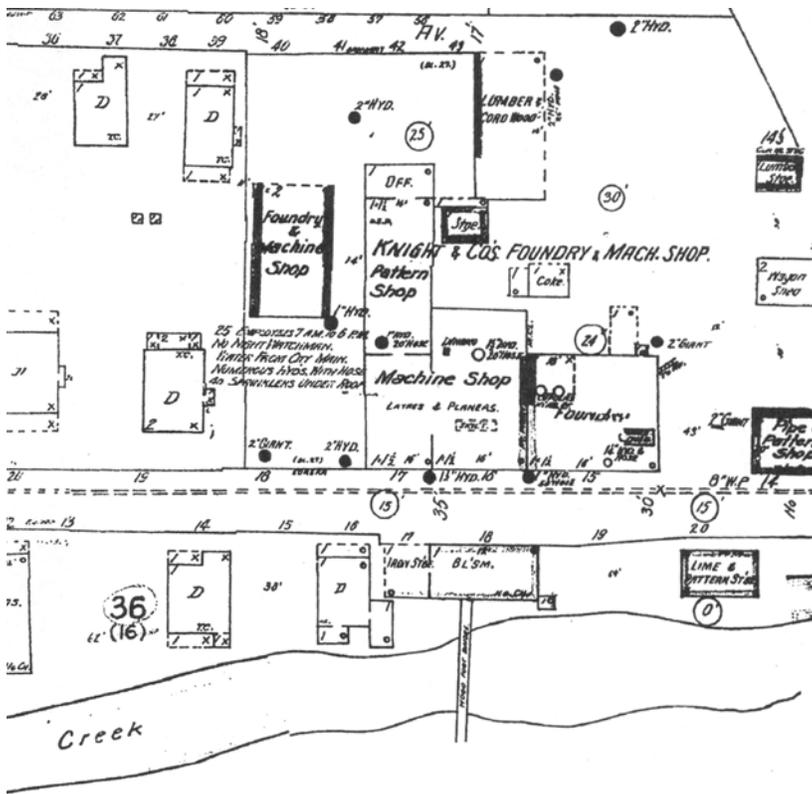


Figure 3. 1930 Sanborn map of the Knight Foundry. (Courtesy of Ed & Mimi Arata.)

mines and other industries locally, nationally, and abroad. While the Knight Water Wheel would eventually become superseded by the more efficient Pelton Wheel, it remains a critical achievement in the story of hydropower (Figure 2).

When Knight died of pneumonia in 1913, he left the majority of his foundry’s assets to his workers, beginning a legacy of community involvement and input that continues to this day. It was eventually purchased by two of these employees, C. H. Norton and D. V. Ramazotti, and operated with a focus on mining and mill products into the late 1940s. The closure of the mines during World War II effectively brought to an end the golden era of hardrock mining and the Knight Foundry changed its direction and ownership in order to survive. From the late 1940s until his death in 1970, the foundry was operated by Herman Nelson, with a focus on products for Amador’s growing logging industry.

In 1970, Carl Borgh purchased the foundry. His ownership was a critical link in the preservation of the Knight Foundry, and his legacy can perhaps be seen as one of transition—from fully operating foundry to an emphasis on skills preservation. The Knight Foundry operated commercially until 1991, when economic conditions forced Carl Borgh to close up shop.

The following year, in July of 1992, it was reopened as the Historic Knight & Company Foundry, Limited, by Ed Arata and Robin Peters. Arata was ideal for the foundry, an historian with deep roots in the county’s Italian community and a direct link to the foundry through his grandfather, Elbridge Post, who had eventually become a Master Mechanic through his apprenticeship at the foundry. Arata and Peters’ ownership marked the beginning of the foundry’s life as a heritage tourism site, as opposed to a strictly commercial enterprise. The rise of “cultural heritage tourism” as a growing industry marked a very promising milestone in historic preservation for many rural communities.

Arata and Peters initiated the idea of tourism and education, which has continued to be a primary goal in the foundry’s preservation. The Historic Knight & Company Foundry offered tours, school field trips, and most importantly an “Industrial Living History Workshop,” which consisted of three days of hands-on experience. The foundry continued to operate until 1996, when the last pour was conducted, ending over 120 years of continuous operation. In 2000, the foundry was closed to the public and access and operations have been extremely limited since. In the absence of operations, the foundry slid into physical decline.

The foundry is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark, and is registered as California Historical Landmark #1007; in 2011, it was recognized as one of America’s Most Endangered

Historic Places. In 2012 the Knight Foundry Corporation was awarded a substantial California Heritage and Cultural Endowment grant for acquisition and preservation, but ownership of the foundry could not be secured and the grant was lost. Negotiations by the City of Sutter Creek to purchase the foundry were unsuccessful again in December of 2015, and the Knight Foundry Corporation dissolved.

In December of 2016, after on-and-off again negotiations between the City of Sutter Creek, the newly formed grassroots Knight Foundry Alliance (KFA), and the foundry owner, the foundry property and buildings were donated to public ownership. After nearly two decades of negotiations, the City of Sutter Creek obtained title to the Knight Foundry. The city currently needs to raise \$325,000 by April 15, 2017 to purchase the equipment, tools, and historical documents—critical historical artifacts linking the foundry to its industrial past—that remain inside the foundry. The mission of the Knight Foundry Alliance is: “To protect, preserve, and restore the Knight Foundry’s historic structures, features and operations in order to convey its local and regional importance as a unique 19th century industrial facility.”

The Knight Foundry has long been recognized by industrial archaeologists and historic preservationists as a critical historical resource. While the archaeological potential of the Knight Foundry is well understood by the KFA Board and the general public, no ground-disturbing activities are currently planned for the foundry property (Figure 3). The immediate preservation emphasis is on stabilization of the buildings. Plans for historical archaeology preservation will be part of the future focus of the Knight Foundry’s conservation. The KFA sees the preservation of the foundry as a self-sustaining, community-based operation. The future of the Knight Foundry is not as a static display, but as an active, operating industrial heritage site offering classes, workshops, vocational training, and internships.

The author’s appreciation goes out to KFA Board members, Frank Cunha and Robin Peters, for their assistance with this article. Interest and expertise in iron working, fundraising, and historic preservation are sought for fundraising and operations at the Knight Foundry. Please contact Ron Edgars at 4edgars@msn.com or Frank Cunha at theknightfoundry@gmail.com. Donations towards the purchase of the foundry’s equipment, cleanup, and operations are appreciated. Further information is available at www.knightfoundry.com.

The Loma Prieta Mill: Project Update (submitted by Marco Meniketti, Ph.D., RPA; Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University, One Washington Square, San Jose, CA 95192; marco.meniketti@sjsu.edu): San Jose State University has completed its second field season at the site of the Loma Prieta Mill in the Forest at Nisene Marks State Park, in Santa Cruz County, California. The project is a partnership with California State Parks and has been undertaken as a field school for advanced archaeology students under the direction of Professor Marco Meniketti, San Jose State University. Between 1880 and 1920, the Loma Prieta mill



FIGURE 1. Documenting the brick floor of workers’ housing.



FIGURE 2. Uncovering a structure associated with the mess hall.



FIGURE 3. Chinese characters on a glass fragment.

was one of the largest and most productive timber-milling operations in the state, and the site continues to offer insights into life at the mills for the immigrant populations who labored there.

The focus of the fieldwork this past summer was an area thought to be where laborers' housing was situated, based on historic photographs (Figure 1). The challenge was that the photograph was taken at a time when the area had been clear-cut. Today the scene is of second-growth forest that is one hundred years old. Following pedestrian survey, a few artifacts and a lone brick hinted at the site's probable location. The brick floor of one structure was uncovered, along with refuse pits, privies, and additional construction elements believed to be associated with the company mess hall (Figure 2). Deposits included remnants of a diet heavy on beef, but also clams and dairy items. Many artifacts speak to both the presence of women in the housing and an ethnically cosmopolitan population. More than simply an industrial site, the mill landscape was home to families. Clothing items, such as rivets from Levi's jeans, suspender hardware, and buttons, along with a woman's silk thigh-high stocking and garter clips, caught the crew by surprise. The rivets date to 1910, while other items date back to the 1880s.

Domestic wares included common table ceramics

demonstrating a fondness for blue floral designs, stoneware crockery, mug bases and tea cups. A quarter fragment of a bench-mounted whetstone and a pocketknife were recovered, in addition to other large artifacts. A fragment of a clear glass jar embossed in Chinese characters offers tangible clues to the composition of the workforce (Figure 3). Numerous bottles excavated include a fine example of one for Everett & Barron Guaranteed, boot-black (Providence, Rhode Island, founded in 1895) and ones for patent medicines such as Nervine. Of special interest are the many different bricks used in the buildings. A dozen different maker's marks have been identified so far. Many are from overseas, suggesting it was more economical to obtain bricks arriving as ship's ballast than to purchase them from local brick kilns, at least in the early years of the mill. At the mill itself the intact foundations of the boiler house were revealed and in future seasons we hope to expose the fireboxes and to expand in the worker's housing area.

Investigating Timbuctoo (submitted by Thad M. Van Bueren, Principal Investigator; Pacific Legacy Inc., P.O. Box 326, Westport, CA 95488; thad@mcn.org): Excavations were carried out in 2016 at five historic sites west of Smartsville in Yuba County, California by Pacific Legacy, Inc. for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) under the direction of Thad M. Van Bueren. The work was conducted to support Section 106 consultation for a planned highway curve correction project on State Route 20 near Timbuctoo in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The area boomed from the 1860s to 1880s because of hydraulic mining, an industry that was severely curtailed after the Sawyer court decision in 1885.

The investigated resources consist of four historic sites (CA-YUB-1848H, -1850H, -1851H, and -1852H), as well as another resource with both Native American and historic components (CA-YUB-1849/H). Residential occupation is indicated at sites CA-YUB-1848H, -1849/H, -1850H, and -1852H, while very ephemeral evidence at CA-YUB-1851H supported a finding of ineligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for that resource. The other four sites were determined or assumed eligible through subsequent consultation between the California SHPO and Caltrans. The following summary briefly describes the work reported by Van Bueren (2016) in a *Report on Phased Testing at Five Sites along Route 20 near Timbuctoo in Yuba County, California*.

The four eligible sites were inhabited by Irish immigrants who came to the area to work in the mines. Most of the investigated families also established small agricultural ventures that proved essential for survival when the local mining industry collapsed in the late 1880s. Several of the families were closely connected by marriage and friendship, offering insights into social networks within the Irish diaspora. The testing focused on areas where project impacts are planned, varying from enhanced identification (i.e., Extended Phase I testing) at sites CA-YUB-1849/H (1.3 m³) and CA-YUB-1851H (0.7 m³) to more-robust investigations at the other three resources. Sampling at CA-YUB-1850H involved 3.1 m³, while over 8 m³ was excavated at each of

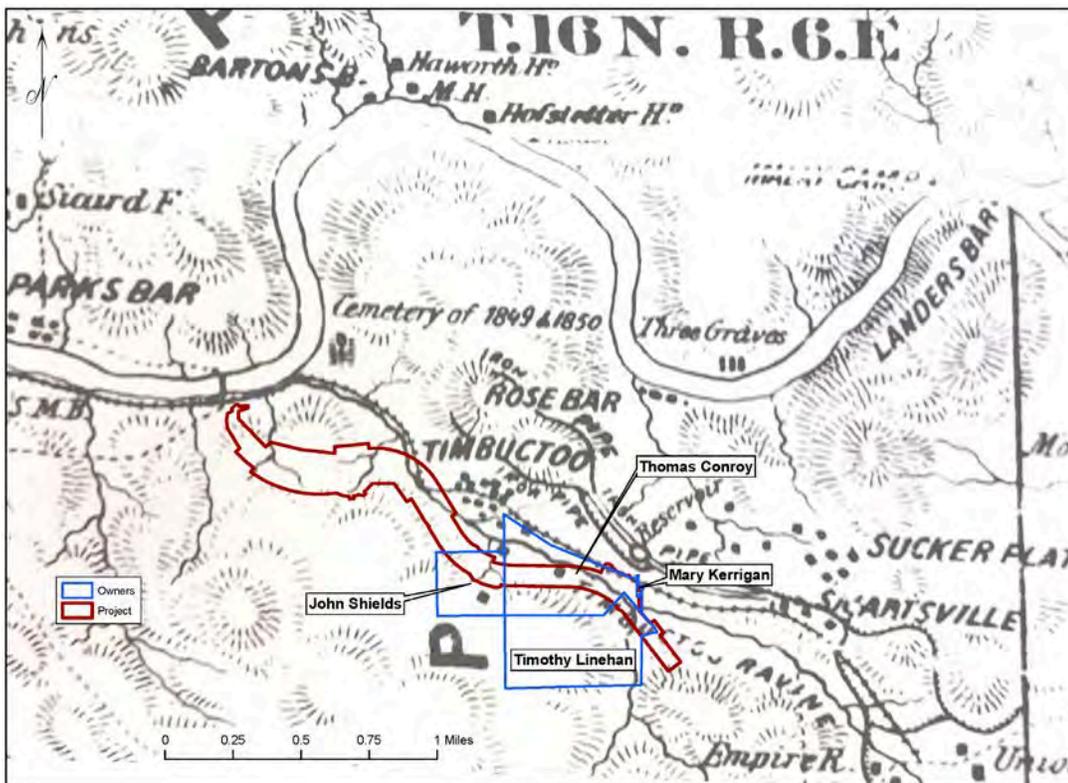


FIGURE 1. Map showing property ownerships superimposed on 1873 GLO plat.

the other sites.

Site CA-YUB-1848H is the core area of the Linehan Ranch, a property of over 80 acres established at the west end of Smartsville sometime before 1875. The original parcel consisted of Lot 2 in Block B of the town site, while 80 acres of adjoining land was added in 1879. The title history was complicated by the fact that the Linehans' residence and other improvements unwittingly encroached upon their

important insights. However, some recovered items, including a military badge, can be linked to specific Linehan descendants, offering poignant touchstones for interpretation (Figure 2). Another intriguing aspect of this site is the strong connections indicated with their neighbors at the Conroy homestead (CA-MEN-1852H). A formal gate (Feature J) between the abutting sites corroborates documentary evidence of regular visitation.



FIGURE 2. John F. McGovern's military "Driver and Mechanic" badge. (Photo courtesy of Thad Van Bueren.)

neighbor Thomas Conroy's homestead (Figure 1). When the mistake was recognized, Conroy deeded the area containing Timothy Linehan's house and barn to his neighbor in 1887 (Yuba County Deeds 36:265-267).

Three generations of the Linehan family occupied CA-YUB-1848H for over a century, with two daughters owning the ranch from the 1910s to 1950s. The eligibility is predicated on several sampled features and the potential for additional pit features indicated by anomalies revealed during a ground-penetrating-radar survey (GPR) carried out after the testing. The results of the GPR are also described in the cited report. The sheet refuse at the site is generally too temporally mixed and disturbed to contribute

Thomas Conroy and his family settled a roughly 74-acre homestead at the west end of Smartsville in the summer of 1878 next to the Linehans. The final certificate was recorded in 1886, coinciding with the granting of deeds for two adjoining lots containing sites CA-YUB-1848H and CA-YUB1849/H. The homestead proof verified that the property contained a wood-frame house, two barns, outhouses, an orchard, fencing around most of the land, and over 10 cleared and cultivated acres. The site was occupied by Thomas Conroy, his wife Mary, and their family until 1898, when he and his wife died and the site was abandoned.

Excavations at CA-YUB-1852H found significant deposits in the cellar depression (Feature A), in another small building possibly used by a Chinese hired hand, and in a sheet refuse deposit that retained horizontal patterning indicative of how extramural space was used. Although a well (Feature B) was looted in the 1990s, a GPR survey revealed anomalies

that reflect multiple pit features and a large structure judged likely to yield significant information. This site contains tangible evidence of social networks connecting them to their Linehan neighbors at CA-YUB-1848H and their daughter Mary Jane and her family, who occupied the neighboring ranch to the west containing site CA-YUB-1850H. Mary Jane inherited the Conroy property in 1898.

The Conroy's daughter, Mary Jane, married the Linehan's Irish immigrant boarder, Thomas Lee, in 1881. The Lees purchased adjoining lands to the west of the Conroys containing CA-YUB-1850H in 1884 from Irish immigrant John Shields, a miner who settled that 40-acre parcel in the late 1860s. The land transfer coincides with the imminent collapse of the hydraulic mining industry in the late 1880s. Lee purchased the farm, which included a house, for \$900, taking out a mortgage to Shields for \$400. Shields and his family moved to San Francisco to make a new start. The site thus reflects two successive occupations.

Limited testing at CA-YUB-1850H focused on two former structures (Features D and E) and an agricultural yard bounded by a rock wall (Feature B). Testing at Feature E revealed intact stratified deposits associated with the demolition of an outbuilding and an associated privy. Deposits from Feature E are closely dated to the terminal period of occupation just after the turn of the century. Thomas Lee tragically died by electrocution in 1906 while working on nearby electric transmission lines (*Marysville Appeal* 21 October 1906). His widow moved to Oakland, California, abandoning the site soon thereafter. Feature D was likely the location of the Shields residence, while the Lees' house (Feature A) was outside of the project impact area near Feature E.

The closely dated deposits sampled at CA-YUB-1850H offer direct evidence of the inheritance of heirlooms that connect this site to that of Mary Jane's parents at CA-YUB-1852H. Identical ceramic tablewares and flatware utensils were found at the two sites, among other evidence of the known connection. There is also a strong continuity in patterns of dress, adornment, child-rearing, and participation in the Smartsville Catholic Church across the two successive generations. The Linehan family also actively participated in that religious community, underscoring the common bonds among the residents of the three sites.

Site CA-YUB-1849/H is located in Lot 1 of Block B at the far west end of Smartsville, a 0.34-acre lot owned by



FIGURE 3. Excavation of a (cellar) cross trench in progress at CA-YUB-1852H. (Photo courtesy of Thad Van Bueren.)

the Irish widow Mary Ann Kerrigan. Patrick and Mary Ann Kerrigan likely settled there soon after they married in 1867, but the title could not be cleared until the town site plat was recorded in 1877. The couple had three children by the time Patrick died on 29 October 1875 in a mining accident. He drowned when a large iron water pipe operated by the Excelsior Water and Mining Company burst, flooding the drift shaft where he was working (*Marysville Daily Appeal* 30 October 1875:3).

The Kerrigan family continued to live at this site until after the turn of the century, with the household composition evolving to include Mary's mother, several of her children, and a granddaughter. The site was subsequently occupied



FIGURE 4. Identical transfer-printed improved earthenware from two sites. (Photo courtesy of Thad Van Bueren.)

USA - Southwest

Arizona

Archaeological Techniques May Help Solve “Arizona’s Greatest Mystery”: On the morning of 5 November 1871, a Concord stagecoach en route from Wickenburg, Arizona Territory (AT) to Ehrenburg, AT was ambushed about eight miles west of Wickenburg. Driver “Dutch John” Lance, passengers Charles Adams and Frederick Shoholm, both from Prescott, William George Salmon, and Peter M. Hamel, members of the Wheeler Expedition to explore the West, and Frederick Loring, a prominent Boston journalist traveling with the Wheeler Expedition, were killed during the ambush. Mollie Sheppard, the only female passenger, and William Kruger, a civilian Army clerk, though severely wounded, managed to escape. Sheppard later reportedly died from her wounds.

Suspicion immediately fell on Yavapai Indian warriors from the nearby Camp Date Creek Reservation, based on physical evidence from the scene, and the statements of Kruger and Sheppard. However, the nature of the attack differed considerably from the Indians’ usual modus operandi, and Charles Genung, a prominent and well-respected local rancher, attempted to lay the blame on Mexican bandits. Moreover, Kruger and Sheppard’s accounts of the massacre were called into question: Sheppard’s because she was a prostitute and therefore disreputable, and Kruger’s because he “took up with” Sheppard and because of his unflattering portrayal of the local Army commander and some of the citizens of Wickenburg. His published accounts brought a flurry of angry responses from the officers of Camp Date Creek and the *Arizona Miner* newspaper branded him “a contemptible liar and slanderer.”

Kruger’s statements, however, have been assessed as true when subjected to modern forensic psycholinguistic credibility-assessment techniques, and much of the evidence inconsistent with Indian attacks can be explained by their hasty departure when a wagon train of armed freighters came upon the scene soon after the attack. The intervention of the freighters was not known to the locals, and only came to light years later when the grandson of the wagon master published an account of his grandfather, Wright H. Ball, finding the burning coach with the dead and dying victims.

The evidence is simply overwhelming. Kruger’s positive identification coupled with strong direct evidence and considerable circumstantial evidence, all point to Date Creek Yavapais, possibly with some White involvement. A forensic scientist would point out that Occam’s Razor indicates that the hypothesis with the fewest inconsistencies is most likely to be true. A criminal investigator would point out that if it looks like a duck, walks like a duck, quacks like a duck, and flies like a duck, *it’s a duck!*

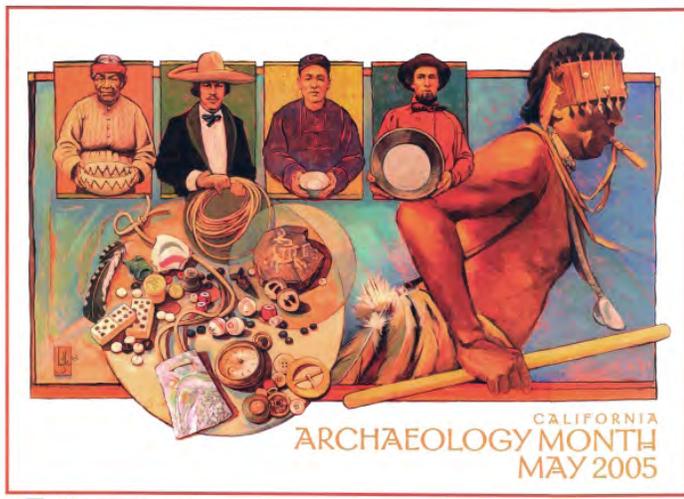
A more puzzling question is, “What happened to the bodies of the victims?” Contemporary newspaper accounts

by others, including R. R. Beatty, who had many dozens of pens for roosters. He chased away county assessors in 1955, suggesting the animals may have been bred for cockfighting. The minimal sampling revealed a shallow sheet refuse deposit associated with the Kerrigan occupation mixed with a Native American lithic scatter. The research potential of the Native American component is largely speculative, but includes a Borax Lake obsidian flake with a 1.84 μ hydration rim provisionally dating to circa A.D. 1700.

Copies of the testing report and data recovery plan may be requested by contacting the author at thad@mcn.org. A Data Recovery Plan is in preparation to resolve anticipated adverse effects to sites CA-YUB-1848H and CA-YUB-1852H.

Historical Archaeology Articles Sought for the Journal, *California Archaeology* (submitted by Glenn Farris, Associate Editor *Historical Archaeology*, *California Archaeology*, *Society for California Archaeology*): The journal of the Society for California Archaeology, *California Archaeology*, is interested in publishing articles on historical archaeology as well as prehistoric archaeology. This is a great opportunity for historical archaeologists working in California to get their work into a peer-reviewed journal that will be readily available to the majority of archaeologists working in the state.

California Archaeology publishes original papers on the archaeology of Alta California, Baja California, and adjoining regions (southern Oregon, western Nevada, and Arizona). The journal is dedicated to advancing knowledge of California’s past and it will consider manuscripts that treat theory, method, and/or empirical findings from either the prehistoric or historic era. Details on preparation of manuscripts for publication are found at: <https://scahome.org/sca-publications/california-archaeology-the-sca-journal/>. Glenn Farris, retired Senior State Archaeologist for the California Department of Parks and Recreation whose project work ranges from Fort Ross to the California missions, is the journal’s current Associate Editor for Historical Archaeology. Manuscripts should be sent directly to the Editor, Terry Jones, Californiaarchaeology@calpoly.edu. 





Slideshow of Wickenburg Project figures (click on image to access slideshow).

have them being brought into town for an inquest, and then buried in a piece of ground reportedly reserved by town founder Henry Wickenburg for his own burial. Mrs. Ellen C. Shannon of Wickenburg reported that in October, 1949, she witnessed a bulldozer gouge into one of six depressions on the hill where Wickenburg was buried, dredging up “deteriorated wood and human bone.” She left the scene, and nothing was ever said about the graveyard being disturbed. Today there are deep cuts in two sides of the hill, which was apparently leveled to allow for the building of additional houses.

At the massacre site, a small cairn supports a cross of mesquite wood. The cross was reportedly erected there by the Wickenburg Saddle Club in 1947 to mark the grave of Frederick Loring. A group known as the “Arizona Pioneer & Cemetery Research Project” has located as many as a dozen graves at the massacre site by “dowsing” with metal rods. Although “dowsing” is not a scientifically valid method of locating graves, it does present an intriguing possibility: could the victims of the Wickenburg Massacre, perhaps along with other nameless victims of the desert buried near them, have been clandestinely moved to the massacre site by the construction crew to avoid the red tape and delays required to move a cemetery?

The Wickenburg Project seeks to answer this and other questions surrounding what’s been called “Arizona’s Greatest Mystery.” A request for a special-use permit is being prepared for the Arizona State Land Department to authorize a ground-penetrating-radar survey of the site, which should determine once and for all whether there are human burials at the site. Additional information may be found on the Internet at <https://sites.google.com/site/thewickenburgproject>.

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New Mexico

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail: Dr. Kelly Jenks is the principal investigator of a 5-year cooperative agreement between New Mexico State University (NMSU) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to do archaeological research on El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail in southern New Mexico. Students enrolled in Dr. Jenks's cultural resource management classes participate in these projects, which are also supervised in part by graduate research assistants. Completed projects include a Class I literature review of previous fieldwork on the trail in Doña Ana, Sierra, and Socorro counties and a Plan of Work for three proposed field projects. The first of these field projects, which includes documentation and mitigation work at the San Diego *paraje* site, is being completed this spring semester. In addition to this work on El Camino Real, Dr. Jenks is also supervising several research projects by NMSU students involving artifacts/data collected from the village site of Los Ojitos in Guadalupe County and from the J. P. Taylor house in Mesilla, New Mexico. Both sites were settled by Hispanic families and were occupied during the late 19th and 20th



FIGURE 1. NMSU students on a site visit.



FIGURE 2. NMSU students working in the field.

centuries.

Archaeological field and laboratory courses at NMSU incorporate service-learning projects on various historic sites in southern New Mexico, including Fort Selden State Monument, Lake Valley Historic District, White Sands National Monument, and Dripping Springs Natural Area located in the Organ Mountains Desert Peaks National Monument. Graduate students have nominated historic resources to the National and State Registers of Historic Places and developed M.A. theses on such topics as the institutional archaeology of schoolhouses (Hays-Strom 2016), socioeconomic interaction at Fort Selden (Einck 2013), and transportation, weapons, and everyday practices along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (DeFreese 2017; Van Wandelen 2017).

Utah

Chinese Railroad Worker Site Archaeology (*submitted by Michael Polk*): Over the last several years archaeologists with Aspen Ridge Consultants have been carrying out research and on-site recordation of Chinese archaeological components of railroad section stations along the Central Pacific Railroad (CP) portion of the Transcontinental Railroad in Utah and Nevada. This work grew out of a long-term inventory project undertaken by Sagebrush Consultants in the first decade of the 21st century under my direction (Polk and Simmons-Johnson 2012). That project involved recordation and evaluation of cultural resources sites within the Golden Spike National Historic Site at Promontory, Utah. More than 20 railroad construction sites were recorded there along with many other types of sites. At least four of the construction sites were identified as being of ethnic Chinese origin (Polk 2015).

The continuing current project is seeking to better understand Chinese worker involvement in railroad maintenance and operations following the initial construction of the Transcontinental in 1869. Interestingly, most of the laborers used on the railroad in the 1870s and well into the 1880s were ethnic Chinese, many originally part of the original construction, though that is one of the more interesting points that still needs to be clarified. The initiation of the *Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project* at Stanford University in 2012, in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the coming of significant numbers of Chinese to work on the Transcontinental Railroad construction, has helped move our work forward. That project has continued on in anticipation of celebrating the upcoming 150th anniversary of the completion of the world's first transcontinental railroad in the world in 2019.

Shortly after construction of the railroad, as many as 70 section stations were established between Ogden, Utah and Sacramento, California to provide trackside maintenance for locomotives and to add water to the locomotives and tenders. Also, track and ballast elements of the railroad represented high-maintenance infrastructure elements requiring crews to tend to them regularly, just as they do today. The CP established section stations every 7 to 11 miles, each housing

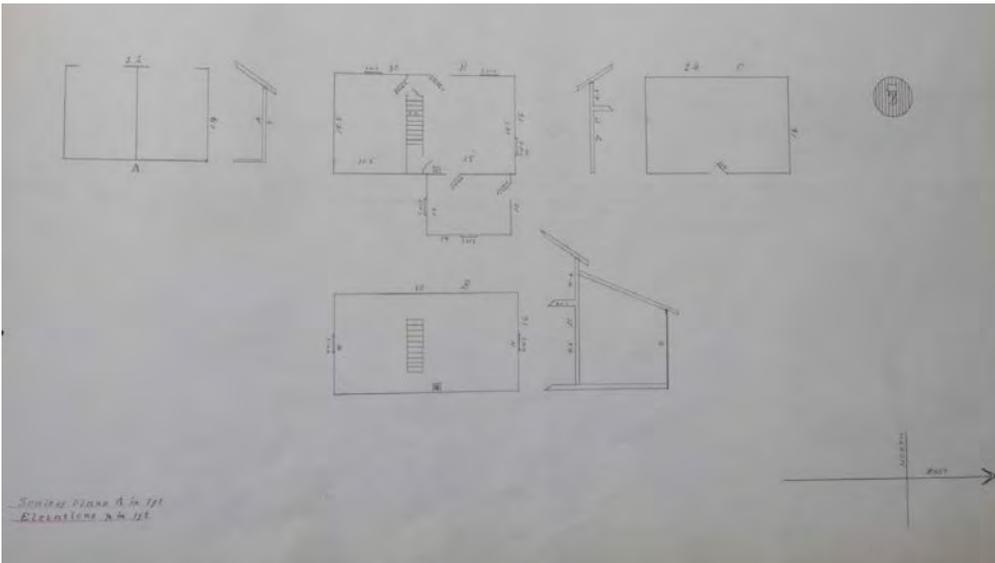


FIGURE 1. Plan View drawing of Central Pacific worker housing at Matlin, Utah, ca. 1880. Building in upper right (c) was bunkhouse occupied by about 13 Chinese laborers. (From Haig 1983.)

between 12 and 20 men, to care for the track and associated facilities. While there were larger facilities along the railroad responsible for locomotive repair and rebuilding, rolling stock refurbishment, most supporting stations were small outposts, places which included a crew bunkhouse, a section house, and at most a few outbuildings, such as a hand car shed and outhouses. At times small communities developed around these stations, but many were so remote that their only reason for existence was to service the railroad.

Census records for Utah and Nevada support the significant presence of Chinese railroad workers at several key CP section stations to maintain the critical infrastructure

of the railroads. In general, most section stations maintained an average of two European American foremen with the remainder of the camp being Chinese laborers. This pattern generally applies from the end of construction, in 1869, until the 1890s. In Utah, there were 355 Chinese railroad workers in 1870, 132 in 1880, and only 21 by 1900. There were no Chinese railroad workers listed in the 1910 census. In Nevada, the same pattern emerges with 300 Chinese railroad workers identified in 1870, 637 enumerated in 1880, and only 32 in 1900. The number of Chinese workers at individual section stations appears to have ranged from 11 to 28 in 1870, 10 to 24 in 1880, and down to 4 to 11 by 1900 (Polk et al. 2016).

The primary reason for the significant drop in Chinese workers by the turn of the century was not that the railroad no longer needed the labor, but because the ethnic nature of the labor changed, largely due to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. That legislation excluded new Chinese from entering the country to work, and with continuing and even increasing discrimination against the Chinese, the workers on the railroad were eventually replaced, largely by more-recent Japanese, Greek, Italian, and Bulgarian immigrants (Polk et al. 2016).

There is limited documentary information available about the configuration of railroad construction camps along the CP during its construction in the 1860s. What is known is that the camps did not appear to follow set plans (Polk 2015). This situation was not true of later section stations. The railroad was purposeful in choosing where to place these vital service stations and the types and numbers of buildings and facilities to construct.

Important information in this research comes from a book entitled *Central Pacific, Salt Lake Division, 1880*, which includes drawings of stations, related buildings, and track, in addition to actual construction drawings of selected stations along the CP's Salt Lake Division, between Wadsworth, Nevada and Ogden, Utah (Haig 1983). Of the 61 railroad stations along the Salt Lake Division for



FIGURE 2. Chinese-manufacture brown glazed pot sherds at Lucin Section Station, Utah.



FIGURE 3. Matlin Section Station bunkhouse feature.



FIGURE 4. Incised Chinese porcelain bowl fragment at Matlin Section Station.

which there are drawings of buildings at this point in time, 50 (82%) identify crew facility buildings labeled “China House,” “China Bunkhouse,” and “China Cookhouse.” In western Nevada, beginning at Wadsworth, 42 stations are listed with drawings, of which 38 depict Chinese worker structures. In Utah, 13 of 19 stations depicted such structures.

An interesting pattern depicted in the station plan views is that the Chinese occupation areas are well away from the section house, sometimes more than 500 feet. This configuration was archaeologically confirmed during surveys of a number of sites. There was an obvious interest in keeping distance between the white foremen and the Chinese laborers. This pattern is reminiscent of what is known about CP construction camps of the late 1860s.

The China bunkhouses and cookhouses were railroad-constructed buildings, just as the railroad constructed the section stations for use as the official railroad presence by the European American foremen. A total of 40% of the bunkhouses and cookhouses are depicted as wooden gable-roof structures measuring 16 x 24 ft. in size. None appear to have had fireplaces built within them. It is likely that the China bunkhouses each had portable metal stoves, though that is only anecdotally confirmed to this point.

To supplement the documentary record about section

camps, several sessions of fieldwork were undertaken of known, relatively intact section camps. Among the many stations recorded, two in Utah serve to provide perspective. These were relatively isolated places and there was hope that they had not been severely vandalized as had been those in more-accessible locations.

Lucin is a small station on the western edge of Utah. This site was founded during construction of the railroad and it continued to be used as a maintenance camp and telegraph station until it was moved to the new mainline when the Lucin Cutoff was finished in 1903. The old station continued as a stop on the Promontory Branch Line of the Southern Pacific until the eastern portion of the branch line was abandoned in 1936. In 1870, this station was as active as any along the CP. Fourteen Chinese workers and two white foremen lived at the station and maintained miles of track in either direction. Despite significant pothunter damage to the site, the section station and Chinese bunkhouse and related ethnic trash were found, consistent with the location and relative dimensions of the 1880 plans for the station. As with all of the stations studied, there was significant separation between the station house and the Chinese bunkhouse and cookhouse. In this case, the tracks helped with that separation. Artifacts found at the site are consistent with those found at Overseas Chinese mining sites from the same time period, including porcelain-dish fragments, rice bowls, and cup fragments with designs of Double Happiness and Bamboo. Also found were Chinese brown-glazed stoneware jars and storage vessels, and some opium-tin fragments.

Matlin is another small station about 32 miles west of Lucin. The 1870 census shows that this facility was virtually the same size as Lucin, being occupied by 13 Chinese men along with 2 white foremen. It, too, went from being a construction camp to a section camp. Again, there was significant vandalism at this site, particularly around the trash dumps. However, the earthen depression left where the Chinese bunkhouse once stood was almost entirely intact. It is located on the south side of the tracks, as is the section house, though much further south. There are many

fragmentary peeled logs in the depression and even an upright, intact foundation post. When measurements were made of the depression, using the approximate dimensions of the building as evidenced by the remaining wooden foundation remnants, it measured almost exactly as the 1880 plans describe: 24 ft. long by 16 ft. wide. Artifacts found were similar to those identified at Lucin, in addition to a medicine vial and a copper kettle.

It is clearly evident that enough documentary and archaeological evidence exists to further explore the nature of Chinese and white occupation and work relations at CP section stations in Utah and Nevada. Despite the sometimes disparate data sets being gathered for this purpose, in time there will be enough to properly examine and analyze important economic and social elements of the work groups and their relationships despite the short time frame within which this interaction occurred. Additional fieldwork is planned for the 2017 field season with reports to follow.

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*****OPPORTUNITY*****

SPANISH COLONIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH IN NICARAGUA

About the Project: Sufficient data exist to identify several villages in Nicaragua that existed at the onset of the Spanish conquest in 1522 and that survived the first and in some instances the second organized tax assessments (*tasaciones*) in the 16th century. Much of this information has been gathered together by Dr. Patrick Werner, an American citizen who has lived in Nicaragua since the early 1980s and who has developed a strong interest regarding the protohistoric period. Both Dr. Frederick Lange and Werner collaborate closely with the Instituto Nicaragüense de Cultura and Dirección Nacional de Arqueología.

For the 16th century there are three large categories of information on Indian populations: economic production, ethnicity, and location. The first category is the totality of information collected in random documents of all sorts, regarding Indians from 1522 to 1547. The second category is the *tasación* of 1548, produced by Audiencia President Antonio Lopez de Cerrato; the third category is the *tasación* of 1581, produced by Governor Artieda y Cherino. For a variety of reasons, none of these sources have been much used, even though they contain an abundance of information describing the Indians living in western Nicaragua from the onset of the conquest to 1581 and the end of the 16th century.

Protohistoric Villages

Sebaco: Lange and Werner are in touch with the owner of the protohistoric site of Sebaco, which has been estimated to be 4 sq. km. in extent and for which the landowner has offered the Smithsonian Institution the opportunity to begin investigations as soon as possible. He has also offered to

help support research by providing a 2-storied modern cement-block house and a separate building that could serve as a laboratory. Werner has accumulated some 500 pages of documentation regarding Sebaco, mostly from the 18th century and mostly related to Indian attacks. All are handwritten, original documents, mostly legible with a little work, all unpublished and probably not read for a couple of hundred years. They are available as a source if the folks up there get interested. Werner also took a look at the *fichas* in Guatemala City, and there are a lot of files for Sebaco; he notes that under the Pardo system he can really see what is there, category, date, etc. The *fichas* are accessible over the Internet.

Managua: By reading Oviedo and Las Casas together, it appears that Managua, probably predominantly Chorotega, with some other groups, may have been the largest village, stretching along Lake Managua (Ayagualo-Xolotlan) for a couple of kilometers. It is described by Oviedo, not very exactly, and shows up in both the *tasaciones* of 1548 and 1581. The 1581 *tasación* also named its several *galones*, or *barrios*. Father Bobadilla may have burned the Chorotegan *códices*, made of deer hide, in the main square.

Nagarando: Yo Pomo Nagarando, Imabite, Momotombo, and Totoa formed a cluster of villages located at the site of Leon Viejo, now a World Heritage site. Pedrarias wrote to the Crown that it had 15,000 *vecinos*, or possibly tributary Indians, which may have meant that it was home to 60,000 Indians in total. It was inhabited by Spaniards until about 1580, when a series of earthquakes drove most to Granada. The Indian population declined so that by 1580 those

remaining were gathered together and moved to a spring on the road to Granada, now called La Paz Centro. The fact that there still does not exist a detailed ceramic sequence of protohistoric times extending to historic times should give emphasis to doing a controlled dig there and establishing a solid protohistoric sequence. It is the only place where Spanish majolica and Chinese porcelain has been found in context.



FIGURE 1. The project house.

Teotega: This village was chosen by Pedrarias's widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, to open a cathouse for visiting sailors from nearby El Realejo. Andres Tellez, colonial accountant and treasurer, had his home there. The ruins of the village are still visible, 4 km or 1 *legua* from El Realejo.

Mistega: Located 3 leguas, or 2 km, from El Realejo, Mistega was a large, probably Maribios village. Francisco de Castañeda lived there, and named the village and its nine galpones, including Guazama, which was a different ethnicity. Castañeda complained that Pedrarias was stingy in giving him an *encomienda* with 300 tributary Indians when he was told it had 600 tributary Indians.

Nandaime: Still occupying its original site or being located very near to it, Nandaime, probably Chorotega, was the most litigated *encomienda* in Nicaragua. It changed hands four times in the 1540s due to the two political factions fighting over its ownership.

Chinandega and Tezuatega: These were two large *encomiendas* that Pedrarias took for himself. Oviedo in 1528 interviewed the cacique of Tezuatega, El Agateyte, in his *chosa* in the main plaza, of which Oviedo made a drawing. The main plaza of El Viejo sits in front of the basilica, is yet not covered with construction, and still has potsherds sticking out of the ground. This location is another that cries out to be excavated, and access is easy.

Mazatega: This village was located just south of Chinandega, perhaps underneath present-day construction. This village survived until 1548. Perhaps settled originally by people from Oaxaca, where Mazatega is still spoken, the village survived at least until 1581, when it received a revised tribute assessment.

Jalteva: Cereceda identified the site of Granada as where Dirianjen fought and defeated Gil Gonzalez and his men. Pedrarias reported that it had 8,000 vecinos, which might mean tributary Indians, which would mean Jalteva may have been comprised of 32,000 Indians in total.

Meseta de Los Pueblos: Most of the villages on the Meseta are surviving Chorotegan villages that are found in pre-

1548 documentation and both *tasaciones*: Diriamba, Jinotepe, Masatepe, Xalata (including Masaya and Diriega), Niquinohomo, Diria, and Diriomo.

Chontales: The Chontal Somoto of the 16th century is probably today's Somotillo. It is found in the 1581 *tasación* and mentioned in a summary of Chontal villages and customs included in the 1581 *tasación*.

Nueva Segovia: The ruins are in Mr. Castellon's cow pasture, 5 km south of Quilali. The main road runs to Guaná and Wiwilí through it. The ruins are at least 400 by 800 m, roughly the size of Leon Viejo. The old conquistador Diego de Castañena identified the village as Tabacaste, probably the name of today's plains of Panalí. It was founded in 1544, after several abortive starts, and the Indians kicked out the Spaniards in 1610. There is an abundance of indigenous potsherds and the town, in squares, is under 20 km of dirt. It has never been subject to an extensive excavation and cries out for a controlled dig.

Salary: At present there are no salaried positions. Project execution depends on successful grant income.

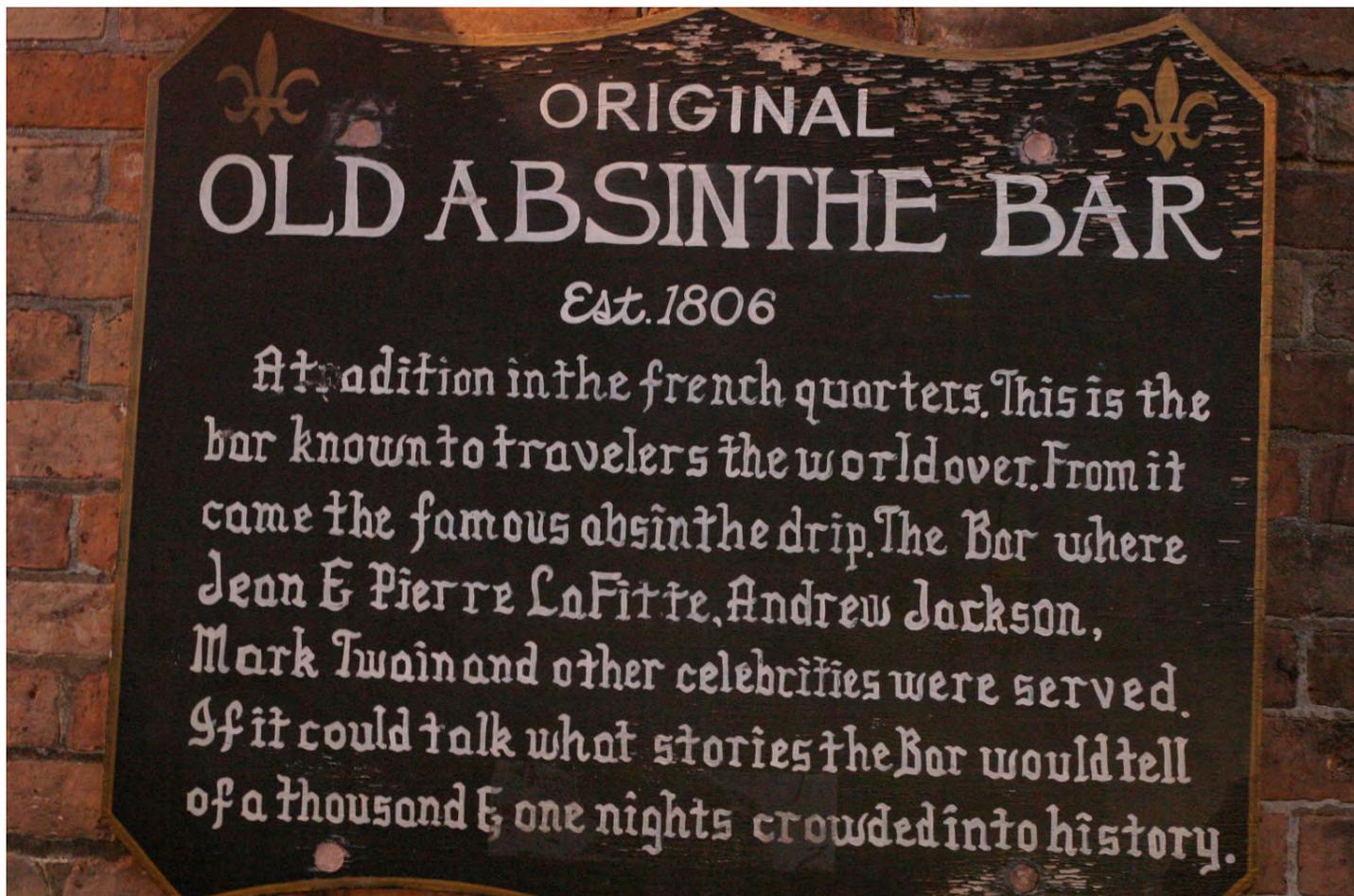
Dates: Flexible depending on grant support and interests. The dry season is from December through June.

Minimal Qualifications: Spoken and written Spanish and some archaeological, archival, or laboratory experience.

About the Project Director: Dr. Lange is currently a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology at the Natural History Museum at the Smithsonian Institution. He has extensive archaeological and administrative experience in the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua since 1969. His current interest in collaborating with Dr. Ronald Bishop of the Smithsonian Institution is to help to promote individual and institutional research interest in the protohistoric period in Nicaragua.

Send letter of interest, citations of relevant publications, and CV to:

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