



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
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The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Barbara Heath

In 2020, SHA strengthened our commitment to becoming a more inclusive society with a more diverse membership. Following up on discussions that occurred during the mid-year board meeting, we've made progress in a number of areas I hope will move us forward in the coming year. In September, the board approved a new discounted membership category for individuals from underrepresented groups, including people who identify as American Indian, Alaskan Native, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander. The discount will remain in effect until the board determines the number of members belonging to a particular group reaches a point where that group can no longer be considered underrepresented.

In October, more than 100 members attended an antiracism, anti-bias, and inclusion workshop facilitated by Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) chair Mia Carey and Jennifer Stollman of Flexability and sponsored by the GMAC. The four-hour training resulted in a lively conversation via chat and break-out rooms that covered topics including types of biases and strategies for overcoming them and challenges and opportunities for the society and its members arising from current events. We ended by brainstorming and outlining a set of concrete steps that SHA members can take to ensure that the society becomes more inclusive. A recording of the workshop is available through 17 January 2021. If you're interested in viewing it, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org to register and receive the link and access passcode.

In November, the boards of SHA and the Society of Black Archaeologists (SBA) formalized a long-standing relationship by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Included in the MOU is a commitment to regular communication and collaboration through our presidents' service as liaisons to each other's boards, holding our annual meetings jointly, providing positions on the Research Editors Committee to members of SBA who are also SHA members, encouraging the sharing of news through each organization's newsletter, and working together on fundraising and other projects of mutual interest. We are excited to begin this new stage in our relationship and thank the SBA board members and President Justin Dunnivant for their interest in working with SHA and the time and effort they expended in ironing out the details of the MOU.

In other news, we will soon meet again, online, for the 54th annual conference. Committee meetings, thankfully, won't take place at 7 a.m. this year, but are instead spaced out throughout November and December. And with the exception of the Research Editors Committee and the Conference Committee meetings, none take place prior to noon! If you haven't yet seen the program, please visit the SHA website and take a look. In addition to paper sessions, panels, poster sessions, and awards, there are a number of workshops, a virtual book room, and the 2021 Virtual Archaeological Photo and Video Competition. While costs are significantly discounted this year due to the format of the conference, we are aware that members are facing unusual challenges due to the pandemic. Many of our members have generously donated to a fund to help offset the cost of registration for those who are experiencing financial difficulty due to COVID-19. If you need assistance, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org.

I hope you and your families enjoy the holidays and have a healthy and restful end to this year. As always, we'll be remembering members at the conference whom we lost this year, including past president and 2013 Harrington Award winner Mary Beaudry and Pilar Luna Erreguerena, who received the Harrington Award in 2011. I think we are all looking forward to closing the book on 2020 and looking ahead to a better 2021. Stay safe.

Editorial

Welcome to Our New Regional Editors

Over the last two years, the newsletter has gotten some new regional editors and I wanted to take this opportunity to welcome them.

Pamela Chauvel and **Amelia O'Donnell**, both of the University of Sydney, have taken over contributions from Australasia and Antarctica.

Pamela is a postgraduate student at the University of Sydney. Her thesis examines the landscape of Darlington settlement during two industrial periods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (1884–1896 and 1920–1930).

Amelia is a master of arts (research) student at the University of Sydney. She is keenly interested in exploring material expressions of identity. Her thesis aims to critique and expand the methodological conventions employed by Australian historical archaeologists in their material-based interpretations of children and childhood. Her research topic was influenced by a handful of unexpected toys found during her first excavation as an undergraduate student with the Australian National University. Additionally, Amelia has been developing her skills as a material culture (miscellaneous/small finds) and research specialist in the consultancy field (CRM).

Amelia Fay is the editor for the Canadian Prairies and Arctic, a position she took over in 2019. She is curator of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) Museum Collection at the Manitoba Museum. She joined the curatorial team in 2013 while completing requirements for her doctoral degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland (awarded in 2016). While her graduate work focused on Inuit-European contact and the effects of colonialism from the 16th to the 19th century in Nunatsiavut, she has now expanded her focus to explore the colonial relationships and interactions between Europeans (primarily HBC employees) and Indigenous peoples as they negotiated space, material culture, and their daily activities. Although all museum collections have a colonial history, there is an added layer with the HBC Museum Collection. Established in the 1920s to celebrate the company's 250th anniversary, roughly two-thirds of the artifacts are Indigenous made, representing nearly all of the cultural groups with whom the HBC interacted during the fur trade era. Most of the objects in the original collection were either purchased during specific collecting trips or donated by past employees. Today, the collection continues to grow through donations from the descendants of fur traders. It's a unique, interesting, and at times, problematic collection to curate. The Manitoba Museum has been busy with a large gallery renewal project, updating roughly 40% of its permanent galleries. Over the past five years, Amelia's time has been filled with all-exhibits-all-the-time, but as her latest project winds down she is looking forward to getting back into research, writing, and reconnecting with her archaeological colleagues.

Ross Jamieson will take over as the editor of the western region of Canada (Alberta and British Columbia) in January of 2021. Ross is an associate professor in the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, and his research focuses on the colonial period in the highlands of Ecuador. For a number of years he has led a project in the city of Cuenca, in the southern highlands of Ecuador, but since 2004 has been working in the Colta region of the central highlands, the location of the Spanish colonial city of Riobamba. This research explores the role of identity, gender, and power over the three centuries of Spanish colonialism in Ecuador, through the analysis of excavated domestic sites, ceramics, and spatial relationships of architecture and settlement.

Nikki Manning is the USA Northern Plains and Mountain States coordinator. Nikki earned her bachelor's degree in sociology (with a minor in anthropology) at Boston University in Massachusetts. She completed a master's degree in anthropology with a concentration in cultural heritage and urban archaeology in 2014. Her thesis research focused on the Missoula Historic Underground and providing a fact-based report of the city's underground features, reconciling oral history with archaeological data. That thesis research was also published in a book that was released in March of 2015 by Arcadia Publishing. Nikki is currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montana. Her dissertation is titled *Beyond Preservation: Adaptive Reuse, Deconstruction,*

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Looking for a meaningful way to protect our history, heritage, and the material legacies of the past? A simple step to protect these vital cultural assets for future generations is to make a lasting gift to SHA through your will, retirement plan, or life insurance policy. Interested in ways of giving that provide tax benefits? Please let us know! Contact us at hq@sha.org.

and the Archaeology of Buildings. Her interdisciplinary approach to historic preservation includes research in the fields of urban archaeology, architectural history, and heritage conservation.

Paola A. Schiappacasse will take over as the regional editor for the Caribbean at the beginning of 2021. Paola is currently an adjunct professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, where she teaches classes in Caribbean archaeology, urban archaeology, and analysis of archaeological materials, the use of documents, and ethnohistory in archaeology and museum and archaeological collections. She also serves as an adjunct professor in the Graduate Program in Archaeology at the Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe (CEAPRC) in San Juan. Paola received her Ph.D. in anthropology from Syracuse University and her 2011 dissertation was titled *Archaeology of Isolation: the 19th century Lazareto de Isla de Cabras, Puerto Rico*.

Ibrahima Thiaw will take over as the regional editor for Africa at the beginning of 2021. Dr. Thiaw (Ph.D., Rice University, Houston, Texas) is an associate professor of archaeology at the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN), Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Sénégal. He has research interests in the long-term impact of the trans-Saharan and Atlantic trade, craft production, culture contact, archaeological study of identity, and cultural heritage management. He has conducted research in the middle and upper Senegal River, and since 2001, his work has focused mainly on Gorée Island and coastal Senegambia.

ACUA Diversity and Equity Committee Established

In June 2020, the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology adopted an Antiracism Statement in response to the individual and systemic racism that continues to cause suffering in BIPOC communities nationally and internationally. The statement is one of both compassion and a commitment to action. As part of the statement, a new Diversity and Equity Committee was formed who created a list of actions and broad initiatives for both the short and long terms. Some actions already accomplished follow. ACUA created a new Diversity Student Travel award, for which students will be able to apply in order to attend the 2022 SHA and subsequent conferences. We reviewed our policies and procedures and our conference proceedings guidelines for inclusive language and intent. ACUA's website and social media activities were directed to showcase programs and projects that support inclusive and diverse topics. A publicly accessible Zotero bibliography on inclusivity is a work in progress and can be accessed here: https://www.zotero.org/groups/2534825/diversity_inclusion_and_equity_in_archaeology. Finally, ACUA has turned its focus inward and is conducting a review of its membership historically to look at trends of diversity so that we might understand our current and future membership.

ACUA is committed to examining our organization and creating actions that support inclusivity, diversity, and equity in the field of underwater archaeology. Here is our statement:

ACUA Antiracism Statement Adopted 22 June 2020

Individual and systemic racism continues to cause suffering in BIPOC communities nationally and internationally. Countless lives have been harmed and destroyed as shown in these senseless events. We support and join those who have responded to these tragedies with cries for justice and requests for immediate change, both of which are long overdue.

As archaeologists/anthropologists we recognize our own racist colonial beginnings and history in our discipline. We also recognize as a result of that history there is a considerable lack of diversity in our field generally, and in underwater archaeology specifically.

The ACUA has made statements dedicated to promoting professional ethics and combating discrimination and harassment and intimidation in the field of underwater archaeology. As members of ACUA we reaffirm our commitment to working towards meaningful and long-lasting change. Our responsibilities must go beyond statements to include action and systemic changes to our organization and discipline.

To that end, the ACUA is dedicated to the following actions and broad initiatives:

- (1) Form a diversity and equity committee tasked with tracking racial justice, diversity, and equity issues, particularly with regard to continuing to diversify the board.
- (2) Fundraise for diversity scholarships to support minority students.
- (3) Identify and promote underwater archaeology projects that address diversity in the historical narrative and champion scholarship that explores voices that have been subdued, silenced, undermined, and condemned through centuries of systemic racism, violence, white supremacy, and bigotry.

ACUA is committed to leveraging the board and working in partnership with SHA in order to examine and adopt concrete actions and statements that support inclusivity, diversity, and equity. We will continue to hold ourselves accountable so that this is a sustained and lasting commitment to eradicating racism and promoting diversity in our profession.

SHA Donors and Sponsors

Many thanks to our donors and sponsors!

The Society for Historical Archaeology's work is supported through the generosity of individuals, foundations, organizations, and universities. We are deeply grateful for their support! Our donors and sponsors of special memberships, events, and initiatives in 2013 through December 2019 were listed in earlier winter newsletters, and those in the period of December 2019 through 1 December 2020 are set forth below.

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Archaeology in the Time of Coronavirus

Cholera Meets COVID: Archaeology in and of a Pandemic (*submitted by Delande Justinvil, American University*): “Human remains were found in a Q Street basement in Georgetown on Feb. 4,” writes Robert Devaney, whose 8 February 2020 article for *The Georgetown-er* was the first publication to break the news. While working on renovations at 3317 Q Street NW (Figure 1), an historical house in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, DC, the construction team discovered multiple sets of human remains beneath the ground floor and basement staircase. After receiving clearance from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and, subsequently, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), an excavation team from the DC Historic Preservation Office (HPO), including District Archaeologist Dr. Ruth Trocolli, Assistant District Archaeologist Christine Ames, and HPO Archaeology Intern and Northwestern University anthropology Ph.D. candidate Jennifer Lupu, accompanied by American University anthropology Ph.D. student Delande Justinvil, became involved. With the support of skilled volunteers, from museum specialists to retired archaeologists, the excavation team undertook the project of recording burial contexts and disinterring any remains deemed at risk of being disturbed or, worse, destroyed by construction. Over the course of four months, what began as a discovery of at least 4 individuals eventually yielded a minimum number of individuals (MNI) over 20. The remains and associated artifacts have been transferred to Dr. David Hunt, collections manager at the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), where Justinvil will conduct bioanthropological analyses of the skeletons.



FIGURE 1. The Q Street home under renovation where human remains were found. (Photo courtesy of The Georgetown-er.)

Background

Though surprising, the discovery in the basement of 3317 Q Street was not entirely unanticipated; both the contractor and owner had been warned this could occur, because human remains have been repeatedly identified along the 3300 block of Q Street in George-

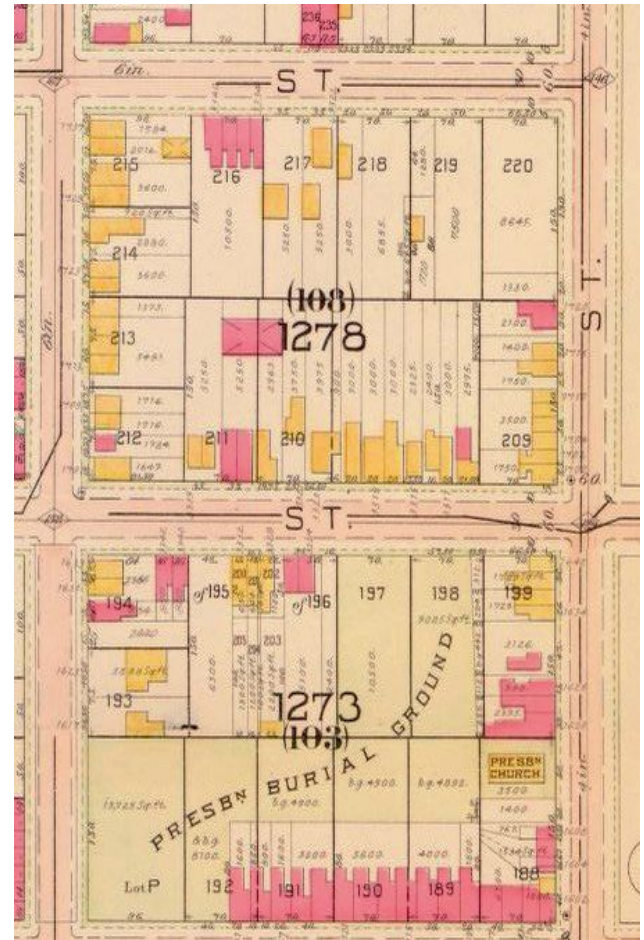
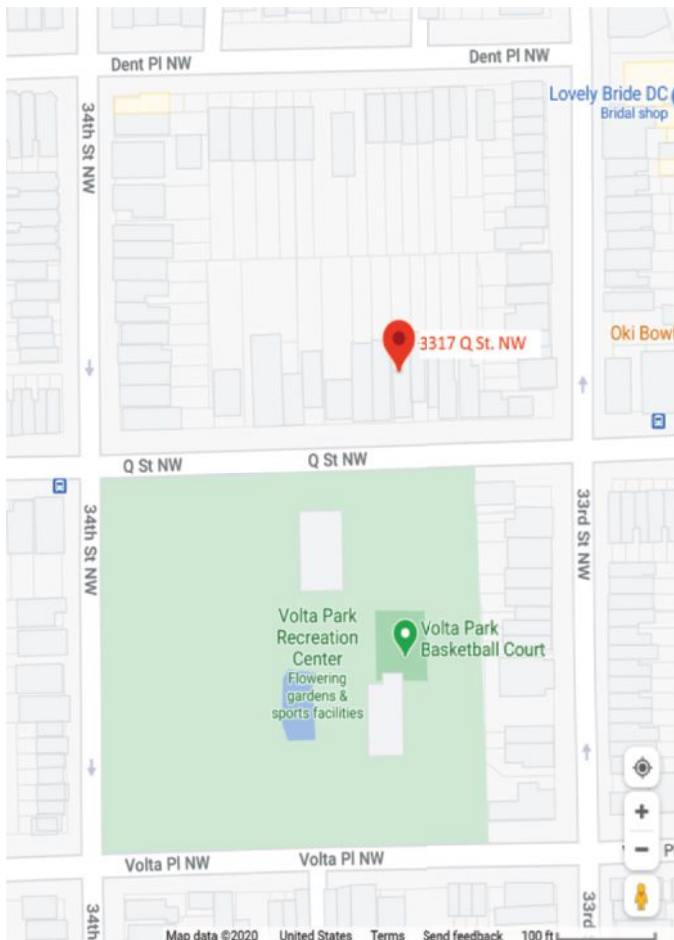


FIGURE 2. (a) On the left, 2020 Google Map of the 3300 Block of Q Street, indicating the location of the 3317 address. (b) On the right is a 1903 Baist real estate atlas map depicting the same area including the Presbyterian cemetery across the street. (Images courtesy of Google and the U.S. Library of Congress, respectively.)

town (Figures 2a and 2b). Between 2005 and 2018, the MPD, OCME, NMNH, and HPO were involved in the removal of human remains from in situ burials on privately owned property, usually under existing houses, including 3319 and 3329 Q Street. The buried individual at 3319 Q Street was transferred from the OCME to the National Museum of Health and Medicine (NMHM) for permanent curation and, after a formal analysis, was determined to be of African descent. Preliminary analyses of the remains from 3329 Q Street indicate the same likelihood. Moreover, these discoveries were not the first to be unearthed on this block. During the 2005 discoveries, longtime Georgetown resident Eva Eden recalled the time her father came upon nine sets of skeletal remains during the expansion of their 3311 Q Street home basement around the 1920s. The remains were reburied in the dirt road that, at the time, functioned as their local street, according to Eden. Additionally, a skull was unearthed during construction for a rear addition foundation at 3317 Q Street in 1958, which the family then buried in their backyard.

Hypotheses

Though the precise explanation for these burials remains unclear, the current working hypothesis is that this site might not have solely been an African American burial ground, but also began to be used heavily during the 1832 cholera pandemic. Having moved across the globe, after entering North America through Québec, cholera rapidly spread along the Eastern Seaboard (Figure 3). Newspaper accounts from the *National Republican* (1867), *Evening Star* (1890), and *Washington Post* (1898) highlight discoveries of skeletons that were likely the remains of cholera victims during the excavation of what is now Q Street. Details from the preliminary archaeological findings corroborate these details, including the stacking of multiple burials per shaft as well as minimal clothing and sparse shroud pins, a few of which had traces of fabric. The stacked burials and minimal material artifacts could indicate hastier burials and an overflow of bodies, consistent with a disease epidemic. Moreover, lime-like deposits present in the burial shafts align well with the use of “the chloride of lime, or soda” during the 1832 pandemic, a practice echoed across both European episodes of cholera as well (Romm 2015).



FIGURE 3. “The movement of cholera in 1832.” (Image courtesy of Pyle 1969:63.)



FIGURE 4. Still from drone footage of mass burials at Hart Island. (Photo courtesy of The New York Times.)

One of the most notable aspects of studying the cholera pandemic is that it offers a lens through which we can view reflections and refractions into our own pandemic. Although these two infectious diseases differ greatly in etiology and transmission—cholera being bacterial and waterborne while COVID-19 is viral and airborne—they exacerbate already prevalent social inequalities. Those who are already socially marginalized, and who lack access to healthcare, safe working conditions, and reliable and secure food and housing, are rendered increasingly vulnerable. Research into how the cholera pandemic affected Georgetown, and Washington, DC, more generally, through the scope of these burials reveals the fact that the “politics of disposability” (Ossei-Owusu 2020) brought to bear by the coronavirus is not an isolated incident, but rather a legacy of inequities regularly illuminated by pandemic impact. The arrangement of the stacked burials at 3317 Q Street was not

at all unlike the arrangements of coffins from the Reuters (2020) drone footage of the digging of mass graves for unclaimed victims of the coronavirus on New York’s Hart Island (Figure 4). The title of a *Kaiser Health News* article in April, “A Disproportionate Number of African-Americans Are Dying, But the U.S. Has Been Silent on Race Data,” is a near-direct echo of concerns expressed about the greater fatalities within both the enslaved and freed Black population, yet “no regular reports are made by physicians. . . . The poor and the blacks can without expense or trouble bury their own dead in the commons” (Smith 2013). From rising concerns of overcrowded gatherings to the devastation of wasted produce, the social, economic, and political impacts of cholera nearly mimic those of COVID-19 (Hunt and Baker 1832; Yaffe-Bellany and Corkery 2020; Brulliard 2020). The Q Street burials have the potential to provide information about people whose identities were not recorded, but whose lives can help us understand our country’s past, as well as its present.

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Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles



The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) held its inaugural meeting at the University of Sydney on 26 November 1970 (Figure 1). The society grew out of a rising community interest in the history and archaeology of Australia's recent past. Historical archaeological excavations had begun in the late 1960s, including the excavation of the Irrawang pottery site in 1967. This was initiated by students who wanted practical archaeological experience, and they invited Judy Birmingham (Figure 2), who was a senior lecturer specializing in the Iron Age at the time, to direct the investigation. The National Trust of Australia (NSW) had been established in 1947 and was primarily focused on the preservation of architectural heritage. In 1969, it formed the Industrial Archaeology Committee to support the study and conservation of industrial and other relics and Judy became a member.

Aware of SHA and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, a group of academics, supporters, and students, organized largely by Judy, established ASHA to coordinate and support this growing community interest and to disseminate information about research methods and results. To better express its close ties with members in New Zealand and the region generally, ASHA replaced "Australasian" with "Australasian" in 1993.

ASHA held its first annual conference in 1981. Conferences have continued to be held in many locations around Australia and New Zealand, often synchronized or combined with those of the Australian Archaeological Association (established in 1973) and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (established in 1983). This year, the sequence was interrupted for the first time.

ASHA's commitment to publishing research has been expressed in several ways, including its newsletter, first issued at the inaugural meeting, and *Studies in Historical Archaeology*, the first volume of which appeared in 1973. In 1983, Graham Connah established and began to edit the society's journal, now *Australasian Historical Archaeology* (AHA). More recently, a new series of monographs, *Studies in Australasian Historical Archaeology*, began in 2008.

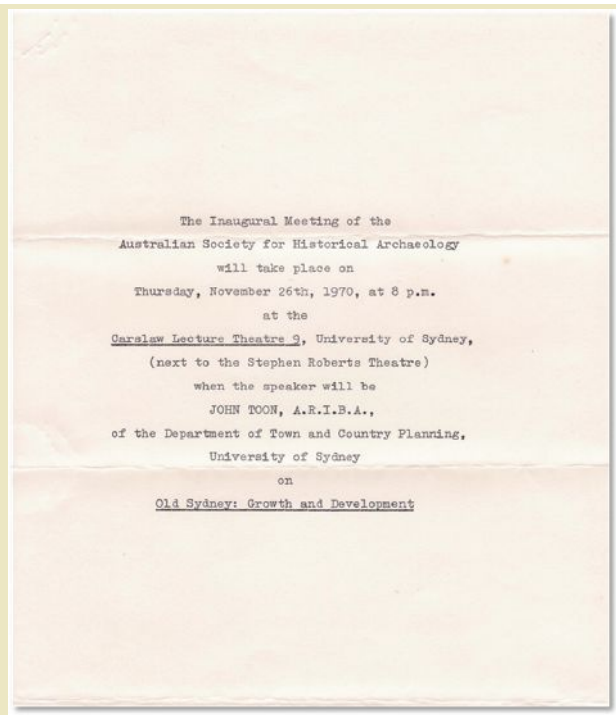


FIGURE 1. Original invitation to the inaugural ASHA meeting. (Photo courtesy of Archaeological Archive, the University of Sydney.)



FIGURE 3. ASHA 50th Anniversary, 26 November 2020: participants in a lecture room of the University of Sydney practicing social distancing. (Photo courtesy of ASHA Inc.)

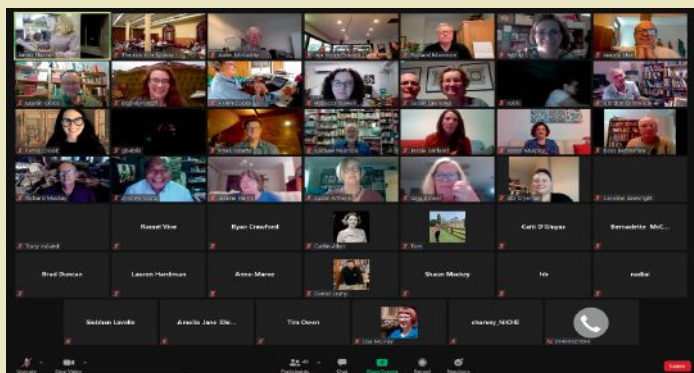


FIGURE 4. ASHA 50th Anniversary, 26 November 2020, online participants. (Photo courtesy of ASHA Inc.)

Exactly 50 years to the day from its first meeting, on 26 November 2020, the anniversary of ASHA was celebrated at the University of Sydney (Figures 3 and 4). Members and associates gathered virtually and in person and were treated to a night of celebration, memories, and reflection. After a warm Welcome to Country, images from the archives helped tell the foundation story of ASHA. Past presidents and members told of the moments that and people who have contributed so much to the society. Our annual awards were announced and the sites selected for our anniversary publication “50 Sites, 50 Stories” were revealed. We honored those past and present and toasted absent friends. A variety of media was used to ensure those who could not be with us could share in the celebrations. People joined from all over Australia and New Zealand, rural towns as well as the bigger cities, and from across the world. In closing the meeting, Judy Birmingham’s message enjoined us to look forward to the next 50 years.



FIGURE 2. Judy Birmingham, founder and president of ASHA 1970–1991, during excavations at Elizabeth Farm House, Parramatta, New South Wales, in 1978. (Photo courtesy of Archaeological Archive, the University of Sydney.)

In Memoriam

Keith Warren Adams (1948–2020)

On 15 May 2020 the archaeology community lost a kind and generous soul in our colleague Keith Adams. For the last two decades, I had the privilege of being one of his close friends and a coworker on numerous projects. I enjoyed the thrill of making new discoveries while working elbow to elbow with Keith over the course of what must have been thousands of hours in the field and lab. He cared deeply about his work and it was a joy to excavate with him, because he relished the opportunity to unravel the mysteries of each site we worked on. More importantly, he cared about people. Nothing gave him more joy than to see his former students and colleagues progressing up the ranks of our profession. And he often gave his time, his energy, and his money to help along the way.

Keith's death at the hands of a sudden and unrelenting cancer has been made all the worse by a pandemic that has robbed us of so many of the comforting rituals of mourning. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to sit with you all at a dimly lit bar in some corner of the archaeology world and down a glass to Keith. Maybe, if the universe is willing, in a not-too-distant future we'll be doing just that. For now, I hope that the following tributes from just a few of his many friends and colleagues will remind us of those better days.



Randy Lichtenberger
Director of Cultural Resources, Hurt & Proffitt, Inc.
Regional Archaeologist, Virginia Department of Transportation

Keith had wide-ranging interests, and although archaeology was one of his primary loves, he also was an avid reader of the *New York Times*, passionate about politics, an intrepid and fearless traveler, a beer enthusiast, a tireless educator, and a lover of animals, especially his cats. He was fiercely proud of and supportive of his wife Debbie. Mark and I were his friends for 27 years. We visited him and Debbie in 2008 while they were living in Turkey. They spent a week taking us to their favorite places—mostly archaeological sites—introducing us to Turkish food and drink, and sharing their home in Çeşme. He was kind and generous, and I'll always treasure his friendship.

Barbara Heath
Professor of Anthropology
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

I have nothing but fond memories of Keith. I have never met anybody as eager to share their knowledge as him, he was a natural-born teacher. My other impression of Keith was how fortunate he was to go through life doing only things that he really liked doing. It always felt like he was living the dream—we were all lucky to know him, work with him, and learn from him. He was a damn good archaeologist.

Jack Gary
Director of Archaeology
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Keith was a loyal friend, a generous spirit, and a kind person with a deep enthusiasm for archaeology and living life. Keith loved teaching and mentoring students, a quality that extended to his colleagues as well. While his accomplishments are many, more than anything, I simply miss the chance to spend more time with him and share those everyday moments together that Keith made so special.

Eric Proebsting
Director of Archaeology and Landscapes
Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest



Mary Carolyn Beaudry (1951–2020)

On 20 October 2020 the field of historical archaeology lost one of its pioneers; Mary C. Beaudry, longtime professor of archaeology, anthropology, and gastronomy at Boston University, passed away. Known as an indomitable force, Mary's research interests were as wide-ranging as the geography of the sites she excavated, which included New England, Virginia, Scotland, and the Caribbean. The society recognized her influence in 2013, when she was awarded the J. C. Harrington Medal. Her scholarly brilliance was matched by her dry humor and incisive writing, traits that served her well, not only as an advisor, but also as the editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* and author of 11 books and numerous articles.

Mary was an advocate for artifacts as vehicles to tell the hidden story, the story of the invisible or the forgotten, and for opening new horizons on what material culture can tell us about humanity, which—she reminded us—is at the heart of archaeology. She championed honing theoretical practice and widening the perspective of our field by integrating documentary analysis into traditional methods, elevating household and women's studies, recognizing the importance of small finds, and, of course, a fierce passion for food. Mary was an intense and tenacious advisor, driving her students forward to achieve more than we thought possible.

In a field that is constantly maturing, Mary's work centered on people and the richness of their stories and reminded us to move past the confines of our field as we aspire to understand the past world. Her work has enduring impacts on the field of historical archaeology, and she will be missed.

Cassandra Michaud, Senior Archaeologist
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Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission

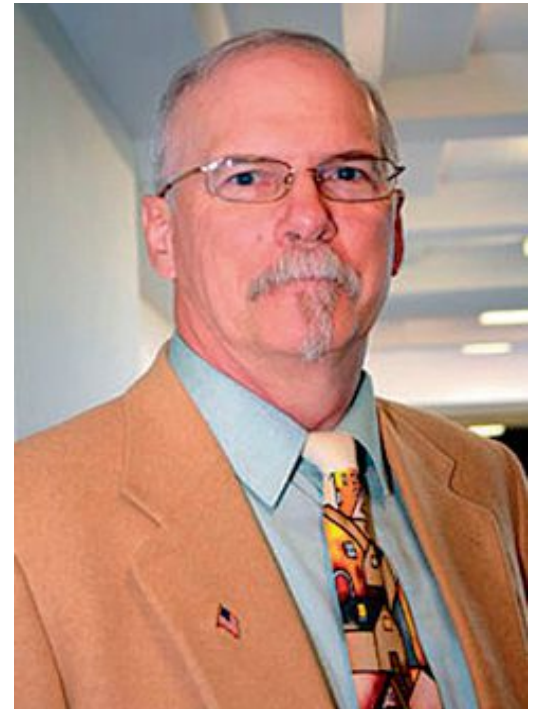
Tom Des Jean (1948–2020)

Tom Paul Des Jean, a former archaeologist at the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Tennessee and Kentucky, died on 2 November 2020. Des Jean spent 28 years as the Big South Fork's archaeologist, where his work to preserve the national park's history had an indelible impact on its formative years. Beginning his career as a contract archaeologist, Des Jean joined the staff of the National Park Service at Big South Fork in 1986. While there, Des Jean recorded over a thousand archaeological sites not just in the park area, but throughout the region.

Des Jean developed a monitoring plan to help stop looting of Big South Fork's archaeological sites, and because of his work on this important project, a number of looting cases were prosecuted. His successes in site protection garnered him the National Park Service's Outstanding Service in Archaeological Resource Protection award in 2004. Des Jean retired from the National Park Service in 2014.

He received a bachelor's degree in anthropology from the University of Florida. During his time in Florida, Des Jean focused his research on pottery of the Woodland era for his graduate thesis research, helped to document burial mounds at Cades Pond, and conducted work at plantation house sites off the Georgia coast, including excavations at enslaved persons' quarters at the King Plantation.

Des Jean also taught as an adjunct faculty member at Roane State Community College and assisted the Museum of Scott County's efforts to preserve local history.

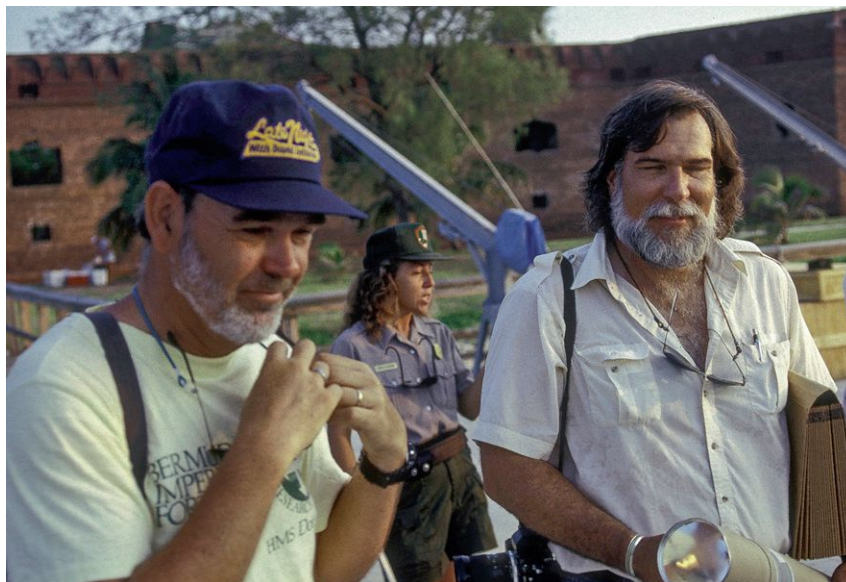
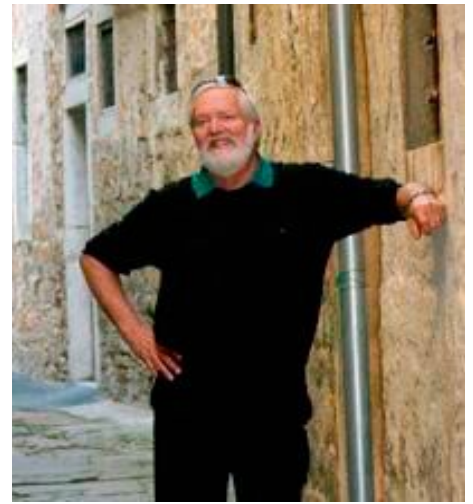


Conrad "Mac" Goodwin (1940–2020)

Conrad "Mac" McCall Goodwin died on 3 April 2020 in Knoxville, Tennessee. He worked as an archaeologist in the Caribbean and Pacific, and along the east coast of the United States, and he was interested in the history, culture, and geography of these areas. He specialized in cultural resource planning and management and public interpretation programs for historical sites and museums.

Mac grew up in Virginia and Maryland and after a stint in the U.S. Army, moved to Santa Barbara, California, where he earned a bachelor's degree in anthropology. He returned to Virginia in 1977 to work to continue his education, earning a master's degree in historical archaeology from the College of William and Mary. He entered the Ph.D. program in historical archaeology at Boston University in 1982 as Dr. Mary Beaudry's first doctoral student. His dissertation examined management strategies on sugar plantations in the West Indies. He was particularly interested in cultural and ecological adaptation, agricultural systems, landscape analysis, and urbanization processes.

For a number of years, he served as an independent consultant, working as an historical archaeologist for different private and government agencies. Mac authored college geography books with his wife Lydia Pulsipher and stepson Alex Pulsipher, with the eighth edition of *World Regional Geography* having been published earlier this year. He was very engaged in the Knoxville community as well. He was on the Knoxville-Knox County Planning Commission, was involved with the French Broad Preservation Association, Slow Food Tennessee Valley, and the Slovenian Consulate for Tennessee.



Richard Gould (left) with NPS underwater archaeologist Larry Murphy, Dry Tortugas National Park, Florida, ca. 1990.

Richard Allan Gould (1939–2020)

Richard Allan Gould died at his home in Honolulu, Hawai'i, after losing his fight with a particularly nasty brand of cancer on Friday 13 March 2020—an ironic day and date that probably pleased him to no end. He was 80 and his wife of almost 60 years, Betsy, was at his side when he passed. A kind and brilliant man, who took immense pride in the accomplishments of his students and colleagues, he will be missed by many.

Richard Allan Gould was born in 1939, in Newton, Massachusetts, and was an only child. Gould graduated with a B.A. (cum laude) in anthropology from Harvard University in 1961, and followed with a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1965.

Gould's definition of "culture" shades closely to a "bio-cultural mechanism of adaptation" that combines elements of both biological and nonbiological aspects of human experience, as opposed to an ideational notion of culture defined as a "negotiated system of symbols." As such, this focus on the bioadaptive characteristics of human behavior sometimes

put him at odds with archaeologists focusing more closely on negotiated social meaning in the post-processual movement as it moved into maturity in the 1990s. Gould's writings are fundamentally scientific and carry a theme of a "real past" that is knowable in some of its facets via the careful application of science and the scientific method. Gould's approach was to apply standards of evidence akin to courtroom testimony (i.e., empiricism, logical connection, minimal assumptions, and rigorously argued linkages between the observed material to inferred behavioral causes) to the results of his research.

While Gould lived a vibrant life of the mind, he received great fulfillment from the application of his studies for the betterment of the communities in which he worked. Here his work in Northern California and Australia to assist the communities connected to the archaeology of their respective regions for social justice and legal remedy stands out. Gould showed us all that the past remains relevant to the future for many people and that we have both a professional and a moral obligation to tread respectfully and diligently into the histories and prehistories that define our field.

David L. Conlin
Archaeologist/Chief
National Park Service Submerged Resources Center
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María del Pilar Luna Erreguerena (1944–2020)

Traveler, There Is No Road . . .

Traveler, your footprints
are the only road, nothing else.

Traveler, there is no road;
you make your own path as you walk.

As you walk, you make your own road,
and when you look back
you see the path
you will never travel again.

Traveler, there is no road;
only a ship's wake on the sea.



This poem by Antonio Machado (1912), more than anything else, epitomizes the spirit and incredible life's journey traveled by Pilar Luna. This excerpt, from a longer poem, was one of her favorites and when there were choices to be made or paths to choose, she always chose her own.

On 15 March 2020, the field of underwater archaeology lost a pioneer. María del Pilar Luna Erreguerena, known to friends and colleagues as Pilar Luna, was ahead of her time in recognizing the importance and potential of underwater archaeology in México. In the early 1970s, Pilar approached the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) and proposed an organization focusing solely on underwater archaeology. She was opposed, criticized, and even threatened by treasure hunters, bureaucrats, prejudiced scholars, and Navy officers. Despite these obstacles, in 1979 Pilar initiated the first underwater archaeology project in Laguna de Media Luna. A year later, her persistent efforts finally paid off with the establishment of the Department of Underwater Archaeology, of which she was appointed director.

Well-known and widely respected, Pilar spent the next 40 years advocating and working for the protection of underwater cultural heritage in México and throughout Latin America. Pilar was recognized for her advocacy and international influence in the field of underwater archaeology on several occasions. These include awards from the Society for Historical Archaeology. She twice received the society's Award of Merit, the first time in 1997 for her efforts in underwater archaeology in México and again in 2016 for her work in promoting and the adoption of the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. In 2011, Pilar received the society's prestigious J. C. Harrington Medal for lifetime achievement. Pilar was the first Latin American woman and only the second underwater archaeologist to receive it. It was fitting that Pilar received the Harrington award at the society's annual conference in Austin, Texas, a location near the border to México that provided Pilar's family members and Mexican friends and colleagues the best opportunity to attend and share in the joyous occasion.

On 1 February 2020, Pilar received the prestigious Alfonso Caso Medal for her 40 years of work on underwater archaeology. Caso, one of the founding figures of Mexican archaeology and anthropology, established the National Institute of Anthropology and History in 1940. This award is given only to those researchers who have played a significant role in the development of INAH, such as Eduardo Matos Moctezuma, Pilar's teacher and one of México's leading archaeologists.

Pilar succeeded in no small measure because of her kindness and sincerity and her attitude about life. Pilar was a generous, warm, and committed mentor and friend. She influenced all who knew her and will be deeply missed.

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María del Pilar Luna Erreguerena (1944–2020)

Caminante, no hay camino...

Caminante, son tus huellas

el camino y nada más;

Caminante, no hay camino,
se hace camino al andar.
Al andar se hace el camino,
y al volver la vista atrás
se ve la senda que nunca
se ha de volver a pisar.

Caminante, no hay camino
sino estelas en la mar.

Este poema de Antonio Machado (1912), más que nada, personifica el espíritu y el increíble viaje de vida que recorrió Pilar Luna. Este fragmento, de un poema más largo, era uno de sus favoritos y cuando había opciones que tomar o caminos que elegir, ella siempre elegía el suyo.

El 15 de marzo de 2020, el campo de la arqueología subacuática perdió a un pionero. María del Pilar Luna Erreguerena, conocida por amigos y colegas como Pilar Luna, se adelantó a su tiempo al reconocer la importancia y el potencial de la arqueología subacuática en México. A principios de la década de 1970, Pilar se acercó al Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) y propuso una organización centrada únicamente en la arqueología subacuática. Fue rechazada, criticada e incluso amenazada por buscadores de tesoros, burócratas, eruditos con prejuicios y oficiales de la Marina. A pesar de estos obstáculos, en 1979 Pilar inició el primer proyecto de arqueología subacuática en Laguna de Media Luna. Un año después, sus persistentes esfuerzos finalmente dieron sus frutos con la creación del Departamento de Arqueología Subacuática en 1980, del cual fue nombrada directora.

Bien conocida y ampliamente respetada, Pilar pasó los siguientes 40 años abogando y trabajando por la protección del patrimonio cultural subacuático en México y en toda América Latina. Pilar fue reconocida por su defensa e influencia internacional en el campo de la arqueología subacuática en varias ocasiones. Estos incluyen premios de la Sociedad de Arqueología Histórica. Recibió dos veces el Premio al Mérito de la sociedad, la primera vez en 1997 por sus esfuerzos en arqueología subacuática en México y nuevamente en 2016 por su trabajo en la promoción y adopción de la Convención de la UNESCO 2001 sobre la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático. En 2011, Pilar recibió la prestigiosa medalla J. C. Harrington a la trayectoria de la sociedad. Pilar fue la primera mujer latinoamericana y la segunda arqueóloga subacuática en recibirlo. Fue apropiado que Pilar recibiera el premio Harrington en la conferencia anual de la sociedad en Austin, Texas, un lugar cerca de la frontera con México que brindó a los miembros de la familia de Pilar y a los amigos y colegas mexicanos la mejor oportunidad de asistir y compartir la ocasión feliz.

El 1 de febrero de 2020, Pilar recibió la prestigiosa Medalla Alfonso Caso por sus 40 años de trabajo en arqueología subacuática. Caso fue una de las figuras fundadoras de la arqueología y antropología mexicana y el fundador del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia en 1940. Este premio se otorga solo a aquellos investigadores que han jugado un papel significativo en el desarrollo del INAH, como Eduardo Matos Moctezuma, el maestro de Pilar y uno de las principales arqueólogos de México.

Pilar lo logró en gran medida por su amabilidad y sinceridad y su actitud ante la vida. Pilar fue una mentora y amiga generosa, cálida y comprometida. Influyó en todos los que la conocieron y será profundamente extrañada.

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Roger C. Smith (1949–2020)

With a penchant for German electronic music, dogs, mojo and jerk chicken thighs, all-you-can-eat sushi, scooters, and historic shipwrecks, Dr. Roger C. Smith was a towering figure in underwater archaeology. Roger was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on 3 May 1949. He spent his youth in Europe and the Far East, returning to the United States to complete school at Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, Virginia. Graduating from high school in 1967, Roger began his college career at the University of Virginia, completing his B.A. studying literature and art history in 1971. After college, Roger worked at a hospital specializing in care for children with disabilities. In 1973, Roger began training as a commercial diver in Wilmington, California. While there, he met Karen Christine “KC” Westburg; they married in 1976 and remained devoted.

Roger’s career in underwater archaeology began in 1974, working with the



South Carolina River Survey. At the completion of this project, his interest shifted to Florida and other parts of the world. From 1975 to 1978, he started what would eventually be a lifelong career in service to Florida's maritime heritage when he took a position as a field agent for the state. In 1978, Roger entered the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University, where he focused his research on documenting the maritime heritage of the Cayman Islands. He completed his M.A. in 1981 and continued to lead and participate in projects throughout the Caribbean and Florida, focusing on shipwrecks from the Age of Exploration. Returning to Texas A&M University, Roger completed his Ph.D. in history in 1989. His dissertation research would go on to become the published volume *Vanguard of Empire* (1993, Oxford), a groundbreaking study of early Iberian ship construction.

In 1987, as Roger completed his dissertation, he accepted a position with the State of Florida's Division of Historical Resources as state underwater archaeologist. Roger dedicated his career to the understanding and protection of Florida's submerged heritage and to sharing it with the public. His research spanned Florida's history, from prehistoric canoes to modern battleships, and included the discovery and excavation of the first Emanuel Point Shipwreck from the 1559 Tristan de Luna colonization attempt. Roger was also prolific as a researcher and author, publishing 5 books and more than 100 peer-reviewed articles, popular publications, book reviews, and research reports. Before his passing on 5 February 2020, Roger completed the publication of the first Emanuel Point Shipwreck book, *Florida's Lost Galleon* (2018, University Press of Florida), as well as a compendium of underwater archaeology in Florida, *Submerged History* (2018, Pineapple Press).

Perhaps Roger's most significant legacy is his dedication to sharing his knowledge and excitement for underwater archaeology. One of Roger's greatest achievements is Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserve system, historic shipwrecks around the state interpreted for the public. Upon his retirement from the State of Florida in 2016, Roger donated his extensive and amazing library to the University of West Florida for the benefit of its maritime archaeology program and all researchers. Roger affected the lives and careers of hundreds of students—for many he was an engaging and fascinating teacher; for those of us lucky enough, he became a colleague, mentor, and lifelong friend. He is missed so very much.

Della A. Scott-Ireton
Christopher E. Horrell



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Australasia and Antarctica

Australia

Archaeological Investigations at Baker's Flat, Kapunda, Have Revealed the First Clachan (Irish Clustered Settlement) to Be Found in Australia (submitted by Susan Arthure, Ph.D. student, College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, Flinders University): Baker's Flat was an Irish settlement near the town of Kapunda in South Australia, about 80 km (50 mi.) north of the state capital, Adelaide. Occupied from the 1850s to the early 20th century, about 500 people lived there during its peak in the 1860s and 1870s. By the 1920s, however, only a handful of elderly people remained in Baker's Flat, and when the two O'Callahan sisters died in 1945 and 1948, they were the last residents of a community that had survived for almost a century. In the 1950s, the site was cleared for farming purposes, and there are now no remaining aboveground structures. Within a few years, Baker's Flat was virtually forgotten.

When South Australia was established, it was as a colony of free settlers without the 'stain' of convictism that dogged the eastern states of Australia. From the outset, its societal structures and outlook were fundamentally British and these gave no favor to the Irish. This is reflected in the dominant narrative about the Irish of Baker's Flat—described in the scant recorded histories as a hotchpotch collection of hovels and small thatched cottages where the pigs, goats, and poultry ran wild without restraint and the residents were little better. Contemporary newspapers are littered with accounts of disorder and trouble in Baker's Flat, and it was seen by the broader Kapunda community as a “blot on the landscape” (Charlton 1971:18). This view wasn't helped by the perception of Baker's Flat as a closed community, set apart from the rest of the town and where the Irish continued to practice their peculiar traditions of music and dancing in the open air, bonfires on St. John's Eve, and hurling on Sunday afternoons (Maloney 1936:29). Photographs taken in 1906 (Figure 1) showed distinctively Irish houses on the site, another marker of difference.



The narrative of a troublesome and disordered community seemed overly simple, however, and no archaeological investigations had ever been undertaken. For me, an archaeologist born and raised in Ireland and now living in Adelaide, it seemed like the perfect site for investigating the archaeology of the Irish in early South Australia. It turned out to be even more interesting than expected. Archival research, particularly in the records of court cases and in newspaper accounts of how people were living in Baker's Flat, hinted that the community might have operated as a clachan. This traditional Irish way of rural living was characterized by clusters of houses and outbuildings built in the vernacular style, surrounded by farmland that was managed communally. A pedestrian site

survey in 2013 identified the remains of 13 buildings (now just small rubble heaps) grouped close to each other (Arthure 2014). Based on these findings, a geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar and magnetic gradiometry was carried out in early 2016 that identified several large subsurface anomalies clustered together (Lowe et al. 2020). They were rectilinear in shape, about 10 m long and 5 m wide, consistent with an Irish vernacular house. There were also indications of paths and enclosures.

FIGURE 1. Baker's Flat houses, a series of photos taken by John Kauffmann, published in the Christmas Observer, 13 December 1906, Adelaide. (Photo by Susan Arthure, courtesy of the Kapunda Historical Society Museum.)

Informed by the geophysical survey results, excavations took place over two field seasons in 2016 (Figure 2) and 2017. One of the structures was revealed as the walls, floor, and doorway of a long rectangular house, dug into the bedrock and using the natural slope of the hill to form a shelter wall on the western side. Window glass found on the eastern side indicated the presence of windows in the east walls. The remains of a roof, originally thatch and later corrugated iron, were found tumbled on the dirt floor. A hearth was at the southern end and a cobbled path to the east. Figure 3 shows the southern half of this house at completion of work for the first field season, with the shelter wall visible on the western edge, shallow channels cutting across the floor, and the cobbles to the east.

When all the archaeological evidence is combined with historical and archival records, it confirms the presence of a clachan, the first to be found so far in Australia. The people of Baker's Flat built a strong community, but when observed by the dominant power, it was unread-

able and seemed disordered and chaotic. As a result, it was first written off by the broader community and then written out of the histories. It was kept alive in memory by a handful of local Kapunda residents. And then it was proven by archaeological work to be not just a group of intrepid Irish people forging new lives at the other end of the world, but a group who kept their traditions alive and held the clachan in trust for archaeologists to unearth a century later.

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FIGURE 2. Excavation in progress in Trench A, 2016. (Photo by Susan Arthure.)



FIGURE 3. Excavation of Trench A at completion, 2016. (Photo by Susan Arthure.)

Canada - Ontario

Ontario

The Victoria Park Site (AhGx-645), City of Hamilton (submitted by Eva MacDonald, Archaeological Services Inc.): The Victoria Park site (AhGx-645) is a complex, deeply buried archaeological resource situated within a dynamic man-made landscape in the city of Hamilton. The park was created from land that once hosted the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. The focal point of the grounds was the Crystal Palace, a cruciform wood-and-glass exhibition hall designed by local architect Albert Hills and constructed in 1860. It was one of many constructed across Ontario when Crystal Palace mania swept the British Empire after the original was built in London, England, for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. In 1862, the British military briefly commandeered the Hamilton exhibition grounds for use as troop barracks to supplement fortifications in Ontario during a period of tension with the United States. Additional buildings such as a hospital, cookhouse, and a blacksmith's forge were constructed at that time. The Crystal Palace was demolished in 1891. The grounds were landscaped with an oval track, pleasure gardens, walkways, and infrastructure for sports such as skating and baseball. A swimming pool was constructed in 1974.

In July of 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) completed a Stage 3 assessment of potential construction impacts to the Victoria Park site (AhGx-645) that was triggered by the Victoria Park Master Plan. The plan identifies the entire park as an archaeological site; thus potential construction impacts must be preceded by an assessment specific to the facility upgrade. The facility upgrade in this instance is the replacement of the pool and/or pool building.

The scope of the work as defined by the City of Hamilton was to complete a Stage 3 assessment in selected locations in the north end of the park where zones of archaeological sensitivity had been identified by Historic Horizon Inc. (HHI) during a previous Stage 1–2 assessment. The archaeological potential map created by HHI was overlaid on a georeferenced existing-conditions map to guide the assessment. Sixty-six 1 m² test units were stratigraphically excavated by hand across the area prescribed by the City of Hamilton. The Parks Canada convention of designating each unique stratigraphic layer or event as a “lot” was followed during the excavation and recording process.

In total, 79 individual lots were identified. Twenty-seven lots were identified as leveling fills that have been used over the years to landscape the park. The construction of park amenities and landscaping activities has removed the natural A horizon in some areas, including west of the swimming pool. The A horizon was intact in 38 test units, but deeply buried under multiple layers of landscaping fill that ranged in depth between 45 and 106 cm below the present grade.



FIGURE 2. A Military Train button dating from when Victoria Park was occupied as a British military barracks ca. 1862.



FIGURE 1. A section of the 36-inch-wide limestone foundation of the Crystal Palace survives under modern infrastructure in Victoria Park.

Fourteen test units produced evidence of the Crystal Palace in the form of limestone foundations or robbed-out foundation trenches that correspond well with the projected dimensions of the building as described in a newspaper account of 1860. The construction of the pool in 1974 appears not to have removed the foundation, because evidence of part of the north wall of the west wing was captured in units located 1 m east of the pool deck. This foundation is 92 cm (36 in.) wide and one to two courses of dressed limestone blocks are extant. Another section of this east-west foundation was uncovered in a second test unit, where it was extant under pool utility pipes (Figure 1). Excavation of these units was suspended when the top course of stone was exposed at depths between 120 and 130 cm below present grade.

Nine unique contexts produced 1,346 historical artifacts. A total of 84 artifacts was recovered from the buried A horizon, accounting for only 6% of the assemblage, including a Military Train button dating to the early 1860s (Figure 2). The greatest frequency of artifacts was found in four twentieth-century landscape fills. A Crystal Palace-era robbed-out foundation trench, two Crystal Palace demolition layers, and a Crystal Palace builder's trench also contained varied amounts of artifacts. Accordingly, this assessment has confirmed that the Crystal Palace foundation possesses cultural heritage value or interest for which a Stage 4 mitigation strategy is required. It is extant within Victoria Park, deeply buried under 1 m of landscape fill or greater in open areas where hand excavation was possible. The City of Hamilton is currently reviewing ASI's report and it is hoped that future construction can be designed to avoid the archaeological resource.

Underwater - Worldwide

The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) and Maritime Cultural Heritage: An Update (submitted by Athena Trakadas, National Museum of Denmark; co-chair, Ocean Decade Heritage Network; associate member, ACUA; athena.lynn.trakadas@natmus.dk): One of the main initiatives that is being undertaken by UNESCO to address the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development focuses on SDG 14: Life Below Water (UN n.d.). To this end, UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) has implemented the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) (hereafter Decade). The Decade's Preparatory Phase (2018–2020) has just ended, with the Implementation Phase (2021–2030) to begin in January and the official launch later in the year.

The broadest aim of the Decade is to build scientific capacity and generate knowledge that will directly inform solutions to the aims of a range of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 14. The initiative promotes a common framework for supporting stakeholders in studying and assessing the health of the world's oceans and for building transformative partnerships, while fully recognizing that there needs to be a "paradigm shift" in how ocean science is obtained and knowledge is generated (UNESCO IOC 2020b:6).

Cultural heritage has been increasingly considered within the context of the Decade—in order to precipitate this proposed "paradigm shift," not only by informing and contributing to this knowledge base, but also by assisting in developing solutions for sustainable development (Figure 1).



During the Preparatory Phase, within the maritime cultural heritage community there have been various meetings, conferences, panels—and now in light of COVID-19, webinars—that have appraised the Decade and the role of cultural heritage in it. For example, one such panel, Implementing UCH into the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, held at the 2020 SHA meeting in Boston (chaired by Amanda Evans and Dave Ball), allowed for robust discussion of the Decade's key themes and their implication for cultural heritage practitioners (for a report on this panel by Chris Underwood, president of ICUCH, please see ODHN [2020a]; for other reports on meetings that address cultural heritage and the Decade, see ODHN [2020b]). Another SHA/ACUA panel will be held on 8 January 2021, at the upcoming virtual SHA meeting: Intentionally Transformational: Supporting the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development through a Conversation on Inclusion (chaired by Dave Ball, Amanda Evans, Athena Trakadas, and Antony Firth). These activities fortuitously answer the Call for Action "Our Ocean, Our Future," launched at the first UN Ocean Conference in 2017, whereby member states recognized that the ocean "forms an important part of our natural and cultural heritage" (UN General Assembly 2017:Annex §3), and called for stakeholders to "develop comprehensive strategies to raise awareness of the natural and cultural significance of the ocean" (Annex §13.d).

One of the focused actions has been the formation of the Ocean Decade Heritage Network (ODHN; www.oceandecadeheritage.org) at the First Global Planning Meeting of the Decade, hosted by the National Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen in May 2019. Since then, the network—now with ca. 200 members—has focused on raising awareness through outreach to and activities within the cultural heritage community about the Decade. ODHN has also coordinated a targeted global response from the community to improve the integration of cultural heritage within the marine sciences during the Decade's Preparatory and Implementation Phases. An important goal of ODHN has been to have the essential role of culture acknowledged in delivering sustainable development in our seas and oceans, noting in particular the relevance to the Decade of the UNESCO's Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda (UNESCO WHC n.d.).

The importance of this goal was made clear during the Preparatory Phase, as ODHN, recognized as a Decade partner, was able to provide feedback on Decade documents such as Global Planning Meeting summaries and drafts of the Implementation Plan, version 2.0



FIGURE 1. The Decade provides an opportunity to improve focus on the ocean's cultural heritage. Documenting a medieval shipwreck, Bar, Montenegro. (Photo © Montenegrin Maritime Archaeological Rescue Project.)

of the Implementation Plan, version 2.0 (July 2020) of which is being presented for ratification at the UN General Assembly in autumn of 2020. This plan incorporates several additions and listed challenges—including those that directly affect heritage sites (both natural and cultural). The Decade has been framed around achieving a series of Societal Outcomes by 2030 (six originally, with a seventh added in August 2020). Importantly, the Implementation Plan now highlights that "ocean science is broad: it encompasses natural and social science disciplines, local and indigenous knowledge" (UNESCO IOC 2020c:i) (Figure 2).

A Call for Decade Actions was made in October 2020, focusing on programs and pledges for funding (UNESCO IOC

2020a). Many more calls will be announced throughout the next 10 years, which gives members of the cultural heritage community plenty of time to shift from thinking “How can cultural heritage help deliver the Decade?” to “Without cultural heritage, how can you deliver the Decade?” (Trakadas et al. 2019:163).

The Implementation Plan Summary of the Decade highlights the importance of networks in addressing the Decade’s challenges and ultimately helping meet the Societal Outcomes. These can be found in Stakeholder Engagement platforms, be they regional, sectoral, or thematic, and are “Existing or new groups of ocean actors that work together to contribute to the Decade vision. Groups could convene on a geographic basis (e.g. at the regional level), for a specific theme (e.g. deep ocean, underwater cultural heritage), or for a particular stakeholder group (e.g. NGOs or private sector)” (UNESCO IOC 2020c:43).

ODHN arose out of a basic question: how can maritime cultural heritage be safeguarded as a key to reaching a sustainable future within the Decade’s framework? There are numerous ways in which to do this, and ODHN aims to inform and communicate to the cultural heritage community any suggested stakeholder actions. Networks consist of building alliances and sharing information, as there is strength and momentum in working toward a shared goal. Ultimately, the Decade is a vital opportunity to improve focus on the ocean’s cultural heritage that can be safeguarded in order to reach a sustainable future in the face of modernization or climate change. Networks allow for synergy, giving voice to how cultural heritage can inform the Decade’s “paradigm shift” of how ocean science is obtained and knowledge is generated.

Please visit the ODHN website, www.oceandecadeheritage.org or follow us on Twitter, [@DecadeHeritage](https://twitter.com/DecadeHeritage), to join the conversation and get involved.

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FIGURE 2. The Decade aims to include traditional and indigenous knowledge as a part of Ocean Sciences, of which artisanal fisheries are a part. Fishing boats at Ngomeni, Kenya. (Photo by A. Trakadas.)

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Maryland

Archaeological Investigations of a Postbellum Tenant Farmhouse in St. Leonard, Maryland (submitted by Patricia Samford, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, patricia.samford@maryland.gov): The Steve Embrey site (18CV524) is a multicomponent site located on the grounds of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in St. Leonard, Maryland. The site components consist of a late 19th- to early 20th-century house and a handmade brick clamp of unknown age. The site is located along the south side of the JPPM entrance road and is situated on a flat area at the top of a gentle slope, at the head of a ravine that runs south to Mackall Cove on St. Leonard Creek.

The property on which the site is located was purchased in 1834 by Captain John Peterson and inherited by his son, George W. Peterson (1815–1870), when his father died in 1849. The Peterson family continued to own the property at Peterson's Point for four generations, until it was purchased by Jefferson Patterson in 1932 for the creation of his Point Farm estate.

The residents of the site are not known, although they were likely to have been African American tenant farmers, possibly formerly enslaved on the Peterson plantation. The 1850 slave schedule lists George Peterson as owning 16 enslaved persons, listed only by age and gender. Research has tentatively identified five of these individuals, including Sukeek, her daughter and granddaughter Rebecca and Jane, Jesse Coats, and William B. Jones. It was common for emancipated individuals to remain as workers on the estates where they were formerly enslaved, often even residing in the same homes they lived in before the American Civil War. Minnie Octavia Gross Brown, born in 1919, recounted how she and her siblings, as well as her mother, all worked for the Petersons and later the Pattersons. Jane Dawkins, Minnie Brown's grandmother, was listed in the federal census as a farm laborer in 1880, working for the Peterson family upon whose property she resided.



FIGURE 1. Archaeologists mapping the visible remains of the building's foundations. (Photo by Patricia Samford.)

By the end of the Civil War, African Americans made up 62% of Calvert County's population, working in tobacco growing and processing, in oyster canneries, as watermen, and in the shipbuilding industry. Wallville, shown on late 19th- and early 20th-century topographic maps as the area extending on either side of Mackall Road from Lloyd Bowen Road toward Peterson's Point, was one rural-county community that was home to a number of African American families in this period.

The house that stood on the Steve Embrey site was the northernmost building in a line of seven structures running parallel with Mackall Road on the north side of St. Leonard Creek and shown on the 1901 USGS map. None of these structures appear on the 1892 topographic map, so it is likely that all were built between 1892 and 1901.

The site has two distinct components—a late 19th- to early 20th-century house and a brick clamp of indeterminate age. Although directly adjacent to one another, these two components do not overlap in space, nor do the artifact assemblages share any resemblance to one

another. The stone foundation of a small structure measuring around 20 ft.2 was visible above the ground surface (Figure 1). Brick rubble and brick wasters are abundant in the area of the clamp. Archaeologists with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory worked with students from the Huntingtown High School Archaeology Club in 2015 and in 2017 to record and test the site. In 2015, a limited, nonsystematic surface collection of the site was done. The site was selectively cleared of ground cover, revealing the foundation remains more clearly, as well as yard midden. Each artifact was mapped in place, assigned north and east coordinates, and collected. In 2017, eight shovel test pits were excavated at 8 m intervals across the site. Testing revealed unplowed topsoil averaging 5 to 8 in. thick, overlying sandy clay subsoil.

Domestic artifacts, with bottle glass being the most common, concentrated in the area south and east of the foundation remains (Figures 2 and 3). The majority of the artifacts collected from the surface were glass and oyster shell. A total of 77 artifacts were surface collected and 2 surface finds were left in the field. Artifacts were recovered in all but one of the eight shovel test pits; these included ceramics, bottle glass, nails, oyster shell, and bricks. A total of 101 artifacts were found in shovel tests.

The presence of brick fragments on the ground surface southwest of the stone foundation and in a slightly depressed rectangular area was noted in 2015. In 2017, several shovel test pits were placed in the depression and revealed layers of brick rubble/wasters, charcoal,



FIGURE 2. Excavation of a European porcelain bowl. (Photo by Patricia Samford.)



FIGURE 3. A Coin and Dew Drop pattern water goblet, dating to the 1880s–1890s. (Photo by Patricia Samford.)

ry Peterson Farm. The Petersons built a house in the 1830s on the hill overlooking the mouth of St. Leonard Creek, with which the clamp may be associated, although the clamp and the house were roughly 0.5 miles apart. After the original Peterson House burned in 1904, the family constructed a new house on the same site. It is not known how much brick was used in either of the Peterson houses, although it is likely that at least the foundation and chimneys would have been built of brick.

and burnt soil, confirming that this location had once served as a brick clamp. A total of 180 artifacts were recovered during the shovel testing and surface collection at the site (not counting the large quantities of highly fragmented brick from the clamp shovel tests). In general, the assemblage dated from the late 19th to the early 20th century and was likely associated with the occupation of the house, rather than with the use of the brick clamp.

The age of the site's clamp is uncertain, since no datable artifacts were discovered during shovel testing there (with the exception of one white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment found in the area), nor is it known where the brick produced there was used. Presumably the clamp predates the Embrey site house, as commercial, machine-made brick production was predominant in the years when that structure was occupied, and its foundation had been constructed with local stone. The clamp was located on the 19th-/early 20th-century

USA - Midwest

Michigan

Continuing Campus Archaeology on a (Mostly) Closed Campus, Michigan State University (submitted by Jeff Burnett, Dr. Stacey L. Camp, and Autumn Painter, Michigan State University): The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has forced the Campus Archaeology Program (CAP) at Michigan State University (MSU) to change how we approach our work to mitigate, protect, and share the archaeological and aboveground heritage of our campus's history. In late March 2020, the university was closed following Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer's Stay Home, Stay Safe executive order, which instituted a general lockdown of the state ([Link](#)). Classes were shifted online, students and employees were sent home, and all nonessential research and construction projects were halted. While the campus remains largely shut down, the CAP is conducting compliance-related research on construction projects for the university, which falls under the heading of essential work. There were two projects that took place in 2020. The first was in-person construction monitoring and the second was a Phase I shovel test survey. To keep our staff safe amid the COVID-19 pandemic, CAP archaeologists had to adapt the program's methodologies and ways of conducting archaeological research.

Among the biggest changes CAP faced in performing our stated duties were restrictions on student employees performing in-person work during the summer of 2020. Historically, our program has taken advantage of on-campus construction projects to train graduate and undergraduate students in archaeological field methods, supervision, and project management under conditions similar to cultural resource management. This was not possible in summer 2020, because public health restrictions meant that for many months only the CAP director, Dr. Stacey L. Camp, and the campus archaeologists, Ph.D. candidate Autumn Painter and Ph.D. student Jeff Burnett, constituted our entire field staff. Under prepandemic circumstances, we would have six to eight staff working on construction projects.

The first project that arose at the beginning of the pandemic in June 2020 came as a complete surprise. On a Friday afternoon in early June, CAP Director Stacey Camp received a call that construction crews working in the southern portion of campus, an area far from the known

Service Road Construction 2020, Location of Midden

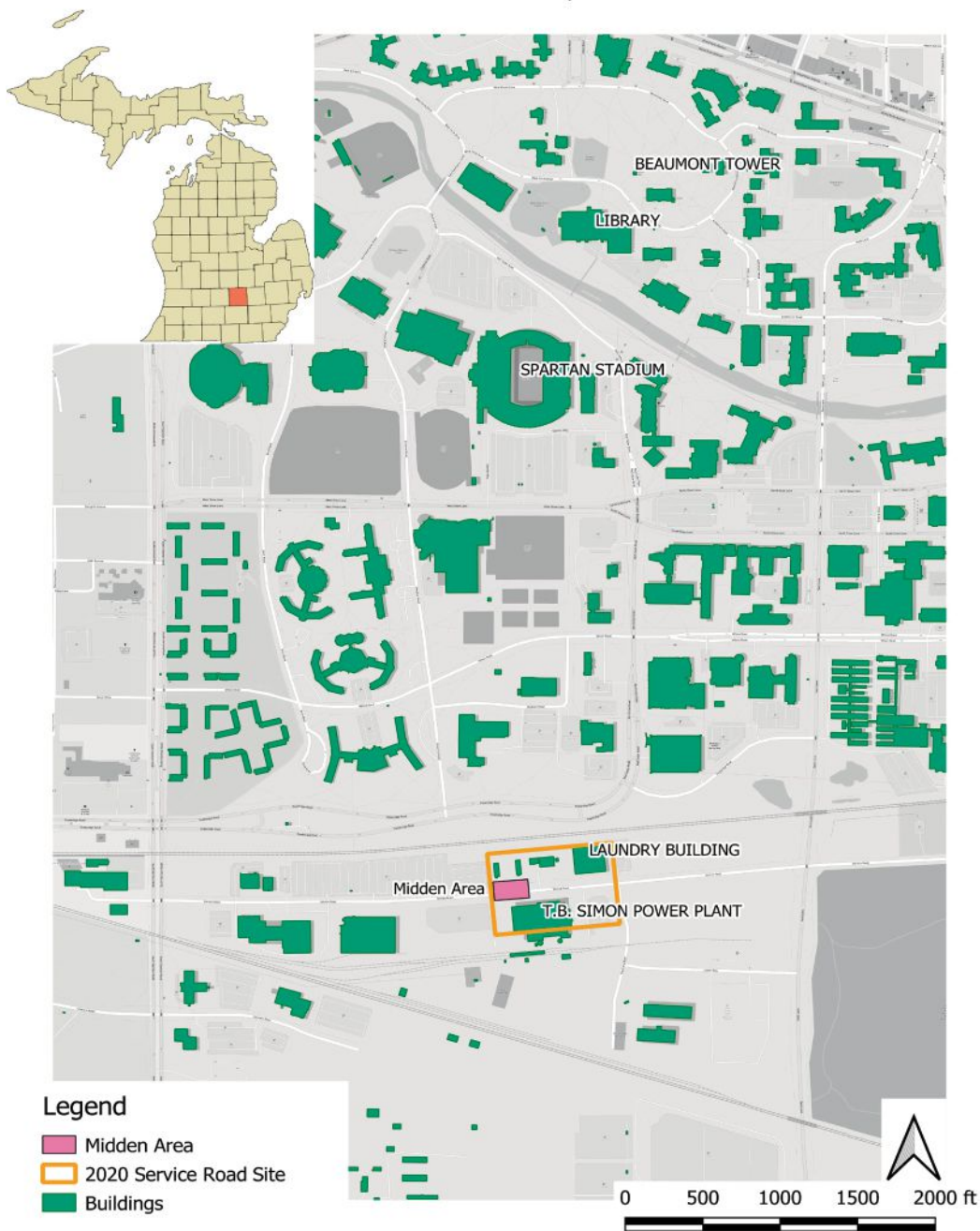


FIGURE 1. Map showing the location of the Service Road midden at Michigan State University. (Map produced by Jeff Burnett using QGIS.)

the 1940s and 1950s and, oddly enough, namesake of the building that houses MSU's archaeology offices and laboratories! Personal effects included clothing, military insignia, and toys. The discovery of numerous child-related artifacts (Figure 3), including a baby bottle, plastic toys, baby food jars, milk cartons, and a ceramic plate decorated with the child-specific "Parade" motif that was manufactured in Finland, led CAP to research the history of children residing on MSU's campus, the results of which we will present at the 2021 SHA virtual conference. Despite the limitations placed on CAP staff being present on-site due to COVID-19 and short notice, CAP archaeologists were able to document the site and recover artifacts, including unique finds that allow us to investigate and share new histories of MSU.

Early in the fall 2020 semester CAP was informed of the construction of a new office building near Spartan Village, an apartment complex currently used for graduate student and faculty housing. Historical research indicated that farmhouses had been in this area until their demolition in 1956 (Figure 4). One farmhouse, constructed in the early 20th century, was located within the footprint of the new building, while the other, constructed in the late 19th century, was outside of the proposed area of impact (AOI). CAP was given plenty of time to prepare for this Phase 1 project, but continued personnel restrictions and social distancing forced us to alter our field methods. During

historic areas of MSU, had uncovered many archaeological materials in a construction trench (Figure 1). After receiving permission from MSU's provost to work, our campus archaeologist at the time, Autumn Painter, was allowed to examine the site. With the help of a construction crew familiar with campus, we determined that the site was a large trash dump dating to the mid-1900s (Figure 2). CAP's skeleton crew, consisting of Dr. Camp, Jeff Burnett, and Autumn Painter, monitored the site for nearly eight weeks as construction crews expanded the first trench and opened new ones. Artifact concentrations were densest in the southwestern portion of the site, particularly in or near a coal ash layer. Although artifacts were found throughout the construction site, densities dropped off significantly toward the north and east, where past construction, starting in the mid-1960s, had likely disturbed these portions of the midden.

What was immediately notable about the site was the vast quantity of artifacts in both backdirt piles and the walls of the construction trench. At times there seemed to be more artifacts than dirt! These artifacts included hotelware ceramics, glass drinking vessels and containers, glass cosmetic and toiletry containers, metal car parts, laboratory glass, and all sorts of plastic materials. CAP personnel only collected representative samples of these, yet we still recovered hundreds of artifacts. Ephemera and personal effects were found in much lower quantities and were the focus of recovery efforts. The former included newspapers from the 1950s as well as a scrap of paper with the name of Karl McDonel, who was the secretary to the MSU Board of Trustees in

this time on MSU's campus, graduate student fellows were permitted to engage in fieldwork deemed essential, but no undergraduates were allowed to join our efforts. In the field, graduate student fellows wore masks, the crew worked in the same teams to minimize equipment sharing, equipment was sanitized before and after use, and all crew members used copious amounts of hand sanitizer.

Determining it was not possible for CAP to perform intensive shovel testing of the site as we would under prepandemic circumstances, we decided to use surface survey and remote sensing before shovel testing. We hoped that this work would help us locate potential archaeological deposits and features underground that could be explored through targeted shovel testing and excavation. We hoped remote sensing would limit our staff's time on-site by reducing the amount of shovel tests we would need to perform, which was an important consideration amid rising COVID-19 cases on MSU's campus in the fall. We reached out to MSU alumnus Dr. Duane



FIGURE 2 slideshow. Photos of construction trenches and backdirt piles from the Service Road excavation. The dark soil, a layer of coal ash, was especially artifact dense. (Photos by Dr. Stacey Camp and Autumn Painter.)

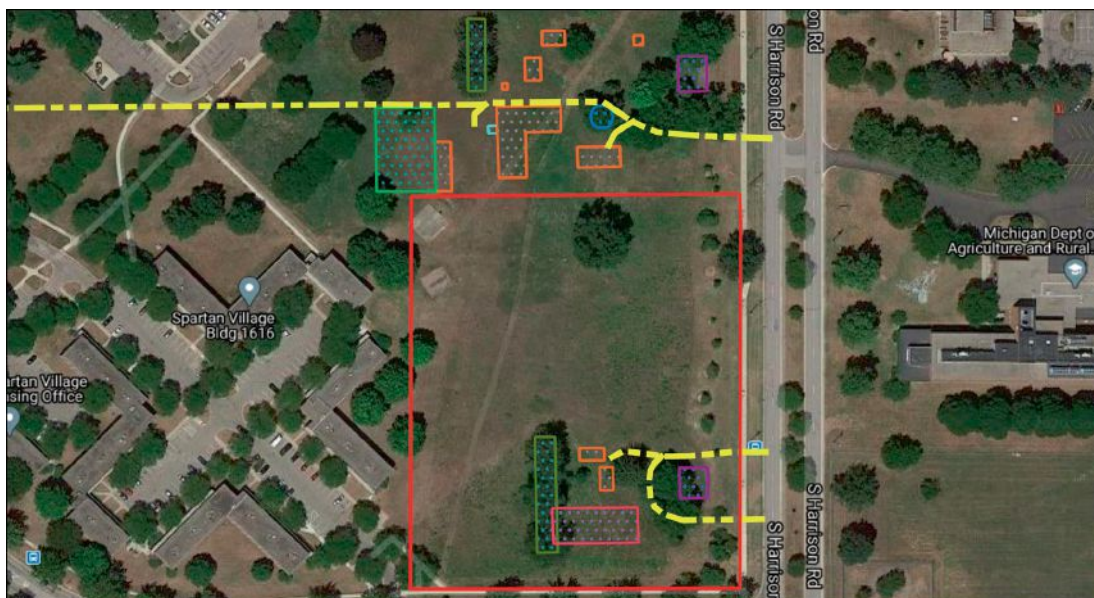


FIGURE 3 slideshow. Child-related artifacts recovered from Service Road midden: (a) "Beech-nut" baby food jar; (b) child-size creamware creamer featuring rabbits made by Roseville Pottery Company in Ohio, dating from 1910 to the early 1920s, and part of the "Juvenile" pottery line; (c) toy plastic microscope; (d) damaged celluloid doll made by the Irwin Corporation of New Hampshire, dating from 1940 to 1947; doll had a squeaker at the back of its head; (e) headless ceramic figurine with pink dress; (f) child-sized nylon mitten with wool or synthetic insulation; (g) glass marble; (h) crushed toy plastic car likely manufactured by Renwal Manufacturing Company in New York, apparently dating to the 1950s; it is their No. 39 Convertible Plastic Car model. (Photos by Autumn Painter. Artifact identifications by Ben Akey, Dr. Stacey Camp, Dr. Chris Barton, Rhian Dunn, Emily Milton, Amber Plemons, and Kimberly Wooten.)

Quates, an archaeologist and cultural resources specialist with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in Michigan, to help us with remote sensing. Dr. Quates's generous assistance and work minimized the need for extensive shovel testing, as remote sensing identified anomalies that could then be targeted for shovel testing and limited excavation. Two remote sensing surveys were conducted with the help of Dr. Quates (Figure 5).

The first survey was with a conductivity meter, which uses electromagnetic waves to measure the conductivity of the soil to identify subsurface anomalies. This survey was performed over a 50 x 150 m grid and identified two areas of interest, a circular anomaly located to the west of the former farmhouse and a linear anomaly located near to where the former farmhouse would have stood. We then performed a ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) survey, establishing two independent grids around each area to explore these anomalies further. Preliminary field data from this survey reaffirmed the existence of the circular anomaly, showing it to be larger than what was identified by the conductivity meter. The data from the linear anomaly is still being processed by Dr. Quates and will hopefully provide additional information; we are hoping to see whether it could be a collapsed foundation or whether it is something else. Remote sensing and surface survey allowed CAP to target three small areas for shovel testing, making it possible for us to fully investigate the area despite restrictions brought on by the pandemic. As of November 2020, CAP has excavated two of these areas. We found the circular anomaly to be an area of highly compacted clay with a high density of gravel. Excavations in the area of the linear anomaly have been put off until the GPR data has been processed.

Surface survey on this landscape was mostly limited by vegetation



Spartan Village 2020 - Historical Features Drawn From Aerial Photography

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Proposed Area of Impact | Residence | Enclosed Area |
| Historic Roads SV2020 | Orchard | Treeline |
| Outbuilding | Circular Feature | Unknown - Structure |
| | Unclear | |

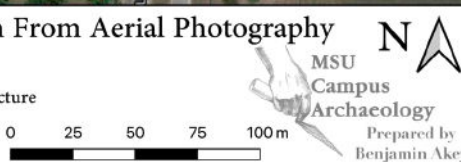


FIGURE 4. Map showing the location of the two farm residences and their outbuildings located on the Spartan Village site. (Map produced by CAP fellow Benjamin Akey using QGIS.)

and topography, which is one of several reasons why remote sensing was deployed on this landscape. The pedestrian survey did identify children's toys and glass fragments under a large pine tree; however, no artifacts related to the farmhouse occupation of the site were identified during the survey. The low boughs of the tree seemed to provide an excellent hideaway for the children who lived on this landscape. Shovel testing under the pine tree resulted in the recovery of a green and white plastic toy whistle that likely dates to the 1960s.

During the shovel test survey, we found that following safety precautions increased both setup and wrap-up time, slowing down the work considerably and making it unlikely we could have surveyed the whole area with shovel tests alone. Our multi-layered, multimethod survey approach, however, allowed

CAP to perform this work in three days; without remote sensing, this work may have taken us weeks, even with a much larger, non-socially distant crew. For this, we owe a huge debt to Dr. Quates and are looking forward to the expanded use of remote sensing in Michigan archaeological surveys. While we are not sure what 2021 will bring for our local community or the nation, we know that CAP will continue working to preserve and study the history and heritage of MSU while following safety precautions. As we are forced to adapt our methodologies to the current circumstances, we are learning new ways of performing archaeology and developing new partnerships.



FIGURE 5 slideshow. Photos of Spartan Village survey: (a) Dr. Duane Quates using conductivity meter and Jeff Burnett as sight marker; (b) ground-penetrating-radar survey with CAP fellow Jack Biggs, Dr. Duane Quates, and Jeff Burnett; (c) shovel test survey. Far left: flags denoting shovel test grid in excavated area around linear anomaly; center: shovel tests under the large pine tree; far right: shovel tests in circular anomaly. (Photos by Dr. Stacey Camp.)

Ongoing Activities of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project (submitted by Erika K. Hartley, Fort St. Joseph Curatorial Fellow and Field Director): Throughout the past year, members of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project have been adjusting their tasks to those that can be accomplished during this pandemic. After it became clear that the 2020 archaeological field school could not be conducted, team members shifted their focus to emphasize curatorial tasks, develop virtual content, and design new research projects.

As many of you know, the Fort St. Joseph archaeological collection derives from over 20 years of investigations at the site of Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century French mission, trading post, and garrison located in present-day Niles, Michigan. It consists of artifacts, geophysical data, historical documents and translations, field notes, photographs, soil samples, 14C samples, and numerous digital and print publications. These items are permanently stored, displayed, and managed at the Niles History Center.

In January 2019, through a generous private donation, the Fort St. Joseph Curatorial Fellowship program was developed to address the challenges of curating the collection to ensure its accessibility and potential for research well into the future. In my first year as the Fort St. Joseph Curatorial Fellow, I researched best curatorial practices and developed a plan to inventory, rehouse, reorganize, catalog, and digitize the collection. When the implementation process of the plan began during the start of my second year as the fellow, it became clear that it would be best to begin by inventorying the items on display, because these items were located in a separate building from those in storage.

At the same time, the Niles History Center was developing new text panels for the Fort St. Joseph exhibit and asked me to assist them in selecting additional artifacts to showcase. The new exhibit offers a more inclusive history of the fort and updated information gleaned from historical documents and archaeological research. Previously, many of the artifacts on display were donated by local collectors and historians in the early 20th century when the Fort St. Joseph Museum (now the Niles History Center) was opened. Little contextual infor-



FIGURE 1. While this display is not finished, the newly added artifacts and text provide an in-depth look on military life at Fort St. Joseph. (Photo by Erika K. Hartley.)



FIGURE 2. Artifacts showcased here inform visitors about the daily lives of fort residents. Adornment, dress, leisure activities, and subsistence are just a few of the topics discussed in this display. (Photo by Erika K. Hartley.)

mation is known about these artifacts, other than that they are from the vicinity of the fort. By updating the exhibit with artifacts found through archaeological excavations, we have been able to provide more information for the public about Fort St. Joseph, highlighting topics such as architecture, daily life, the fur trade, the militia, and religion (Figures 1 and 2). The new designs have also allowed for more shelving to be installed, which means that more artifacts are displayed! Unfortunately, the Niles History Center remains closed at this time due to COVID-19; however, when it is safe to reopen, the project and Niles History Center staff will welcome visitors to explore the updated exhibit.

Project members have been working hard exploring different options that they can use to share more content virtually as well. Christina Arseneau (director of the Niles History Center), Michael Nassaney (principal investigator), and I have been presenting information about Fort St. Joseph and the collection to various interested partners and organizations such as the French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan, Michigan Historic Preservation Network Conference, and the Off the Leash History Hounds Lecture Series held by the Historical Society of Michigan. Please feel free to reach out if you would like us to present a virtual program on Fort St. Joseph for your organization during the spring of 2021.

Lastly, the project has also been looking ahead to the summer and began planning for the 45th annual Western Michigan University archaeological field school hosted at Fort St. Joseph (we are discounting 2020 in the sequence, which was a lost year around the globe). The 2021 archaeological field school will continue investigations to identify, investigate, and interpret the physical remains of the fort. We hope to expand our excavations on the floodplain in search of Fort St. Joseph's southern boundary beneath a mid-20th-century



FIGURE 3. WMU archaeological field school students opened 1 x 1 m test units in 2019 underneath a mid-20th-century landfill in search of the fort's southern boundary. We hope to continue our investigation of this area during the 2021 field season. (Photo courtesy of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project.)

FIGURE 4. In 2019, field school students gained experience identifying faunal remains from the fort during a workshop hosted by zooarchaeologist Dr. Terry Martin. (Photo courtesy of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project.)



landfill (Figure 3). Students in the field school will receive instruction in surveying techniques, proper field excavation, artifact processing and analysis, and interpretation of findings as part of the long-term program devoted to exploring colonial interactions between Native Americans and Europeans in the North American fur trade (Figure 4).

While there continue to be many uncertainties regarding COVID-19, we now know much more about the protocols required for conducting a six-week experiential learning course and are identifying solutions to ensure a safe working and learning environment. We are also developing several backup plans to allow for artifact analysis and research, in the event that the field school cannot occur. We invite those interested in becoming a part of our archaeological team this summer to visit our website (<https://wmich.edu/fortstjoseph>), check out our blog (<https://fortstjosepharchaeology.blogspot.com/>), like us on Facebook, follow us on Instagram, and sign up for our monthly newsletter ([FSJPA Newsletter](#))!

Mapping the Wiggins Mill Exposed during the Edenville Dam Failure in May 2020 (submitted by Sarah Surface-Evans, Nicholas Bacon, Jon Carroll, Stephanie Farrell, Bob Frei, Brad Jarvis, Julia Joblinski, Nathan Moelling, and Jeff Sommer): In the evening of 19 May 2020, approximately 22 billion gallons of water were released from Wixom Lake when the Edenville dam failed (*Mid-Michigan* 2020). The water rushed down the Tittabawassee River, overtopping and damaging the Sanford dam, destroying dikes and bridges, and flooding the city of Midland in what has been described as a 500-year flood event. The 95-year-old Edenville dam was built in 1925 and was one of a series of dams and impoundments constructed along the Tittabawassee River in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to aid eastern Michigan's lumber industry. The river was crucial to the transportation and milling of lumber because it flows to Saginaw, which was once the heart of the Michigan lumber industry (Figure 1).

Stephanie Farrell, who was staying at her parents' cottage on Wixom Lake with her family during the COVID-19 lockdown, was surprised to discover the exposed ruins of an historic site on the former lake bed. Curious about the large scatter of brick and metal machinery components, she contacted the Gladwin County Historical Society. Mr. Bob Frei, vice-president of the society, visited the site and realized that it was a mill site that should be documented (Figure 2). From there, he contacted Jeff Sommer of the Castle Museum and Sarah Surface-Evans at Central Michigan University (CMU). Together, they organized volunteers to map and document the site as part of a salvage effort. State Archaeologist Stacy Thorzynski was also notified and site number 20GW9 was assigned. This article is a brief, preliminary discussion of the site survey and documentation.

Because of COVID-19, just a small crew consisting of CMU faculty and graduate students, Castle Museum employees, and volunteers visited the site on 1 October 2020. All crew members wore masks and observed social distancing while in the field. Pedestrian survey of the exposed site area was conducted and all features and noteworthy artifacts were flagged. The flagged points of interest were then mapped in using a total data station (Figure 3). Identifiable features of the site include a wood dam or log boom, a plank road or narrow-gauge railroad bed, a wood building foundation and pilings, a brick chimney, and a concrete foundation. The structure with the brick chimney appears to have been the boiler house and the mill (see Figure 2).

A scatter of artifacts covers the entire area from the road or railroad bed to south of the structure with the chimney (see Figure 3). A total of 39 large artifacts were mapped, the majority of which were fragments from a steam engine and boiler (Figure 4). A few saw-cut animal bones and fragments of stoneware were also mapped. Hundreds of narrow-gauge railroad spikes were found throughout the surveyed area, but only two bent segments of rail were present. A few hand tools were also noted, some of which were collected by the landowners and could not be mapped. None of the artifacts were retained by our crew, due to their size and quantity. Instead, we documented the type of artifacts in a “catch and release”-style survey. The crew consulted with the landowners and suggested that they work with the Gladwin County Historical Society to decide which, if any, artifacts should be collected and donated to the Gladwin County Historical Museum.

A second field visit on 24 October 2020 included Jon Carroll from Oakland University. He collected a series of aerial images of the site with a drone, including orthophotos and thermal imagery. In Figure 5, the TDS data is overlaid onto the orthophoto of the site area. Additional features, such as wood foundation segments, may be visible in the orthophoto. However, there is a significant amount of sand and silt covering portions of the site, especially the area south of the boiler house. We are hopeful that the thermal imagery, which is still being processed, may provide additional details of site features.



FIGURE 2. Photograph of the Wiggins Mill. (Photo courtesy of B. Frei, taken June 2020.)

Who established the mill and how did it come to be forgotten under Wixom Lake? Thanks to the archival work of Bob Frei, we have some insight into its history. The mill was built by G. B. Wiggins, a lumber baron and land speculator from Saginaw. The *Gladwin County Record* records that “George B. Wiggins, of Saginaw, has started a town in Gladwin County called Highwood. He has platted 130 acres and is erecting a number of cottages. He runs a saw mill and two camps, and owns a number of thousand acres of land that will be cleared of timber and then converted into farms. Mr. Wiggins is one of the old lumbermen of the valley. He will rebuild his planing mill recently burned and is also operating a shingle mill on the river” (1892c). The Highwood mill on the Tittabawassee River probably started operations later that year or in early 1893. On 17 February 1893, the Highwood mill reportedly produced 1 million board feet of cut lumber (*Gladwin County Record* 1893a). The mill itself was steam powered and there are several mentions of the steam engine arriving and the mill being constructed in the local papers (*Gladwin County Record* 1891, 1892a).

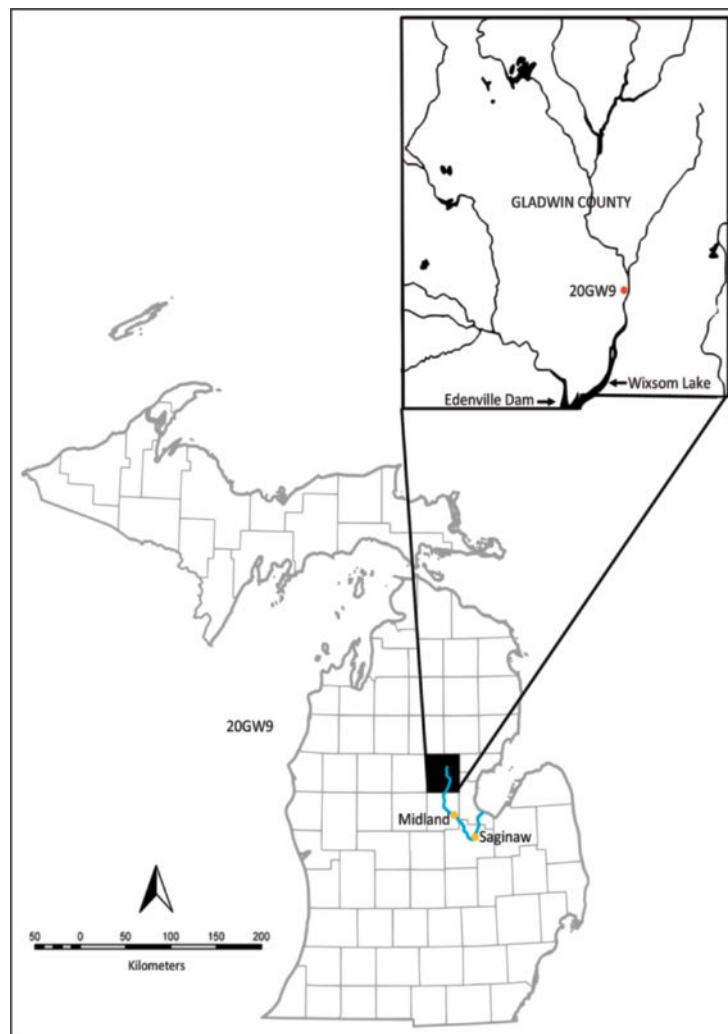


FIGURE 1. Location of the Wiggins Mill site (20GW9) within Gladwin County, Michigan. (Map created by S. Surface-Evans.)

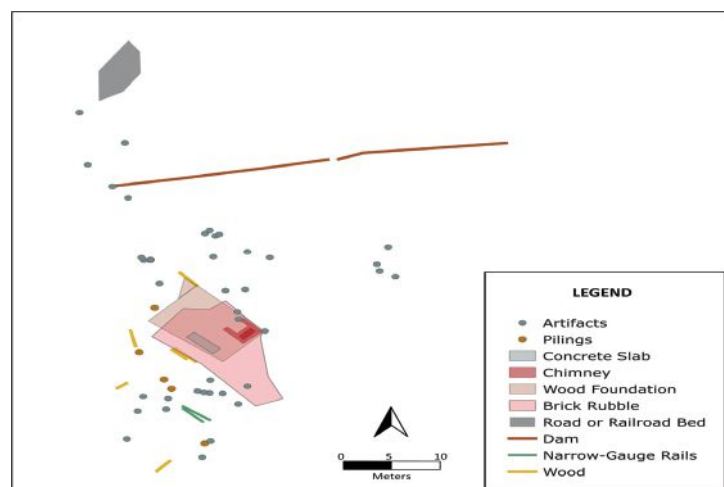


FIGURE 3. Map of the Wiggins Mill created by S. Surface-Evans from total station data.

The location of Highwood and the mill were strategically selected due to their proximity to the Michigan Central Railroad, which crossed the Tittabawassee River at the Hawes Bridge, just north of the mill (Gladwin County Record 1891). In October of 1892, the *Gladwin County Record* reported that “a new side track is being built at Highwood to Wiggins’ mill, which is located about 80 rods down the river” (1892b). A possible portion of the narrow-gauge railroad spur is visible north of the mill complex. While the rails were long since removed, there is a bed of timbers that resembles a plank road and may have served as the railroad bed (Figure 6A). Timber was also rafted down the Tittabawassee and stored at the log boom or dam, just north of the boiler house. The visible pilings that make up the log boom run roughly east–west for approximately 40 m (Figure 6B). According to the *Gladwin County Record*, “The excellent facilities for boomage and rafting timber make Highwood a first-class point for handling timber” (1893b).

The last mention of the Wiggins mill in the local newspaper occurs in 1895, which describes the possible sale of the operation (Gladwin County Record 1895). There are mentions of “the mill” in 1899 and the “Lucas Mill” in 1901 (Gladwin County Record 1899, 1901a), but we do not have any additional details about the new owners and how long the mill remained open. Another news story from 1901 describes a flood breaking the boom at High-



FIGURE 4. Artifacts in situ at the Wiggins Mill: (A) gauge and gear (photo by B. Frei), (B) boiler grate (photo by S. Surface-Evans), (C) small chain links (photo by S. Surface-Evans), (D) boiler baseplate (photo by S. Surface-Evans).

wood, which may be the boom structure we documented (Gladwin County Record 1901b). There are no more mentions of a mill or boom at Highwood in newspapers after 29 November 1901. By 1925, when the Tittabawassee River was dammed to form Wixom Lake, the mill was most likely closed and in ruins. It is rather surprising, however, that the boiler and engine were not entirely salvaged by the last owner. Further archival research is needed to find out who purchased the mill and how long it operated.



FIGURE 5. Orthophoto of the Wiggins Mill and Tittabawassee River valley with total station maps features overlaid. (Map created by S. Surface-Evans.)

The failure of the Edenville dam in 2020 exposed numerous archaeological sites that had been submerged since 1925. The Wiggins mill (20GW9) was one such site. Thanks to curious landowners, we were able to document and map the site and begin to connect it with historic documents. At minimum, the Wiggins mill operated from 1892 to 1895. This mill, like so much lumbering-era infrastructure in Michigan, had a limited life span, as timber was eventually clear-cut in the region and made its operation no longer viable. Because many of the lumber mills built in northern Michigan were temporary, it is rare to actually find remains of the buildings and machinery—most mills were salvaged and transported to new locations. Future work will involve attempting to identify the type of steam engine and equipment at the mill, as well as processing and studying the thermal imagery collected at the site to determine whether there are more structures or deposits buried under river silt. In addition, land deeds and other documents need to be investigated to determine exactly how long this mill operated and who owned it after Mr. Wiggins.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Stephanie Farrell and her family, including landowners James and Karen Olsen, for allowing us to investigate the Wiggins Mill site. We are also grateful for the volunteers who assisted us with mapping and documentation.

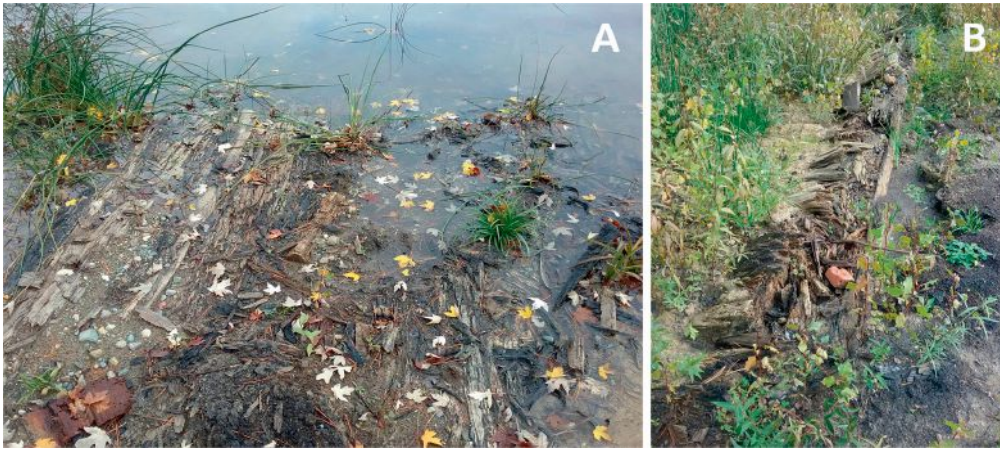


FIGURE 6. The (A) railroad bed or plank road and (B) boom or dam structure. (Photos by S. Surface-Evans.)

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USA - Pacific West

California

Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park LiDAR Project (submitted by Ian Springer, associate state archaeologist, Gold Fields District, California State Parks, ian.springer@parks.ca.gov): Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (Park) encompasses the epicenter of California's single most influential historical event: the discovery of gold in the mill race of John Sutter's sawmill by his foreman, James Marshall, in 1848. The Park's beginnings can be traced back to the late 19th century, when feelings of nostalgia and a sense of history overtook those who had participated in the early days of the California Gold Rush. The passing of James Marshall galvanized those people to create the Marshall Monument, overlooking both the town of Coloma and the small cabin in which Marshall had lived for a time. From that point, the Park expanded over the next 100+ years to include much of the town of Coloma, Mount Murphy, and Monroe Ridge.

The park now encompasses 576 acres of early Gold Rush history, much of it hidden amidst dense vegetation and located on steep terrain. These factors combine to make an inclusive and unified survey of the Park nearly impossible. To solve this issue, a light detection and ranging (LiDAR) project was formulated to create a high-resolution, 3-D digital representation of the Park.

Because the equipment required to collect LiDAR data is costly and requires experienced operators, the California State Parks Gold Fields District is partnering with Far Western Anthropological Research Group (Far Western) and Formation Environmental (Formation). Far Western will provide project management, while Formation will collect the data. A condition was placed on data collection speci-

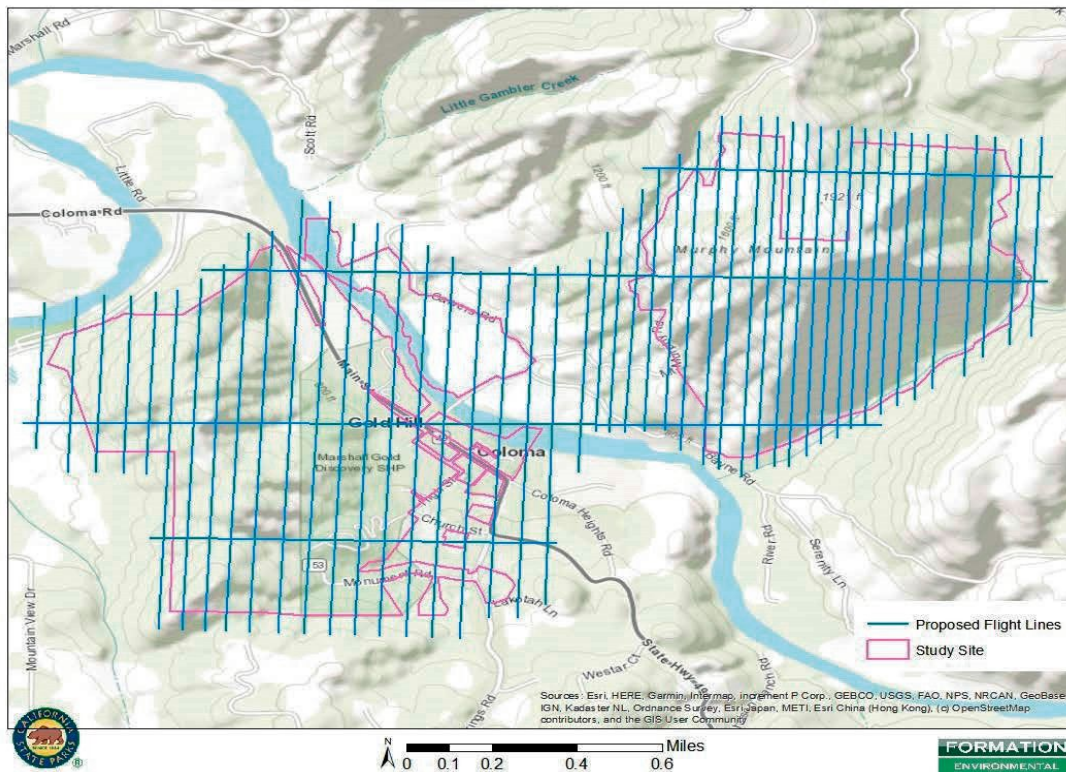


FIGURE 1. Proposed aerial transects. (Image courtesy of Formation.)

hillshade, and an orthomosaic. The digital surface model will include all surface features, such as buildings, trees, etc., while the two bare earth products will have those surface features processed out.

It is anticipated that the data generated by the project will be relevant for years to come. The primary short-term goals of the project are to enable the Gold Fields District cultural staff to employ the bare earth hillshade in project planning and development and to aid pedestrian survey. The resolution of the data should allow for the identification of small and/or shallow surface cultural features such as privies, wells, graves, orchard plantings, former structure sites, and various types of mining features that would otherwise lie hidden in vegetation or be easily overlooked on the ground. In addition, it is hoped that the hillshade will aid in exact identification of the locations of specific historical buildings that no longer exist, such as many of those platted in Herman Au's 1857 *Map of Coloma* as illustrated to the right (Figure 2).



FIGURE 2. 1857 Map of Coloma, drawn by Herman Au. (Image courtesy of the California State Library, Sacramento.)

fy that it will begin only after most of the autumn foliage has dropped, ensuring that the maximum number of laser points will reach the ground. Formation will use a Riegl VUX-240 laser scanner mounted on a Bell 407 helicopter to collect data at a resolution of 300–500 points per square meter. The helicopter will fly a predetermined transect grid in order to collect the data. To ensure the accuracy of the survey, a GPS base station will be set up within the Park and control points will be established at different points around the Park. The resulting dense point cloud will ensure that this will be the highest-resolution LiDAR that has been collected at this scale in the region (Figure 1).

Following the survey, Formation will process the data to create a set of deliverables. The project deliverables will include the point cloud, a digital surface model, a bare earth digital elevation model and

The long-term goals of the project include planning for vegetation management for wildland fire safety and prevention, creating 3-D representations of specific areas of the Park and its individual buildings, and using 3-D terrain modeling to determine where certain historical photographs were taken. There may also be opportunities to use the data in the creation of a 3-D digital recreation of the town of Coloma as it existed in 1857.

As GIS becomes more accurate, LiDAR capabilities increase, and the costs associated with the methods continue to decrease, historical landscapes, such as that of Coloma (Figure 3) will become easier to survey, research, and interpret. This will be a pioneering project for California State Parks, and it is hoped that it will serve as a template for similar applications at many of California's State Historic Parks.

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FIGURE 3. *The beginning of an historical landscape. John T. Little, 1850. (Image courtesy of the California State Library, Sacramento.)*

Alta Heritage Foundation—Adapting Archaeological Methods to Recover Human Cremated Remains from Catastrophic Wildfire Areas (submitted by Alex DeGeorgey): Drought-like conditions in the western United States have contributed to a series of massive, catastrophic wildfires. Indeed, the most destructive wildfires in history have occurred in the past few years, devastating whole communities, causing billions of dollars in damages, and resulting in the loss of life. Oftentimes families keep the cremated remains of previously deceased family members within the home in urns or other vessels, which become lost when wildfires destroy homes. Human cremains are endowed with significant sentimental meaning and their loss contributes to the emotional trauma suffered by wildfire victims.

Alta Heritage Foundation is a nonprofit organization comprised of a volunteer group of archaeologists, along with specially trained dogs and their handlers, who are working within wildfire disaster areas to help fire victims recover the cremated remains of family members. Archaeological skills originally intended for studying the past are adapted to address contemporary issues and to solve problems thrust on us by current events. Cremated remains recovery is a humanitarian effort. It requires a commitment to scientifically controlled field recovery and documentation of human cremains, personal effects, and other physical evidence.

Archaeology can play an important role in the recovery process following a wildfire disaster event. As archaeologists become engaged as recovery workers, their work can be instrumental in providing “closure” for wildfire victims and for others involved. This effort represents a new application for archaeology that fulfills an important and previously unrecognized need. Given the current climate trends, this new application of archaeology will likely grow in importance in the coming years.

"Applied archaeology" refers to the application of archaeological methods and research results to address contemporary practical problems. The term was pioneered in studies intended to inform contemporary programs of rural development, where archaeological understandings of past landscapes suggested ways of improving modern farming practices (Erickson 1992). Similarly, archaeological evidence has been used to identify former salmonid spawning habitats, with this information directing environmental restoration projects (Gobalet et al. 2004). Archaeological methods have been broadly applied to address a variety of contemporary issues, including crime scene and forensic investigations, inquiries about human rights atrocities, and the recovery of the remains of U.S. servicemen lost in past wars. Archaeologists have been deployed to disaster scenes to support recovery efforts, including the Oklahoma City bombing (1995), the September 11 attack on the World Trade Center (2001), the space shuttle *Columbia* disaster (2003), and the Station Nightclub fire in Rhode Island (2003). "Disaster archaeology," as it is applied here, is a humanitarian effort rooted in responding to mass-disaster events (Gould 2007).

Recovery of cremains from a massive wildfire disaster area is something that has not previously been attempted on such a large scale. The methods for implementing such efforts were improvised and refined through practice. Through the course of these efforts, a general approach emerged that included three fundamental tasks. Each task is sequential and relies on the preceding step. Tasks include interviews with wildfire survivors, remote sensing using human detection dogs, and archaeological excavation/recovery.

Interviewing of Wildfire Victims

The need for an ethnographer when conducting archaeology within a wildfire disaster became clear, as interviews with victims on the scene proved to be vital to the overall success of the excavation and recovery. Ethnography relies on much of the same empirical assumptions as the rest of archaeology, involving detailed and controlled recording of physical associations along with interviews and observations to link these associations. Ethnographic skills are ideally suited not only for recording narratives by capturing stories and making associations between material remains and verbal accounts, but also for documenting the narratives that help guide the field investigation. Unlike a traditional archaeological investigation, where the site being studied is ancient and the individuals associated with the site are long departed, cremated remains recovery involves living persons who survived a wildfire disaster. Interviews with wildfire survivors provide essential information, influence how the archaeological fieldwork is approached, and can affect the outcome of the recovery effort.

Remote Sensing Using Human Remains Detection Dogs

Human remains detection dogs, or sniffer dogs, have played an important role in disaster response for decades, with their keen sense of smell being harnessed to aid investigations. Human remains detection dogs are increasingly used to support archaeologists' efforts to relocate historical or archaeological grave sites. Dogs can be specially trained to follow the scent of cremated human remains in order to locate the source. Whether the cremains are on the surface or buried underground or by debris, a dog's nose is powerful enough to pick up the scent and trace it back to its source (Figure 1).



FIGURE 1. Canine handler Kris Black watches as her dog Annie signals having scented cremains. (Photo by Tom Nash.)

Archaeological Excavation and Recovery

Archaeological skills originally intended for studying the past can be used to address urgent contemporary issues and solve problems thrust upon us by current conditions, such as the recovery of human cremains and associated family heirloom objects following a major wildfire disaster event. Excavation methods used at a wildfire disaster scene are familiar in many respects to field archaeologists, but have special differences tailored to the unique circumstances of the situation and are intended to address a singular objective: recovery of human cremated remains (Figure 2).



FIGURE 2. Archaeologists Bryan Mischke and Matthew Neel recovering human cremated remains.

Summary

Unlike traditional archaeology, which studies the human past through the examination of the physical remains of past cultures, disaster archaeology is about the aftermath of current, catastrophic events (Gould 2007). To what extent can archaeology make a difference in our response to these situations? By combining ethnographic interviews, remote sensing by canine forensic teams, and applied archaeological field techniques, archaeologists can decisively affect the outcome of wildfire disasters by providing a sense of solace to victims. Families who have suffered the loss of their home will remark that what they'll miss most are the irreplaceable objects such as family heirlooms and old family portraits. Similarly, cremains are endowed with significant meaning and they hold great sentimental worth. Their recovery

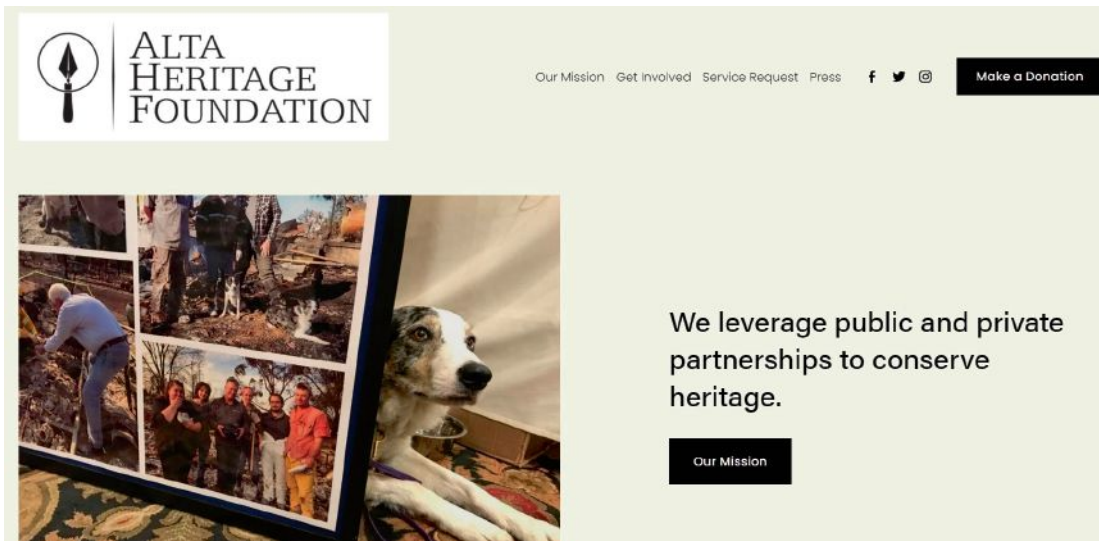


FIGURE 3. Visit Alta Heritage Foundation's website for further information on the program and volunteer efforts.

wishes to spread his ashes near his parents' grave site in Brooklyn, New York. This is just one example of the important work being done. To date, Alta Heritage Foundation has recovered the ashes of over 250 individuals from disaster areas in California and Oregon. Our work has been covered by the *Los Angeles Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Mercury News*, *National Geographic*, *NOVA*, *NPR*, *ABC News*, and *American Archaeology*, as well as many other media sources.

Archaeology constantly has to justify that it is both relevant and meaningful. This is a new application for archaeology that is uniquely meaningful to living populations. With climate change emerging as the signature global issue of this century, archaeologists will become increasingly involved in recovery efforts following wildfire disaster events. For more information on Alta Heritage Foundation or to volunteer or donate to efforts, please visit <https://altahf.org/> (Figure 3).

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Philadelphia Skyline. (Photo courtesy of Alex Grichenko.)

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