

SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Barbara Heath

Thanks to everyone who participated in SHA's first virtual conference—732 people registered during the conference period and another 8 have registered postconference. In addition to the plenary, there were 20 symposia, 17 fora, 3 poster sessions, 4 workshops, and 6 reception sessions for students hosted by past presidents.

Many thanks go to Conference Chair Della Scott-Ireton, who stepped forward last spring, when it became clear that we wouldn't be able to travel to Lisbon. She did an amazing job pulling together a great team and hosting a successful conference. She worked closely with Karen Hutchison to select a company to host the conference platform, and navigated the many challenges of planning and implementing a virtual conference during the pandemic. I'm also grateful to Program Co-Chairs Amanda Evans and Christopher Horrell, and all the hardworking members of the Conference Committee for putting together an innovative, flexible, and enjoyable meeting. Karen Hutchison and her staff faced a steep learning curve, but mastered it as always. They were extraordinarily helpful as we all learned how to run and participate in sessions in real time—we couldn't have done this without their dedication and hard work.

At January's meetings we welcomed new board members Lori Lee, Bill White, and Katie Sampeck, the last of whom, as editor of *Historical Archaeology*, represents the research editors on the board. Ben Ford has taken on the job of Co-Publications Editor, a role that Annalies Corbin filled for many years. I'm so grateful to her for her dedication to SHA, and to Florie Bugarin and Audrey Horning, who completed their board terms in January. Their many contributions, especially around issues of equity, diversity, and representation, have been invaluable to the society.

Following the conference, the business office sent out a survey to see what worked and what didn't in the virtual format, and about a third of the attendees completed and returned it. One of the most popular changes—holding committee meetings in advance of the conference so that members didn't have to juggle multiple 7 a.m. meetings—will carry over into the future. Others, like building more discussion time into sessions and experimenting with on-line panels as a lead up to, or scheduled into, the conference, are under discussion. We're all looking forward to meeting again in person next year in Philadelphia. Richard Veit and Christopher Matthews are working hard with their committee to ensure a memorable mix of papers, workshops, tours, and social events. The Call for Papers for the SHA 2022 Conference is included in this issue of the newsletter, and abstract submission will open on 1 May. Please start planning now to join us.

We're excited to share news of a great new initiative that's taking shape. A longtime SHA member recently made a substantial donation to the society that will provide ongoing support for training and early career development. Much of the funding will pay for two to four students each year to attend archaeological field schools, while remaining funds will be available, on a competitive basis, for doctoral students to use for fieldwork in support of their dissertation research. We are currently working to set up the application process and guidelines for selecting awardees, and are hopeful that some of the funds can be disbursed over the summer. Please keep an eye out for more information in the months ahead.

As I look back over the last year, I am proud of the resilience, inventiveness, and generosity that I have experienced in so many interactions with SHA members and staff. Even in the most challenging moments, I appreciate the opportunity to serve the society that's been an important part of my intellectual and social life for so many years. If you haven't already, please renew your membership for 2021. Contribute to committees, run for office, make a donation, submit a newsletter or journal article, write a blog, and continue to further one of the many important goals of the society and our field.

Editor's Column

I am pleased to report that this is the first edition of the newsletter to feature multilingual abstracts—in French and Spanish. If you are contributing an article, please include a short (100 words or less) abstract so that our non-English-speaking colleagues can keep up with your research. If no abstract is included, then the multilingual content will not be available for your contribution. If you are proficient in Spanish or French, please feel free to include your abstract in those languages as well—if not, translations will be made during the newsletter production process.

We have a new editor for the USA-Mid-Atlantic. Kelly Palich is presently the heritage program coordinator and archaeologist with Howard County Recreation and Parks in Maryland. With a great love for public archaeology and archaeology education, she has spent the past 20 years promoting archaeology to the public and sharing her passion with the next generation of archaeology professionals. Kelly's current research interests are in the archaeology of Post-Emancipation and Jim Crow in central Maryland. Through her research and involvement in public archaeology, she works to increase awareness of and appreciation for the preservation of historic and cultural resources in Howard County, Maryland, and beyond.

Paola Schiappacasse, our new editor for the Caribbean, is an anthropologist who specializes in Caribbean historical archaeology. She has a doctorate in anthropology and master's in museum studies from Syracuse University. Currently, she is an adjunct professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras. Dr. Schiappacasse has been invited faculty in postgraduate programs in Puerto Rico, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, and has worked on over a hundred cultural resources management projects and as a museum consultant. She serves on various committees of the Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Her research interests include the history, archaeology, and architecture of the Spanish Caribbean; health and sanitation; documentary archaeology; collections management; and the decolonization of archaeology.

Thank you to outgoing editors Ben Resnick for the USA-Mid-Atlantic region, Fred Smith for the Caribbean region, and Kenneth Kelly for Africa. We appreciate them serving as regional coordinators for so many years.

SHA mourns the loss of David Starbuck, longtime editor for the USA-Northeast region (see tribute on page 27). I am seeking an editor for this region who will carry on the important work David did in keeping us all up-to-date on what was happening in this part of the world. Please send me an email at patricia.samford@maryland.gov if you are interested.

Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

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.

2021 SHA Awards and Prizes

Paul Mullins

At the mid-year meeting in June 2020, the SHA Board of Directors decided that in January 2021 the society would recognize an abbreviated group of award winners. The John L. Cotter Award and Katherine Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award recognize junior colleagues for whom, being at the outset of their careers, the awards are especially critical. There were many book-length archaeological studies published in the past several years, so it was decided to recognize the James Deetz Book Award. The J. C. Harrington Award in Historical Archaeology, Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical

Archaeology, and Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award will be made in January 2022. Martha Zierden had been announced as the 2021 J. C. Harrington Award winner in Boston in January 2020, and the board agreed that the society will recognize Zierden in Philadelphia in January 2022.



Martha Zierden is the winner of the 2021 J. C. Harrington Award in Historical Archaeology. (Photo courtesy of Martha Zierden.)

The Deetz Award is named for James F. Deetz (1930–2000), whose accessible writing gave his books influence beyond the discipline. The Deetz Award recognizes books and monographs that are similarly well written and accessible to all potential readers. The Deetz Award Committee (Donna Seifert, Harold Mytum, and Donald Hardesty) received 14 books and selected as the 2021 winner *War at Sea: A Shipwrecked History from Antiquity to the Twentieth Century*, by James P. Delgado (Oxford University Press, 2019). *War at Sea* takes the reader from naval warfare of the ancient world through 3000 years of maritime history to shipwrecks of the Cold War. Delgado shows how maritime archaeology has revealed the physical remains and contributed to our understanding of naval warfare and its historical context.



James Delgado is the recipient of the 2021 James Deetz Book Award for *War at Sea: A Shipwrecked History from Antiquity to the Twentieth Century*. (Photo courtesy of James Delgado.)



The 2021 recipient of the John L. Cotter Award is Megan Springate. (Photo courtesy of Megan Springate.)

Established in 1998, the John L. Cotter Award is named in honor of John Lambert Cotter (1911–1999), a pioneer educator and advocate for the discipline, and is awarded for outstanding achievement by an individual at the start of their career in historical archaeology. The 2021 John L. Cotter Award winner is Megan Springate of the University of Maryland. Dr. Springate’s scholarship covers an exceptionally broad range of work, ranging from her 2015 study “Coffin Hardware in Nineteenth-Century America” to her 2016 volume *LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History*. Dr. Springate’s 2017 dissertation examined material life at Lake George, New York’s Wiawaka Center for Women, the longest continuously operating women’s retreat in the United States. As the National Park Service’s coordinator of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) heritage initiative, Dr. Springate compiled a database of over 750 places with LGBTQ history, making the information public in Google Maps. Since 2014, this map has grown to include over 25,000 sites across the country.



The 2021 recipient of the Katherine Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award is Brooke L. Drew. (Photo courtesy of Brooke Drew.)

The Katherine Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award is presented to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. In January 2021 the committee recognized Brooke L. Drew for her 2018 University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee dissertation “Death in Anonymity: Population Dynamics and the Individual within the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery, 1882–1925.”

We will host these three winners at the 2022 conference, so do congratulate them in Philadelphia.

The winner of the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize this year was Alexander Garcia-Putnam for the paper titled “Anatomization and Inequality at Charity Hospital Cemetery #2, New Orleans, LA (1847–1929).” Alex is a student at the University of Wyoming. Danielle Raad was the runner-up for the paper titled “World War II in Western Massachusetts: Contemporary Archaeology of a Plane Crash.” Danielle is a student at University of Massachusetts Amherst.



Alexander Garcia-Putnam is the winner of the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize in 2021. (Photo courtesy of Alexander Garcia-Putnam.)



The runner-up in the 2021 Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize is Danielle Raad. (Photo courtesy of Danielle Raad.)



The Society for Historical Archaeology 2022 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

**5–8 January 2022
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

**Call for Papers Opens: 1 May 2021
Final Abstract Submission Deadline: 30 June 2021**

Enduring and Elusive Freedoms

The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2022 Conference Committee invites you to join us in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for our annual conference on historical and underwater archaeology. The 2022 SHA conference will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown on 5–8 January 2022.

Philadelphia is located at the confluence of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. Home to the Lenape, in the 17th century the Delaware Valley was a contested ground, claimed by the Dutch, Swedes, and English. In 1682, William Penn, an English Quaker, established the city that would grow to be the largest in colonial North America. Philadelphia has a long and storied history. It was the site of the First and Second Continental Congresses, served briefly as the national capital (1790–1800), weathered a devastating yellow fever epidemic in 1793, and was home, long before the American Civil War, to a sizeable free African American community. Indeed, the African Methodist Episcopal Church was established in Philadelphia at the beginning of the 19th century. A city of immigrants and industries and home to numerous cultural, intellectual, and educational organizations, Philadelphia has been called the "Athens of America."

Modern Philadelphia is a vibrant, multicultural world city. Home to the Phillies baseball team and the Eagles football team, the famous Mummers' Parade, and of course cheesesteaks and Gritty.¹ It is also one of the birthplaces of North American historical archaeology. John Cotter taught the first course in historical archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1960, and Philadelphia and its environs have long been a living laboratory, studied by faculty and students from the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, numerous CRM firms and, of late, the Philadelphia Archaeological Forum.

¹ For those unfamiliar with Gritty, he is the mascot of the Philadelphia Flyers hockey team. Standing seven feet tall, he is orange and shaggy with googly eyes. He also has a bit of an attitude to go with his altitude.

The theme of this year's conference, "Enduring and Elusive Freedoms," reflects Philadelphia's place in American history as a center of patriotic activity during the American Revolution (at least when the British weren't occupying the city) and its critical role in the abolition movement. At the same time, our theme recognizes that the lofty ideals put forward two-and-a-half centuries ago remain imperfectly realized. The fight for liberty, freedom, and equality is not a single event, but a continuing process. Historical archaeology, as history from the ground up, has much to add to this discussion and is a powerful tool for revealing and addressing injustices past and present. While the Conference Committee encourages papers on all forms of historical and underwater archaeology, we especially encourage papers that speak to the conference theme. Presentations by students, both undergraduate and graduate, are particularly welcome.

THE VENUE: PHILADELPHIA MARRIOTT DOWNTOWN

The Philadelphia Marriott Downtown is our conference hotel. It is located close to Reading Terminal Market and a short walk from Independence Hall, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, City Hall, Barnes Foundation, and the Franklin Institute. It is immediately adjacent and connected to the Philadelphia Convention Center. SHA has a limited number of rooms at the conference rate of US\$179.00 per night (plus taxes). Reservation information will be posted to the 2022 Conference page on the SHA website (<https://sha.org/conferences/>).

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Conference Co-Chairs: Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Chris Matthews (Montclair State University)

Program Chairs: John McCarthy (Delaware State Parks, retired) and Kyle Edwards (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Terrestrial Chairs: Wade Catts (South River Heritage Consulting) and Ed Morin (AECOM)

Underwater Chair: William Hoffman (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Popular Program Chair: Kelly Britt (Brooklyn College)

Local Arrangements Co-Chairs and Tours: Meta Janowitz (AECOM), Debbie Miller (National Park Service), Jed Levin (National Park Service), and Doug Mooney (AECOM)

Volunteer Coordinators: Meagan Ratini (AECOM) and Ilene Grossman Baily (Richard Grubb and Associates)

Workshop Coordinators: Ed González-Tennant (University of Central Florida) and Jade Luiz (Plimoth Plantation)

Bookroom Coordinators: Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University and Richard Grubb and Associates), Rebecca Yamin (Commonwealth Heritage Group, retired), and Allie Crowder (AECOM)

Traditional Crafts: Mark Nonestied (Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission)

Social Media: Alexis Alemy (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Sponsorship/Fundraising: Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Chris Matthews (Montclair State University)

Accessibility and Inclusion: Nicole Belolan (Mid-Atlantic Regional Center for the Humanities, Rutgers University, Camden)

Roundtable Luncheons: Jim Delle (Millersville University) and Mary Ann Levine (Franklin & Marshall College)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Using ConfTool to Submit Your Abstract

Abstract submissions should be made through the online system at <https://www.conftool.com/sha2022>. Each individual submitting an abstract must first create a user profile in the online system, which includes their name, professional affiliation, address, contact information, program division (whether terrestrial or underwater), and agreement with the SHA Code of Ethics, the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy, and the SHA Conference Code of Conduct. User

profiles from previous conferences are not carried over from conference to conference, so you must create a new profile for the 2022 Conference before you can pay for and submit your abstract.

Once you have created your profile, you will be required to pay the US\$25.00 abstract submission fee. When this is done, you will then be allowed to submit your abstract. There is a 150-word limit for all abstract submissions. **NO EXCEPTIONS.** Please check the title and abstract for your submission carefully. The Program Committee is not responsible for correcting misspellings and grammatical errors.

The SHA 2022 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as they wish. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one discussion segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers and discussion segments will be 15 minutes long. The Conference Committee encourages participants to submit their abstracts as early as possible.

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

Primary Symposium Organizer—one time during the conference;

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

Discussant—one time during the conference;

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

Panel/Forum Moderator—one time during the conference;

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

Each session organizer and individual presenter at the SHA 2022 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the 30 June deadline and pay a US\$25 per abstract fee. In addition, all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2022 Conference by 1 November 2021 at the full conference rate. If the author of a single-authored paper is not able to attend the conference and has designated another individual to deliver their paper, the author of the single-authored paper must still register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2021. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference by 1 November 2021.

NOTE IMPORTANT POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2022 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2021. Those who fail to register by 1 November 2021 will not be allowed to present their paper/poster or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference by 1 November. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2021 in order to participate in a session. Session organizers should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement. Regular conference registration for SHA members will be US\$180.00, for nonmembers US\$280.00, for SHA student members US\$85.00, and for student nonmembers US\$140.00.

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Individual Papers and Posters

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. All individual papers will be 15 minutes long. Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Co-Chairs will assign individual papers and posters to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session. The assigned session chair is responsible for providing a computer for use by presenters in their general session. **Please note: If you are presenting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is not considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a Primary Author of a paper for a symposium.**

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

Formal Symposia

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

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

Symposium organizers should communicate the formal title of the symposium to all participants in their session before the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are linked to the correct session. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts prior to the close of the Call for Papers (30 June 2021) and are aware of the 1 November 2021 deadline for presenters to register for the 2022 Conference.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Co-Chairs at sha2022program@gmail.com.

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

Forums/Panel Discussions

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to six participants for a one-and-a-half-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract. Moderators should advise each panel/forum participant that they must register for the 2022 Conference at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2021. One-day and guest registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

Three-Minute Forums

These are informal—but still academic—discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid, three-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically, these sessions last for at least 1 hour and consist of blocks of 4 or 5 presentations that are only 3 minutes in length, followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers. This format permits rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters. Moderators should advise each panel/forum participant that they must register for the 2022 Conference at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2021. One-day and guest registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

Student Presenters

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

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those presenting in an organized symposium) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize Competition. Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There can be no more than three authors on the paper and all authors must be students and members of SHA. Submissions are due Friday, 3 December 2021; there will be no extensions. Submissions and questions regarding the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Alicia Caporaso at jcbstudentpaperprize@gmail.com.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

If you have a suggestion for a roundtable luncheon topic or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Roundtable Luncheon coordinators, Jim Delle (james.delle@gmail.com) and Mary Ann Levine (maryann.levine@fandm.edu) with a short description of your proposed roundtable by 15 August 2021.

HOW TO SUBMIT

The regular abstract submission period is from 1 May to 30 June 2021. If you are unable to use the SHA online abstract submission system (ConfTool) and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please contact the Program Chair at sha2022program@gmail.com for assistance.

DEADLINE

The deadline for online abstract submission is 30 June 2021. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before this date. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2021.

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS

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

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

Note: Please be aware that SHA does not endorse presenters participating in the conference via Skype or other electronic means. Under very narrow circumstances, such participation may be permitted by the Program Chair(s). However, any presenter participating via Skype or other electronic means will be required to pay any additional costs associated with enabling such participation and must register at the full conference rate by 1 November 2021. Arrangements should be coordinated with the Program Chair(s) well in advance of the conference.

STUDENT TRAVEL AWARDS AND PRIZES

SHA offers a number of awards to students presenting at the SHA Conference. These include the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards, the SHA Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec, the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards, and the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize. In addition, the ACUA offers the George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award and the ACUA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Award. For information on these awards, application procedures, and deadlines, please visit <https://sha.org/about-us/awards-and-prizes/>.

ACUA INFORMATION

Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2022

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2022*. To be considered for inclusion in the *Proceedings*, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website (www.acuaonline.org) by 10 February 2022. Author manuscript deadline is 1 March 2022, and author final edits deadline is 15 April 2022. Submitters are required to carefully follow the formatting and submission guidelines for the *Proceedings* posted on the ACUA website.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2022 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is 20 December 2021. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference, and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and may be part of the 2023 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment (www.acuaonline.org).

ELIGIBILITY

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required to give a presentation at the 2022 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presenters to register at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2021 and for their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Principles, provided here.

SHA ETHICS PRINCIPLES

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

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

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

Principle 3

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

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

GETTING TO AND AROUND DOWNTOWN PHILADELPHIA

Airport

Philadelphia International Airport (PHL) is a hub for American Airlines and all other major and some minor airlines have numerous flights each day. There are no hotel-airport shuttles available. Cab fare from the Philadelphia Airport to downtown is US\$28.50, and rideshare services Uber and Lyft are also available.

Train

Train service via AMTRAK is available through Philadelphia's 30th Street Station. Philadelphia and southeastern Pennsylvania also have a robust trolley/rail system, SEPTA (www.septa.org).

Car Rental

Most car rental companies are available in Philadelphia; however, parking is limited in Center City.

THURSDAY NIGHT RECEPTION

Our Thursday evening reception will be held at the Museum of the American Revolution (www.amrevmuseum.org).

The Museum of the American Revolution uncovers and shares compelling stories about the diverse people and complex events that sparked America's ongoing experiment in liberty, equality, and self-government. Through the museum's unmatched collection, immersive galleries, powerful theater experiences, and interactive elements, visitors gain a deeper appreciation of how the United States of America came to be and feel inspired to consider their role in ensuring that the promise of the American Revolution endures.

Located in the heart of historic Philadelphia, the museum was the site of an archaeological excavation, prior to the building's construction, that unearthed nearly 85,000 artifacts. One of the most treasured finds is now on view in the museum's galleries: an English delftware punch bowl featuring a picture of the brigantine ship *Triphena*. The excavation is detailed in a book by lead archaeologist Rebecca Yamin, which is available in the museum's shop on-site and online. Visit www.amrevmuseum.org for more information.

TOURS AND EXCURSION OPPORTUNITIES

Planned Tours

Germantown

9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

This tour of the incredible linear National Historic District includes visits to three National Historic Landmarks: Cliveden, the Johnson House, and Stenton. These historic house museums, located in a dense, underserved community of northwest Philadelphia, strive to tell stories that reflect their neighborhoods through community engagement, both individually and collaboratively. Site visits will include discussions of on-site archaeology and the importance and challenges of telling stories centered on the African American experience. The Johnson House, built in 1768 by a Quaker family, became a station on the Underground Railway. Johnson family members were staunch abolitionists who worked with prominent African American leaders like William Still to support freedom seekers on their journey north. Cliveden, a country house built by Benjamin Chew in 1767, found itself at the center of the American Revolution on 4 October 1777, during the Battle of Germantown. New interpretive approaches have focused on telling the stories of enslaved Africans and African Americans who lived and labored at Cliveden and other Chew properties. Stenton is the ca. 1730 country house of James Logan, William Penn's agent and secretary. One of the earliest house museums in the nation, Stenton recently concluded a two-year community-inclusive project to plan and create a new memorial to Dinah, a once-enslaved woman who gained her freedom and was credited with saving the house during the Revolution. Lunch will be provided at Cliveden and the tour will end with beers (cash bar) and good cheer at Attic Brewing Company. Tour limited to 40.

Defending the Capital City – A Tour of Revolution

David Orr and Wade Catts

8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

In 1777, the capital of the fledgling United States of America was Philadelphia. In the late summer of that year, a Crown Forces army commanded by Sir William Howe, supported by a British fleet commanded by Lord Richard Howe, invaded the Delaware Valley. This day-long tour, led by Dr. David Orr and Wade Catts, will explore several of the sites of war from the Philadelphia Campaign where recent and/or ongoing archaeological work illuminates the historical record. We will begin the tour at the site of Fort Mercer at Red Bank on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. One of a pair of forts built to protect Philadelphia, the battle fought at Fort Mercer was a significant defeat for the Crown Forces. Our next stop will be the battlefield of Paoli, where a nighttime bayonet attack badly mauled an American force. We'll then proceed to Valley Forge National Historical Park, where the American Continental Army commanded by George Wash-

ington spent the winter of 1777–1778, emerging from that encampment as a better trained and more professional fighting force. Over the decades, archaeology at Valley Forge has investigated brigade camps, the headquarters, and training areas, and the RPA Advanced Metal Detecting class was recently held at the park. These sites will be highlighted on the tour. Lunch will be box lunches. Tour limited to 40.

Walking Tour of Old City Philadelphia – History and Urban Archaeology in the City of Brotherly Love

1st Group 10 a.m. to noon; 2nd Group 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Philadelphia is not only the site of some of the most significant events associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States, it is also one of the birthplaces of urban archaeology. This guided walking tour will visit sites connected to the two aspects of Philadelphia history mentioned above, including the President's House (the first White House), the National Constitution Center, and Franklin Court, among many others. The tours will be led by Jed Levin and Rebecca Yamin, experts on Philadelphia's history and archaeology who have led numerous excavations across the Old City. Lunch before or after on your own.

Each group will be limited to 20 people.

Black Communities in Southern New Jersey

Chris Barton, Marc Lorenc, Guy Weston, and Sam Still

From the colonial period to the Underground Railroad, the postbellum era to the present day: New Jersey's Black history is a rich tapestry of struggle, resistance, and perseverance. This day-long tour, led by Drs. Chris Barton, Marc Lorenc, Sam Still, and Guy Weston, explores two Black sites in Burlington County: Timbuctoo and the James Still Historic Site. Timbuctoo was founded in 1826 by formerly enslaved people from Maryland with some assistance from local white Quakers. The community operated as a stop along the Underground Railroad. Timbuctoo was the focus of archaeological investigations from 2009 to 2013. Today, Guy Weston, a descendant of Lambert Giles, continues community-based research through the Timbuctoo Historical Society. The James Still Historic Site was once the office of James Still (1812–1885), locally known as "The Black Doctor of the Pines." Freeborn, and largely self-educated, Still became a renowned physician and one of the wealthiest people in Burlington County. The site was the focus of a collaborative archaeology program from 2015 to 2018. Additionally, we will visit the Burlington Quaker Meeting House and Museum (1783–present day) for a presentation on Quaker and Black community ties in the region. Lunch will be box lunches. Tour limited to 25.

Guided Tour of the I-95 Archaeology Center – Indigenous Ancestors, Immigrants, and Industry

1st Group 10 a.m. to noon; 2nd Group 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Located just north of Center City Philadelphia in the popular Fishtown neighborhood, the I-95 Archaeology Center is the temporary working laboratory and public-outreach venue for AECOM's ongoing I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Improvement Project. The project area extends for three miles through the ancestral lands of the Lenape (Delaware) people, later settled largely by immigrants who brought diverse cultures to the growing industrial Delaware River waterfront. Approximately one and a half million artifacts dating from 6500 B.C. to the early twentieth century have been recovered thus far. The center's interpretive exhibits explore change over time through the material culture of everyday life, the archaeology of local industries and their products, and more. During the tour, AECOM archaeologists will share details of the field- and lab work. Tour participants will also have an opportunity to investigate the creative technology currently being used to showcase project results. Staff will be on hand to discuss 3-D modeling and printing, augmented reality, interactive website and database development, and geospatial mapping.

Each bus group will be limited to 40 people. The tour will start at the entrance to Penn Treaty Park, across the street from the center. Buses depart at the end of the tour. Lunch should be taken before or after on your own. *Located at 900 East Columbia Avenue, the center will be open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Thursday for participants who wish to visit on their own.*

See You in Philadelphia!

2022 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

5–8 January 2022

You Gotta Know What You're Holdin'; You Gotta Know When to Record 'Em: Archaeological Repository Dashboard

Kerry Gonzalez, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

In 2017, the Society for Historical Archaeology's (SHA) Collections and Curation Committee (CCC) collected data on curation fees and other information related to curation policies at archaeological repositories across the United States. In the past, the National Park Service (NPS) collected information about curation fees, but the last update is now over 10 years old (Childs 1996; Childs and Kagan 2008; Childs and Kinsey 2003; Sullivan and Childs 2003). The idea of this survey was to find out how fees have changed since the NPS last published repository data. Data were gathered from 102 repositories across the country with at least 1 response from each state. The data collected as a result of this survey were presented in an interactive map in the form of a StoryMap.

Upon the completion of the initial repository survey, the committee expanded its efforts and with the assistance of the Archaeological Collections Consortium (ACC) the SHA CCC formally released the Repository Dashboard in November 2020. This follow-up survey cast a wider net to identify all repositories, including localities, universities, private museums, etc. The goal of this study was not only to obtain readily available curation fee data, but also to construct a database of where collections are being held. This data set is being assembled as a first step to aiding graduate and post-graduate students who are looking to do collections-based research.

If you are a collections manager and have not yet participated, the SHA CCC and the ACC ask that you please take five minutes to fill out the form to include your repository/facility on the dashboard. We would like anyone who holds collections to participate! The links below will take you to the repository form and the dashboard in desktop and mobile versions.

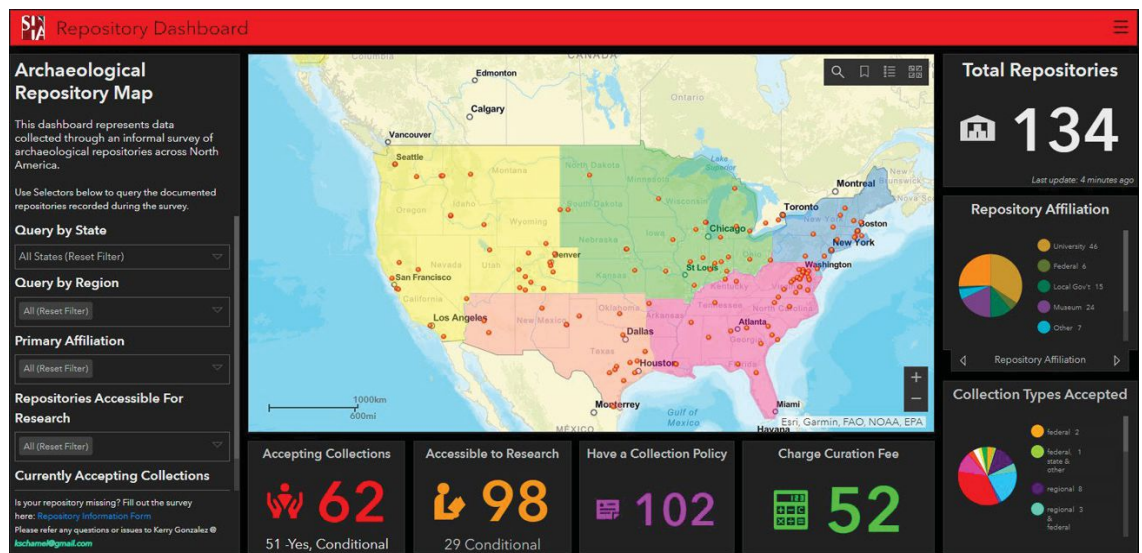


FIGURE 1. Snapshot of the Repository Dashboard.

Desktop version of dashboard: [SHA Repository Map Dashboard \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com/sha/repo-map)



Mobile version of dashboard: <https://arcgis.com/sha/repo-map>



[Repository Questionnaire \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com/sha/repo-form)



Minutes of the Society for Historical Archaeology's Heritage at Risk Committee

Kimberly Wooten

The Heritage at Risk Committee, or HARC, was formed to promote heritage at risk research and outreach within SHA, including the development of resources for use by the membership, and to disseminate information to the public about climate change's impacts on archaeological sites.

The HARC's key goals include

1. Increasing advocacy efforts at the national and international levels.
2. Promoting expansion of heritage at risk themes at the annual conference.
3. Increasing collaboration both with other committees within SHA and with professionals outside of the membership who study the impacts of climate change on our shared cultural resources.

If you would like more information about the Heritage at Risk Committee, please contact the HARC Chair Sarah Miller at SEMiller@flagler.edu. HARC also works in conjunction with North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR), which provides a platform for climate-related archaeological research and information dissemination throughout North America. For information on NAHAR, please contact Sarah Miller.

Minutes for the Heritage at Risk Committee—10 December 2020 (virtual meeting)

Attendees: Nicholas Arnhold, Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Jamie Back, Uzi Baram, Jodi Barnes, Andrew Beaupre, Monica Beck, Charles Beeker, Juanita Bonnifield, Lindsey Cochran, Melanie Damour, Amanda Evans, Kim Faulk, Meg Gaillard, Anne Garland, Nicole Grinnan, Mercedes Harrold, Lindsey Howell Franklin (SSC), Alice Kelley, Susan Langley, Lori Lee, William Lees, McKenna Litynski, Sarah Miller (Chair), Allyson Ropp (PEIC), Laura Seifert, Heather Wholey, Kimberly Wooten (Newsletter)

Members not in attendance: Lara Band, Valerie Hall, Zahida Quadri, Stephanie Gandulla

Action Items:

- If you were not able to attend the meeting but still want to remain on HARC, please fill out the pre/post meeting survey: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdEuAAAtsEjIUQLhin0y_Rs0pFvgpxX7T0z8HbxqW1c_FBW6w/viewform
- Need a few more volunteers to blog – see table at end of minutes and contact Jennifer Jones to sign up.
- Need volunteers for subcommittees: see last page for current listings.
- Sarah Miller will follow up on SHA committee publishing opportunities.
- Chair will schedule a spring conference call; planning for 2022.
- Chair will work with Treasurer and Board liaison to submit budget request for exhibit fabrication for 2022.

Topics discussed by group:

- Introductions
 - o See chat file for introductions from members and links shared throughout call
 - o For those not able to attend live, there is a recording if you want to request a copy to view SEMiller@flagler.edu
- 2021 conference happenings
 - o Virtual session – 3 minute videos; will roll into public day videos if appropriate with site information not disclosed.
- 2022 conference happenings
 - o Pop-up exhibit for 2022
 - o NAHAR session
 - o Roundtable
 - o Workshop for 2022 with ACUA and UNESCO committees
- Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF)
 - o Reminder HARC chair serves as SHA liaison to FEMA's Smithsonian based Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF). HARC members will help distribute pre-event alerts and post-event follow up information issued by HENTF. Alerts sent out prior to storms and fire warnings.
 - o Sarah Miller and Meg Gaillard have attended Heritage Emergency and Response Training by HENTF (FEMA/

Smithsonian) in DC. Encourage other members to apply and will use as model for organizing a workshop for next year.

- Subcommittees
 - o Green Conference committee met twice over the year, congratulations on the greenest conference yet! Subcommittee will liaise with Philadelphia planning committee and continue talking with Lisbon about ideas for reducing carbon impacts of SHA conference and gather best practices from other organizations.
 - o Pop-up exhibit: For 2022 the committee will collect new case studies to add to existing exhibit to have up at registration in Philadelphia. Nicole Grinnan offered to chair committee to transfer 2020 case studies into a Story Map to be housed on SHA website. And thanks to Heather Wholey who volunteered to work on that as well. Currently the exhibit is online at SHA's Heritage at Risk online exhibit (fpangoingpublic.blogspot.com), but that blog post was a temporary solution as we build up repertoire of case studies within SHA in an effort to build resources for membership.
 - o CRM and Regulatory: subcommittee to further discussion on policy and regulatory issues, long term goal to develop a white paper or best practices for SHA members to show clients to fold in climate change considerations into CRM projects. (Andy Weir and Kim Faulk)
 - o Endangered sites list – carried over from previous years, we still want to have committee look at other organizations that develop endangered sites list, see what fit our criteria of archaeological sites threatened by impacts due to climate change, and draft list for a handout or blog post to centralize information for members and advocacy efforts.
 - o HARC sponsored workshop at 2022. Will work with Kim Faulk and Amanda Evans from ACUA and UNESCO committee as well as reach out to Terry Brock and Jade Luiz of APTC as workshop coordinators for the 2022 conference. Will build from HENTF/FEMA/Smithsonian HEART training outline. (Allyson Ropp, Nicole Grinnan)
 - o Publishing – Chair will take over this task and put some proposals out in 2021 for opportunities to publish in edited volume for SHA or possibly AAP.
 - o New Advocacy subcommittee to work with Government Affairs on action items for the 2021 legislative session. More to come from Terry Klein as this group kicks off in 2021.
 - o New Subcommittee to serve as clearinghouse and pilot lesson plans in partnership with PEIC. (Allyson Ropp)
- North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR)
 - o See attached PDF of presentation by Meg Gaillard shared during the meeting.
 - o Starting in January 2021 we will have 2nd and 4th Friday lectures open to professionals and students along with other opportunities to collaborate on future grants and projects on the 3rd Friday of each month. See attached flier or blog post for more information.
- Heritage at Risk Bibliography
 - o Thanks to Lindsey Cochran for developing bibliography for us all to use and add to as collaborations continue.
- Reminders
 - o Thanks to Kimberly Wooten for volunteering to help with HARC presence in Newsletter!
 - o Chair will be in touch in the spring to organize a virtual meeting in advance of call for papers going out.
 - o The #EnvArch closed Facebook group was established in 2013 to share best practices among members, but is also open to members of other organizations and volunteers. The chair encourages all HARC members to join and post information to the group to increase our own literacy and awareness of current events. Please see <https://www.facebook.com/groups/EnvArch/?ref=bookmarks>
- Other announcements
 - o McKenna Litynski who is a student working with Susan Langley asked everyone to save the date: April 5 for an international virtual conference she is putting together. She will also be presenting her lesson for NAHAR on the last Friday of February.
 - o "Keeping History Above Water, Charleston" is postponed but will send the updated dates when available.
 - o CHERISH is also planning a virtual conference May 12; more on that as registration is posted: "virtual conference on Wednesday 12th May 2021 to showcase the vulnerability of coastal environments and cultural heritage to climate change."
- Blog posts
 - o Call for blog posts circulated with the request for content focused on case studies to highlight different climate stories, best practices, resources, and diversity of themes emerging in heritage at risk field. Blog post schedule filled from pre/post meeting survey.
 - o Need to hammer out which month each will post but thanks to all who signed up and looks like we have one more slot and could use an alternate.

Building a Community of Archaeologists with Disabilities

Laura Heath-Stout

At this January's online annual meeting, conference Accessibility Chair Liz Quinlan shared her work to make SHA more welcoming and accessible to all. Although conversations about her remarks have focused more on how she was interrupted than on what she said, her message was essential for the future of the discipline of archaeology. Our field has historically been composed of primarily straight white nondisabled middle- or upper-class cisgender men. But thanks to the hard work of many marginalized people, including Liz and the members of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, this is changing. I see the change in the growing conversations about systemic oppression of all kinds at our conferences and in our journals, and in the development of the Society of Black Archaeologists, Indigenous Archaeology Collective, and Black Trowel Collective in recent months and years.

I'm writing today to announce the creation of a new organization that I hope will join these others in the work of building an equitable and just archaeology. On 12 February, 45 archaeologists with disabilities gathered in a Zoom meeting to meet one another and talk about the possibilities for creating an organized network. The group included people of all career stages, from undergrads through seasoned professionals. We included students, academics, CRM archaeologists, and government employees. Most of us were in the United States, but Canada and the United Kingdom were also well represented and there were archaeologists from a handful of other countries in attendance as well. Among us were people with all kinds of disabilities, including physical disabilities, mental health disabilities, learning disabilities, developmental disabilities, sensory disabilities, chronic health conditions, and more.

In breakout rooms and then as a whole group, we got to know one another and brainstormed about the kinds of work we would want an organized disability community within archaeology to do. We talked about having social and networking gatherings for archaeologists with disabilities in a variety of regions and subfields, and disability-specific gatherings. There was a lot of enthusiasm for the idea of a mentorship program, in which senior archaeologists with disabilities could mentor younger colleagues, and in which peers could mentor each other. We had lots of ideas about ways to educate our colleagues about disability and access concerns. Our biggest dreams included writing a book and starting a field school based on principles of universal design.

After the meeting, in disbelief that 45 people had showed up, I texted my friend Chelsea Blackmore, saying "Seriously there are so many of us! I had no idea!" Chelsea wisely responded, "Yeah it seems like every time you look for community it's there. Sometimes we just have to build it." We're building that community for disabled archaeologists. If you have a disability and want to join us, you are very welcome. (Please email me at laura.heath-stout@emory.edu and join our community Facebook group at www.facebook.com/groups/disabledarchaeologists/). And watch out, archaeology, we're coming to teach you about disability, accessibility, and justice!



See You in Philadelphia!

2022 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology 5–8 January 2022

Tech Memo—Building the Virtual Rosewood Cemetery

Edward González-Tennant (Edward.Gonzalez-Tennant@ucf.edu)
Chair, Technologies Committee

This Tech Memo describes the process of building the Virtual Rosewood Cemetery available at Sketchfab (<https://skfb.ly/6YHzR>). The online, interactive reconstruction of Rosewood's Black burial ground is based on several digital technologies increasingly used by archaeologists. These include LiDAR, photogrammetry, ground-penetrating radar (GPR), and 3-D modeling. While this is not a step-by-step tutorial, a thorough description is useful for illustrating how other archaeologists might combine such technologies in new ways, particularly ones that reach the public.

There are several steps to creating an accurate virtual reconstruction of the Rosewood cemetery: (1) creating and editing the ground surface; (2) adding models representing grave markers; (3) adding vegetation for increased realism; and (4) exporting to Sketchfab.

The ground surface for this model is based on a mix of LiDAR and photogrammetry. The LiDAR data date to 2007 and do not provide much detail. The LiDAR data were processed using CloudCompare and exported as a 3-D model in .obj format for use in the open-source 3-D modeling software Blender (<https://www.blender.org/>). Since the LiDAR data are low quality, images collected via an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) produced a more accurate local ground surface using AgiSoft Metashape before also being exported to Blender. These two data sets were merged into a single 3-D object in Blender. The resulting model was retopologized to reduce the file size, using the method described in my online tutorial (<https://youtu.be/tspcvAby2o8>). The final, relatively lightweight ground-surface 3-D object was then textured using Substance Painter (<https://www.substance3d.com/products/substance-painter/>). GPR results, first processed using RADAN, were incorporated in the 3-D model as well. The results were used to further edit the ground surface with the intention of representing both visible and hidden graves in the final virtual cemetery.



FIGURE 1. Texturing the 3-D ground produced by LiDAR and photogrammetry.

Three-dimensional models of three graves were also created using photogrammetry. A series of photographs was taken of each grave marker and processed in this way. Then, lightweight versions of each model were created, exported, and added to the correct locations in the 3-D models. These locations were marked through field mapping and appear on the photogrammetry-based ground surface. Vegetation was added in two ways. The trees were placed based on the photogrammetry model, which accurately recorded the location and type of trees. The remainder of the vegetation was based on site mapping during fieldwork. The 3-D vegetation models used here are from the Botaniq Trees (<https://blendermarket.com/products/botaniq-trees>) and Jungle Scapes (<https://blendermarket.com/products/jungle-scapes>) add-ons for Blender.



FIGURE 2. Placing vegetation models onto the 3-D ground surface in Blender.

The final step was exporting the model to Sketchfab, which is much easier using the Blender to Sketchfab exporter (<https://github.com/sketchfab/blender-plugin/releases/tag/1.3.1>). Setting up annotations and tweaking various settings results in the finished experience. Annotations are 3-D points in the final virtual scene that include notes. These can be followed one after the other to produce something like a site tour. I chose to share the model via Sketchfab, because the site allows anyone with a relatively robust internet connection to access the content via a website or app for Android or iOS devices. As such, it is available to a far wider range of people than publishing the information via a static webpage or downloadable program to run on your local computer. Furthermore, Sketchfab allows visitors to explore the content in a variety of formats, including a webpage, virtual reality goggles, or an augmented reality experience.



FIGURE 3. The finished Virtual Rosewood Cemetery via Sketchfab.

29 YEARS BEFORE

Decolonizing the Historical and Archaeological Footprint of the Kingdom of Castile in the Caribbean

Webinar

On 13 August 2021, there will be numerous commemorations and academic debates, many controversial, as a result of the 'celebration' of the 500 years of the Conquest of México-Tenochtitlán. However, colonization began long before the arrival of Cortes's army in what is currently México. In the previous 29 years, the kingdom of Castile already had an intensive presence and various undertakings in the New World and, more precisely, in the Insular Caribbean geographical framework. Therefore, it is worth asking from a decolonial perspective: What were the consequences of the first encounters in the Antilles? What narratives have prevailed? What were the settlement patterns? What colonies were founded in the Antilles? Why is the Caribbean not included in the conventional historical colonization narratives? What environmental, sociocultural, and biophysical interactions occurred? These and other questions will be part of the academic debate proposed in the webinar "29 YEARS BEFORE: Decolonizing the Historical and Archaeological Footprint of the Kingdom of Castile in the Caribbean." Academics from different fields of research will participate: ethnology, anthropology, history, archaeology, and architecture, among many others.

EVENT ORGANIZERS: Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez, research and academic coordinator of the History Degree at Universidad Anáhuac, México and Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González, archaeologist affiliated with the Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

START DATE: 27 August 2021 (last Friday of each month)

SCHEDULE: 12:00 p.m. (México time)

For more information, contact Dr. Bueno Jiménez at alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx or Dra. Kulstad-González at paulinekulstad@hotmail.com.

29 AÑOS ANTES

Decolonizando la huella histórica y arqueológica del reino de Castilla en el Caribe

Webinar

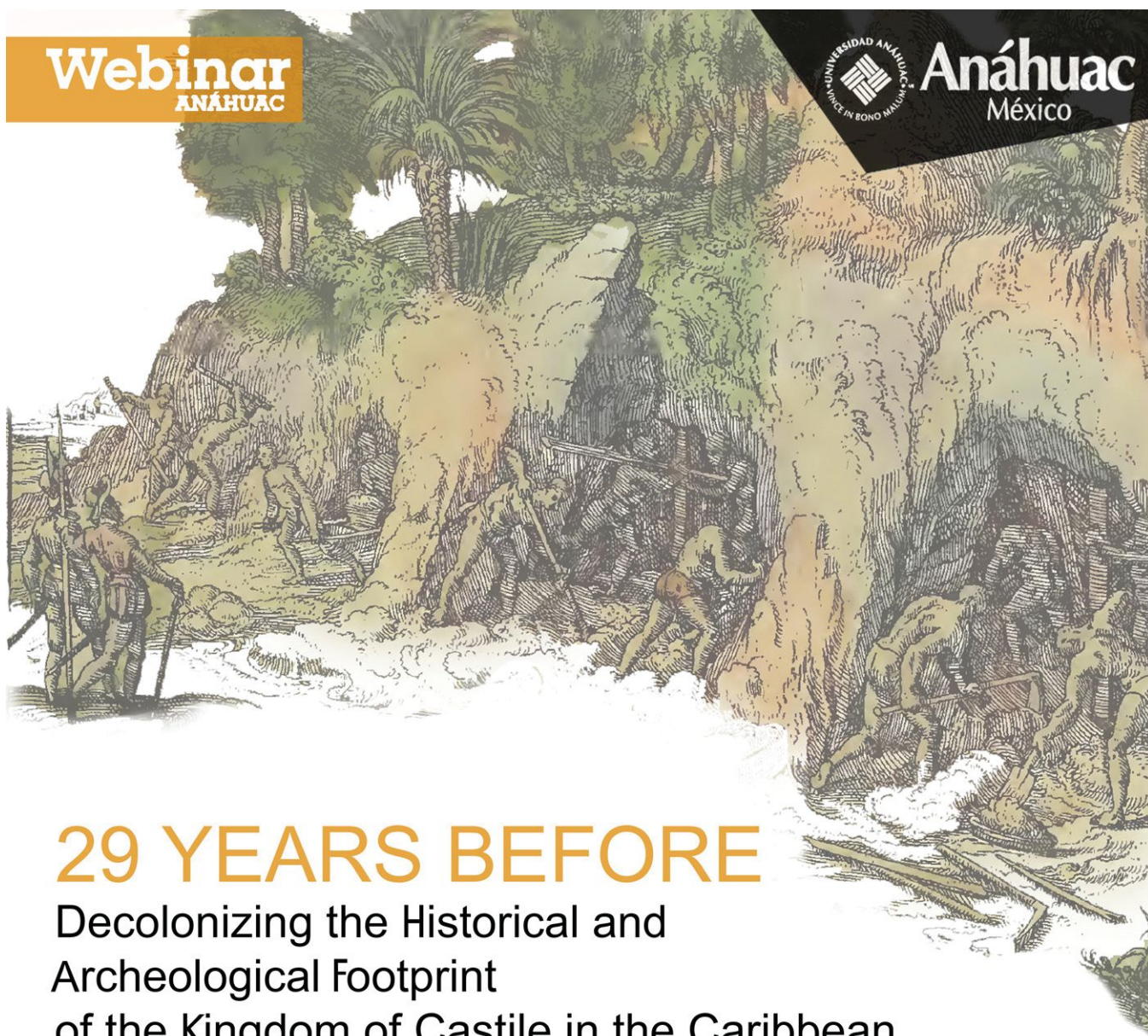
El 13 de agosto del 2021 será objeto de numerosas conmemoraciones y debates académicos no exentos de problemática, como resultado de la 'celebración' de los 500 años de la conquista de México-Tenochtitlán. Sin embargo, la etapa colonizadora comenzó mucho antes del advenimiento de la hueste cortesiana a las actuales tierras mexicanas, pues desde hace 29 años había una intensa presencia y actuación del reino de Castilla en el Nuevo Mundo y, más exactamente, en el marco geográfico del Caribe Insular. Por ello, cabe preguntarse desde un enfoque decolonial: ¿Cuáles fueron las implicaciones de los primeros encuentros en las Antillas? ¿Qué narrativas han preponderado? ¿Cuáles fueron los patrones de asentamiento? ¿Qué colonias se fundaron en las Antillas? ¿Por qué las narrativas sobre la colonización no han incluido la presencia caribeña en las historias convencionales? ¿Qué interacciones ambientales, socioculturales y biofísicas ocurrieron? Estas y otras preguntas formarán parte del debate académico propuesto en el Webinar "29 AÑOS ANTES: Decolonizando la huella histórica y arqueológica del reino de Castilla en el Caribe," en el que participarán académicos con diferentes vías de investigación, ya sean desde el campo de la Etnología, Antropología, Historia, Arqueología, Arquitectura, entre un largo etcétera.

ORGANIZADORES DEL EVENTO: Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez, investigador y coordinador académico de la Licenciatura en Historia de la Universidad Anáhuac México y Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González, arqueóloga afiliada al Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana

FECHA DE INICIO: 27 de agosto del 2021 (último viernes de cada mes)

HORARIO: 12:00 p.m. (hora de México)

Para obtener más información, póngase en contacto Dr. Bueno Jiménez (alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx) o Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González (paulinekulstad@hotmail.com)



29 YEARS BEFORE

Decolonizing the Historical and
Archeological Footprint
of the Kingdom of Castile in the Caribbean

Event organizers: Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez and Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González

Aug. 27, 2021

TIME: 12 p.m (Mexico City)
Last Friday of each month

[Register here](#)

More information, Contact

Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez
alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx
Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González
paulinekulstad@hotmail.com

A Big Bipartisan Step in Protecting Human Heritage in Outer Space

Ole Varmer, Senior Fellow, The Ocean Foundation. ole.varmer@gmail.com

Abstract: The One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act was enacted with bipartisan support and signed into law on 31 December 2020. With the number of planned visits to the Moon increasing, the act seeks to preserve the equipment and first human footprints left on the Moon associated with the activities of persons and spacecraft subject to the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The law requires the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and other federal agencies that authorize activities in outer space to mandate the preservation and protection of U.S. Moon heritage. Hopefully, the United States will reach out to other nations to encourage them to enact similar laws and develop an international agreement preserving this heritage as world heritage.

Resumen: La Ley Un pequeño paso para proteger el patrimonio humano en el espacio se promulgó con el apoyo de ambos partidos y se convirtió en ley el 31 de diciembre de 2020. Con el aumento del número de visitas planificadas a la Luna, la ley busca preservar el equipo y las primeras huellas humanas dejadas en la Luna asociadas con las actividades de personas y naves espaciales sujetas a la jurisdicción y control de los Estados Unidos. La ley requiere que la Administración Nacional de Aeronáutica y el Espacio (NASA) y otras agencias federales que autorizan actividades en el espacio exterior exijan la preservación y protección del patrimonio lunar de los EE. UU. Con suerte, Estados Unidos se acercará a otras naciones para alentarlos a promulgar leyes similares y desarrollar un acuerdo internacional que preserve esto como patrimonio mundial.

Résumé: La loi Un petit pas pour protéger le patrimoine humain dans l'espace a été promulguée avec un soutien bipartisan et promulguée le 31 décembre 2020. Avec l'augmentation du nombre de visites prévues sur la Lune, la loi vise à préserver l'équipement et les premières empreintes de pas humaines laissées sur la Lune associées aux activités des personnes et des engins spatiaux soumis à la juridiction et au contrôle des États-Unis. La loi oblige la National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) et les autres agences fédérales qui autorisent les activités dans l'espace extra-atmosphérique à imposer la préservation et la protection du patrimoine lunaire américain. Espérons que les États-Unis tendent la main à d'autres nations pour les encourager à promulguer des lois similaires et à élaborer un accord international préservant cela en tant que patrimoine mondial.

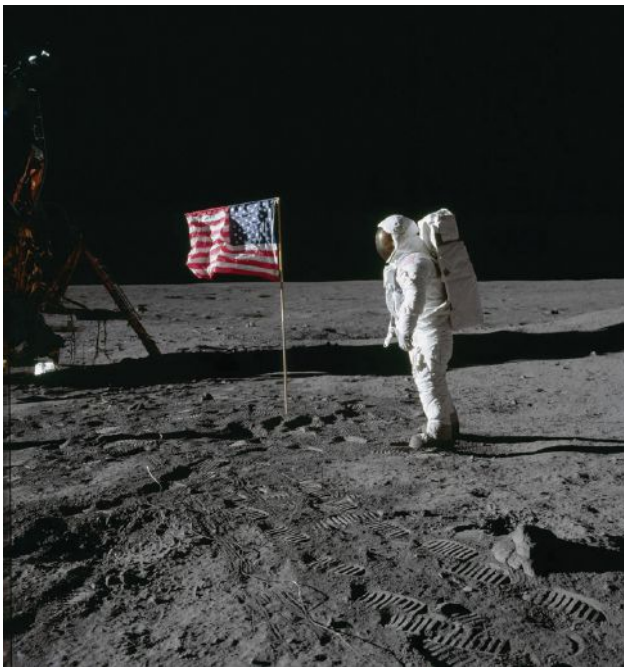


FIGURE 1. Astronaut Edwin Aldrin poses for photograph beside deployed U.S. flag on 20 July 1969. (Photo courtesy of NASA.)

The [One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act](#) was signed into law by President Trump on 31 December 2020 ([PL 116-275](#)) (introduced 23 May 2019 by Senators Peters and Cruz, joined by Senators Brown, Blumenthal, Markey, and Capito as cosponsors; introduced in the House on 16 July 2019 by Rep. Johnson [D-TX]).

Preservation of heritage is the purpose; scope and law needed to address threats from increased visitation

The act's findings and legislative history highlight the historical significance of the Moon landing and the public interest in preserving the equipment and first human footprints left on the Moon (Figures 1–3). Because of the increasing number of planned visits to the Moon, legal protections are needed to preserve the heritage sites and artifacts. The law, [S. Rept. 116-194](#), requires the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and other federal agencies that authorize activities in outer space to mandate the preservation and protection of U.S. Moon heritage. The scope of the act includes preservation of the “first off-world footprints” as part of the “artifacts and other evidence of human exploration” and “historic lunar landing site artifacts.”

It is noteworthy that the heritage to be preserved consists of not only the artifacts, but also the footprints and tire tracks left on the Moon; the legislative history relates that the protection of the latter is part of the impetus for the law.

Legal foundation, authority, and jurisdiction under international and U.S. law

While no nation has unilateral jurisdiction to control the activities of people from other nations on the Moon, each nation does have jurisdiction over its citizens and nationals even when they travel outside the nation's territorial jurisdiction, e.g.,

the high seas, the seabed area under the high seas, Antarctica, and outer space, including the Moon. The law cites the [Outer Space Treaty](#) (1967), which provides that items left on the Moon remain the property and thus under the control of the nation in which they are registered. The legislative history notes that the treaty can be generally interpreted to prohibit other states or entities from disturbing such objects without the owner's consent. I note that this is also consistent with the principle of sovereign immunity that underlies provisions of the Sunken Military Craft Act (2004) that protects military craft "wherever located."

The law references [NASA's Recommendations to Space-Faring Entities: How to Protect and Preserve the Historic and Scientific Value of U.S. Government Lunar Artifacts](#). The legislative history highlights this, noting that while some entities have voluntarily agreed to follow them, there was a need for this law.

International and U.S. recognition of historical significance

Some have suggested this site become a World Heritage Site. I support the idea, but it would require an expansion of the scope of the World Heritage Convention, which currently limits sites to those that are in the territory or continental shelf/exclusive economic zone of nations. This is similar to calls for recognition of natural and cultural heritage sites in the high seas and corresponding seabed areas; see [World heritage in the high seas: an idea whose time has come](#) (UNESCO 2016). Anthropologist Beth O'Leary and others have proposed that Tranquility Base become a National Historic Landmark. She led efforts of recognition that resulted in the listing of objects and structures at Tranquility Base on the California and New Mexico State Registers of Cultural Properties. As the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 401 authorizes application outside the United States to World Heritage Sites and sites that are listed by other nations in a manner comparable to those on the U.S. National Register, there should be adherence to the NHPA for any federal activities related to U.S. heritage in outer space, including the Moon.

Bipartisan support for preserving heritage abroad and for recognizing the contributions of African American women in NASA should be celebrated

This bipartisan law on protecting heritage on the Moon is a good sign that perhaps there is possibly interest in protecting heritage on earth in the areas under the high seas not on the U.S. continental shelf (and thus beyond the reach of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act) as has done in regard to [RMS Titanic](#). Perhaps most important, the Findings; Sense of Congress (4) recognizes "African-American women such as Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughn, Mary Jackson, and Dr. Christine Darden, who made critical contributions to NASA space programs. Katherine Johnson worked at NASA for 35 years and calculated the trajectory of the Apollo 11 landing and the trajectories for the spaceflights of astronauts Alan Shepard and John Glenn. Katherine Johnson, together with many other individuals the work of whom often went unacknowledged, helped broaden the scope of space travel and charted new frontiers for humanity's exploration of space." Let's hope this bipartisan act is a catalyst for more small steps toward preserving our common heritage and highlighting how much Black Lives Matter.



FIGURE 3. Footprint on the lunar surface, 20 July 1969. (Photo courtesy of NASA.)



FIGURE 2. View of commemorative plaque left on moon at Hadley-Apennine landing site, August 1971. (Photo courtesy of NASA.)

Next steps

The United States should reach out to other nations to encourage them to enact similar laws and develop an international agreement preserving the artifacts and traces associated with the Moon landing as world heritage. This would be consistent with this act, in which it is stated, "It is the sense of Congress that the President should initiate a diplomatic initiative to negotiate an international agreement." The United States could also develop implementing regulations to expand the definition of heritage to be preserved so that the footprints and perhaps tracks left by vehicles are included, to make the NASA Recommendations enforceable as regulations, and to ensure that that all federal activities are in compliance with this law and the NHPA and not just limited to federal licenses that may be waived.

In Memoriam

George F. Bass (1932–2021)



George Bass on a project in the 1970s. (Photo courtesy of Debra Carlson.)

George Bass (1932–2021), a pioneer in practicing archaeology underwater, passed away in College Station, Texas, on 2 March 2021. George Fletcher Bass was born on 9 December 1932 in Columbia, South Carolina. He received an M.A. in Near Eastern studies from Johns Hopkins University in 1955 and a Ph.D. in classical archaeology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1964. In 1960, soon after enrolling in the doctoral program in classical archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, Bass was offered the opportunity to investigate a Bronze Age shipwreck lying near Cape Gelidonya, a remote promontory on the southern Turkish coast. In spite of having completed only six scuba diving lessons before departing for Turkey, Bass was soon conducting archaeology on a shipwreck in deep water. The Cape Gelidonya area is known to be treacherous due to currents, so the fact that Bass with so little experience was successful is a testament to his talent as a diver. This was the first submerged wreck to be completely and methodically excavated and published under the direction of a diving archaeologist. It was here and on subsequent sites off the Turkish coast that Bass earned the title “father of underwater archaeology.”

In 1972, recognizing the need for a more structured program focusing on underwater archaeological resources, George and his wife, Ann, founded the American Institute of Nautical Archaeology (later dropping “American” to reflect the international scope of its staff and research). The Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) grew steadily, conducting research on four continents and involving scholars from around the world. In the spring of 1976, the institute established a permanent home at Texas A&M University (TAMU), where Bass established the graduate program in nautical archaeology and served as its chair until 1993. In July 1976, in tandem with the new TAMU Nautical Archaeology Program, INA conducted its first field school in the York River, near Yorktown, Virginia, investigating a British shipwreck from the Siege of Yorktown in 1781, the last major

battle of the American Revolution. That field school, conducted in partnership with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, led to a decade-long research project that identified 11 British ships and Bass’s innovative prototype inspired the construction of a steel cofferdam around the best-preserved wreck in order to improve diving conditions. Since that first summer, INA has directed or participated in scores of significant projects in almost every part of the globe and has trained hundreds of archaeologists in underwater excavation, ship reconstruction, and other nautical specialties. In August 1982, after serving as INA president during its first decade, Bass resigned from his post, but remained active with the institute until his death. He also worked tirelessly to prevent looting and destruction of submerged archaeological sites, an effort that contributed to the enactment of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Bass wrote or edited 10 books and more than 100 articles, including publications designed to share his work and experiences with general audiences. He received a myriad of awards, including the Archaeological Institute of America’s Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement (1986), the Explorers Club’s Lowell Thomas Award (1986), the National Geographic Society’s La Gorce Gold Medal (1979) and Centennial Award (1988), the Society for Historical Archaeology’s J. C. Harrington Medal (1999), and the Historical Diving Society’s Pioneer Award (2006). George has received honorary doctorates from Boğaziçi University in Istanbul (1987) and the University of Liverpool (1998). In 2002, President George W. Bush presented him with the National Medal of Science.

Bass is survived by his wife, Ann, and their two sons, Gordon and Alan. At his request, no services will be held at this time, due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic.

John Broadwater
John.d.broadwater@gmail.com

Andrew Carlton Edwards (1949–2021)

Andy Edwards, who had worked in Chesapeake archaeology since 1967, passed away at home on 19 January 2021, his husband Robert Lyon at his side. Born on 18 August 1949 in Greenwood, South Carolina, Andy moved to Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1967 to attend the College of William & Mary. There, he found his calling in archaeology, working in Norman Barka's lab, and after graduation in 1971 for Southside Historical Sites. In 1982, he took up a position as staff archaeologist for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, a job he held until retirement in 2016. Andy's knowledge of early Virginia colonial sites was unsurpassed, having excavated at Jamestown, Yorktown, Martin's Hundred, Flowerdew Hundred, George Washington's Birthplace, Gunston Hall, and Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area, including work in 2014 and 2019 in the yard of William & Mary's Sir Christopher Wren Building. Andy was notably meticulous in reporting and publishing on his excavations.

Andy was also my closest friend for 30 years. We first worked together through a sweltering summer at Carter's Grove in 1991, where under the direction of Marley Brown III we painstakingly pieceplotted the plowzone overlaying a 1630s homesite. Andy's wry sense of humor and commitment to exacting field practice made this otherwise incredibly tedious exercise bearable. And it was necessary, too, at a time when the 'big yellow trowel' was still deployed on Chesapeake sites. Andy subsequently incorporated this work into a well-regarded thesis titled "Inequality in Early Virginia: A Case Study from Martin's Hundred," which he completed for his master's degree from William & Mary in 1994, when we were working together on the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment. I learned my best fieldwork habits from Andy, even when I could not replicate all of his (such as wearing a white shirt and keeping it pristine all day long). I also learned about the joie de vivre of squirrels, why one needs to change a car's cabin air filter, how to brew a proper cup of coffee (which mostly involved Andy buying me new coffee machines on a regular basis, no matter where I was living), and the joy of shared travel in places like Paris, Amsterdam, Istanbul, and pretty much anywhere that the SHA annual conference was held.



Dr. Mark Kostro took this photo on Andy's last day at Colonial Williamsburg in 2016. Instead of clearing out his desk, he escaped to the field with Mark for a laughter-filled afternoon of excavating mid-17th-century features at Martin's Hundred. (Photo courtesy of Mark Kostro.)

Over his long career, Andy served as a generous mentor to countless students and colleagues, infusing others with empathy for the people of the past whose lives he found so fascinating. I only once witnessed him briefly lose his cool in the field, during a bizarre 1992 excavation in Williamsburg's Bruton Parish Churchyard. We had been sent in to rectify the damage caused by treasure hunters seeking a hidden vault containing the keys to utopia and the lost writings of Sir Francis Bacon. The excavation drew crowds of vault seekers who freely questioned our abilities. One day, Andy finally snapped: "I know what I am doing!" We immediately made t-shirts featuring Andy's words emerging from the mouth of Francis Bacon—I still treasure mine.

Andy was proudest of his archaeological projects that brought the previously hidden stories of Williamsburg's African American residents to light. His recent research focused on rediscovering the lives of free black families at the Williamsburg Armoury, which will soon be published in *Historical Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century: Lessons from Colonial Williamsburg* (University of Florida Press). Andy completed the editing of this book with Ywone Edwards-Ingram shortly before he lost his battle with cancer. He is sorely missed, but his contributions to historical archaeology will live on through his thoughtful writings and through the work of all of those who were fortunate to have the benefit of his freely shared wisdom, knowledge, kindness, and humanity.

Audrey Horning

Forrest Murden Jr. Professor of Anthropology, William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
Professor of Archaeology, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Nellie Longworth (1933–2021)

We are sad to announce that Nellie Longworth, longtime advocate for historic preservation, passed away on 2 March 2021. Nellie was the Society for Historical Archaeology's (SHA) government affairs consultant from 2000 to 2012, and also served as the government affairs consultant for the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) from 1998 to 2010.

Nellie began her professional career in historic preservation as the founding president of Preservation Action in 1975, a national grassroots organization devoted to promoting and lobbying for historic preservation. During her tenure with Preservation Action, she worked to establish a national tax credit for preserving historical properties and was a driving force in securing government funding and resources for historic preservation efforts across the country. Nellie was a strong advocate for the hiring of women in leadership roles in historic preservation and passed on her considerable experience in historic preservation to students at Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, and the Master's in Historic Preservation program at the University of Pennsylvania. After Nellie retired from Preservation Action, she became the government affairs consultant for SHA and ACRA.

In recognition of her outstanding historic preservation advocacy, in 2007 Nellie received the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Louise DuPont Crowninshield Award for her "political savvy and boundless energy." This is the national trust's highest award for excellence in historic preservation. This award was followed by ACRA's 2008 Lifetime Achievement Award, the SHA's Award of Merit in 2011, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists' John F. Seiberling Award in 2010. The register's Seiberling Award, named after Ohio Congressman Seiberling for his many legislative efforts in support of historic preservation, recognizes significant and sustained efforts in the conservation of archaeological heritage.



Nellie Longworth at the opening session of the 2006 American Cultural Resources Association meeting in Columbus, Ohio. (Photo courtesy of the American Cultural Resources Association.)

I got to know Nellie when I became chair of SHA's Government Affairs Committee in 2009. Nellie taught me how to engage members of Congress effectively, especially in terms of advancing SHA's message about historic preservation and the protection of historical archaeological sites. It was so much fun working with Nellie on the Hill. I fondly remember how I had trouble keeping up with this 76-year-old dynamo as we swiftly walked from the offices of the House of Representatives on the south side of Capitol Hill all the way to the offices of the Senate, located many blocks to the north. In almost every meeting on the Hill, it was amazing to see how well Nellie was received by both Republican and Democrat members of Congress and their staff. And we constantly had to stop in the halls of congressional office buildings, because she had run into someone she knew. SHA really benefited from having a government affairs consultant who had years of experience and relationships with members of Congress and their staff.

As SHA's government affairs consultant, Nellie helped us and our preservation partners stop multiple pieces of legislation that would have exempted classes of federal actions from compliance with historic preservation and environmental laws. It was a constant battle. Nellie also demonstrated to congressional members that SHA was a valuable resource on any issue involving historical archaeology and historic preservation in general. I remember one time we worked with a member of Congress to craft language for pending legislation that, left unchanged, would negatively impact the protection of historical archaeological sites. We spent almost an hour with the congressman and his staff on the legislation (one rarely spends so much time with a member of Congress, given their packed schedules—10 to 15 minutes is the norm), followed by hours of additional discussion by phone with his staff over the next several days. As a result, the damaging language in the original bill was eventually dropped. All of this demonstrated to me the impact SHA could have on government affairs.

Nellie's contributions to historic preservation in the United States and to SHA's government affairs efforts were enormous. We will miss her wisdom, humor, kindness, and ability to demonstrate the value of historical and cultural resources to members on both sides of the aisle in Congress. I will always remember Nellie as a friend, mentor, and partner in advancing the protection of our nation's historical archaeological heritage. Let's all continue to build on her legacy.

Terry H. Klein, Executive Director
SRI Foundation, Rio Rancho, New Mexico

David Starbuck (1949–2020)

Longtime editor of the *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter* David Starbuck passed away on 27 December 2020 at the age of 71. His passion for historical archaeology inspired the many professional and avocational archaeologists who worked with him over the years and anyone who met David soon realized his genuine commitment to our profession. He was a steward of archaeology and spokesperson for the field. Students, professionals, public officials, and newspaper reporters could all expect the same level of enthusiasm he expressed in telling the stories of past lives through archaeology.

Growing up on the Starbuck farm in Chestertown, New York, David developed a work ethic and appreciation for history that set him on his lifelong journey to understand the past through archaeology. After earning a Ph.D. from Yale, he began teaching the next generation of archaeology students at the Phillips Exeter Academy, Dartmouth College, the University of Vermont, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Boston University, and Yale. His last, and most lasting, appointment was as a permanent faculty member at Plymouth State University in 1992, where he remained until retiring in the spring of 2020. During this time, he supervised over 60 field schools through Plymouth State and SUNY Adirondack and in the process taught hundreds of students.

His most important professional contributions came from his interest in the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, and Shaker communities. His most prominent excavations were completed at Fort William Henry, Lake George Battlefield Park, Saratoga National Historical Park, the Sutler's House, and Rogers Island in New York, and the Canterbury and Edgefield Shaker sites in New Hampshire. David often spoke of the importance of disseminating archaeological findings to both professional and public audiences. His prolific writing resulted in the publication of 22 books and over 130 articles. He also gave innumerable presentations at professional conferences and public events.



David Starbuck at Fort William Henry in 2012. (Photo courtesy of Michael Lucas.)

David was fully immersed in the profession as editor of the *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter* (1989–2020), editor of *IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology*, president of the Adirondack chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, USA-Northeast editor of the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, editor of *The New Hampshire Archaeologist*, and editor of *The Bulletin*, the journal of the New York State Archaeological Association. He also served on the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) board beginning in 1986 and chaired annual meetings in Troy (1986), Glens Falls (1992), Albany (1996), and Lake George (2019); at the last meeting, he was presented with CNEHA's Award of Service for his substantial contributions to the organization. Other awards include Fellow of the New York State Archaeological Association (1995), the Norton Prize from the Society for Industrial Archeology (1988), the Chester B. Price Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Cause of Archeology in New Hampshire (1987), the Fraunces Tavern Museum Book Award from the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York (2000), the Distinguished Scholarship Award from Plymouth State University (2008), Fellow of Clan MacFarland Worldwide, Inc. (2011), and most recently, the Honorable John DeLong Austin, Jr. Contribution to History Award from the Warren County Historical Society (2021).

Perhaps his most lasting contributions are the many students he mentored throughout the years and the good friends and colleagues made through his lifelong dedication to the field of historical archaeology. David never lost his excitement and enthusiasm for studying the past through archaeology, even as he completed his last excavation at Rogers Island in November of 2020. He combined scholarship with adventure and a genuine curiosity about the world around him, whether kneeling in an excavation unit, talking to a group of students, or peering at the night sky through his telescope at the Starbuck farm. David Starbuck will be greatly missed, but his lifelong contributions to historical archaeology will certainly not be forgotten.

Michael Lucas, New York State Museum

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ABOUT US

The Register of Professional Archaeologists is a community of professional archaeologists. Our mission is to establish and adhere to standards and ethics that represent and adapt to the dynamic field of archaeology and to provide a resource for entities who rely on professional archaeology services.



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Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research as a Word file to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Contributions are generally between 500 and 2000 words in length. An abstract of no more than 100 words is requested. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution; minimum 200 dpi). The slideshow feature also allows contributions to feature more photographs than in a print publication. Video should be supplied in FLV format; recommended bitrate is between 300 and 700 kb/s. Maximum file size for a video is 100 MB. Audio should be in MP3 audio format.

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia and Antarctica

Editor's Note: See also Underwater - Worldwide

Australia

Foreign Countries: Conversations in Archaeology/Países extranjeros: conversaciones sobre arqueología/Pays étrangers: conversations en archéologie (submitted by Ash Lenton, research fellow in archaeology, Australian National University): *Foreign Countries: Conversations in Archaeology* is a new archaeology podcast series. In each episode, host Ash Lenton talks with research archaeologists about their journal papers, books, and research projects in the style of a radio talk show.

For researchers, teachers, and students of archaeology, there is a reading list on the website to accompany each conversation. The episodes are available on Podbean at <https://foreigncountries.podbean.com/> and most other platforms.

Season 2 may be of particular interest to readers of the *SHA Newsletter*, because it presents a series on innovative research in Australia:

Episode 1: "Diversity and Complexity in Australia's Past with Sean Ulm"

Episode 2: "Aviation and Space Exploration with Tracy Ireland and Alice Gorman"

Episode 3: "Science and Context in Rock Art Studies with Jo McDonald and Sally May"

Episode 4: "Convicts and Quarantine in Colonial Australia with Eleanor Casella and Peta Longhurst"

Episode 5: "Indigenous Heritage and Community Archaeology with Dave Johnston"

Episode 6: "Working Class Experiences with Pamela Chauvel, James Flexner, and Sarah Myers"

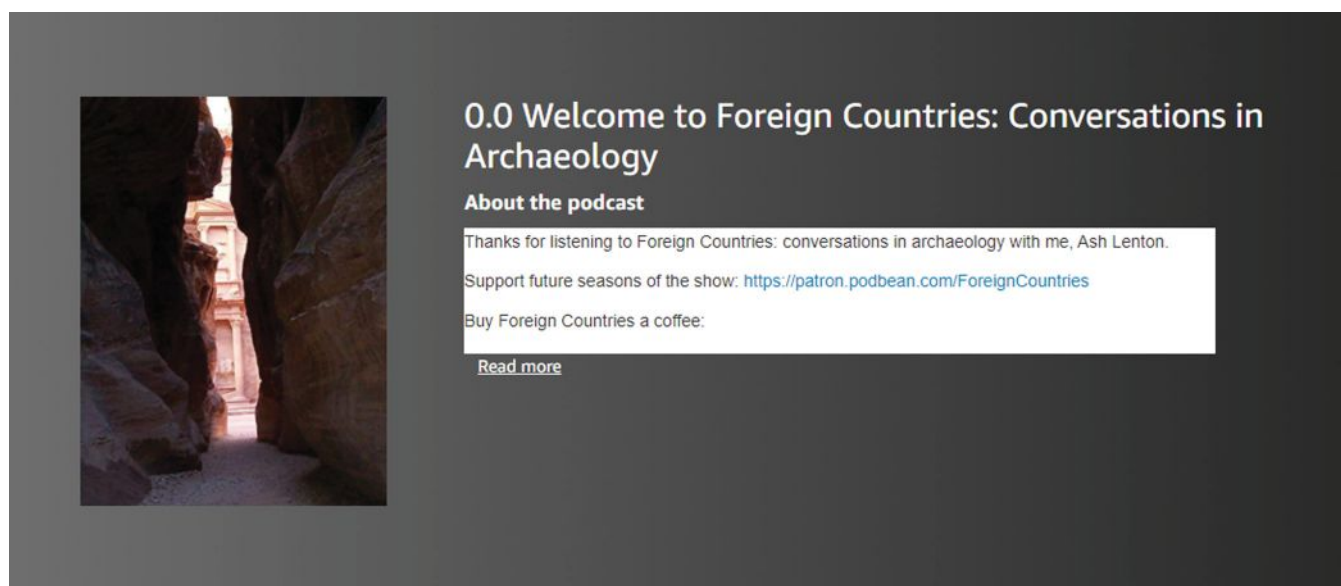


FIGURE 1. Screen capture of Foreign Countries: Conversations in Archaeology.

Caribbean

Colombia

Funerary Archaeology and Historical Bioarchaeology in Cartagena de Indias (submitted by Monika Therrien, director, Fundación Erigaie, monikatherrien@gmail.com, and Javier Rivera-Sandoval, assistant professor, Universidad del Norte, jwriviera@uninorte.edu.co)

Abstract: During the construction of a hotel project in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, an archaeological research project was carried out in the former Franciscan convent. As a result, nine different funerary spaces were identified, where burials of individuals of all ages and of diverse geographic origins and ethnic groups took place between the 16th and early 20th centuries. The site evidences the changes in funerary rituals throughout the colonial and republican periods, while the large collection of human remains enables the reconstruction and comparison of their living and health conditions.

Resumen: Durante la construcción de un proyecto hotelero en Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, se llevó a cabo un proyecto de investigación arqueológica en el ex convento franciscano. Como resultado, se identificaron nueve espacios funerarios diferentes, donde se llevaron a cabo entierros de individuos de todas las edades y de diversos orígenes geográficos y etnias entre el siglo XVI y principios del XX. El sitio evidencia los cambios en los rituales funerarios a lo largo de los períodos colonial y republicano, mientras que la gran colección de restos humanos permite la reconstrucción y comparación de sus condiciones de vida y salud.

Résumé: Lors de la construction d'un projet hôtelier à Carthagène des Indes, en Colombie, un projet de recherche archéologique a été réalisé dans l'ancien couvent franciscain. En conséquence, neuf espaces funéraires différents ont été identifiés, où des sépultures d'individus de tous âges et de diverses origines géographiques et ethnies ont eu lieu entre le XVIe et le début du XXe siècle. Le site témoigne de l'évolution des rituels funéraires au cours des périodes coloniale et républicaine, tandis que l'importante collection de restes humains permet la reconstruction et la comparaison de leurs conditions de vie et de santé.

Background

The mention of the history of Cartagena de Indias evokes conquistadors, pirates, walls and fortifications, independence martyrs, and the enslaved, while the most recent historiography revolves around the impact of patrimonialization and the boom in tourism, in tandem with the problems of social and racial exclusion. In keeping with the metaphorical conception of the "key to the Indies" (Castillo 1981), the city has been characterized in official history as a Caribbean seaport and a connection to South America, to which officials from the peninsula, merchants, families, and religious communities came to live and where a slave trade was established, all of which formed a social pyramid, with the white peninsulars at the top and the enslaved Africans at the bottom. In the same way, in the analysis of the colonial urban settlement, the wealthy and powerful were located around the main square of Cartagena and the poor and dispossessed in the then suburb of Getsemaní (location of the former Franciscan convent).

In turn, although more recently the historiography of Cartagena has been influenced by the different paradigms of the social sciences, notably the perspectives of class, ethnicity, and gender, and, finally, been approached from the perspective of racism, an single-discipline approach continues to predominate in this effort, one based primarily on written sources and with a multicultural focus, thus reiterating the omnipresent language of segregation. In this context, the challenge is to connect apparently dissociated sciences with the purpose of providing information and making possible the construction of cross-cutting topics relating to Cartagena de Indias, based on alternative sources of knowledge that are emerging from the excavations in the old Franciscan convent (Figure 1).

The aim is to present the results of scientific investigation to the wider public and foster multiple views and narratives (of the trajectories of women, childhood, body conditioning, injuries caused by violence or the trades, access to food and differentiated diets between men and women or enslaved and free African peoples, and of religious beliefs, among many other topics). In accordance with the findings of this project, it is necessary to draw on disciplines such as archaeology, anthropology and bioanthropology, genetics and chemistry, cultural and economic history, architecture, urbanism, and demography. Even more necessary is the commitment to providing information not from the point of view of the dominant or academic, but to generate and promote the results as tools for intercultural communication (Therrien 2003).



FIGURE 1. Location of the San Francisco convent in the old town of Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. (Based on an image from Google Earth 2021).

Historical archaeology in the convent of San Francisco

In light of the regulations of the Spanish Crown and the background of the archaeological research, it was expected to find human burials in specific areas of the convent of San Francisco de Cartagena de Indias, such as in the main church and chapels. However, as the restoration project of the old religious complex progressed, other burial areas were uncovered within the site that had not been predicted by the previous historical study or similar archaeological studies.

Such was the density and dispersion of burials that it was proposed to define these multiple areas as funerary spaces. This emerged as a necessary category of analysis of the mortuary practices in use from the 16th century until the beginning of the 20th, as well as for the understanding of the spatial evolution of the convent complex. Furthermore, the analysis of funerary spaces can lead to an understanding of changes through time in social configurations, population growth, and public health and of some of the historical events that occurred in the colonial and republican periods in the city of Cartagena.

In keeping with their location in the convent complex, a total of nine funerary spaces were excavated, each with its own characteristics (Figure 2). An initial difference marked burials in interior spaces and those in exterior spaces. The former were located in the Franciscan temple and its two adjoining chapels, the chapel of the Veracruz brotherhood and a provisional chapel used early in the 16th century while the main temple was being built. The latter comprise three funerary spaces, two of which were exterior to the temple and the Veracruz chapels, respectively, with one more in the convent's orchard where children under seven years old were buried. The last space is in the vicinity of the convent kitchen, where two minors were discovered.

Moreover, the notion of funerary space is an intermediate scale of analysis, which enables the isolating, analyzing, and relating of these spatial units of the convent of San Francisco, in order to delineate their similarities and differences according to specific variables: disposition, orientation, and location of graves and bodies. This intermediate scale enriches and at the same time is enriched by two other scales of analysis, the macro- and microscale, included in the mortuary practice and the handling of bodies during and after the colonial regime. The macroscale covers the convent complex that houses these funerary spaces, the patterns of which, although defined by the *Leyes de Indias* (Laws of the Indies) and the precepts emanating from the Catholic Church, are analyzed and contrasted with the archaeological evidence. The microscale analyzes the characteristics of the individuals, in the contexts of each of the funerary spaces and in light of the attributes

indicated by the associated grave goods and the burials themselves, information that can complement data on their position and status in society.

According to the preliminary identification made during the excavations, 941 individuals were found in the funerary spaces. Of these, 110 were identified as female, 124 were identified as male, and 707 could not be sexed in situ. Additionally, 76% of the individuals were adults and 14% were infants.

Historical bioarchaeology

Although the analysis of the remains of the 941 individuals recovered during the archaeological excavations is still in progress, several noteworthy features have already been recorded that contribute to the understanding of the social configuration of the population and the public health conditions in Cartagena during the periods studied. To date 144 individuals have been analyzed, 53 of whom are children under 7 years old, most coming from the funerary space for the children, located in the orchard.

Regarding the adults, 91 individuals from different population affiliations have been analyzed, reflecting the diversity that has characterized the population of Cartagena since the historical periods. The adult individuals analyzed range between 18 and 55 years old; as of yet no elderly individuals have been identified. The study of the human remains has enabled the identification of injuries and diseases suffered by the population. Infectious diseases are the most frequent and confirm the information in the historical documentation on the health conditions of the city's population, who were constantly affected by several epidemic diseases throughout the colonial and republican periods.

On the other hand, several cases of degenerative joint disease and enthesal changes observed in some individuals can be related to stress processes linked to occupational activities. In addition, fractures and traumatic injuries are relatively frequent, which may be associated with occupational hazards, though the possibility cannot be ruled out that they are also related to violent events. A smaller proportion of cases linked to nutritional or metabolic stress lesions have been observed, evidenced by the presence of porotic hyperostosis, cribra orbitalia, and dental hypoplasia.

These analyses can be effective in projecting a long-term view by comparing the conditions of human groups before and after contact. In the last decade, more specific studies have been conducted in the Colombian Caribbean involving palaeobotanical, zooarchaeological, and bioanthropological analyses (Martín and Rivera-Sandoval 2020), which have contributed to the deepening of the knowledge of the use of resources and to the reconstruction of the diets of specific populations and periods of the pre-Hispanic era. This will serve as a counterpoint to gain knowledge about the impact on native populations of the contact with Europeans and the subsequent sociodemographic configuration with the introduction of the population from Africa (Figure 3).

Prospects for future research

Extensive analysis remains to be done, specifically bioanthropological, that will provide relevant information for comparison with other osteological series excavated in historical contexts in Colombia (Rivera-Sandoval 2014), and other cities of Spanish America, in countries such as Panama (Rojas-Sepúlveda et al. 2011), Ecuador (Ubelaker 1994), Mexico (Tiesler et al.



FIGURE 2. Distribution of the nine funerary spaces. Spaces 1-5 correspond to interior areas and 6-9 to exterior ones. Funerary space 8 within the orchard was the burial area for the children, and 9 is in the immediate vicinity of the convent kitchen. (Based on an image of San Francisco Investments 2018).

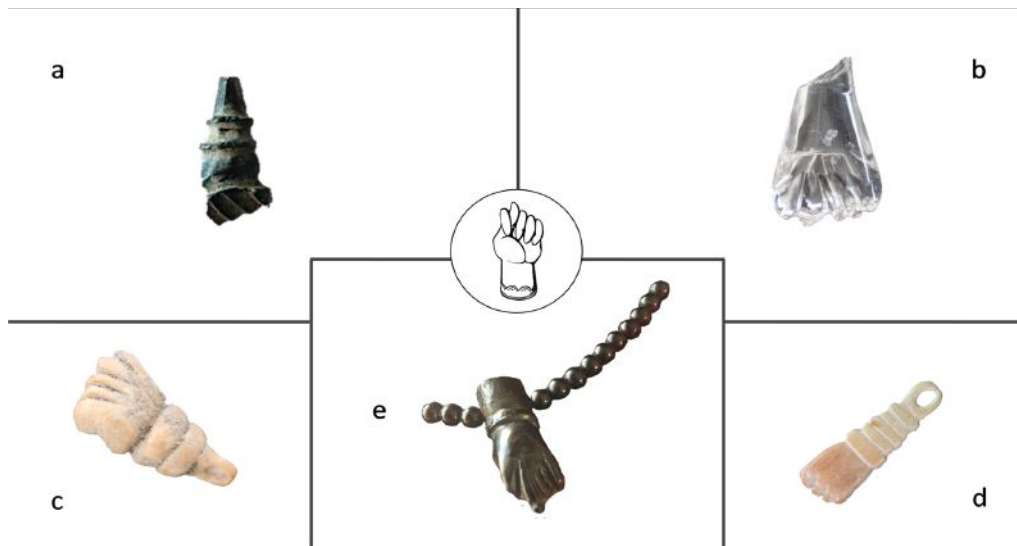


FIGURE 3. Figas or higas became popular in Spain and America early in the 16th century as amulets against the evil eye. These were found in funerary space 8 associated with infants and in space 2: (a) jet, foreign made; (b) rock crystal, foreign made; (c) bone, locally made; (d) chert, locally made; (e) black coral, handcrafted for personal use by a person of African descent from Bocachica Island adjacent to the city.

2010), and Argentina (Chiavazza et al. 2015).

Moreover, we are committed to recognizing the roles of those sectors of the population who have been silenced by the official narratives of the city. The goal is to create a corpus of new knowledge of Cartagena de Indias via bioarchaeological (basic quartet, pathologies), archaeological (material culture and chronology), and historical analyses (archival documents), as well as the geographical origin (aDNA), migration (Os isotopes), and dietary patterns (CN isotopes) of a population sample of African, indigenous, mestizo, and European men, women, infants, and older adults. This will be achieved by completing the paleodemograph-

ic and paleopathological analysis, and will provide data on mobility processes of populations, the characteristics of differential diets, and their relationship to paleopathological evidence.

Finally, we seek to design and implement an open web platform and museum (hosted by the hotel) that will present the knowledge obtained from the analyses in a cross-cultural language accessible to a wide audience (podcasts, videos, short stories, images, reconstructions, etc.), and encourage the participation of children and youth, seniors, writers, journalists, filmmakers, etc., in constructing their own narratives as a means of making the segregated visible and contributing to social equality.

For additional information about the project, contact Monika Therrien at monika.therrien@yahoo.com.

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Cuba

Natural and Florida Indians in Cuba: Historical Archaeology in Guanabacoa, Havana (submitted by Odlanyer Hernández de Lara, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, odhernan@syr.edu, and Lisette Roura Alvarez, Gabinete de Arqueología, Oficina del Historiador de La Habana, roura@patrimonio.ohc.cu)

Abstract: We present a brief account regarding the second archaeological fieldwork season in the town of Guanabacoa, on the outskirts of Havana, Cuba, where a research project is looking to understand the complex sociocultural interaction and the material correlate of the Indians (as a colonial category in the Caribbean) of both local and Florida origin who were sent to settle in the town between the 16th and 18th centuries. The finding of the first artifacts associated with Florida Indians is reported, as well as that of a rich archaeological record from the 18th and 19th centuries showing how Guanabacoa's cultural identity shifted from an Indian origin to a culturally diverse modern town with strong Afro-Cuban traditions in a short period of time.

Resumen: Presentamos un breve relato sobre la segunda temporada de trabajo de campo arqueológico en la localidad de Guanabacoa, en las afueras de La Habana, Cuba, donde un proyecto de investigación busca comprender la compleja interacción sociocultural y el correlato material de los indígenas (como categoría colonial para el Caribe) de origen local y de Florida que fueron enviados a establecerse en la ciudad entre los siglos XVI y XVIII. Se informa del hallazgo de los primeros artefactos asociados con los indios de Florida, así como el de un rico registro arqueológico de los siglos XVIII y XIX que muestra cómo la identidad cultural de Guanabacoa cambió de un origen indígena a una ciudad moderna culturalmente diversa con fuertes tradiciones afrocubanas en un corto periodo de tiempo.

Résumé: Nous présentons un bref compte rendu de la deuxième saison archéologique de terrain dans la ville de Guanabacoa, à la périphérie de La Havane, Cuba, où un projet de recherche cherche à comprendre l'interaction socioculturelle complexe et le corrélat matériel des Indiens (en tant que catégorie coloniale pour les Caraïbes) d'origine locale et floridienne qui ont été envoyés s'installer dans la ville entre le XVIe et le XVIIIe siècle. La découverte des premiers artefacts associés aux Indiens de Floride est signalée, ainsi que celle d'un riche dossier archéologique des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles montrant comment l'identité culturelle de Guanabacoa est passée d'une origine indienne à une ville moderne culturellement diversifiée avec de fortes traditions afro-cubaines dans un courte période de temps.

The second archaeological fieldwork season in Guanabacoa, originally founded in 1554 as an Indian town on the outskirts of Havana, Cuba, was conducted in January 2020, right before the COVID-19 shutdown. The fieldwork is part of a joint archaeological project conducted by the Gabinete de Arqueología de la Oficina del Historiador de La Habana (Cabinet of Archaeology, Office of the Historian of Havana) and Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., a Florida nonprofit organization, looking to understand the complex sociocultural interaction and the material correlate of the Indians (as a colonial category in the Caribbean) of local (referred as 'natural' Indians—*naturales*) and Florida origin who were sent to settle in the town between the 16th and 18th centuries (Roura Alvarez and Hernández de Lara 2019a). Guanabacoa's cultural identity shifted from an Indian one to a culturally diverse modern town with strong Afro-Cuban traditions in a short period of time, as shown by the archaeological record (Roura Alvarez and Hernández de Lara 2019b). Based on the historical documentation, the oldest square block was identified, where the first church and its cemetery were located. We are using the stratigraphic method of documenting each archaeological stratum as a stratigraphic unit that is represented with the Harris Matrix for a better understanding of the temporospatial relations. The investigated parcels were subject to a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey to identify potential significant features, although ultimately the excavation areas were selected in coordination with the owners in light of the space available due to the area's current use.



FIGURE 1/FIGURA 1. Archaeological excavation during the first season in Patio 1, Guanabacoa. (Photo by Edward Carr.) Excavación arqueológica durante la primera campaña en el Patio 1, Guanabacoa. (Fotografía: Edward Carr.)

traditions (cerámica de tradición aborígen, CTA), Spanish majolica, faunal bones, glass, etc. A significant finding was a *Busyconidae* whelk shell (*Sinistrofulgur perversum*), the natural range of which is South Carolina to the Gulf of Mexico and which is commonly found at Florida archaeological sites (Figure 2). Similar artifacts have been found in Old Havana, likely associated with Florida Indians. Additionally, a projectile point, likely made of local silex but with an allochthonous technique was found (Figure 3). Both artifacts were found within an 18th-century stratigraphic unit together with CTA and Spanish majolica. Moreover, a hand pick made of *Strombus pugilis* and the CTA, including pots and *burenes*, represent the active role of natural Indians, showing the historical continuity of their identity in the material culture, the expression of an oppressed social group who were marginalized in the colonial society.

During the second fieldwork season, a different backyard was tested by opening a 2 by 5 m area (Figure 4). The space was selected based on the GPR anomalies. Overall, the stratigraphy was characterized by several fill strata dating between the 19th and the 20th century, with some 18th-century artifacts. A significant feature was found in the southwest corner of the excavation area, likely corresponding to a 19th-century well cut into the structural rock. The well was filled with rocks and 19th-century materials, in which glass and stoneware bottles, majolica, porcelain, whiteware, CTA, etc., were found. These materials are under study. An interesting artifact from this excavation area is a circular image enclosed within two glasses, showing a bullfighting scene, a Spanish tradition that was banned in Cuba in 1899 during the US military intervention (Figure 5).

Additional archaeological lab studies and fieldwork are pending the normalization of current health conditions in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. More in-depth information, including some preliminary results, can be found in the sources listed below.

Because of the development of the area, only two vacant backyards were identified. The first was tested during the first fieldwork season in 2019, when an archaeological unit measuring 3 by 4 m was placed in the front yard of the residence (Figure 1). The ruins of a previous building (likely from the 19th century) were documented and several stratigraphic units were identified ranging from the 18th to the 20th century. Archaeological materials included locally made pottery of aboriginal



FIGURE 2/FIGURA 2. Obverse and back view of the sea mollusk *Sinistrofulgur perversum*. (Photo by Lisette Roura.) Anverso y reverso del molusco marino *Sinistrofulgur perversum*. (Fotografía: Lisette Roura.)



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Indios Naturales y Floridianos en Cuba: arqueología histórica en Guanabacoa, La Habana (presentado por Odlaner Hernández de Lara, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, odhernan@syr.edu, and Lisette Roura Alvarez, Gabinete de Arqueología, Oficina del Historiador de La Habana, roura@patrimonio.ohc.cu)

FIGURE 3/FIGURA 3. Projectile point. (Photo by Lisette Roura.) Punta de proyectil. (Fotografía: Lisette Roura.)

Pueblo de Indios en las afueras de La Habana, Cuba, se realizó en enero de 2020, justo antes del cierre por los efectos del COVID-19. El trabajo de campo es parte del proyecto arqueológico organizado entre el Gabinete de Arqueología de la Oficina del Historiador de La Habana y Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., una organización sin fines de lucro con sede en la Florida, que busca entender las complejas relaciones socioculturales y el correlato material del Indio como categoría colonial en el Caribe, de origen tanto local (denominados naturales) como de la Florida que fueron enviado para asentarse en el pueblo entre el siglo XVI y XVIII (Roura Alvarez y Hernández de Lara 2019a). La identidad cultural de Guanabacoa dio un cambio del origen indígena hacia un pueblo modern culturalmente diverso con fuerte influencia de las tradiciones afrocubana en un corto período de tiempo, como muestra el registro arqueológico (Roura Alvarez y Hernández de Lara 2019b). Basados en la documentación histórica disponible se pudo identificar la localización de la manzana más antigua, donde se encontraban la primera iglesia y su cementerio, lugar que se enfocó para el proyecto. Desde un punto de vista metodológico, utilizamos el método estratigráfico para documentar cada estrato arqueológico como una unidad estratigráfica individual que se representa con la Matriz de Harris para una mejor comprensión de las relaciones espaciotemporales. Las parcelas estudiadas fueron prospectadas con georadar (GPR) para identificar potenciales estructuras significativas, aunque la selección de los espacios de excavación dependieron de las áreas disponibles según su uso en la actualidad en coordinación con los dueños.

Debido al desarrollo constructivo del área, solo dos patios vacantes fueron identificados. El primero de ellos fue objeto de la primera campaña de excavación en 2019, cuando se planteó un área de excavación de 4 por 3 metros en el jardín frente a la casa (Figura 1). Las ruinas de un inmueble anterior, probablemente fechado hacia el siglo XIX, fue documentado y varias unidades estratigráficas fueron identificadas oscilando entre el siglo XVIII y XX. Los materiales arqueológicos incluyeron cerámicas de tradición aborigen (CTA) de fabricación local, mayólicas españolas, fauna, vidrio, entre otros. Un hallazgo significativo fue una vasija elaborada en un



FIGURE 4/FIGURA 4. Archaeological excavation during the second season in Patio 2, Guanabacoa. (Photo by Odlaner Hernández de Lara.) Excavación arqueológica durante la segunda campaña en el Patio 2, Guanabacoa. (Fotografía: Odlaner Hernández de Lara.)

caracol *Busycon (Sinistrofulgur perversum)*, con habitat natural reportado desde Carolina del Sur hasta el Golfo de México, y encontrado con mucha frecuencia en los sitios arqueológicos de la Florida (Figura 2). Artefactos similares se han encontrado en La Habana Vieja, asociados con los indios floridianos. Adicionalmente fue encontrada una punta de proyectil aparentemente confeccionada con silex de origen local pero con conocimientos de técnicas alóctonas (Figura 3). Ambos artefactos fueron encontrados en una unidad estratigráfica datada hacia el siglo XVIII y aparecieron junto a CTA y mayólicas españolas. Además, un pico de mano confeccionado en *Strombus pugilis* y CTA, incluyendo vasijas y burenes, están representando el rol activo de los Indios naturales, mostrando una continuidad histórica de la identidad en la cultura material como expresión de grupos oprimidos y marginalizados socialmente en la sociedad colonial.

Durante la segunda campaña de trabajo de campo otro patio fue trabajado, abriendo un área de excavación de 2 por 5 metros (Figura 4). El espacio elegido respondió a las anomalías detectadas durante el sondeo del GPR. En general la estratigrafía se caracterizó por estratos de rellenos datados entre el siglo XIX y el XX, con algunos materiales del siglo XVIII. Una estructura significativa fue encontrada en la esquina suroeste del área de excavación, posiblemente correspondiente a un pozo de agua del siglo XIX cortado en la roca estructural. El pozo de agua estaba relleno con materiales del siglo XIX y rocas, donde se encontraron botellas de vidrio y gres, mayólicas, porcelana, whiteware, CTA, etc. Estos materiales se encuentran aun en estudio. Un artefacto interesante de esta área de excavación fue una imagen circular enmarcada en dos láminas de vidrio que muestran una escena de corrida de toros, una tradición Española que fue prohibida en Cuba en 1899 bajo la intervención estadounidense en la isla (Figura 5).



FIGURE 5/FIGURA 5. Glass artifact showing a bullfighting scene. (Photo by Odlanyer Hernández de Lara.) Artefacto de vidrio mostrando una escena de corrida de toros. (Fotografía: Odlanyer Hernández de Lara.)

Trabajos adicionales de laboratorio y de campo se encuentran pendiente a la normalización de las condiciones actuales de salud debido a la pandemia del COVID-19. Para más información con resultados parciales del Proyecto pueden consultarse los siguientes recursos.

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Curaçao

Caribbean Marine Archaeological Activities of STIMACUR (formerly STIMANA)/Actividades arqueológicas marinas del Caribe de STIMACUR (antes STIMANA)/Activités archéologiques marines des Caraïbes de STIMACUR (anciennement STIMANA) (submitted by Raymond Hayes, Dennis Knepper, François van der Hoeven, and Wil Nagelkerken)

Following extensive field training in St. Eustatius with Norm Barka of the College of William & Mary, Wil Nagelkerken filed founding papers with the government of Curaçao in 1988 for the establishment of STIMANA (Stichting Mariene Archeologie Nederlandse Antillen, the Foundation for Marine Archaeology of the Netherlands Antilles—Figure 1). Nagelkerken, at the time an archaeologist with the island's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the Netherlands Antilles



FIGURE 1. STIMANA logo.

(AAINA), had discovered wreckage of a Dutch warship, *ZM Alphen*, and a British merchant ship, *SS Mediator*, in the entrance channel to the harbor in Willemstad, Curaçao, several years earlier.

Investigations of those shipwrecks were the initial projects for STIMANA. Following the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles in 2010, the acronym of the foundation was changed to STIMACUR (Stichting Mariene Archeologie Curaçao, the Foundation for Marine Archaeology of Curaçao—Figure 2).

The exploration of *ZM Alphen*, which sank in 1778, required several years of survey along with application of an air suction pump to remove sediment and debris that was continuously being deposited as overburden on the wreckage. That overburden accumulated daily, because of bottom disturbance created by deep-draft oil and cargo ships and Venezuelan merchant ships entering the harbor. *ZM Alphen* sank due to a powerful explosion that scattered components across a large area of the V-shaped ship channel. Test pits were excavated on a grid to recover a large assemblage of various artifacts that has been conserved, curated, and displayed at the Curaçao Maritime Museum.



FIGURE 2. STIMACUR logo.

SS Mediator was accidentally rammed by a German freighter while docked in 1884. The merchant steamer sank rapidly, carrying trade goods that were being offloaded to the bottom (Nagelkerken et al. 2014). The hull of the metal ship remains intact and upright. The bow segment, the compound steam engine, and the engine room, as well as the forward and middle cargo holds, are exposed. The stern of the ship is completely buried underneath sediment and debris. Penetration into the rear cargo hold was considered unsafe and impractical during the project.

In addition to harbor surveys in Curaçao, STIMACUR has conducted coastal and offshore studies in St. Eustatius, Bonaire, Dominica, and St. Kitts. For over 25 years we have documented historical anchorages, interpreting island harbors as maritime landscapes. That work has been important for understanding maritime trade among islands and with Europe and North America. Embedded within some sites, shipwrecks resulting from storms, navigational errors, or naval battles have been recorded and analyzed. Research results have been presented at meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology/Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology (SHA/ACUA), the World Archaeological Congress (WAC), and the Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean (AMLC). Publications in international journals are listed at the end of this article.

Both formal and informal presentations have been delivered to local residents, government officials, and visitors to Caribbean island sites where studies were underway. These events have occurred at the Curaçao Maritime Museum, Uniek Curaçao, the University of the West Indies (Roseau, Dominica), the Dominica Museum, the Institute for Tropical Marine Ecology (ITME, Dominica), C.S. *Freewinds*, the Bonaire Marine Park, the National Archaeological Museum Aruba (Oranjestad, Aruba), St. Kitts schools, and various other venues.

Several books have been published by STIMANA/STIMACUR in a marine archaeological series. The first STIMANA publication was on the ceramics of Oranje (Orange) Bay, St. Eustatius. The second publication was on the historical anchorage of Kralendijk, Bonaire, including a study of the wreckage of *ZM Sirene*. The third in the STIMANA series grew out of work on *ZM Alphen* and *SS Mediator* in Curaçao. A book on Sandy Point Town, St. Kitts, and its defenses is now in preparation.

Our analysis of ceramic finds at Oranje Bay, St. Eustatius (Statia), identified numerous earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, creamware, and pearlware sherds (Nagelkerken 2000). This area was active for Dutch traders exchanging European products and island produce in the Windward and Leeward Islands of the eastern Caribbean. Over 40% of the Oranje Bay artifacts were of English origin. Artifacts originating in Germany and Holland were of lesser frequency, with those of France, China, and Spain being represented in very small numbers.

The historical anchorage of Kralendijk, Bonaire, was important, because 17th-century Afro-Caribbean (Caiquetios) pottery was found along with assorted European artifacts from the 18th to the 20th century (Nagelkerken and Hayes 2002). The fragmented wreckage of *ZM Sirene*, a Dutch naval patrol ship for the southern group of the Antillean islands, and the ballast pile associated with the ship were discovered during a linear transect analysis of the harbor.

Multiyear harbor surveys in Dominica since 2004 have described the historical anchorages of Roseau and Portsmouth. One discovery of the Roseau survey was a previously unknown wreck located adjacent to Fort Young, the British fortification

that guarded the harbor during the late 18th to the 19th centuries. The wreck has been identified tentatively as a decommissioned British warship, *HMS Yare*. For many years, that ship operated as an interisland mail carrier for the Royal Mail Service. *HMS Yare* was lost in a hurricane in 1916. Copper sheathing, wood framing, and assorted fasteners narrowed the identification of the wreckage. While surveying the adjacent harbor seafloor, many ceramic and glass artifacts from Holland, England, Germany, France, Venezuela, and local sources were identified.

Our survey of Prince Rupert Bay, Dominica, the site of the British Fort Shirley on the Cabrits, was of importance because of its proximity to the original planned capital town of Portsmouth (Hayes et al. 2015). We applied an extended area surface grid pattern to sample the distribution of artifacts observed in circular searches with 30 m diameters. The distribution of artifacts exposed on the bottom suggested a very broad anchorage zone for interisland and transoceanic naval and merchant ships that frequented the bay as a popular watering and provisioning site.

Research at Sandy Point Town, St. Kitts, covered anchorages and shore and terrestrial zones (Gill et al. 2014) spanning several miles of island coast. The survey encompassed a French fort (Fort Charles), a 17th-century battery and dockage for a British trading center (Fort Hamilton), and a British fortification, (Charles Fort) on a low promontory at the base of Brimstone Hill. Brimstone Hill contains a renowned elevated fortress that is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Historical artifacts identified within this extensive area were documented and photographed and left in situ, because no conservation facility or museum storage was available on the island.



FIGURE 3. STIMACUR Board of Directors. (Photo courtesy of Raymond Hayes.)

STIMACUR is led by a multinational board of directors who approve all projects and publications (Figure 3). The original logos for STIMANA symbolized the flag of the Netherlands Antilles and a cannon retrieved from the harbor entrance of Willemstad (Figure 1). The STIMACUR logo shows two stars representing Curaçao and Bonaire with the sketch of a Dutch sloop from an historic building in Curaçao (Figure 2). Financial and logistical support for field studies has been provided by the Prince Bernhard Foundation, the Curaçao Port Authority, the Curaçao Tourist Board, several banks and corporations in Curaçao, island governments, the Brimstone Hill National Park, *C.S. Freewinds*, and various island-based firms.

Once pandemic travel restrictions ease, STIMACUR plans to complete survey work in Prince Rupert Bay on the historical anchorage for Portsmouth, Dominica. A summary

of research from Roseau and Portsmouth harbors will follow. We anticipate conducting additional fieldwork in Dominica, St. Kitts, and Aruba in future years. We are available for marine archaeological projects in the Caribbean basin, pending board approval.

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Dominican Republic

“En Busca del Maniel de Ocoa” Pilot Study/«En busca del Maniel de Ocoa» estudio piloto/«Á la recherche de Maniel de Ocoa» étude pilote (submitted by Theresa Singleton, professor, Syracuse University, tasingle@maxwell.syr.edu, and Pauline Kulstad González, Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Dominican Republic, pkulstad3@hotmail.com): The “En Busca del Maniel de Ocoa” pilot study is currently being undertaken in southern Dominican Republic by Dr. Theresa Singleton, Syracuse University, together with Dr. Pauline Kulstad, affiliated with the Museo del Hombre Dominicano, and Victor Camilo Bencosme, cultural consultant and photographer. The project seeks to locate, identify, and record probable Cimarrón/Maroon sites in the southern portion of the country, where most of the earliest sugar plantations in La Española, which utilized enslaved labor, were concentrated. Currently, the project is focused on collecting information from documentary sources; previous archaeological and ethnographic studies; consultation with Dominican scholars, landowners, and local communities with oral traditions about Cimarrones; maps; aerial imagery; and visits to potential sites. This is not an excavation project at this stage, but an effort to locate and map places that appear promising for follow-up research.

Haïti

Historical Archaeology: An Avenue for Haitian History (submitted by Dr. Joseph Sony Jean, post-doctorate fellow, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies, sonyvil10@yahoo.fr)

Abstract: There is remarkable research on the history of Haïti. Most of this research has been done on the basis of documents that are generally textual. However, Haïti has one of the richest archaeological heritages in the Caribbean. A new line of research that focuses on historical archaeology is crucial in order to produce new narratives about Haitian history, including the lives of individuals and communities historically marginalized in the colonial archives.

Resumen: Hay una investigación notable sobre la historia de Haití. La mayor parte de esta investigación se llevó a cabo sobre la base de documentos generalmente textuales. Sin embargo, Haití tiene uno de los patrimonios arqueológicos históricos más ricos del Caribe. Una nueva línea de investigación que se centra en la arqueología histórica es crucial para producir nuevos relatos de la historia de Haití, incluidas las vidas de personas y comunidades históricamente marginadas en los archivos coloniales.

Résumé: Il y a des recherches remarquables sur l'histoire d'Haïti. La plupart de ces recherches ont été effectuées sur la base de documents généralement textuels. Cependant, Haïti possède l'un des patrimoines archéologiques historiques les plus riches de la Caraïbe. Une nouvelle ligne de recherche qui se concentre sur l'archéologie historique est cruciale pour produire de nouveaux récits sur l'histoire haïtienne, y compris les vies des individus et des communautés historiquement marginalisés dans les archives coloniales.

I visited the archaeological sites at En Bas Saline and Puerto Real for the first time with some colleagues from Leiden University in summer 2014. Scholars have placed the location of La Navidad at the former and the latter is known as the first Spanish colonial town in Haïti, built in 1503. Both sites have remains from that epoch extant today. They were crucial to deepening the colonization process of Haïti. Described as a beautiful landscape by Columbus, northern Haïti would experience a radical change as a result of the long-lasting European colonization. Columbus's description encompassed the land, indigenous houses and villages, rivers, plains, and very high mountains (Dunn and Kelley 1989). This landscape was eventually transformed by the Europeans, who implemented a policy designed to attain full political control of the indigenous communities and their lands. Columbus's initial perception of the cultural landscape is crucial to tracing the mechanisms that legitimized the European strategies for maintaining their rule of the newly colonized land, which they named La Española.

The landscape described by Columbus was a physical and social space in which the indigenous knowledge and social interactions with the lands, sea, rivers, and mountains were embedded, along with the production and circulation of material culture. At the same time, it stimulated the Europeans' imagination, provoking their interest and investment in Columbus's colonial project. In the meantime, Columbus's narratives would change this landscape totally. Indeed, the Spanish colonial strategies, by imposing a new perspective, eventually contributed to erasing the indigenous people's meanings and symbolism. The landscape became the focus for the exploitation of the lands and people described by Columbus in 1492, leading to the establishment of a colonial city and the identification of natural resources, both of which would lead to the forced displacement of the indigenous communities. This episode is rarely discussed in Haitian history, but it is crucial for understanding the colonial history of Haïti. Through archaeological investigations (e.g., Deagan 1987, 1995), a few places related to the Spanish activities have been identified. Past archaeological research has delineated the interactions between Amerindians, Africans, and Europeans in the urban landscape of Puerto Real. These interactions were translated into household dynamics and material culture through which the Spanish colonial system operated. They transformed the indigenous villages into a colonial urban landscape (Deagan 1995).



FIGURE 1. Colonial wells in the region of Fort-Liberté, Haïti. (Photo courtesy of Joseph Sony Jean.)

In December 2014, I made another trip to Haïti, during which my mission was to visit the locations of early Spanish settlements at Puerto Real, where the natives were forced to relocate under Spanish colonial rule. This made me meditate on the meanings of these places for addressing the colonial history of Haïti from a deeper perspective. Taking this into consideration, a "deep colonial history" study of Haïti considers this era as the beginning of a long period of exploitation of land and people until the Haitian Revolution (Jean 2019). Today, the locations of the Spanish settlements are threatened; they are disappearing rapidly due to the expansion of land management (Jean et al. 2020), giving the impression that Haitian officials refuse to consider them valuable heritage sites. My visit in 2014 overlapped with the official spotlight on the search for *La Santa Maria's* remains when the American Barry Clifford stated that he had found the rest of the wrecked caravel off northern Haïti. Resolving the mystery about *La Santa Maria's* exact location through archaeological research would be one of the greatest discoveries in world archaeology.

However, that could also ironically involve further steps to foreground the official narratives about the "discovery of the New World," while the lives of the first inhabitants continue to be marginalized in the national debates.

My travel in 2014 led me to four seasons of archaeological field surveys in the area of Fort-Liberté (Figure 1), with the task of documenting traces of human activities and thereby of proposing a landscape biography of the region (Jean 2019; Jean et al. 2021). The region had been settled by the Spaniards when the political, social, and economic value of this part of the is-

land, which had prompted the founding of Puerto Real, decreased. The mid-17th century saw a transition from the Spanish economy of cattle ranching and hide production to large-scale plantations developed by the French colonists in the 17th and 18th centuries, sustained by a “slavery-based” economy. This fieldwork brought me to the heart of the materiality related to the colonial history of Saint-Domingue (Figure 2). This history is generally told by studying the archives the colonizers created. The robust interest in research on the topics of the plantation economy, the “slave revolt,” and the Haitian Revolution has provided great insights into this history. However, using a material-culture approach to study this period opens windows through which to examine all aspects of French colonialism in innovative, nuanced, and critical ways. For instance, one may ask what the colonial texts can tell us about the interplay of the continuous spatial violence between the material culture, lifeways, and resistance of enslaved people in a micro/macro landscape. If, in seeking an answer, we take up only the analysis of the archives created in the colonial context of Saint-Domingue, it will not be possible to uncover the hidden narratives about how places were created and used in a countercolonial landscape context. Answering the question posed above was not my motivation in 2014, but it reveals crucial areas for digging up untold stories about the colonial past, and, more broadly, the lifeways of the colonial system.



FIGURE 2. Fragment of a colonial sugar pot. (Photo courtesy of Joseph Sony Jean.)

Addressing this gap requires consideration of the movable and fixed material across the Haitian landscape today, looking at the past users and the reasons and conditions under which the material was used. Nevertheless, some portions are still used today, which provides another valuable approach for tackling the colonial material culture’s temporalities. That opens up opportunities for addressing other lines of research in Haitian history. Casale et al. (2020) have recently highlighted the material culture in Haïti that is originally from the Albisola region of Italy and documented the archaeological contexts in which it was found, showing that the study of ceramics has a great future for adding to the understanding of change and patterns in the context of the “slave trade.” In addition, historical archaeology will enable us to reevaluate the narratives about the uses of space in association with material culture on the part of the enslaved Africans in the colony of Saint-Domingue, people who created an antislavery nation by rejecting European colonial rule. In terms of spotlighting the enslaved Africans’ contestation, archaeology has a lot to redress and to demonstrate about how these individuals and communities engaged with material culture in different locations prior to the Haitian Revolution.

The historical archaeology of Haïti has great potential and a *longue vie*. It takes us from the early struggles in 1492, when the Espanola ideal was created by ignoring Haïti, through Haïti’s second transformation into the so-called Pearl of the Antilles—though only for the French colonists, not for the enslaved Africans. Next, when it comes to addressing questions about the French colonial system, I think many scholars with postcolonial interests will use methods that expose the lifeways of enslaved Africans and their descendants. There are too many things for one generation to uncover; the future will always unearth new narratives. Material culture study is a vital aspect of history—of this I am sure.

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Martinique

Editor's Note: See also Underwater Worldwide

International Program of Caribbean Archaeology (submitted by Benoît Bérard, full professor, pre-Columbian archaeology and head of the AIHP-GEODE Caraïbe [EA 929] research group, Université des Antilles, Martinique, benoit.berard@univ-antilles.fr): During November 2020, an advanced online course dedicated to Caribbean archaeology was held. This course was set up as part of a program of international cooperation involving the French Embassy in the Dominican Republic and the Centro Cultural Eduardo León Jimenes. The choice of online teaching allowed the mobilization of an international pedagogical team, bringing together various eminent specialists in the archaeology of the Caribbean archipelago. Deliberately placing itself in a broad geographical perspective and boldly spanning the supposed frontier between the precolonial and colonial periods, this 24-hour module brought together more than 60 students from a variety of backgrounds. It is likely that as a result of this first extremely positive experience, a specialty course at the master's level will be offered in 2021 within the framework of French-Dominican interuniversity cooperation.

Programme international d'archéologie de la Caraïbe (proposé par Benoît Bérard, Professeur des université en archéologie précolombienne, Directeur du laboratoire AIHP-GEODE Caraïbe [EA 929] Université des Antilles, Martinique, benoit.berard@univ-antilles.fr): Au cours du mois de novembre 2020, s'est déroulé en ligne un cours avancé dédié à l'archéologie de la Caraïbe. Cet enseignement a été mis en place dans le cadre d'un programme de coopération internationale entre l'ambassade de France en République Dominicaine et le Centro Cultural Eduardo León Jimenes. Le choix d'un enseignement en ligne a permis la mobilisation d'une équipe pédagogique internationale regroupant différents éminents spécialistes de l'archéologie de l'archipel antillais. Se plaçant délibérément dans une perspective géographique large et enjambant radicalement la supposée frontière entre période pré-coloniale et coloniale ce module de 24h a regroupé plus d'une soixantaine d'étudiants d'horizons variés. De cette première expérience extrêmement positive devrait émerger en 2021 un cours de spécialité de niveau Master dans le cadre d'une coopération inter-universitaire franco-dominicaine.

Programa internacional de arqueología del Caribe (presentado por Benoît Bérard, prof., arqueología precolombina y jefe del AIHP-GEODE Caraïbe [EA 929] grupo de investigación Université des Antilles, Martinique, benoit.berard@univ-antilles.fr): Durante noviembre de 2020, se llevó a cabo un curso avanzado en línea dedicado a la arqueología del Caribe. Este curso se creó como parte de un programa de cooperación internacional entre la Embajada de Francia en la República Dominicana y el Centro Cultural Eduardo León Jimenes. La elección de la enseñanza en línea ha permitido la movilización de un equipo pedagógico internacional que reúne a varios eminentes especialistas en la arqueología del archipiélago caribeño. Colocado deliberadamente en una amplia perspectiva geográfica y abarcando radicalmente la supuesta frontera entre los períodos precolonial y colonial, este módulo de 24 horas reunió a más de sesenta estudiantes de diversos trasfondos. De esta primera experiencia, extremadamente positiva, debe surgir en 2021 un curso de especialidad a nivel de maestría en el marco de la cooperación interuniversitaria franco-dominicana.

Europe

Portugal

Humanizing Industrial Archaeology (submitted by João Luís Sequeira, IHC/Minho University, jlpsqueira@gmail.com, and Tânia Manuel Casimiro, HTC/IAP–NOVA University of Lisbon)

Abstract: Evidence of workers in industrial buildings is not easy to find in Portugal. Either we don't look properly for something or someone has removed it. When found, be it a calendar, a sticker of a football club or a worker's union, a devotional image, or just a message on the wall stating their presence, this evidence reveals how people related to their work environment and how they transformed it into a more personal place. This project aims to find out about those marks and how they help us to understand the workers' physical feelings and emotions.

Resumen: La evidencia de trabajadores en edificios industriales no es fácil de encontrar en Portugal. O no buscamos correctamente algo o alguien lo ha eliminado. Cuando se encuentra, ya sea un calendario, una pegatina de un club de fútbol o un sindicato de trabajadores, una imagen devocional o simplemente un mensaje en la pared que indica su presencia, esta evidencia revela cómo las personas se relacionan con su entorno laboral y cómo lo transforman en un lugar más personal. Este proyecto tiene como objetivo conocer esas marcas y cómo nos ayudan a comprender los sentimientos y emociones de los trabajadores.

Résumé: Les preuves de travailleurs dans les bâtiments industriels ne sont pas faciles à trouver au Portugal. Soit nous ne recherchons pas correctement quelque chose, soit quelqu'un l'a supprimé. Lorsqu'elles sont trouvées, que ce soit un calendrier, un autocollant d'un club de football ou d'un syndicat de travailleurs, une image de dévotion ou simplement un message sur le mur indiquant leur présence, ces preuves révèlent comment les gens se sont liés à leur environnement de travail et comment ils l'ont transformé en un lieu plus personnel. Ce projet vise à découvrir ces marques et comment elles nous aident à comprendre les sentiments et les émotions des travailleurs.

As archaeologists working in Portugal, we often enter factory spaces that until recently were fully operational. When these places cease to produce goods and are closed, they are also cleaned of most of the traces and testimonies of the presence of people on the site, and retain only what is believed to be of interest concerning heritage studies. Sometimes, it is the archaeologists themselves who forget that these sites were used by people and relegate human traces to the background, unintentionally highlighting operating chains, processes, structures, architecture, machines, and tools. However, a factory space, rather than having workers has, first of all, people, and having people means traces of physical feelings and emotions: tiredness, happiness, sadness, hope, anxieties, fear, joy, and humor, moods that are difficult to find in an archaeological context. The evidence is scarce and fragmented. Industrial archaeologists tend to focus on the worker, the individual who produces, and forget how these people left personal marks on their workplaces.



FIGURE 1. Remains of a calendar at an oil factory in Lisbon.

When heritage technicians or archaeologists enter a recently used factory space, this evidence has already been disposed of most of the time. Normally, most of the traces that reveal the daily lives of workers in these places are removed, erased, or simply discarded. So why are these places cleaned? Is this intentional? Is it possible that workers do not want people outside the factory environment to browse their things and personal lives? Why have these representations of workers' lives been ignored by archaeologists in Portugal? At the Robinson cork factory in Portalegre, which opened in the second half of the 19th century and was operating for most of the 20th, something even more interesting happened. After the place was turned into a museum, several of the former workers visited the factory and the places where they used to work. Some of them,

years after their last shift, still tried to pull and tear down the calendars and posters that survived, the majority displaying naked women. These remains are typically located in the places that archaeologists usually ignore, because they are not directly related to the industrial process: the guard's house, the locksmith's workshop, the carpentry workshop, the dining area, or the entrance where the time clock is located.

This project aims to explore the potential of a multidisciplinary approach to these parts of the factory and what can they tell us about people. The intersection of fields as distinct as archaeology, architecture, social anthropology, ethnography, and civil engineering, combined with the oral testimonies of the people who worked in those factories, highlight the human past of industrial heritage with an archaeological approach. Thus, the main purpose of this research is to talk about people, either living or dead, and their relationship with space, machinery, and production.

These marks do not originate from structural changes in the industrial landscape. These traces were usually photographs, photo calendars, advertisements, political propaganda stickers, religious objects, lucky charms, and scars left on the buildings or on the people themselves. An example is provided by an old oil factory in Lisbon, where an attempt to remove photographs from the walls has failed (Figure 1). When archaeologists entered the site and had to do an architectural survey of the place, the walls revealed that such posters were once scattered all over the building. Usually, the first to be removed are pictures of women, possibly trying to preserve some degree of morality.

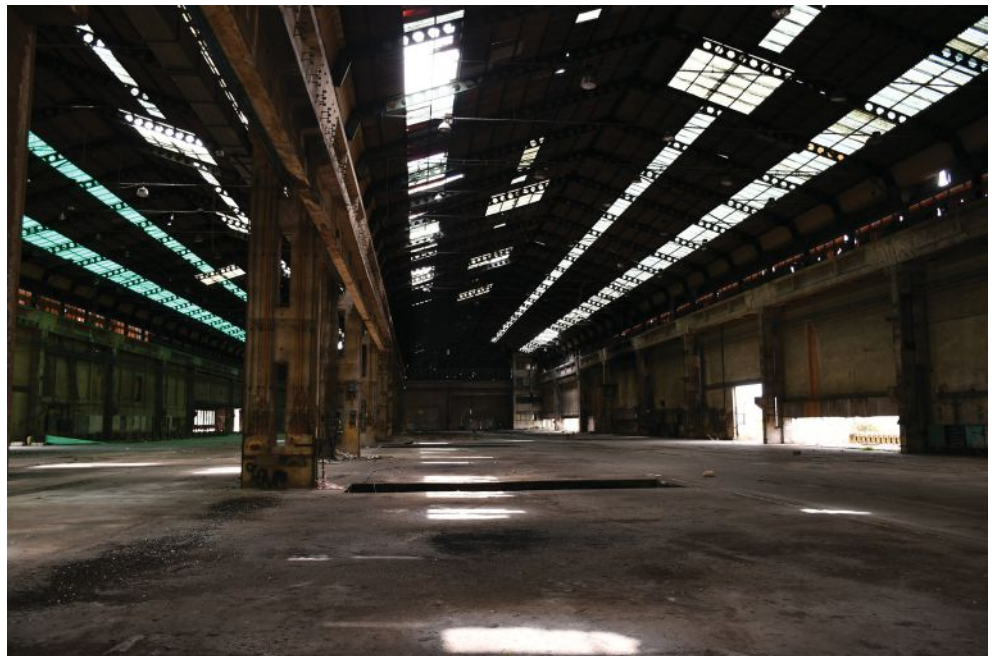


FIGURE 2. One of Lisnave's shipyard warehouses.

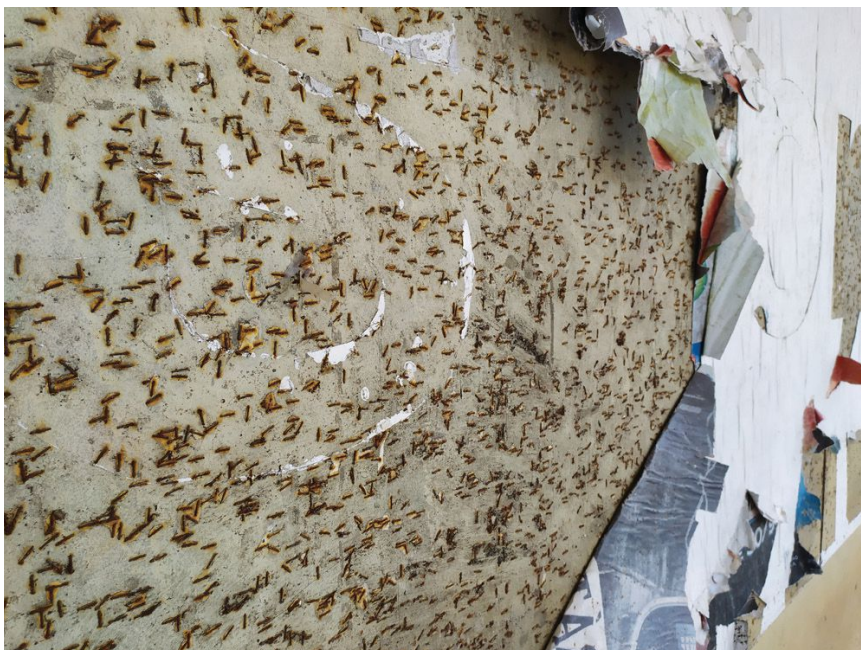


FIGURE 3. Millions of staples in the board where union messages were posted.

Political propaganda also played an important role in these areas. Portugal was a dictatorship until 1974 and most of these workers were able to involve themselves in politics toward the end of that period and discuss it openly in their work spaces. In Lisnave, a shipyard south of Lisbon, the political differences are marked on the walls where workers left messages to each other and different unions posted their messages (Figures 2–3).

Religious images are among the scarcer, especially because these are mostly the concern of women and when present they seem to have more of a protective than a devotional purpose.

The majority of this evidence is on walls. During the archaeological recording of an electrical power station on Boavista Street in Lisbon, a Red Cross sticker, indicating the place of the first aid kit, was reinvented as a symbol, where a joke about a football club was written. It seems to have been made in the 1990s and a

clear reference to the crisis of good results that this football club had during that decade. Was someone teasing a colleague or just personally regretting preferences?

This project is an opportunity to try to recreate human relations in industrial environments. The workers marked their passage through the work space. In the gunpowder factory in Vale de Milhaços (Figure 4), it is common to see the name of the worker, the date when the worker started, and the worker's last day on the job. Not all the workers did this (especially because many of them could not read or write). Other messages were recorded, especially messages from worker to worker between shifts and sometimes even calls to action (Figure 5). This gunpowder factory began operating in 1896, closing in 2002. It was reopened as a museum in 2007. One of the former workers, Francisco Moura, became a museum employee. On his own he maintains a



FIGURE 4. The Vale de Milhaços gunpowder factory.

ca. 1900 French steam engine that still works with a ca. 1911 boiler of Portuguese construction. He knows this museum better than anyone. Not only was this the place where he and his brother played as children, following their father to work, it was here where they started to work and became employees of the factory. Knowing Francisco Moura's story is not only having direct information about the life and daily activities of this factory where gunpowder was produced using steam energy until the 21st century, it is to understand how someone survived a working accident that left him in a coma for weeks, left scars all over his body, killed two of his friends and his dog, and changed his life forever. In spite of the bad memories, he realizes that telling his story is fundamental to understanding how workers survive these accidents emotionally by engaging with the past socially.

Emotions are hard to find in an archaeological context, but in factory spaces they are even harder to find, if details that might seem insignificant are ignored. Most of the time it is not understood that the most welcoming space of the factory is the changing rooms. This is where the lockers are, with the belongings that connect the workers to the outside world and to their personal lives. They represent a connection to freedom. It is inside the lockers that stand the photographs of their children, the symbols of the football club (again), the calendars with the image of a girl showing pleasing physical attributes, all for a momentary decompression. In the case of the women, it is in the locker that the image of a saint or the hairbrush to brush her hair at the end of the day, so as not to look messy on the way home, stands. This is where there are a needle and thread to re sew a button, some ointment for burns, or a cracker for the munchies.



FIGURE 5. Francisco Moura showing messages left by workers.



The human component is easily forgotten. Symmetries, social differences, or inequalities (outside the labor chain) are neglected, as are the relationships with the things—photos, calendars, crosses (Figure 6)—and the way such objects influenced the human beings. By understanding them, we can reach conclusions or make connections about situations that do not emerge fully in the documentation.

Fortunately for industrial archaeologists, many of the workers who passed the majority of their lives in these spaces are still alive and eager to tell their stories. No one has yet refused. Part of this project is to listen to the people and especially to how they are personally linked to the space, always trying to understand their personal relation with it and how they transformed it into a more bearable area.

FIGURE 6. A crucifix for protection at the Vale de Milhaços gunpowder factory.

Latin America

Editor's note: See also Caribbean and Underwater - Worldwide

Paraguay

Three Historic Shipwrecks in Paraguay: On Land and in Water (submitted by Mirtha Alfonso, Universität Hamburg; Ruth Alison Benitez, Departamento de Arqueología y Paleontología, Secretaría Nacional de Cultura, Asunción, Paraguay; Sergio Ríos, Departamento de Arqueología y Paleontología, Secretaría Nacional de Cultura, Asunción, Paraguay; and Dolores Elkin, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano [CONICET-INAPL], Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Abstract: The discovery of three historic vessels in Paraguay, due to extremely low water levels, has raised public interest in their recovery as well as concern on the part of government institutions and led to a survey by specialists in underwater archaeology to ensure the proper study and conservation of the vessels.

Resumen: La localización de tres embarcaciones históricas en Paraguay, por causa de la bajante extrema de los cauces hídricos, ha despertado el interés del público en su recuperación, pero también la preocupación de las instituciones del Estado y la participación de especialistas en arqueología subacuática para asegurar su correcto estudio y conservación.

Résumé: L'emplacement de trois navires historiques au Paraguay, en raison de l'abaissement extrême des voies navigables, a suscité l'intérêt du public pour leur récupération, mais aussi l'inquiétude des institutions étatiques et une enquête par spécialistes de l'archéologie sous-marine pour assurer l'étude et la conservation correctes des navires.

Paraguay is a landlocked country located near the center of South America. Nevertheless, it has a rich hydrography, being crossed by three great rivers, the Paraguay, Paraná, and Pilcomayo, and many of their tributaries; additionally, roughly 20% of the country is covered with wetlands (Mereles et al. 1992). Despite this great abundance of water resources and a long and rich cultural history, the subaquatic cultural heritage of Paraguay is largely unknown and the investigated portion is poorly

described. Paraguay is an endorser of the UNESCO 2001 convention, having ratified it in 2006.

An extreme decrease in the flows of the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers, which began in 2019 and lasted throughout 2020, as well those of their tributaries, helped reveal the country's enormous potential in terms of underwater archaeology, generating great public interest and a wide impact in the press and representing a challenge for the professional field of archaeology and the institutions in charge of ensuring the management and safeguarding of the country's cultural heritage.



FIGURE 1. Remains of the wreck of the Brazilian hospital steamer *Eponina*. (Photo by Sergio Ríos.)

In September 2019, during a project of rural road construction, the Ministry of Public Works and Communications (MOPC) reached the site in the Department of Ñeembucu where the remains of the Brazilian hospital steamer *Eponina* were buried after the ship was burned and wrecked on 6 January 1867 during the Battle of Curuzú during the Triple Alliance War (1864–1870). The existence of the wreck in this place has been known for several years; the initial belief was that it could be the *Rio de Janeiro*, but later historical research led by the local group Mandua'ra and naval expert Captain Jaime Grau enabled its accurate identification. The only portion of the wreck that is visible is the engine, which suggests that the rest of the vessel is buried or submerged in the marshland characteristic of the area (Figure 1). Whatever remains beneath the surface must consist of the lower parts of the structure, given that the engines and the boilers—due to

their size and weight—tended to be placed below deck. The intention of some private groups and government institutions to recover the wreck generated concern and led to intervention by professionals, highlighting the need to follow the protocols established internationally and endorsed by domestic legislation.

In the town of Remanso, a few kilometers from Paraguay's capital Asunción, the remains of another vessel active during the Triple Alliance War, the Paraguayan steamer *Paraguari*, are located (Figure 2). This boat was severely damaged during the Battle of Riachuelo (1865), in which it was run aground and set on fire by the crew. In 1868, after having been transported to Asunción, it was moved to the mouth of the Manduvirá River, where it was sunk in order to hinder the passage of the Brazilian fleet. Its move to the town of Remanso took place years later through a private initiative, and due to a bad maneuver during towing, the remains were stranded and left in place. In the final months of 2019, the decrease in the flow of the Paraguay River resulted in the wreck being exposed. Spurred by the immense interest that this generated, an interinstitutional delegation pro-



FIGURE 2. The steamer *Paraguari* (Benítez 2019).



FIGURE 3. Unidentified wooden vessel, possibly a barge, located in the Yhaguy River. (Photo by Archivo ABC Color.)

ceeded to remove the wreck from the site, unfortunately without following any archaeological protocols, with the intention of putting it in a museum, which however has not yet occurred.

Motivated by this “rescue,” which was seen as a positive and successful measure by a large part of the public, community members proceeded to excavate a third site on the banks of the Yhaguy River in the town of 1° de Marzo, Department of Cordillera, uncovering a small wooden vessel, possibly a barge, which awaits historical and archaeological study (Figure 3). In the meantime, the vessel has been reburied and wood samples are undergoing taxonomic identification.

Taking into account the latest findings and detailed reports related to these (and other) nautical remains, we would like to underscore the importance of conducting thorough interdisciplinary and integrative research that includes the gathering of his-

torical data and all the background records that can be found via consultation of primary sources, archaeological surveys focusing on the information that can be obtained from the actual material remains, and input from other disciplines that can also contribute to a more complete knowledge of our past. A proper conservation program should also be put in place, both for the elements that have already been recovered and those that will probably remain in situ.

The public’s excitement due to the findings and support for the recovery of the remains contrast greatly with the recommendations and opinions of professionals and academics, who demanded compliance with the protocols established by the 2001 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Although there are archaeologists in Paraguay, there is a lack of necessary infrastructure for the conservation of this type of material, which will undoubtedly require not only professional and technical training in the area, but also multidisciplinary work across public and private institutions. This also applies to nautical remains older than the wrecks observed in the last two years, such as pre-Columbian monoxile canoes. The time line related to navigation in Paraguay is supported by data and evidence of ships such as the wrecks of the first government arsenal, Astillero y Arsenal de la Loma San Gerónimo, which had six steamships before the start of the Triple Alliance War, and from 1945, when a renewed State Merchant Fleet was created, forward.

In August 2020, a UNESCO cooperation mission for underwater archaeology was appointed at the request of the Paraguayan government in order to outline an action plan and research protocols for the three wrecks mentioned above. The mission is being carried out by members of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body to the UNESCO 2001 Convention (Dolores Elkin from Argentina, Helena Barba Meinecke from Mexico, Michel L’Hour from France, and Barbara Davidde from Italy), and as soon as traveling is possible, it will include a field inspection of the three sites by this group, working jointly with specialists from the National Secretary of Culture and other institutions in Paraguay.

Among the lines of work under development regarding the management of underwater cultural heritage, in tandem with the fieldwork required for better assessment of those archaeological sites is the creation of a database of totally or partially submerged or buried vestiges throughout Paraguayan territory. This will contribute quantitative data regarding the number and locations of the remains, which will be used to plan future archaeological campaigns as well as the respective conservation strategies.

Unfortunately, the issue of looting and the illicit trafficking of cultural property has come up, sometimes justified by these remains being regarded as simply “pieces of iron.” The impact of these criminal acts in Paraguay is significant, which complicates the protection of the underwater archaeological heritage. However, it can be mitigated with educational, ethics-ori-

ented, and outreach activities related to the preservation of the sites and their valorization and the cultural empowerment of communities and institutions.

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Underwater - Worldwide

Editor's Note: See also Latin America and USA - Midwest

Argentina

Park Rangers of the Southern Patagonia Coastal Marine Park Get Training in Maritime and Underwater Archaeology
(submitted by Pedro Massabie, Administración de Parques Nacionales [National Parks Agency], Argentina)

Abstract: In January 2021, the first Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Course Introduction to Foreshore and Underwater Archaeology was run for rangers from Argentina's National Parks Service. On this occasion, the people who took the course were three park rangers from the Southern Patagonia Coastal Marine National Park who had learned to dive. The course was a success and hopefully there will soon be more to come within the National Parks Agency.

Resumen: En enero de 2021 se realizó el primer curso de la Sociedad de Arqueología Náutica (NAS) de Introducción a la Arqueología Costera y Subacuática para guardaparques del Servicio de Parques Nacionales de Argentina. En esta oportunidad los que tomaron el curso fueron tres guardaparques del Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Costero Patagonia Austral que han aprendido a bucear. El curso fue un éxito y se espera que pronto haya más para el organismo de Parques Nacionales.

Résumé: En janvier 2021, le premier cours de la Société d'archéologie nautique (NAS) d'introduction à l'archéologie côtière et sous-marine pour les gardes du parc du Service des parcs nationaux d'Argentine a eu lieu. A cette occasion, ceux qui ont suivi le cours étaient trois rangers du parc interjuridictionnel marin-côtier de la Patagonie méridionale qui ont appris à plonger. Le cours a été un succès et on espère qu'il y en aura bientôt plus pour l'organisme des parcs nationaux.

Coastal marine protected areas imply a new challenge for conservation within them. They require a broader view



FIGURE 1. Park rangers during the “dry” survey exercises of the Nautical Archaeology Society training course. (Photo by Pedro Massabie.)



FIGURE 2. Park rangers during the “dry” survey exercises of the Nautical Archaeology Society training course. (Photo by Pedro Massabie.)



FIGURE 3. Getting ready for underwater practice. (Photo by Pedro Massabie.)

On this occasion, between 18 and 22 January 2021, the introductory course and level I of the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) training program in maritime and underwater archaeology was held for PIMCPA park rangers. The course was run by Dr. Guillermo Gutierrez (the National Research Council, CONICET, and National Institute of Anthropology, INAPL), with the participation of Dr. Dolores Elkin (CONICET-INAPL), director of PROAS-INAPL. The course comprised theoretical and practical classes both on land and underwater (Figures 1–4). This training represents a step toward the fulfillment of one of the main responsibilities associated with this protected area, which is to support science and contribute to heritage conservation.

not only of the natural marine heritage, but also of the cultural heritage found on coasts and islands and underwater.

The archipelago in the northern sector of the San Jorge Gulf, protected by the Southern Patagonia Coastal Marine Park (PIMCPA), represents an outstanding point along the Patagonian coast. This area, located in Chubut Province some 1400 km south of the city of Buenos Aires, has throughout history witnessed the presence of vessels of different nationalities engaged in the exploration and exploitation of marine resources and the transport of people and goods, as well as the maintenance of the lighthouse located on Leones Island.

These events of the historical past motivated the development of the project “Documentation, research, and enhancement of underwater and coastal cultural resources on the maritime coast of the province of Chubut,” directed by Dr. Mónica Grosso and architect Cristian Murray, both researchers with the Underwater Archaeology Program of the National Institute of Anthropology and Latin American Thought (PROAS-INAPL). Under the auspices of this program, different investigations have been carried out within the PIMCPA, where numerous finds have been recorded, including shipwrecks, structures, and isolated artifacts associated with navigation.

Since the beginning of the investigations in 2015, the PIMCPA park rangers and archaeologist Soledad Caracotche, with Argentina’s National Parks Agency, have provided physical and logistical support for the fieldwork and monitoring of the sites. This work dynamic generated the impetus to plan different specific training courses in maritime and underwater archaeology for park rangers.

Australia

GIRT Scientific Divers: A Conservation-Focused Citizen Science Program for Underwater Cultural Heritage (submitted by Andy Viduka, assistant director, Maritime and Commonwealth Heritage)

Abstract: Gathering Information via Recreational and Technical (GIRT) Scientific Divers is a citizen science program. It was developed to capitalize on recent technological advances that facilitate the collection by the public of systematic, scalable, robust data to bring spatial scale and longevity to underwater cultural heritage monitoring programs. GIRT's objectives are to better understand the condition of under-

water cultural heritage sites and to inform our understanding of the impact of climate change on that heritage. The GIRT methodology is a no-impact materials condition and environmental monitoring process that gives the public a clear and ethically appropriate role in maritime archaeology and heritage management.

Resumen: Recopilación de información a través de buzos científicos recreativos y técnicos (GIRT) es un programa de ciencia ciudadana. Fue desarrollado para capitalizar los avances tecnológicos recientes que facilitan la recopilación por parte del público de datos sistemáticos, escalables y robustos para brindar escala espacial y longevidad a los programas de monitoreo del patrimonio cultural subacuático. Los objetivos de GIRT son comprender mejor la condición de los sitios del patrimonio cultural subacuático e informar nuestra comprensión del impacto del cambio climático en ese patrimonio. La metodología GIRT es una condición de materiales sin impacto y un proceso de monitoreo ambiental que le da al público un papel claro y éticamente apropiado en la arqueología marítima y la gestión del patrimonio.

Résumé: Collecte d'informations par les plongeurs récréatives et techniques-scientifiques (GIRT) est un programme de science citoyenne. Il a été développé pour capitaliser sur les progrès technologiques récents qui facilitent la collecte par le public de données systématiques, évolutives et robustes pour apporter une échelle spatiale et une longévité aux programmes de surveillance du patrimoine culturel subaquatique. Les objectifs du GIRT sont de mieux comprendre l'état des sites du patrimoine culturel subaquatique et d'informer notre compréhension de l'impact du changement climatique sur ce patrimoine. La méthodologie GIRT est un processus de surveillance de l'état et de l'environnement des matériaux sans impact qui donne au public un rôle clair et éthique approprié dans l'archéologie maritime et la gestion du patrimoine.

GIRT (Figure 1) was developed using the Australian Citizen Science Association (ACSA) Ten Principles of Citizen Science to help ensure its potential longevity and appropriate development. It is based on the hypothesis, "Citizen science data collection can productively inform underwater cultural heritage management." It is further based on two premises:

- regular systematic observations can be used to note trends of stability and condition and inform science-based decision-making in underwater cultural heritage management; and
- some members of the public wish to dive with a purpose and contribute positively to the protection of underwater cultural heritage.

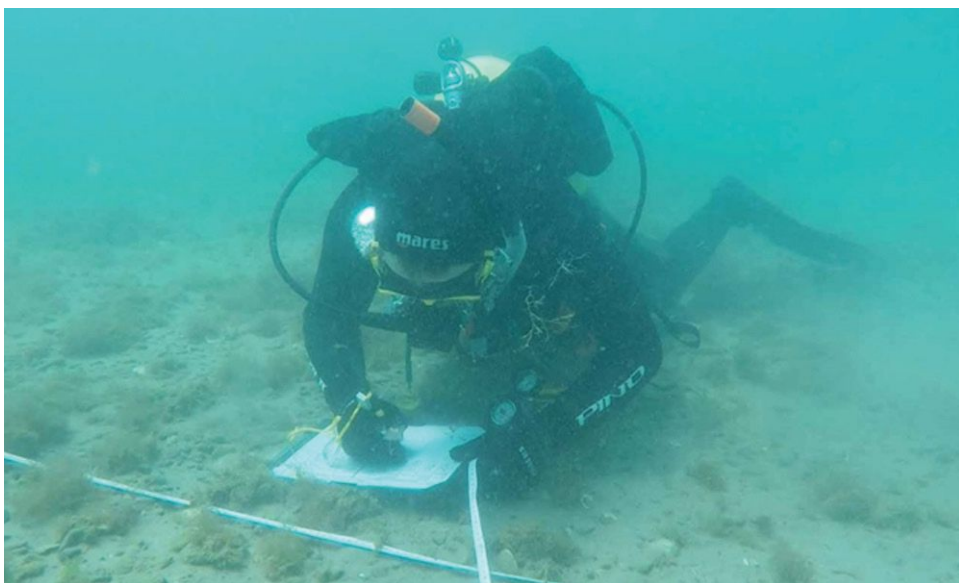


FIGURE 4. Underwater surveying exercises of the Nautical Archaeology Society training course (see pages 51–52). (Photo by Pedro Massabie.)



FIGURE 1. GIRT logo.

GIRT commenced in Australia in mid-2018 with a pilot project in South Australia and was launched in Dunedin, New Zealand, in January 2019. Activities up to the end of 2019 included face-to-face training in Canberra, Auckland, Brisbane, Christchurch, Kerikeri, Wellington, Adelaide, and Ulladulla. I will leave it to you to guess which are in Australia and which are in New Zealand! In some circumstances, a full day of training was followed by in-water activities using the GIRT methodology to monitor sites. One such example is the survey of the ex-Greenpeace vessel [Rainbow Warrior](#).

An underlying strength of GIRT is its [website](#) with an embedded online relational database linking members, adopted sites, and their submitted survey reports (which are publicly accessible). As the website is still being developed (subject to fundraising through busking in the streets with a bent pennywhistle), the full value of GIRT survey reporting is yet to be realized.

In early 2020, GIRT face-to-face training again occurred in New Zealand with the support of the Florida Public Archaeology Network's Dr. Della Scott-Ireton. However, like everyone else, COVID-19 in 2020 delayed or cancelled many other planned activities and face-to-face training. With the grace of an injured wildebeest on roller skates GIRT pivoted to online training. With a less-than-awe-inspiring start, COVID-19 has opened the door to new opportunities for GIRT to engage a wider public.

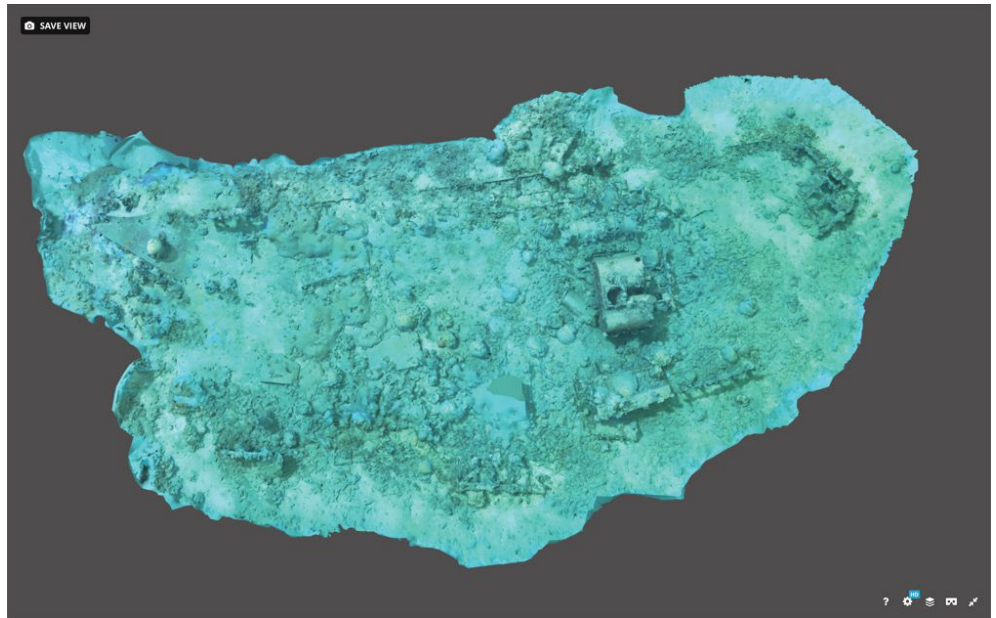


FIGURE 2. Screenshot of SS Gothenburg (1875), Queensland, Australia. This survey enabled the first scaled and accurate plan of the site. (Photo by Andrew Viduka.)



FIGURE 3. TSS Wandra (1915) survey, New South Wales, Australia. The diver is Brian Harrison. (Photo by Andrew Viduka.)

At the end of 2020, GIRT collaborated with one of Australia's best dive charter companies, Mike Ball Dive Expeditions, and surveyed the SS Gothenburg and SS Yongala wreck sites (Figure 2). The TSS Wandra was another shipwreck site surveyed by GIRT members in 2020 (Figure 3). This site is located at the Drum and Drumsticks, outside Jervis Bay, New South Wales. Need I say what a pleasure it was to do fieldwork again after COVID-19 lockdown?

While still in its early days of rollout, GIRT currently has 122 members in 7 countries (Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, United States, Iceland, and the Philippines) with individuals in Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Cyprus, and the Netherlands currently doing training. To date, members have adopted sites in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. For more information, contact Andrew Viduka at girtscientificdiver@gmail.com, ICUCH/ICOMOS.

Guadeloupe

Anémone Wreck Site Project, Les Saintes Guadeloupe, French West Indies University (submitted by Jean-Sébastien Guibert, associate professor of history and archaeology, French West Indies University, Martinique; director, Anémone project, jsebguibert1@hotmail.com)

Abstract: The July 2019 field season on the *Anémone* was the last in a multiyear excavation that began in 2015. It was funded by DRASSM (French Ministry of Culture), Guadeloupe Région, and DMPA (French Ministry of the Armed Forces). The *Anémone* is a French naval schooner built in Bayonne in 1823 that sunk during the hurricane of 7–8 September 1824. The entire crew of 29 men, including captain Guillotin, died during the ship's loss. Archival research in 2013 for a Ph.D. thesis helped to identify the wreck. The site is located in the Bay of Saintes (Figure 1), south of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, in 25 m of water. It was looted in the 1990s and was never investigated by archaeologists. This article aims to focus on a few figures and a few members of the crew who worked on the site for five years and who made this project possible.



FIGURE 1/FIGURA 1. Bay of Saintes, Guadeloupe. (Photo by R. Leroux, 2018.)

Resumen: La temporada de campo de julio de 2019 en *Anémone* fue la última de una excavación de varios años que comenzó en 2015. Fue financiado por DRASSM (Ministerio de Cultura francés), Guadalupe Région, y DMPA (Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas francés). La *Anémone* es una goleta naval francesa construida en Bayona en 1823 que se hundió durante el huracán del 7 al 8 de septiembre de 1824. Toda la tripulación de 29 hombres, incluido el capitán Guillotin, murió durante la pérdida del barco. La investigación de archivos en 2013 para un tesis doctoral ayudó a identificar los restos del naufragio. El sitio está ubicado en la Bahía de Saintes (Figura 1), al sur de Guadalupe, Antillas Francesas, en 25 m de agua. Fue saqueado en la década de 1990 y nunca fue investigado por arqueólogos. Este artículo tiene como objetivo centrarse en algunas figuras y algunos miembros del equipo que trabajaron en el sitio durante cinco años y que hicieron posible este proyecto.

Résumé: La campagne de terrain de juillet 2019 sur l'*Anémone* a été la dernière d'une excavation pluriannuelle qui a débuté en 2015. Il a été financé par DRASSM (Ministère français de la culture), Région Guadeloupe, et DMPA (Ministère français des Armées). L'*Anémone* est une goélette de marine française construite à Bayonne en 1823 qui a coulé lors de l'ouragan du 7 au 8 septembre 1824. L'équipage entier de 29 hommes, dont le capitaine Guillotin, est mort lors de la perte du navire. Recherche archivistique en 2013 pour une thèse de doctorat a permis d'identifier l'épave. Le site est situé dans la baie de Saintes (Figure 1), au sud de la Guadeloupe, aux Antilles françaises, par 25 m d'eau. Il a été pillé dans les années 1990 et n'a jamais été étudié par les archéologues. Cet article vise à se concentrer sur quelques personnages et quelques membres de l'équipe qui ont travaillé sur le site pendant cinq ans et qui ont rendu ce projet possible.

The Anémone Project in a Few Figures

Between 2015 and 2019 about 50 people, primarily volunteers, of whom 34 were professional divers and 6 were students, worked together on this project (Figure 2). Three people took part in all the missions and four people took part in four missions (for which they are warmly thanked). The professional divers included 10 professional archaeologists or the equivalent (freelance archaeologists, master's students, doctoral students, and assistant professors), 2 professional photographers, and 1 professional videographer. About 15 scientific collaborations were carried out to draft reports, half of which were not part of the fieldwork.

The fieldwork resulted in 63 m² of excavation units (of which 14 m² overlapped) over 101 field days that included 77 days

of diving and 922 diving hours. Over the 5 years of excavation, 554 inventory numbers were assigned.

Excluding voluntary work, in-kind donations, working time spent preparing missions, scientific collaborations, and report writing, the total budget amounted to €152,485. Two non-profit organizations supporting the project, the Ouacabou Association and the Lesser Antilles Archaeology Association, jointly received €96,500, and the University of the West Indies Archéologie Industrielle, Histoire, Patrimoine/Géographie-Développement Environnement de la Caraïbe (AIHP-GEODE) received €55,985. It would probably be necessary to double these figures to determine the real budget for the five field seasons.

The scientific results produced 5 reports totaling 652 pages, 2 scientific articles, about 10 scientific communications, and the cover of issue 49 of *Archéologie médiévale* in 2019. Public outreach included 2 exhibitions, about 10 articles published in the local and national press, and 2 news reports on the Guadeloupe la 1ère and Martinique la 1ère TV stations.

The Anémone Project in a Few Persons

Among the 50 people who took part in the project over the 5 years, 3 were in it for the long haul.

Franck Bigot was involved throughout, running the material culture study and managing the French West Indies University students involved in the postexcavation studies (Figure 3). He said, “This work has been a treasure for me, it transformed me and fed me intellectually. It is even more rewarding to work in a team. Coming together is a prelude, staying together is necessary, working together is success.” A member and cofounder of the Lesser Antilles Archaeology Association, since 2017 Bigot has also been a member of the AIHP-GEODE team. A professional diver, he volunteered during all of the field missions.



FIGURE 3. Franck Bigot briefing the students and volunteers during postexcavation work. (Photo by C. Michaud, 2018.)



FIGURE 2. The Anémone team for 2018. (Photo by C. Michaud, 2018.)

Guy Lanoix is a professional diver trained in underwater archaeology. He served as head of hyperbaric operations and as ship support captain as a contractor for the entire project (Figure 4). “Careful guys, the site is deep, the work is difficult. Drink lots of water and rest, especially don’t push yourself if you want to dive during the whole mission” was his mantra when briefing the team. His skills as a diver and a captain made the fieldwork safe and easy for all divers and participants. His participation made the project possible!

Claude Michaud is a professional diver, photographer, and member of the Lesser Antilles Archaeology Association. He is one of those discreet people on the other side of the camera (the person we do not see). He volunteered during four out of the five years of the project, and his availability and his picture direction made this project unique (Figure 5). His talent and help will be useful in publication and in public out-

reach: “When I knew this mission was going to happen, I didn’t want to miss it for anything. I felt like I was part of a project that helped the development of diving and research in the West Indies. I was in it! And I’m proud to have contributed to it as a man of images and as a diver. Honestly, I have no regrets!”

Those 3, with the following 30 professional divers, 6 students, and staff made it possible: divers—Corine Ad-dario, Julien Alary, Alexandre Arqué, Marie-Élise Berton, Bruno Berton, Olivier Bianchimani, Hélène Botcazou, Mathilde Brassy, Joel Brouard, Marine Collard, Philippe Da Ros Maixant, Bernard Delsart, Julien Garnier, François Jacharia, Matthieu Jousseau, Tiffany Kirschenmeyer, Renaud Leroux, Jean-Luc Lemaire, Jean-Jacques Maréchal, Guillaume Martins, Jean-Louis Marti-net, Pascal Mauduech, Clémentine Menenteau, Jean-Michel Minvielle, Pierre-Yves Pascal, Andrea Poletto, Franck Pothe, Marine Sadania, Sybil Thiébaud, and Vassilis Tsigourakos; students—Gabriel Court, Karine Éloi-Hilaire, Mael Léon, Chloé Magalem, Maridza Montout, and Enzo Poncet; logistics organization—Christine Michaud.



FIGURE 4. Guy Lanoix briefing part of the team. (Photo by C. Michaud, 2016.)



FIGURE 5. Claude Michaud before diving. (Photo by R. Leroux, 2019.)

For more information about the project, contact Jean-Sébastien Guibert at jsebguibert1@hotmail.com.

Publications

Guibert, Jean-Sébastien

2021 *Mémoire de mer océan de papiers. Naufrage risque et fait maritime à la Guadeloupe mi XVIIIe - mi XIXe siècle*. Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, Pessac, France. Preface by M. L’Hour, director of the Drassm and member of the Marine Academy. <http://www.pub-editions.fr/index.php/ouvrages/champs-disciplinaires/histoire/collection-la-mer-au-fil-du-temps/memoire-de-mer-ocean-de-papiers-naufrage-risque-et-fait-maritime-a-la-guadeloupe-fin-xviii-mi-xix-siecles-5023.html>.

Turkey

Underwater Cultural Heritage Protection: Diver Training Program/Protección del patrimonio cultural subacuático: Programa de formación de buzos/Protection du patrimoine culturel subaquatique: programme de formation des plongeurs (submitted by Dr. Hakan Öñiz, associate professor, Akdeniz University, Department of Restoration and Conservation/Underwater Archaeology Research Center, Antalya, Hakan.oniz@gmail.com)

Cultural heritage sites that lie deep in seas, lakes, and rivers are often not noticed from afar. Those with unseen, un-comprehended, and unknown cultural values face more

risks and disappear more easily. Most of the time, nobody is aware of the extinction of these remains belonging to the hundreds to thousands of years of human history. These sites, facing numerous risks today, are studied by underwater archaeologists. Today, almost all of the people who explore the depths of the seas are divers using SCUBA equipment for sports, tourism, or commercial purposes. The number of divers in Turkey exceeds 100,000. Almost all of them have received their diving training from a diving instructor affiliated with CMAS/Turkish Underwater Sports Federation (TSSF). There are currently more than 1,400 active diving instructors in Turkey. One of the aims of the project mentioned in the title of this article is to train these diver instructors in the “protection of underwater cultural heritage” with special education programs in order to ensure that the instructors transfer their knowledge to their students in a correct and effective manner.

The delivery of all the necessary materials free of charge and the creation of an examination and certification system are also important goals of this program.



FIGURE 1. Cover of the book of the program published by Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları-Istanbul.

The first step in creating the framework mentioned above was to prepare a book titled *Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage*. The book, published in March 2018 by the Turkish Underwater Sports Federation, was written by academics working in the field of underwater archaeology and experts from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey. It incorporated the principles and recommendations of the Ministry of Culture and the universal approaches of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) regarding the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. The purpose of the book is to provide an approach and knowledge so as to prevent damage to archaeological heritage by divers. The book also aims to inform the relevant institutions about the valuable cultural heritage found underwater by divers, consequently sharing it with future generations and bringing it to the attention of the world of science. The printed version of the book is distributed free of charge to the diving instructors by TSSF, and the PDF version can be downloaded at no cost at <http://underwaterculturalheritage.net/wp-content/uploads/Slides/Sualti-Kultur-Mirasinin-Korunmasi.pdf> (Figure 1).

The second step was to organize Instructor Training Programs for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. A total of 398 instructors have participated in this program, which has been held four times since November 2018: twice in Antalya in November 2018 and May 2019 (Figure 2), and once in İstanbul in March 2019 (Figure 2) and once in İzmir in March 2020 (Figure 3). It is the first and only program organized in the world with this scope; there is no cost to

diving instructors, thanks to the support of the Ministry of Culture, Turkish Underwater Sports Federation, UNESCO, and ICOMOS. Diving instructors also provide this training to their students free of charge.

After the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, face-to-face programs were canceled. Four programs on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage for CMAS/TSSF Diving Instructors were organized for February 2021. The first program's opening speeches on 2 February 2021 were by Dr. Chris Underwood (president, ICOMOS-ICUCH) and Associate Professor Dr. Şahin Özen (president, TSSF). Professor Osman Eravsar, Dr. Arturo Rey DaSilva, and Dr. Hakan Öniz gave lectures. Other distinguished speakers, such as Francois Langlois from UNESCO and Professor Zeynep Gül Ünal from ICOMOS, took part in the other three programs. Further details can be seen on the posters (Figure 4). For more information on these programs, contact Dr. Hakan Öniz at Hakan.oniz@gmail.com.

The November 2018 program saw 128 divers attend. The March 2019 program had 110 diving instructors and the May program had 70. The March 2020 program was attended by 90 divers (Figure 5).



FIGURE 2. Left: poster for the first training program, Antalya, November 2018; right: poster for the second training program, İstanbul, March 2019.



FIGURE 3. Left: poster for the third training program, Antalya, May 2019; right: poster for the fourth training program, İzmir, March 2020.



FIGURE 4. Pages 1–4 of the poster for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage for CMAS/TSSF Diving Instructors program held in February 2021.



FIGURE 5. Participants in the fourth training program in İzmir, March 2020.

One hundred twenty-five shipwrecks dating from the 16th century B.C. to A.D. 18th century have been found during several underwater research projects carried out by Akdeniz University staff from the southern coast of Hatay to the western coast of Antalya between 2018 and 2020. Almost 90% of these wrecks were loaded with different amphorae types dating from the 7th century B.C. to A.D. 12th century. The remaining 10% or so of the wrecks either were loaded with roof and ground tiles, marble blocks, and a sarcophagus dating from the Roman period; were plate wrecks from the Roman and Byzantine periods; were Ottoman trade ships with copper kitchen materials and canteens; were Ottoman warships with cannons; or were wrecks without cargo. There was also a Bronze Age wreck loaded with pillow-type copper ingots dating from the 16th–15th century B.C. (Figure 1).

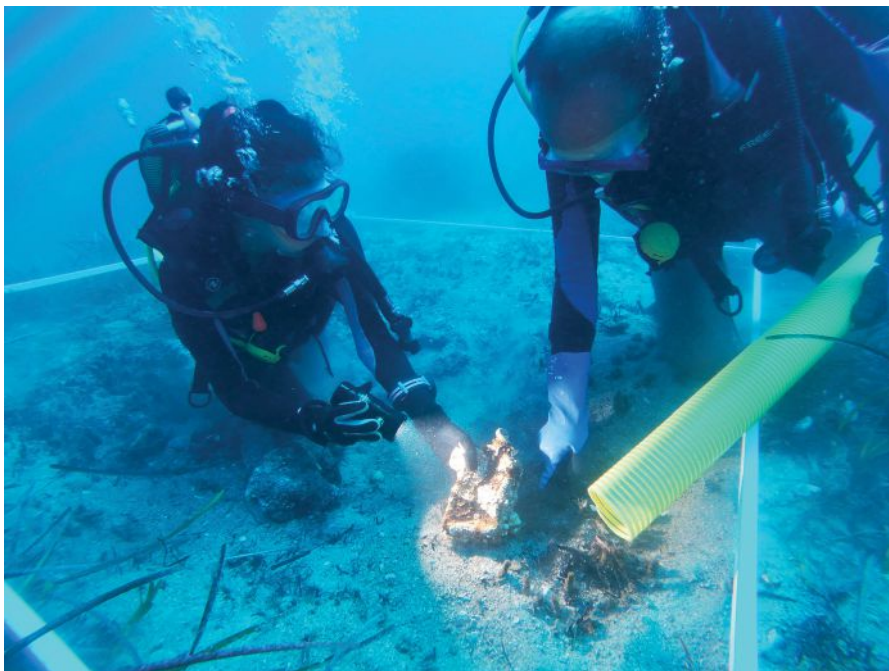


FIGURE 1. Pillow-type copper ingots from a Bronze Age wreck dating from the 16th–15th century B.C. (Photo courtesy of Hakan Öñiz.)

The numbers of the archaeological shipwrecks found during this underwater research (by location and by year) are 2 off the coast of Adana, 10 off the coast of Mersin, and 26 off the coast of Antalya in 2018; 30 off the coast of Antalya in 2019; and 3 off Hatay, 12 off Mersin, and 42 off the coast of Antalya in 2020. As noted above, only one of these dates from the Bronze Age.



FIGURE 2. Excavations at a Bronze Age shipwreck. (Photo courtesy of Hakan Öñiz.)

Two known Bronze Age wrecks, Gelidonya and Uluburun, were found in the same region in the past, west of Antalya. An underwater excavation on the Bronze Age wreck was begun in 2019 by staff with the Antalya Museum and Akdeniz University in collaboration with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) with the permission of the Ministry of Culture (Figure 2).

All of these survey projects were carried out by an international team comprised of members of the UNESCO UniTwin Underwater Archaeology Network and 37 master's students in underwater cultural heritage at the Division of Mediterranean Underwater Cultural Heritage of the Mediterranean Civilizations Research Institute at Akdeniz University. For more information, contact Dr. Hakan Öñiz at Hakan.oniz@gmail.com.

United States

New Jersey

A Maritime Archaeological Investigation of the Crosswicks Creek Shipwreck Remains (submitted by Jaclyn F. Urmei, graduate student, Monmouth University; Richard Veit, Ph.D., Monmouth University; Stephen D. Nagiewicz, Stockton University; and James Nickels, Monmouth University)

Abstract: The Revolutionary War is a rich part of American history, with countless historical documents telling stories of the people who liberated the colonies from British rule. The colonial artifacts left behind also have stories of their own to tell—yet there are challenges in learning about those stories, challenges such as the limited amount of specific information that remains and the best methods for gleaning more information. In the case of the Site III wreck remains that still lie on a shifting sandbar in the middle of Crosswicks Creek in Bordentown, New Jersey, previous research from the 1980s and significant historical documentation confirm the historical significance of the site. However, even with the up-to-date archaeological methods and technologies of side scan sonar and magnetometry, the mystery of the classification and purpose of the vessel still confound researchers. The remains of the wreck have been determined to be of a colonial merchant vessel, because there is no historical documentation supporting warship remains' being in the creek, though this vessel likely supported colonial military efforts. Due to limitations on research, specifically the COVID-19 pandemic and frigid temperatures, the answers as to vessel classification and a finer focus on the vessel's role in the war will have to wait for future research.

Resumen: La Guerra de la Independencia es una parte rica de la historia de Estados Unidos, con innumerables documentos históricos que cuentan historias de las personas que liberaron a las colonias del dominio británico. Los artefactos coloniales que quedaron atrás también tienen sus propias historias que contar, sin embargo, existen desafíos para aprender sobre esas historias, desafíos como la cantidad limitada de información específica que queda y los mejores métodos para obtener más información. En el caso de los restos del naufragio del Sitio III que aún se encuentran en un banco de arena cambiante en el medio de Crosswicks Creek, en Bordentown, Nueva Jersey, investigaciones previas de la década de 1980 y documentación histórica significativa confirman la importancia histórica del sitio; sin embargo, incluso con los métodos y tecnologías arqueológicos actualizados del sonar de barrido lateral y la magnetometría, el misterio de la clasificación y el propósito de las embarcaciones aún confunden a los investigadores. Se determina que los restos del naufragio son de un buque mercante colonial, ya que no hay documentación histórica que respalde que haya ningún buque de guerra en el creek, y este buque probablemente apoyó los esfuerzos militares coloniales. Debido a las limitaciones de la investigación, específicamente la pandemia de COVID-19 y las temperaturas frías, las respuestas sobre la clasificación de los buques y un enfoque más preciso sobre su papel en la guerra tendrán que esperar a futuras investigaciones.

Résumé: La guerre révolutionnaire est une partie riche de l'histoire américaine, avec d'innombrables documents historiques racontant les histoires des personnes qui ont libéré les colonies de la domination britannique. Les artefacts coloniaux laissés derrière ont également leurs propres histoires à raconter, mais il y a des défis à apprendre sur ces histoires, des défis tels que la quantité limitée d'informations spécifiques qui restent et les meilleures méthodes pour glaner plus d'informations. Dans le cas des restes d'épave du Site III qui reposent toujours sur un banc de sable mouvant au milieu de Crosswicks Creek, en Bordentown, New Jersey, des recherches antérieures des années 1980 et une documentation historique importante confirment l'importance historique du site; cependant, même avec les méthodes et technologies archéologiques les plus récentes du sonar à balayage latéral et de la magnétométrie, le mystère de la classification et de la fonction des navires échappent encore aux chercheurs. Les restes de l'épave sont déterminés comme étant un navire marchand colonial, car il n'y a pas de documentation historique attestant que des navires de guerre restent dans le ruisseau, et ce navire a probablement soutenu les efforts militaires coloniaux. En raison des limites de la recherche, en particulier de la pandémie du COVID-19 et des températures glaciales, les réponses concernant la classification des navires et une concentration plus fine sur son rôle dans la guerre devront attendre de futures recherches.

The American Continental Congress established the Continental Navy in 1775 with the outfitting of several naval vessels as 'national cruisers' to confront the British. At the same time, an act was passed establishing a "Marine Committee," which was later aided by the addition of skilled naval advisors as part of the Continental Navy Board, designed to execute the business of the navy under the direction of the Marine Committee (Naval History and Heritage 2019).

Because during these years the colonial navy was greatly outnumbered and outgunned by the British fleet, a large portion of the Continental Army's supplies came from local privateers operating under general letters of marque and reprisal issued by Congress. These former sloops and brigantines were many and successful, capturing numerous British and French merchant ships full of goods essential to the Continental Army's success (Shomette 2016). Throughout the conflict, 1,697 letters

of marque were issued by the Continental Congress, making British transport and supply lines slower and riskier (Howarth 1991).

During the Revolutionary War in September 1777, after Philadelphia was taken by the British, the Continental Navy was struggling to defend against British attacks and attempted to protect many of its vessels by hiding them away in Crosswicks Creek in Bordentown, New Jersey. In November 1777, the Continental Navy Board advised General George Washington that the many vessels stored in Crosswicks Creek were in danger of an

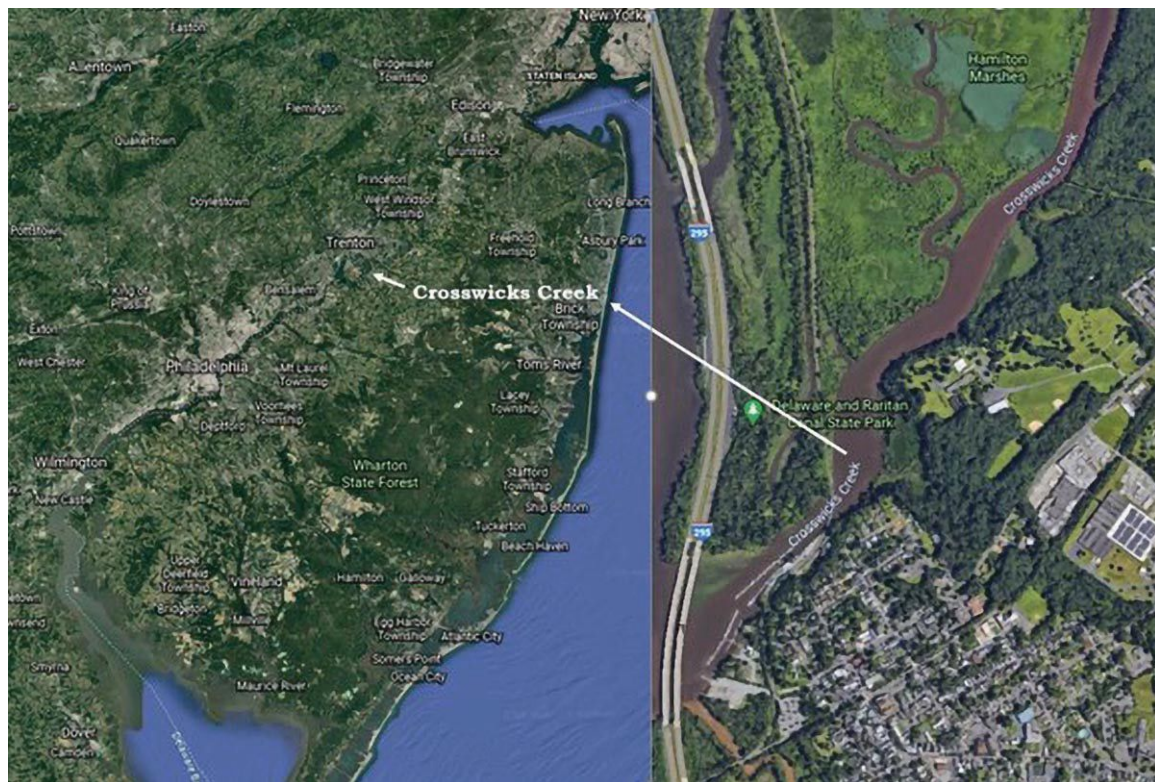


FIGURE 1. Crosswicks Creek Site III, where up to 44 Continental Navy ships were destroyed in a British raid in 1778. Two of these ships are still submerged in Crosswicks Creek. (Images courtesy of Google Earth.)

imminent attack by the British, who planned to destroy the vessels (Naval History and Heritage 2019). Following a winter of substantial Continental vessel losses to the British, the Continental fleet was dismantled by an order from Washington in March 1778. Any remaining vessels, emptied of cargo and weapons, were stored in Crosswicks and nearby creeks; many of these ships were ‘prizes’ of the local privateers and were slated for auction. It was too late, however, as the British followed through with their attack and found these vessels, which the British either captured, burned, or destroyed.

Historical records indicate that a minimum of 29 to 44 colonial vessels were destroyed along the Delaware River, including in Crosswicks Creek, during the May 1778 British raid (Figure 1). The most detailed report of the destruction was provided by British officer Captain John Henry (Henry 1778:320; Almon 1778:149–150), which indicated that specifically in Crosswicks Creek, the *Sturdy Beggar* privateer, along with eight brigs, sloops, and schooners, were destroyed.

Following the British evacuation and colonial reentry into Philadelphia in June 1778, efforts to raise the ships in the Delaware were only partially successful. Several conclusions can be made from available historical documents. Firstly, there are four Revolutionary War-era vessels in Crosswicks Creek that were not raised. A letter in the *Pennsylvania Archives* references a galley sunk in Crosswicks Creek (“Council to General Assembly, 27 November 1778”). The same letter also mentions that in the creek there remain three rivercraft designated as “belonging to the State.” Secondly, if Henry’s report is accurate, a privateer called the *Sturdy Beggar* was sunk in Crosswicks Creek. Therefore, historical documentation and subsequent research indicate that there are Revolutionary War-era merchant vessels remaining in the creek.

So how was the wreck in Crosswicks Creek discovered and researched? A prerequisite to the submission of the 1983 U.S. Army permit application for the Route 295 Trenton Complex project were cultural resource studies in all possibly affected areas. In 1975, the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) contracted with the engineering consulting firm Louis Berger & Associates for the design of the project, as well as for the completion of all the cultural resource studies (Hunter et al. 2009:5–24). Due to the extensive prehistoric archaeological resources in the area, including the prehistoric Abbott Farm site, Berger subcontracted with archaeologist Janet S. Pollak, as well as the firm of Edward Larrabee and Susan Kardas, Historic Sites Research, originally based in Princeton. The Abbott Farm site stretches across southern Mercer and northern Burlington counties and includes Bordentown. It was determined that the Abbott Farm Historic District met the criteria for inclusion on the New Jersey National Register; after being nominated for the register, it was accepted on 8 December 1976 (Hunter et al. 2009:5–25).

This National Register landmark designation resulted in the construction of the Trenton Highway project being subject to review under the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970. Therefore, additional evaluation and mitigation of the impacts of the project were necessary. Berger & Associates developed its own archaeology and historic preservation division, which undertook all required evaluations and surveys of the Trenton Complex project. In 1981, a final environmental impact statement was submitted, despite significant uncertainty regarding the extent of archaeological artifacts and remains in the area (Hunter et al. 2009:5–26). While surveys continued, the permit application was completed and submitted in 1983.

The creation of the Abbott Farm Historic District landmark caused a great fervor among the local community and researchers to seek conservation of additional archaeological resources that were not initially investigated for the Trenton Complex project. One such local researcher was Jack Fullmer, who met with Donald Stokes and J. Lee Cox, Jr., maritime archaeologists for the former Philadelphia Maritime Museum. Fullmer, Stokes, and Lee conducted fieldwork together between 1985 and 1986 on several wrecks located in Crosswicks Creek that may have been impacted by the Trenton Complex I-295 bridge. Fullmer and his research supervisor Stokes, who has since passed away, provided much of the information needed to nominate the sites for the National Register. The Crosswicks Creek wreck was listed on the National Register as Site III on 26 November 1990.

The research discussed in this article was conducted from 2019 to 2020 during different seasons. Using a Humminbird SOLIX 12 CHIRP MEGA side imaging sonar, GPS, and a Marine Magnetics magnetometer, the research area was surveyed by Richard Viet, Ph.D., professor of anthropology and interim dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences; Jim Nickels, marine scientist; and Jaclyn F. Urme, graduate student, all with Monmouth University; and Stephen Nagiewicz, an adjunct professor of marine science at Stockton University. The data collected were primarily processed using SAR HAWK postprocessing

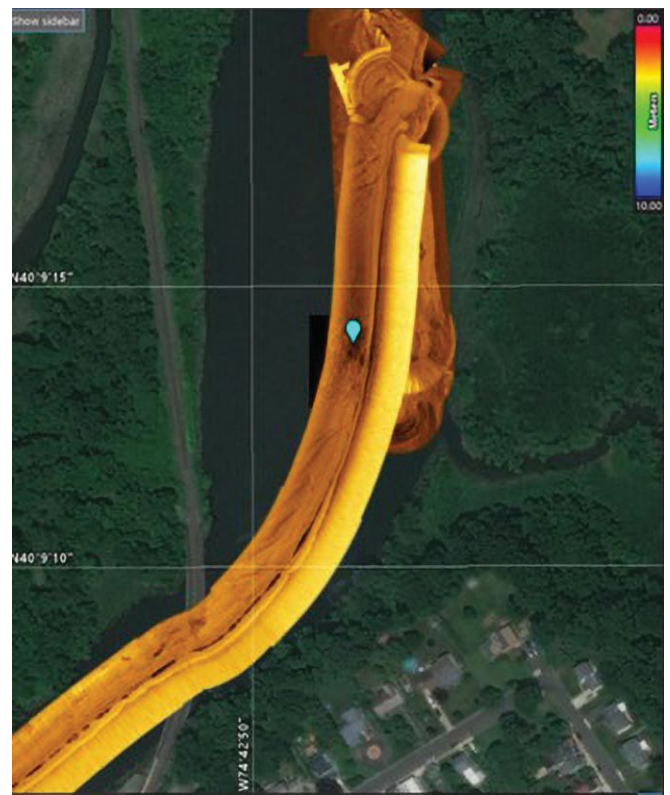


FIGURE 2. Overhead SAR HAWK sonar survey with Site III wreck remains marked as a contact (blue marker). (Photo courtesy of Steve Nagiewicz, Stockton University.)

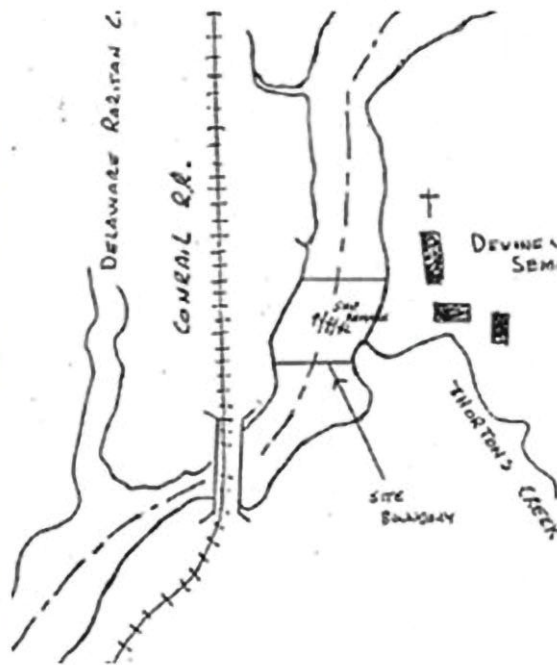


FIGURE 3. Side-by-side comparison of Site III wreck remains maps: left source, Sean McHugh 2020; right source, Jack Fullmer 1988.

sonar software (Figures 2, 4–5) coupled with side scan images collected using the Humminbird SOLIX 12 CHIRP MEGA SI+ G3 platform.

During the first survey in November 2019, the section of Crosswicks Creek was explored where the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates from the National Register documentation identified the center of the Site III wreck remains as being. The crew did not observe the visible presence of any debris-like wreck re-

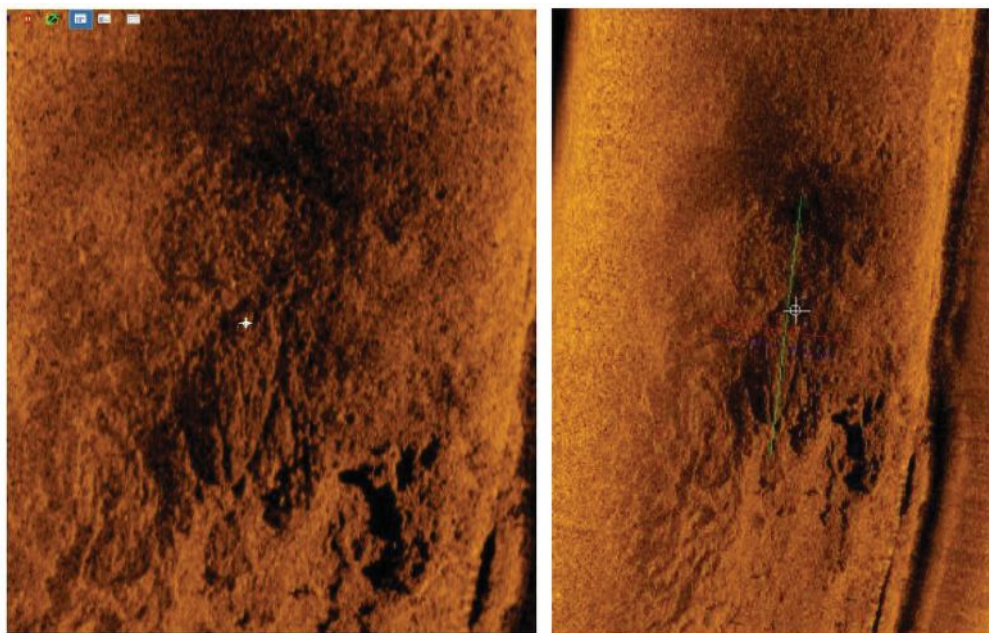


FIGURE 4. SAR HAWK mosaic sonar images of Site III wreck remains marked as a contact (white cross). (Images courtesy of Steve Nagiewicz, Stockton University.)

set of possible wreck remains never before seen was located just north of the Site III remains (Figure 3).

Overall, the present survey efforts show that the state of the Site III wreck remains appears consistent with the assessment in the 1980s survey, except for some further deterioration and disarticulation of wreckage, which would be expected over time. The most likely impacts to the site are from weather and climate events, followed by water flow impacts from the railroad trestle constructed only 650 feet away from the wreck debris. The wreck remains are partially submerged under sediment on a shifting sandbar in the middle of the creek.

The Site III wreck remains are indicative of what would be expected of merchant shipbuilding in the colonies when supplies were running short and the war effort was ramping up. The shift in preference from cargo capacity to speed during the 18th century does not appear evident in the Site III vessel's construction, which reflects the former concern: the vessel's cargo had an estimated burden of at least 100 tons. The location of the Site III wreck remains and the method of the vessel's construction tie it to historical documentation of the Revolutionary War, indicating that the vessel was probably used for supporting colonial military efforts.

Side scan sonar was able to provide a visual representation of the wreck remains as they rest on the creek bottom with some additional possible wreck debris located close to the extant hull, indicating that more of the wreck may exist than previously surmised. Without conservation efforts, the wreck remains exposed on the creek's floor will likely deteriorate further over time, while the remains under sediment will probably be well-preserved in situ.

The importance of Site III as a National Landmark makes it imperative that additional period-

remains in that location; unfortunately, a technical glitch prevented the sonar from recording. Following the survey, the UTM coordinates were reviewed, and although there was initial confusion as to the whereabouts of the wreck site, the second survey in February 2020 did locate it—where it was shown to be on Fullmer's map, not where the UTM coordinates placed it (Figure 3). The discrepancy can possibly be explained by the conversion of different coordinate systems and/or GPS technological updates' providing more-accurate target locations. In any case, this study was able to provide an accurate location for future research on the wreck remains, highlighting the importance of utilizing more-recent technology in exposing an inaccuracy in the research conducted over 30 years ago (Figure 6). A bonus is that another

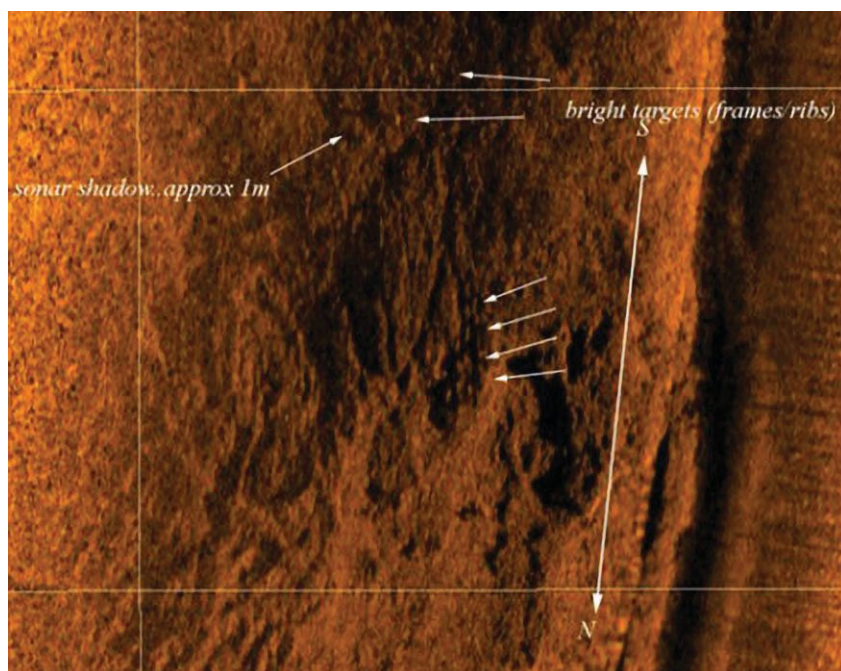


FIGURE 5. SAR HAWK mosaic image of Site III wreck remains. (Image courtesy of Steve Nagiewicz, Stockton University.)

ic sonar and magnetometer surveys be undertaken to enable researchers to view the archaeological site over time in the context of continual environmental changes, which could both cover and uncover valuable evidence of the historic raid.

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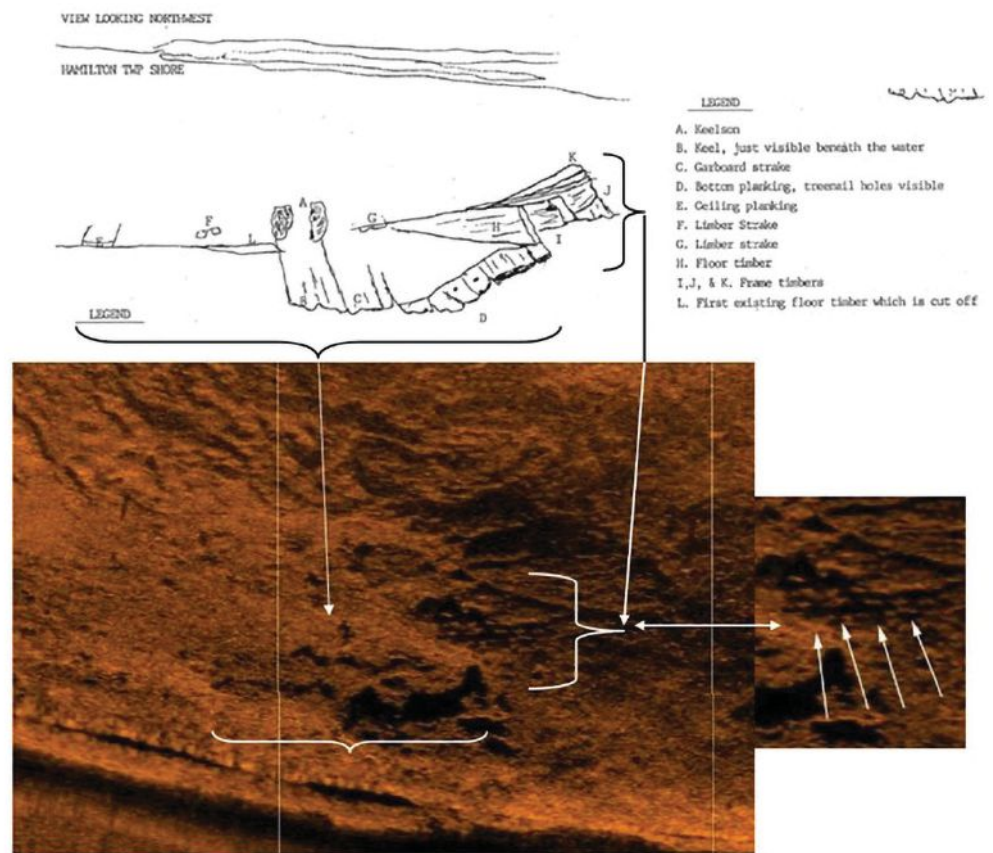


FIGURE 6. Comparison of 1986 map and sonar image of Site III wreck remains with legend (not to scale). (Image courtesy of Jaclyn Urmey, Monmouth University, and Steve Nagiewicz, Stockton University.)

Virginia

Final Report on the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project to Be Published in 2022/Informe final sobre el proyecto arqueológico del naufragio de Yorktown que se publicará en 2022/Publication du rapport final sur le projet archéologique du naufrage de Yorktown en 2022 (submitted by John D. Broadwater, John.d.broadwater@gmail.com): From 1978 to 1989 the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) conducted a pioneering underwater archaeology project, the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project, in the York River near Yorktown, Virginia. The project located the remains of nine British ships sunk during the Siege of Yorktown, in October 1781, the last major battle of the American Revolution. Due to the hostile diving conditions (near-zero visibility, strong currents, stinging nettle jellyfish, and boat traffic), VDHR constructed a steel box, or cofferdam, around the best-preserved wreck and filtered the nearly two million liters of enclosed water, thus creating an ideal environment for excavation and student training. The wreck, later identified as the collier brig *Betsy*, was excavated by VDHR staff, who were assisted by participants in field schools from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University and the Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University and by scholars and volunteers from around the world. Major funding was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Park Service, Commonwealth of Virginia, and numerous public and private organizations and individuals.

In 1989 the program was abruptly canceled by the governor during a state budget crisis, leaving the conservation, analysis, and publication unfinished. VDHR contracted for the completion of conservation before the boxing up and storing of all the project files. Fortunately, John Broadwater, former project field director, was able to obtain a small grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to produce an interim report on the project. That report, prepared by Broadwater and more than a dozen other contributors, was submitted to VDHR in 1996. Over the years, Broadwater and a small group of researchers have continued investigating the York River wrecks, locating three additional sites.

In 2019 Broadwater received the inaugural George and Ann Bass Award for Nautical Archaeology Publications from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology to help defray costs associated with completing a final publication on the York River research. Broadwater has obtained a contract from the Texas A&M University Press for publication and hopes the volume will be in print before the end of 2022.

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Editor's Note: See also Underwater - Worldwide

Maryland

Public Archaeology in a Pandemic World: A Success Story (submitted by Kelly Palich, heritage program coordinator and archaeologist, Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks, Howard County, Maryland, Kpalich@howardcountymd.gov)

Abstract: The 2020 season saw many field seasons altered, postponed, and canceled. The world of archaeological fieldwork came to an abrupt halt as stay-at-home orders were issued by local governments. Very slowly, restrictions were gradually lifted by the late spring. Luckily for the Archaeology Program with Howard County Recreation and Parks (Howard County, Maryland), we were able to return to the field (following all COVID-19 precautions, naturally) and invite the public to return to assisting with our research. Over the past year, we have been able to participate in four significant research projects, all which have helped enrich the historical narrative of Howard County, Maryland. This is our success story.

Resumen: La temporada 2020 vio muchas estaciones de campo alteradas, pospuestas y canceladas. El mundo del trabajo de campo arqueológico se redujo abruptamente a la mitad cuando los gobiernos locales emitieron órdenes de quedarse en casa. Muy lentamente, las restricciones se fueron levantando gradualmente a fines de la primavera. Afortunadamente para el Programa de Arqueología con Recreación y Parques del Condado de Howard (Condado de Howard, Maryland), pudimos regresar al campo (siguiendo todas las precauciones de COVID-19, naturalmente) e invitar al público a regresar para ayudar con nuestra investigación. Durante el año pasado, pudimos participar en cuatro proyectos de investigación importantes, todos los cuales han ayudado a enriquecer la narrativa histórica del condado de Howard, Maryland. Esta es nuestra historia de éxito.

Résumé: La saison 2020 a vu de nombreuses saisons sur le terrain modifiées, reportées et annulées. Le monde du travail archéologique sur le terrain s'est brusquement réduit à la moitié des ordres de rester à la maison émis par les gouvernements locaux. Très lentement, les restrictions ont été progressivement levées à la fin du printemps. Heureusement pour le programme d'archéologie avec Howard County Recreation and Parks (Howard County, Maryland), nous avons pu retourner sur le terrain (en suivant toutes les précautions contre le COVID-19, naturellement) et inviter le public à revenir pour aider à nos recherches. Au cours de la dernière année, nous avons pu participer à quatre projets de recherche importants, qui ont tous contribué à enrichir le récit historique du comté de Howard, dans le Maryland. C'est notre histoire à succès.

At the beginning of the pandemic, our group of archaeologists and volunteers were attempting to relocate an early 18th-century plantation house on the shores of the Upper Patuxent River in Howard County, Maryland. The Raven Site (18HO252) is identified as one of the earliest colonial-period sites to have been documented within the county. Located in the middle of the Triadelphia Reservoir, Raven was under threat of becoming submerged by rising waters last spring, which, along with the looming pandemic, meant there was very little time to properly document the location of this site through fieldwork. In late February, staff with the Maryland Historical Trust, including Chief Archaeologist Matt McKnight, Research Archaeologist Zachary Singer, and Assistant Underwater Archaeologist Troy Novak, assisted the Howard County Archaeology Program with a geophysical survey of the high probability area (Figures 1–3). In the eleventh hour, we were successful in finding the footprint of a large 40 x 60 ft. structure! Future work will better identify the purpose and use of this building and help the property owner interpret the early colonial history of the Upper Patuxent River.



FIGURE 1. Staff from the Maryland Historical Trust assist the Howard County Archaeological Program with geophysical survey at the very beginning of the pandemic.

As a county department of recreation and parks, much of our summers are consumed by camps and public programming. As many neighboring jurisdictions remained closed, we were lucky enough to run our summer camps in archaeology. Throughout the past two public seasons, our research has focused on a small tenant site, dating from 1880 to the 1950s, the West Friendship/Mount View Tenant Site (18HO304). This site, located on land historically owned by the Gaither and Hebb families of Howard County, was first occupied by John Willis, a black farmhand, who lived in a small, framed, stone-rubble-foundation home for at least 20 years. Following this period, the site was occupied by other African American families, and a second structure was built around 1900, occupied by a series of white tenant farm laborers and their families. Our summer camp archaeology field school participants helped us investigate trash middens and cellar holes to piece together patterns of activities and behaviors of the past (Figures 4–5). This site is unique in the county in that it is the only documented, well-stratified tenant site associated with Black families during the era of Jim Crow. Small groups of volunteers, campers, Girl Scouts and Scouts BSA spent all summer and fall with us to learn about this fragile past and helped expand the historical narrative of Black history in Howard County (Figures 4–5, 8, 10–11).



FIGURE 2. Staff from the Maryland Historical Trust assist the Howard County Archaeological Program with geophysical survey at the very beginning of the pandemic.

During the fall, we were busy brainstorming with other partners as to how we could continue offering public programming during a global pandemic. We are very lucky that archaeology is strictly an outdoor activity, so it was only natural that archaeological programming would be popular at this time. In October, we partnered with the Robinson Nature Center to host a brand-new "Archaeology Fest" that would attract more people to archaeology thanks to the center's large membership. This project served two purposes; first, the nature center needed more research done on a site as-

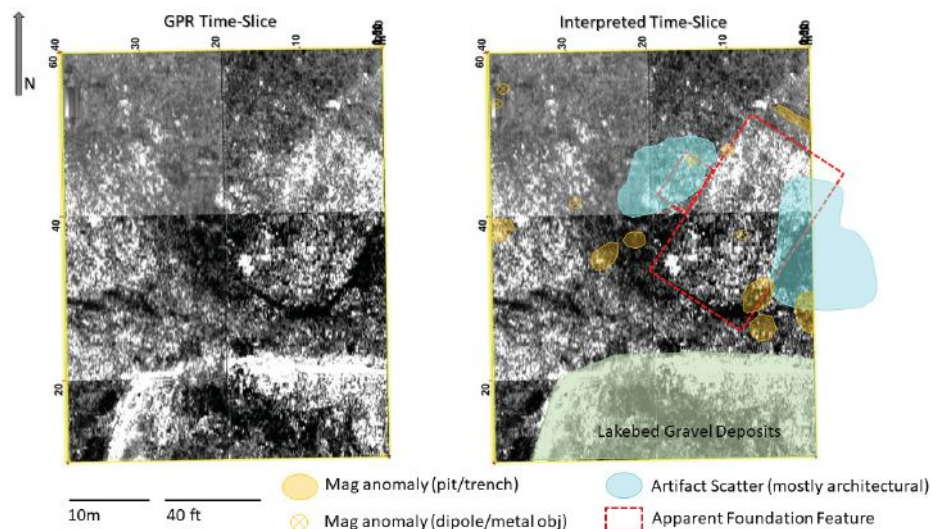


FIGURE 3. Geophysical survey results from the Raven Site (18HO252).

sociated with the historic Simpsonville Mill (ca. mid-1700s) (Figure 6) and second, we wanted to broaden our audience to a wider community. As an inaugural event, the program quickly sold out! Members from the local community and adjacent counties came out to spend the day learning about excavation and laboratory techniques, local history, and experimental archaeology (Figure 7). For most participants, this was the first public event they attended since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and we were very successful in sharing the processes of archaeology and interpreting local history with the public.

Our most recent public archaeology project came to fruition out of a pre-



FIGURES 4 and 5. Participants in Archaeological Summer Field School Camps.

sensation given to a local genealogical society regarding a local African American cemetery that we were documenting at the time (Figure 9). Following the meeting, a group of Girl Scouts expressed interest in helping clean, document, and preserve another local cemetery that is owned by the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks. The St. Mary's Cemetery and Burial Grounds is associated with both enslaved and free Black Howard County residents of the Dorsey and Carroll families and a later Catholic cemetery associated with St. Charles College Seminary. The burial ground is on a 3-acre plot of land located in the center of a modern residential development. In the early 1990s, as the County was trenching for sewage work, a number of human remains were uncovered from an unmarked area that were later identified as being of African descent. This find sparked many debates around historic cemetery preservation and helped influence the Maryland Cemetery Preservation Act of 2018.

This spring and fall, we plan on clearing out, mapping, and documenting both marked and unmarked burials and identifying those associated with the Black history of Howard County, Maryland. For their Gold Award projects, two Girl Scouts with Troop 5916 will complete the interpretation and signage and a nature trail for visitors to come pay homage to



FIGURE 6. Volunteers conducting metal detecting survey at Robinson Nature Center Site 18HO80.



FIGURE 7. Archaeology Program staff demonstrating experimental archaeology flintknapping at Archaeology Fest.



FIGURE 8. Volunteer with the Archaeology Program helping junior archaeologists at the screen.



FIGURE 9. Volunteers mapping in unmarked burials during a public archaeology session.

those who rest on this sacred land. Over the spring and summer, we will also continue to run archaeology camps and Scout programs, where much of the focus will be on the creation of a traveling exhibit on the history of Black tenant farmers and domestic life during Jim Crow.



FIGURES 10 and 11. Volunteers working at the West Friendship Tenant Site (18HO304).

While many organizations, schools, and government entities were shut down due to the global pandemic, the Archaeology Program with the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks has been lucky to have had the opportunity to continue offering COVID-safe programming to the public. While our visitation numbers were not as high as in previous years, we were still able to offer quality opportunities for the public, and they were able to help us continue our significant research into the histories of Howard County.

Virginia

A Christianized Nanzatico Indian Household in Tidewater Virginia (submitted by Julia A. King, St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Abstract: Limited archaeological testing at the Edward Gunstocker Site on the Rappahannock River in eastern Virginia revealed traces of a late 17th-century domestic site. Edward Gunstocker, a Christianized Nanzatico man, was a landowner and probably repaired or modified guns destined for the Indian trade. His small farm was located at the gateway to a major settlement associated with provisioning English explorers heading into the interior.

Resumen: Las pruebas arqueológicas limitadas en el sitio Edward Gunstocker en el río Rappahannock en el este de Virginia revelaron rastros de un sitio doméstico de finales del siglo XVII. Edward Gunstocker, un nanzatico cristianizado, era terrateniente y probablemente reparó o modificó armas destinadas al comercio indio. Su pequeña granja estaba ubicada en la puerta de entrada a un asentamiento importante asociado con el aprovisionamiento de exploradores ingleses que se dirigían al interior.

Résumé: Des tests archéologiques limités sur le site Edward Gunstocker sur la rivière Rappahannock, dans l'est de la Virginie, ont révélé des traces d'un site domestique de la fin du XVIIe siècle. Edward Gunstocker, un Nanzatico christianisé, était propriétaire foncier et avait probablement réparé ou modifié des armes destinées au commerce indien. Sa petite ferme était située à l'entrée d'une importante colonie associée au ravitaillement des explorateurs anglais se dirigeant vers l'intérieur.

Archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland in consultation with the Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia recently undertook limited testing at the Gunstocker Site in King George County, Virginia. In 1666, Edward Gunstocker, a Christianized Nanzatico man, acquired 150 acres of land along the Rappahannock River in Tidewater Virginia, where he raised corn, cattle, and pigs. Ten years later, in 1676, Gunstocker participated in Bacon's Rebellion, acknowledging that his participation in the uprising constituted a march "against my countrymen, the Indians."

Gunstocker survived the rebellion, returning home to his farm on the Rappahannock River where, for the next decade, he

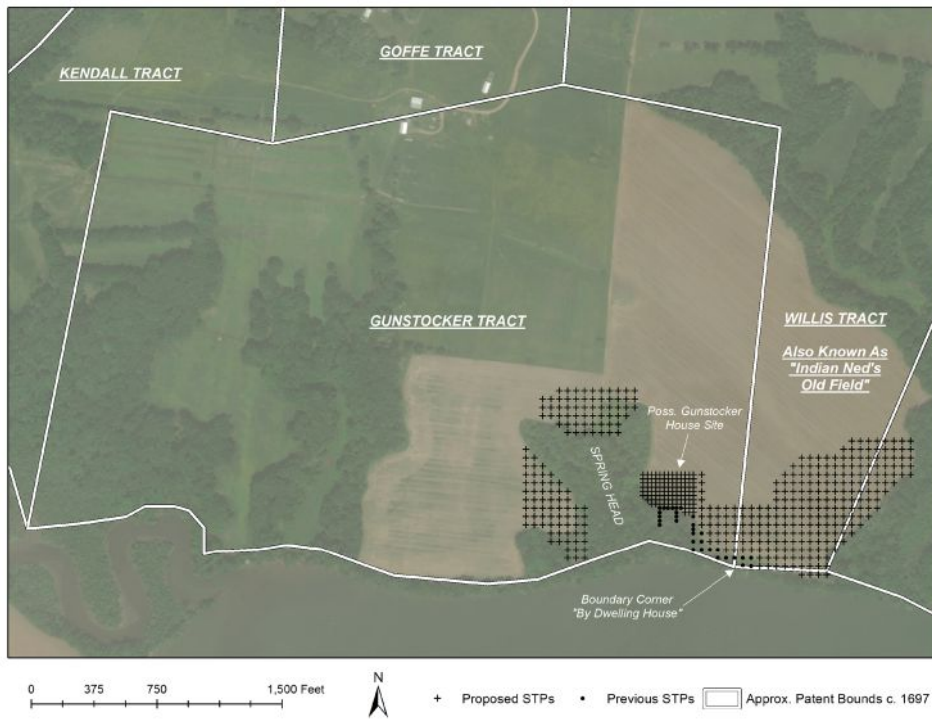


FIGURE 1. Reconstructed boundaries of the Gunstocker tract along with a preliminary schematic of the locations of the shovel tests.

By the mid-17th century, the Rappahannock valley had come to function as a crossroads at the peripheries of Atlantic World markets to the east and the Native interior to the southwest. Enslaved Indian persons and animal skins from the interior were moved eastward down the Rappahannock River as guns, consumer goods, and settlers from Europe flowed west. The river valley was also a destination for Maryland, Carolina, and other Virginia Indian groups escaping colonial encroachment on their home territories.

As settlers and traders began pushing their way into the interior, Nanzatico Town, located at the head of seagoing navigation on the Rappahannock, became a provisioning stop for colonial traders and exploring parties (Figure 3). Two previously identified settlements in this vicinity have yielded thousands of Indian ceramic fragments, quantities far exceeding normal household use as compared to sites elsewhere in the river valley. Nanzatico Town served as a port for loading and unloading cargo, including enslaved Native persons, skins, and guns, connecting European markets with interior Indigenous polities.

Edward Gunstocker, whose farm was located in the midst of this provisioning community, probably acquired his English

occasionally appeared in court records settling disputes with his neighbors. In 1685, while in the woods searching for livestock, Gunstocker was killed by two men he held in servitude. At his death, Gunstocker devised his property in a manner reflecting Native tradition based on matrilineage: his land passed first to his wife and then to his sister's daughter, Nomomiske.

Scott Strickland identified the location of Gunstocker's 150 acres, including his dwelling house site (Figure 1). The house site is located in Nanzatico territory at the head of a ravine on the north bank of the Rappahannock River. Field survey, which consisted of one day of surface reconnaissance and two days of shovel testing, yielded fragments of Native- and European-made ceramics and tobacco pipes dating to the second half of the 17th century (Figure 2). These come from the plow zone and are quite fragmented.



FIGURE 2. Artifacts recovered from preliminary survey: Native ceramics, white and red clay tobacco pipe fragments, ochre, nail, and lead-glazed earthenware.

surname for his ability to repair or modify guns. The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines gunstock as “the wooden stock or support to which the barrel of a gun is attached” and a gunstocker as one who fits the stock to the gun barrel. Guns were an essential tool and trade item for interior travel and Gunstocker’s skills would have made him a valuable resource for traders and travelers.

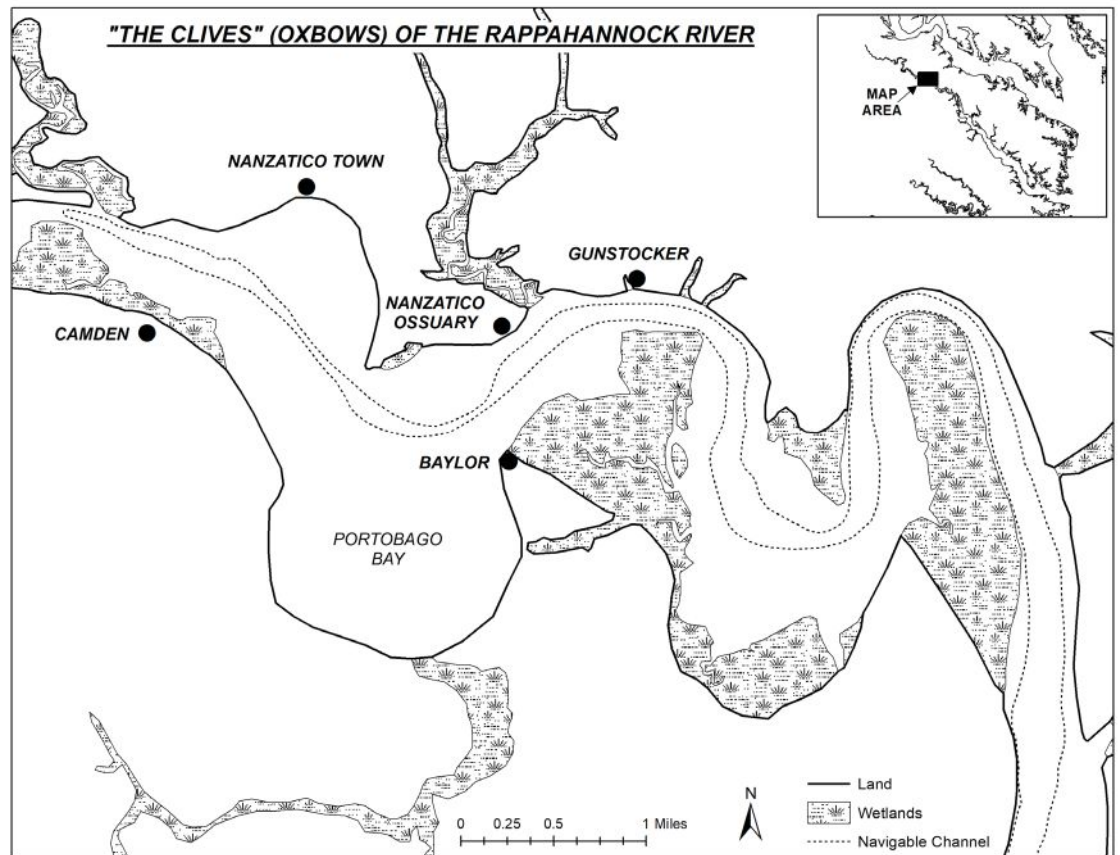


FIGURE 3. Location of the Edward Gunstocker Site along the Rappahannock River at the head of seagoing navigation. Nanzatico Town was the location of the 17th-century Indian Town in this area; the ossuary site, dating to the late 16th century, remained an important Indigenous landmark in this area through the early 18th century. Both the Camden and Baylor sites have yielded thousands of Indian ceramic fragments, suggesting the Native communities here were provisioning traders and travelers heading into the interior.

USA - Midwest

INDIANA

Reclaiming Indiana’s Maritime Heritage (submitted by Samuel I. Haskell and Tori L. Galloway, Indiana University Center for Underwater Science)

Abstract: When you think maritime heritage, the state of Indiana typically isn’t the first thing that comes to mind, even among the most dedicated Great Lakes historians. Despite the small amount of coastline, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has identified the potential for 50 unique, historic wrecks in Indiana. Of these, 14 have been located and are included in the Indiana Marine Cultural Resource Inventory (Ellis 1989). With the expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore into the newly created Indiana Dunes National Park, Indiana University (IU) and the DNR are working to increase the awareness of maritime history and cultural heritage tourism with the creation of an Illinois-Indiana Maritime Heritage Pathway. It is Indiana University Center for Underwater Science’s current mission to make Indiana and Illinois’s maritime heritage more visible to locals and visitors. To gain information regarding Illinois-Indiana maritime landscapes that can support the management of this shared heritage, IU plans to conduct detailed and comprehensive investigation of significant shipwrecks within the state waters of both Indiana and Illinois, using the *J.D. Marshall* Nature Preserve and future *Muskegon* Nature Preserve as models.

Resumen: Cuando piensas en el patrimonio marítimo, el estado de Indiana normalmente no es lo primero que te viene a

la mente, incluso entre los historiadores más dedicados de los Grandes Lagos. A pesar de la pequeña cantidad de costa, el Departamento de Recursos Naturales de Indiana (DNR) ha identificado el potencial de 50 naufragios históricos únicos en Indiana. De estos, 14 han sido localizados y están incluidos en el Inventario de Recursos Culturales Marinos de Indiana (Ellis 1989). Con la expansión de Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore en el recién creado Indiana Dunes National Park, la Universidad de Indiana (IU) y el DNR están trabajando para aumentar la conciencia sobre la historia marítima y el turismo del patrimonio cultural con la creación de un Camino del Patrimonio Marítimo Illinois-Indiana. La misión actual del Centro de Ciencias Subacuáticas de la Universidad de Indiana es hacer que el patrimonio marítimo de Indiana e Illinois sea más visible para los lugareños y visitantes. Para obtener información sobre los paisajes marítimos de Illinois-Indiana que puedan respaldar la gestión de este patrimonio compartido, IU planea realizar una investigación detallada y exhaustiva de los naufragios importantes dentro de las aguas estatales de Indiana e Illinois, utilizando el *JD Marshall* Nature Preserve y el futuro *Muskegon* Nature Preserve como modelos.

Résumé: Lorsque vous pensez au patrimoine maritime, l'État de l'Indiana n'est généralement pas la première chose qui vous vient à l'esprit, même parmi les historiens les plus dévoués des Grands Lacs. Malgré la petite quantité de littoral, le ministère des Ressources naturelles de l'Indiana (MRN) a identifié le potentiel de 50 épaves historiques uniques dans l'Indiana. Parmi ceux-ci, 14 ont été localisés et sont inclus dans l'inventaire des ressources culturelles marines de l'Indiana (Ellis 1989). Avec l'expansion de l'Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore dans le nouveau parc national d'Indiana Dunes, l'Université de l'Indiana (IU) et le MRN travaillent à accroître la sensibilisation à l'histoire maritime et au tourisme du patrimoine culturel avec la création d'un sentier du patrimoine maritime Illinois-Indiana. C'est la mission actuelle du Indiana University Center for Underwater Science de rendre le patrimoine maritime de l'Indiana et de l'Illinois plus visible pour les habitants et les visiteurs. Pour obtenir des informations sur les paysages maritimes de l'Illinois et de l'Indiana qui peuvent soutenir la gestion de ce patrimoine partagé, IU prévoit de mener une enquête détaillée et complète sur les épaves importantes dans les eaux des États de l'Indiana et de l'Illinois, en utilisant le *JD Marshall* Nature Preserve et le futur *Muskegon* Nature Preserve comme modèles.



FIGURE 1. Historic image of the Port of Indiana – Burns Harbor. (Image courtesy of the American Journal of Transportation.)

When you think maritime heritage, the state of Indiana typically isn't the first thing that comes to mind, even amongst the most dedicated Great Lakes historians. The state of Indiana has the smallest territorial waters of any Great Lakes state, spanning just 45 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline and containing approximately 225 square miles of bottomland (Beeker et al. 2000; Haskell 2018) (Figure 1). Despite

the state's small amount of coastline, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has identified the potential for 50 unique, historic vessels in Indiana territorial waters, with years of wrecking ranging from 1843 to 1936. Of these vessels, 14 have been located and are included in the Indiana Marine Cultural Resource Inventory (Ellis 1989).

Since 1999, the Indiana University (IU) Center for Underwater Science has been working with the Indiana DNR to assist in documenting and managing these finite cultural resources. The initial collaboration involved assisting DNR archaeologists and resource managers with the identification of avenues for using shipwrecks to promote cultural heritage tourism and increase recreation in Indiana territorial waters. Ultimately, two shipwrecks (the *Muskegon* and the *J.D. Marshall*) were chosen as the best candidates for establishing a new marine protected area and underwater park in Indiana.

The *Muskegon* shipwreck site represents the remains of a medium-sized passenger freighter, located in southern Lake Michigan just outside of Michigan City, Indiana (Ellis 1989). The *Muskegon* was built in 1872 in Cleveland, Ohio, under the name *Peerless*. During its lifetime, the *Muskegon* had a diverse history of service: throughout the vessel's working life it served as



J.D. Marshall Preserve Porter County, Indiana

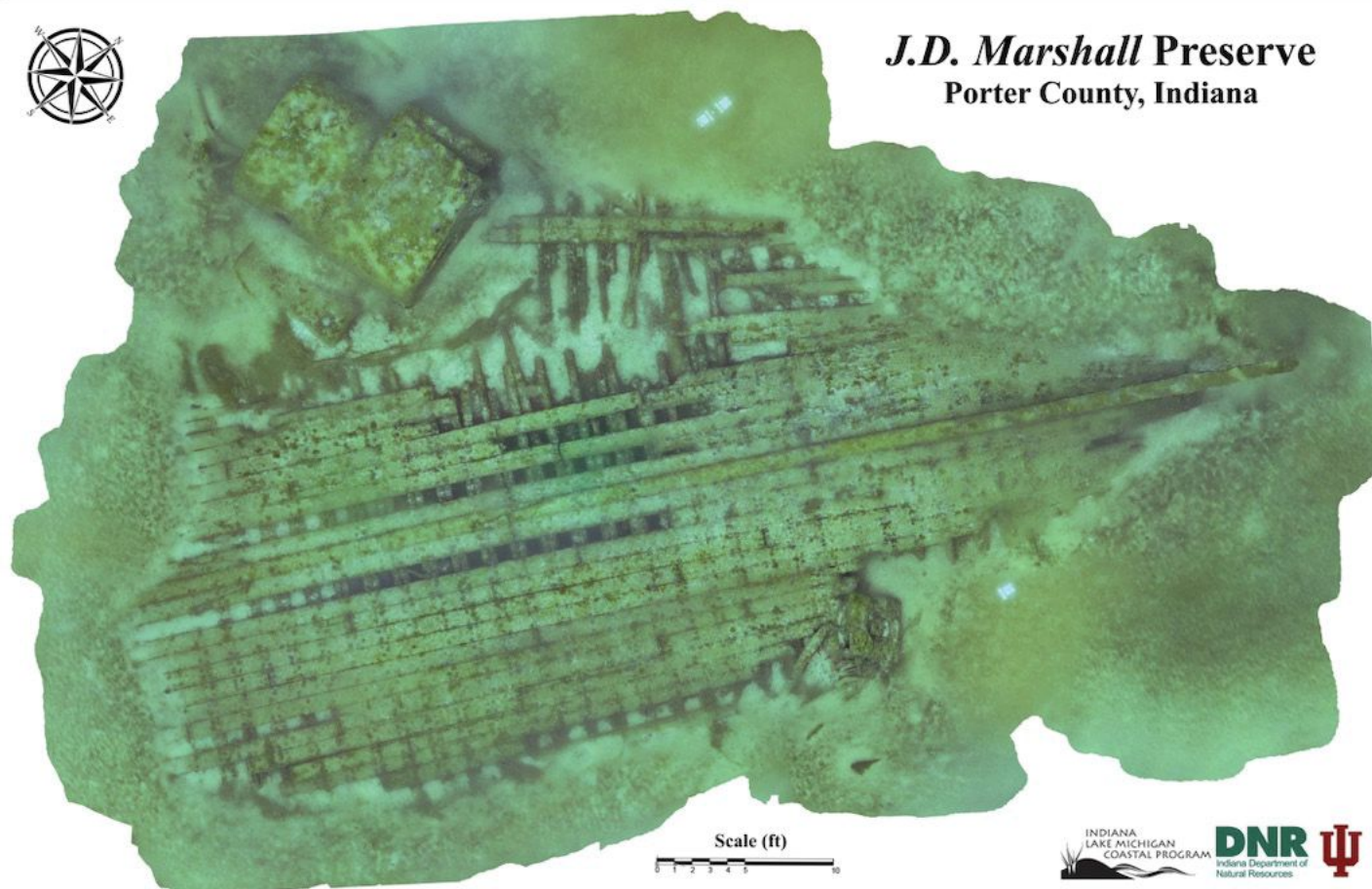


FIGURE 2. Photogrammetric site plan of Indiana's first underwater nature preserve, the J.D. Marshall Nature Preserve. (Image courtesy of Indiana University Center for Underwater Science.)

a passenger freighter, lumber hooker, a sand-mining barge, and even briefly as a “night boat” (floating gambling house). This ended on 6 October 1910, when the *Muskegon* burned to the waterline at its dock in the Michigan City harbor. The ship remained in place for eight months until its sand-mining equipment could be moved to its successor ship, the *J.D. Marshall*. The *Muskegon* was towed out of the harbor and sunk just west of Michigan City by the Indiana Transportation Company on 11 June 1911. Ironically, newly outfitted with the *Muskegon*'s sand-mining equipment, the *J.D. Marshall* would sink the following day (Ellis 1989).

Based on IU recommendations, the Indiana DNR established the *J.D. Marshall* Nature Preserve in 2013 under the Indiana Nature Preserves Act to “promote understanding and appreciation of cultural values of areas by people of Indiana” (Indiana Nature Preserves Act 1967) (Figure 2). The *J.D. Marshall* was selected due to both its excellent hull preservation and its accessibility and close proximity to the Indiana Dunes State Park. Indiana University is now working with the DNR to expand the underwater preserves system to include the *Muskegon*. The *Muskegon*'s relatively intact features, depth, historical significance, and location give it the potential to be an exceptional park (Smith et al. 1990; Beeker et al. 2000; Kaufmann and Egan-Bruhy 2013; Maus and Haskell 2016).

With the expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore into the newly created Indiana Dunes National Park, IU and the DNR are working to increase the awareness of maritime history and cultural heritage tourism with the creation of an Illinois-Indiana Maritime Heritage Pathway. It is Indiana University Center for Underwater Science's current mission to make Indiana and Illinois's maritime heritage more visible to locals and visitors. IU plans to conduct detailed and comprehensive investigation of significant shipwrecks within both Indiana and Illinois state waters, in order to produce technical and archaeological reports that address the suitability for recreational activities and provide condition reports on historical resources in need of future designation or increased preservation. Using the *J.D. Marshall* Nature Preserve and future *Muskegon* Nature Preserve as models, IU will investigate selected shipwrecks in Illinois territorial waters and develop a proposal for similar shipwreck nature preserves.

With the designation of state parks, preserves, and even a national lakeshore, Indiana and Illinois have the ability to protect and display the significant maritime history of these landscapes. This combination of state and local lands and government and nonprofit institutions creates a network capable of realizing the high potential for tourism development, education, and conservation.

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MICHIGAN

Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City (submitted by Lynn Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks)

Abstract: Michilimackinac is the site of a long-term archaeological program, and while the COVID-19 pandemic slowed us down, we were able to carry out a field season in 2020. Since 2007 we have been excavating a row house unit lived in by fur-trading households, first French Canadian and, from the mid-1760s on, English. The house was constructed in the 1730s and demolished in 1781. One of the highlights of the season was the excavation of a deep feature that may be associated with the original 1715 French fort. The house has two root cellars, one of which yielded the most interesting artifact of the season, a brass sleeve button with a glass bust intaglio.

Resumen: Michilimackinac es el sitio de un programa arqueológico a largo plazo, y aunque la pandemia de COVID-19 nos frenó, pudimos realizar una temporada de campo en 2020. Desde 2007 hemos estado excavando una unidad de casa

adosada habitada por fur-hogares comerciales, primero franco-canadienses y, desde mediados de la década de 1760 en adelante, ingleses. La casa fue construida en la década de 1730 y demolida en 1781. Uno de los aspectos más destacados de la temporada fue la excavación de una característica profunda que puede estar asociada con el fuerte francés original de 1715. La casa tiene dos sótanos, uno de los cuales arrojó el artefacto más interesante de la temporada, un botón de manga de latón con un busto de vidrio grabado.

Résumé: Michilimackinac est le site d'un programme archéologique à long terme, et tandis que la pandémie COVID-19 nous a ralentis, nous avons pu effectuer une saison sur le terrain en 2020. Depuis 2007, nous avons fouillé une unité de maison en rangée habitée par des fourrures, ménages commerçants, premiers Canadiens français et, à partir du milieu des années 1760, anglais. La maison a été construite dans les années 1730 et démolie en 1781. L'un des moments forts de la saison a été l'excavation d'un élément profond qui pourrait être associé au fort français d'origine de 1715. La maison dispose de deux caves à racines, dont l'une a livré l'artefact le plus intéressant de la saison, un bouton de manche en laiton avec un buste en verre en creux.

The year 2020 will always be remembered as the (first) year of the COVID-19 pandemic. Like everything else, the Michilimackinac archaeological field season was impacted by the pandemic: it started later than usual, extensive safety protocols meant that there were no volunteer excavators, and most processes took longer, due to the need to sanitize hands and equipment and maintain social distance.

The 2020 Michilimackinac field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This row house was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders and demolished in 1781 as part of the move of the fort and settlement to Mackinac Island. A 1765 map of the fort, housed at the University of Michigan's William L. Clements Library, lists House E as an English trader's house. Few English traders' houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac. The goal for this season was to better define previously exposed features and complete the root cellar. This was only partially accomplished. Instead we discovered more features and completed none.



FIGURE 1. Brass and glass intaglio sleeve button from Michilimackinac. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

The main goal for the season was to keep everyone healthy, which we accomplished. Archaeological goals were to complete the excavation of Feature 1066 (the random structural post) and the southeast root cellar, and to better define the south-central root cellar. We also planned to keep excavating along the 210 line.

The post in Feature 1066 was first mapped at 2.75 in. below datum in 2015. It bottomed out at 6.45 in. below datum onto a flat rock. Once that rock and associated soil were removed, the final depth of the feature was 6.65 in. below datum. There are multiple possible interpretations for this very deep feature, one being that it is simply a support post for the floor due to the presence of two root cellars. We do not know the final depth of either cellar at this time.

as well as some possible structures associated with it (Stone 1974:313–317). No one has ever suggested that they have found the east wall of the 1715 fort. Perhaps not coincidentally, the House E project is the first time archaeologists have excavated along the L50 line, which is where this feature is located. The depth of Feature 1066 also raises interesting possibilities for the deep features encountered in the northwest area of the excavation during the 2019 season. No excavation was carried out on them in 2020.

A more intriguing possibility, given the depth of Feature 1066, is that it is related to the 1715 fort. Previous excavations have located the north (Feature 5) and west walls and two options for the south wall,

Excavation continued in the southeast root cellar. A horizontal plank was uncovered, with cultural deposition continuing under it. After much careful excavation, the edges of the south-central root cellar were better defined. It appears that it was constructed as part of the 1730s house. Although there were British demolition artifacts at its top, some French artifacts were found this summer. The most definitive was a Compagnie des Indes lead seal dating to 1717–1769.

The most intriguing artifact of the season came from the edge of this cellar. It was a brass sleeve button with a clear glass or rock crystal face with an intaglio bust of a bearded man (Figure 1). Beards were not common in European cultures in the

18th century, so he was not a contemporary figure. Research continues into Biblical, classical, and historical possibilities. A classical figure would fit with our understanding of the British trader as a cosmopolitan person. A religious figure would fit in with a Roman Catholic French-Canadian resident, either in the French period or as a member of the household during the British era. Sleeve buttons were worn by both men and women.

We opened the final quads along the 210 (south) line this season. The westernmost quad (210R30 q2) is now in the 1781 demolition rubble. As with other quads in previous seasons, it has yielded a variety of ceramic sherds, including a creamware handle, possibly from a pitcher, and a fragment of a polychrome tin-glazed earthenware teacup. The easternmost quad (210R50 q2) is at the modern/colonial interface.

In the deepest quad in this row (210R40 q2), a strip of gray sand cutting through gold sand was uncovered in the final week of excavation. This is the first possible evidence for the north wall of the house.

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

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River Raisin Settlement, Monroe (submitted by John M. Chenoweth, University of Michigan-Dearborn)

Abstract: In the fall of 2019, a field school class from the University of Michigan-Dearborn conducted preliminary work in advance of construction in Monroe, Michigan, which sought to identify traces of the 1780s–1813 River Raisin settlement. This town of French-descended, métis, and Native families was founded by settlers leaving Detroit, some 35 miles to the northeast, after British rule began there in 1760. It was also the site of the two January 1813 Battles of the River Raisin during the War of 1812, including one of the costliest to the United States during the war. Excavation encountered traces of a 1904 paper mill and added context to previous excavations in the area, paving the way for continued study of what is one of the last 18th-century sites in Michigan yet to receive sustained archaeological study.

Resumen: En el otoño de 2019, una clase de la escuela de campo de la Universidad de Michigan-Dearborn llevó a cabo un trabajo preliminar antes de la construcción en Monroe, Michigan, que buscaba identificar rastros del asentamiento del río Raisin entre 1780 y 1813. Esta ciudad de familias nativas, mestizas y descendientes de franceses fue fundada por colonos que salieron de Detroit, a unas 35 millas al noreste, después de que el dominio británico comenzara allí en 1760. También fue el escenario de las dos batallas del río Raisin de enero de 1813 durante la guerra de 1812, incluida una de las más costosas para los Estados Unidos durante la guerra. La excavación encontró rastros de una fábrica de papel de 1904 y agregó contexto a excavaciones anteriores en el área, allanando el camino para el estudio continuo de lo que es uno de los últimos sitios del siglo XVIII en Michigan que aún no ha recibido un estudio arqueológico sostenido.

Résumé: À l'automne 2019, une classe d'école sur le terrain de l'Université du Michigan-Dearborn a mené des travaux préliminaires avant la construction à Monroe, au Michigan, dans le but d'identifier des traces de la colonie de la rivière Raisin des années 1780 à 1813. Cette ville de familles d'origine française, métisse et autochtone a été fondée par des colons quittant Detroit, à quelque 35 miles au nord-est, après le début de la domination britannique en 1760. C'était également le site des deux batailles de janvier 1813 de la rivière Raisin pendant la guerre de 1812, dont l'une des plus coûteuses pour les États-Unis pendant la guerre. Les fouilles ont rencontré des traces d'une usine de papier de 1904 et ont ajouté du contexte aux fouilles précédentes dans la région, ouvrant la voie à une étude continue de ce qui est l'un des derniers sites du XVIII^e siècle au Michigan à encore faire l'objet d'une étude archéologique soutenue.

In the fall of 2019, a team of nine students from the University of Michigan-Dearborn, under the direction of Professor John Chenoweth, undertook salvage excavations on land owned by the City of Monroe, Michigan, associated with the River Raisin settlement and nearby River Raisin National Battlefield Park (20MR227). This work was conducted as an archaeological field school (ANTH 410) providing hands-on scientific research opportunities and field methodol-



FIGURE 1. Field school students. (Photo courtesy of John M. Chenoweth.)

ogy training in a primary research setting, and was undertaken in consultation with both the City and River Raisin National Battlefield Park (Figure 1).

The site is on land that has been the traditional territory of the Ojibwa, Odawa, Potawatomi, and Wyandotte Nations, as well as earlier Native communities, for thousands of years. More recently, it saw métis, French, and Native habitation from the 1780s until its destruction in the battles of the River Raisin during the War of 1812 in January 1813; this history is covered in more detail elsewhere (Au 1981; Clift 1961; Monroe County Historical Commission et al. 1977; Naveaux 2008; Naveaux et al. 2000). After the war, the town was reconstituted near its present-day core south of the river, leaving the pre-1813 settlement less disturbed than it might otherwise have been.

The City of Monroe had plans—since put on hold because of the COVID-19 pandemic—to build a recreation of a pre-1813 farm on the site as a museum. The planned construction was to incorporate a modern concrete foundation, and therefore required excavation that would disturb any archaeological resources. Therefore, limited test excavations within the footprint of the planned buildings were conducted to evaluate any potential damage and recover data that may be lost by the construction.

In general, conditions were quite challenging, including frequent interruptions by heavy rain and snow covering the site for the last days of fieldwork (Figures 2–3). Due to soil contaminants from a paper mill, which occupied the site from 1904 to 1991, the crew was also required to follow a series of safety protocols including latex gloves, full-body disposable suits, and—even before the pandemic made them universal!—face masks (Figure 4). Work was conducted only one day a week, Fridays, to allow students to live at home, participate in other classes, and work, which also kept there from being any costs beyond the usual tuition and a small lab fee.

Drs. C. Stephen Demeter and G. Michael Pratt had done work in this area of the River Raisin Settlement in 1991 and 1998–2003, respectively. This work, which recovered both precontact and 18th-century artifacts, may have encountered the fencing erected around the core of the settlement that played an important role in the 1813 battles. These previous evaluations also indicated that a thick layer of demolition debris related to the 20th-century paper mill covered this area of the site, and so the City of Monroe’s Department of Public Services was asked to excavate a backhoe trench within the footprint of the planned construction to a depth of approximately 20 cm (8 in.). This work was monitored by the principal investigator to ensure that all materials encountered were 20th century in origin. The backhoe trench revealed wide areas of brick and mortar and patches of coal, cinders, clinker, and ash.

Within this trench, five excavation units were laid out and excavated to a depth of 70–80 cm below surface. No



FIGURE 2. Excavating in the snow. (Photo courtesy of John M. Chenoweth.)

definitively pre-20th-century historical artifacts were encountered, although a few redeposited lithic artifacts were recovered (Figure 5) along with some nondiagnostic cultural materials from clearly beneath the demolition layer. A total of 150 artifacts were collected, primarily 20th-century drainpipe, nails, and window glass.

This excavation was clearly very preliminary and limited by time, weather, and other factors. Nonetheless, it has provided useful information to guide further research. These units have shown the demolition debris layer from the 1904 paper mill to be highly variable both across the site and in terms of depth. Pratt's work showed that the pre-1813 fence feature may be as shallow as 65 cm (25 in.) below the surface, and the fall 2019 work confirmed that demolition-related damage to the underlying archaeology sometimes was as shallow as 30–40 cm (12–16 in.) below surface. This suggests that undisturbed deposits related to the pre-1813 settlement may remain, even close to the paper mill's footprint. Planning is currently underway for future excavations in the area.



FIGURE 3. *Stratigraphy and snow.* (Photo courtesy of John M. Chenoweth.)



FIGURE 4. *Excavating in protective gear.* (Photo courtesy of John M. Chenoweth.)

Acknowledgements

This project was made possible by the University of Michigan-Dearborn, with substantial assistance from superintendent Scott Bentley and the River Raisin National Battlefield Park staff, especially Brett English and Antoine Helou. Thanks also to Mark Cochran and the staff of the City of Monroe, especially to the Department of Public Services staff for assistance with the backhoe and backfilling after excavation. The dedicated students participating in the field school were Fatima Al-Rasool, Ali Alubaidy, Mallorie Clayton, Elijah Hanschu, Morgan Lewerenz, Sara Nameth, Fefe Smith, Madelyn Vasbinder, Denon Wilson, and D'ajanee Woodside.

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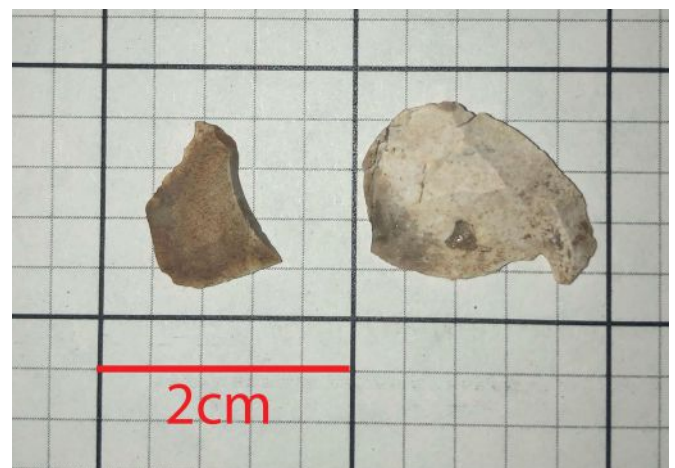


FIGURE 5. *Recovered lithics.* (Photo courtesy of Grace Bello.)

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Exploring Class, Gender, and Consumption in Southwest Michigan, 1852–1870 (submitted by Jeff Burnett, Dan Lauterbur, James Robertson, and Christine Stephenson, Michigan Department of Transportation)

Abstract: Here we introduce some preliminary findings from archaeological excavations of the Shoudy Site (20BE634) located in Berrien County, Michigan. In the summer of 2019, archaeologists from the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) conducted shovel testing, the excavation of 1 x 1 m test units, and mechanized stripping at the location of a home, which appears on a single historic map dating to 1860. Historical investigations revealed that the home was occupied by the Shoudys, a white, European American settler family. While no intact structural or subsurface features were identified, shovel test survey identified a location with a high density of mid-19th-century structural- and domestic-associated material culture and extensive survey was conducted at that location. Our analysis of the ceramic assemblage suggests that the Shoudys exhibited a particular classed and regional perspective of gender, more common to the urban middle class, which they presented to those in their community through the ceramics they used. The presence of these artifacts at the Shoudy site demonstrates that local gender ideologies, along with economic relationships, were changing in the mid-19th century in southwest Michigan. This survey and subsequent laboratory work were funded by MDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

Resumen: Aquí presentamos algunos hallazgos preliminares de las excavaciones arqueológicas del sitio Shoudy (20BE634) ubicado en el condado de Berrien, Michigan. En el verano de 2019, los arqueólogos del Departamento de Transporte de Michigan (MDOT) llevaron a cabo pruebas con palas, la excavación de unidades de prueba de 1 x 1 m y un desmontaje mecanizado en la ubicación de una casa, que aparece en un único mapa histórico que data de 1860. Las investigaciones históricas revelaron que la casa fue ocupada por los Shoudys, una familia de colonos blancos, europeos y estadounidenses. Si bien no se identificaron características estructurales o subterráneas intactas, el estudio de prueba con pala identificó una ubicación con una alta densidad de cultura material estructural y doméstica asociada de mediados del siglo XIX y se llevó a cabo un estudio exhaustivo en ese lugar. Nuestro análisis del ensamblaje cerámico sugiere que los Shoudy exhibieron una perspectiva de género particular clasificada y regional, más común a la clase media urbana, que presentaron a los miembros de su comunidad a través de las cerámicas que usaban. La presencia de estos artefactos en el sitio de Shoudy demuestra que las ideologías de género locales, junto con las relaciones económicas, estaban cambiando a mediados del siglo XIX en el suroeste de Michigan. Esta encuesta y el trabajo de laboratorio posterior fueron financiados por MDOT y la Administración Federal de Carreteras (FHWA).

Résumé: Nous présentons ici quelques résultats préliminaires des fouilles archéologiques du site de Shoudy (20BE634) situé dans le comté de Berrien, Michigan. À l'été 2019, des archéologues du département des transports du Michigan (MDOT) ont effectué des tests à la pelle, l'excavation d'unités d'essai de 1 x 1 m et le décapage mécanisé à l'emplacement d'une maison, qui apparaît sur une seule carte historique datant de 1860. Des enquêtes historiques ont révélé que la maison était occupée par les Shoudy, une famille de colons blancs européens et américains. Bien qu'aucune caractéristique structurelle ou souterraine intacte n'ait été identifiée, un levé d'essai à la pelle a identifié un endroit avec une forte densité de culture matérielle structurelle et domestique associée au milieu du XIXe siècle et un levé approfondi a été effectué à cet endroit. Notre analyse de l'assemblage des céramiques suggère que les Shoudy présentaient une perspective particulière classée et régionale du genre, plus commune à la classe moyenne urbaine, qu'ils présentaient à ceux de leur communauté à travers les céramiques qu'ils utilisaient. La présence de ces artefacts sur le site de Shoudy démontre que les idéologies locales de genre, ainsi que les relations économiques, évoluaient au milieu du XIXe siècle dans le sud-ouest du Michigan. Cette enquête et les travaux de laboratoire qui ont suivi ont été financés par le MDOT et la Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

Here we introduce some preliminary findings from archaeological excavations of the Shoudy Site (20BE634) located in Berrien County, Michigan. In the summer of 2019, archaeologists from the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) conducted shovel testing, the excavation of 1 x 1 m test units, and mechanized stripping at the location of a home belonging to an "F. Shoudy", which appears on a single historic map dating to 1860. Historical investigations revealed the Shoudys to be a white, European American settler family who arrived in Berrien County from La Fayette County, New York, in 1852. While no intact structural or subsurface features were identified, the mid-19th-century structural and domestic material cul-

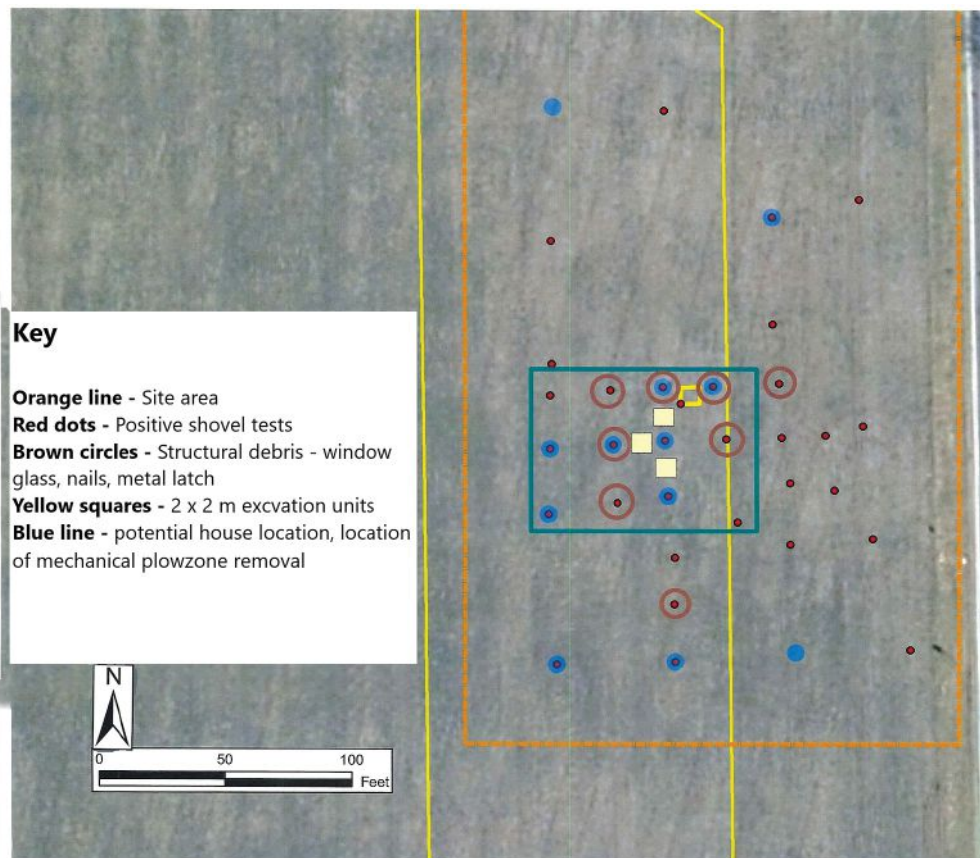


FIGURE 1. Map showing areas of artifact density as well as the location of shovel test pits (STPS) and excavation units at the Shoudy Site (20BE634). (Map produced by James Robertson using ArcMap.)

The Shoudys' occupation of the site from 1852 to 1870 coincides with regional and national shifts in economic production and relations. Processes of urbanization and industrialization as well as an increased emphasis on "progressive farming" were rapidly changing southwest Michigan, as it shifted from a territorial "frontier" into a state with capitalizable/exploitable lands and labor (see Nassaney et al. 2001 for an extended discussion of these processes in southwest Michigan). The Shoudy site provides insights into how an influx of newcomer-settlers altered economic dynamics and dialogues of gender and good citizenship in the area.

To better understand the material expression of the family's particular socio-economic status, we conducted analysis to calculate the minimum number of vessels (MNV) within the ceramic assemblage recovered from the site. This work occurred from the fall of 2019 and into the summer of 2020. Partway through the MNV analysis the MDOT archaeology lab was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and Jeff Burnett continued the work from home in a makeshift lab and photography station (Figure 2). The ceramic assemblage recovered from the Shoudy site is made up of 1673 sherds and 184 vessels and includes several floral decorated transfer print and flow blue ceramics. Some of the most surprising finds were four pairs of transfer-printed vessels with matching decorations, indicating the Shoudys may have purchased some of their ceramics in matched sets. These were surprising, because matched sets are uncommon finds for rural farmsteads in the Midwest during the second half of the 19th century.

The ceramics recovered from the Shoudy site include a minimum of 32 trans-

ture from the site provides unique insights into the nature of early settlement and rural lifeways in southwestern Michigan (Figure 1). This project was funded by MDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

In the 1860 federal census, the Shoudy family consisted of David Shoudy, listed as a farmer, his wife Jane, and their three adult children, Rebecca, Fundy, and Kate, all of whom worked as teachers. From an agricultural perspective, it seems that the Shoudys likely lived on a small and unproductive farm, having little wealth and security. This understanding is complicated when considering the three Shoudy children's occupations as teachers, an underpaid but socially middle-class occupation. The class background of the family is further contextualized by census data and archival evidence showing that, prior to their arrival in Michigan, the Shoudys lived on a moderately productive farm and also owned a retail tobacco shop in Syracuse, New York.

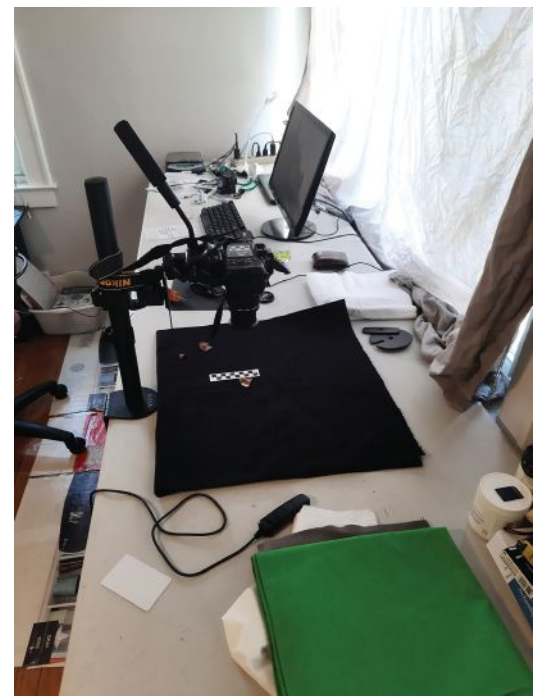


FIGURE 2. (slide show) The home lab used by Jeff Burnett to complete MNV analysis and to photograph artifacts for the forthcoming report to the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office. (Photos by Jeff Burnett.)

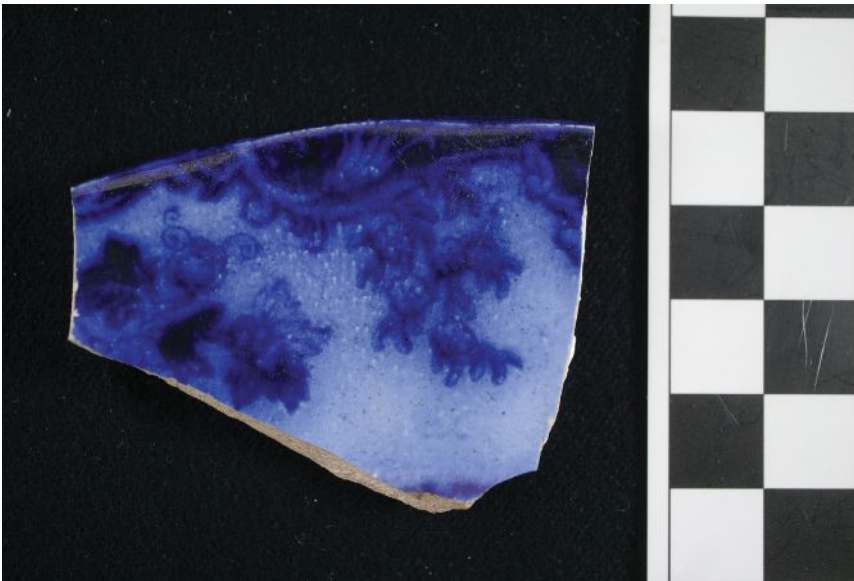


FIGURE 3. (slide show) Floral-decorated transfer-printed ceramics recovered from the Shoudy Site (20BE634). (Photos by Jeff Burnett.)

dwelling, European American female social reformers as they dealt with changing economic relationships that removed “productive labor” (essentialized as male labor) from the home. The ideology utilized various material expressions of the domestication of nature within the home, including gothic-shaped ceramics and floral-printed wares, to emphasize symbolically the role of white, middle-class women as ministers of the home and to demonstrate their closeness to the divine (Spencer-Wood 1996, 2006). As such, the gender ideology reinforced the myth of “separate spheres” based on presumed biologically determined gender roles and promoted the idea that women should work from home to ensure the moral worth of their families.

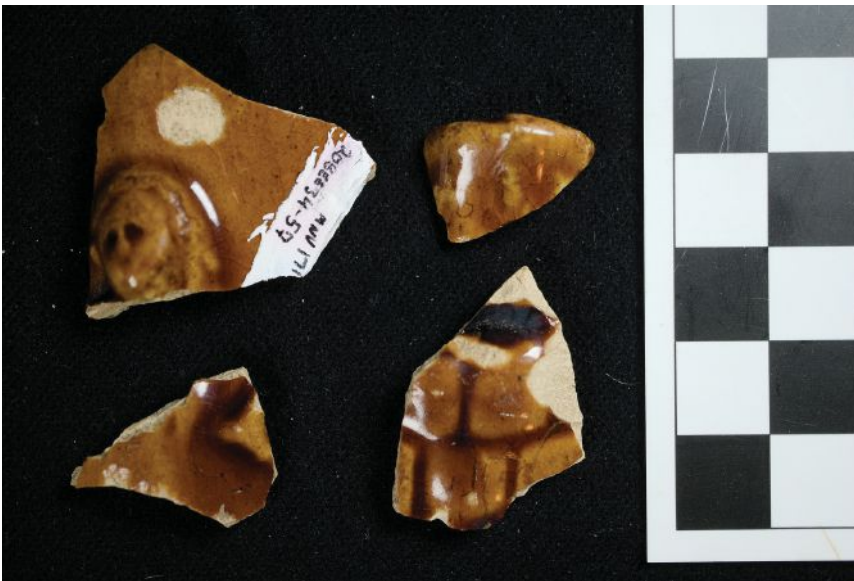


FIGURE 4. Fragments from a Rockingham “Rebekah-at-the-Well” ware teapot depicting a scene from the religious narrative “Rebecca at the Well.” Top left: fragment showing Rebecca; top right: fragment of the spout; bottom left: fragment that seems to show the edge where two of the vessel’s panels met; bottom right: fragment showing the well. (Photos by Jeff Burnett.)

fer-printed and flow-printed vessels (17.4% of the total vessel assemblage). Focusing on ceramic decoration, 20 of the 32 printed vessels (63%) exhibited floral motifs, and of these several had discernible patterns, which enabled us to identify central scenes that also displayed floral/garden motifs. Sixteen of these vessels (80%) were printed in blue, while three were printed in black and one in green. Lastly, three of the four matched pairs were decorated with floral motifs (Figure 3). The uniformity of decorative themes and color in the assemblage, as well as the presence of matched pairs, strongly indicate that the Shoudys purchased ceramic vessels in sets and they were at least somewhat intentional about what patterns they chose.

Archaeological research has connected blue floral-decorated printed wares with the cult of home religion. This was a particular expression of mid-19th-century gender ideologies promoted by middle-class, predominantly urban-

This symbolic pattern is seen in other ceramics from the site, including a gothic paneled Rockingham ware “Rebekah-at-the-Well” teapot (Figure 4). This teapot exhibits both the gothic form and floral/garden motif associated with the gender ideology of the cult of home religion. These symbolic elements are heightened by the specifically religious imagery of the story of Rebecca from the Jewish Tanakh and Mishnah and Christian Bible. We cannot, however, ignore the possibility that the purchase and use of the “Rebekah-at-the-Well” teapot could be related to the eldest Shoudy daughter’s being named Rebecca. This is an interesting possibility, because of (a) the personalized nature of the purchase and the seeming connections between the gendered, moralistic story of the motif that imagined Rebekah as a dutiful, submissive servant to the family and to guests; (b) the ways in which the tea service reproduced that dynamic; and (c) the life of Rebecca Shoudy, who lived at home for years and was, along with Fundy, one of the leaders of the family as the parents aged.

Our analysis of the ceramic assemblage suggests that the Shoudys embodied and performed a particular classed and regional perspective of gender, which they presented to those in their community through the ceramics they used. Theirs was unlikely to have been a common gender ideology or symbolic system in rural southwest Michigan prior to the second half

of the 19th century. However, the presence of these artifacts at the Shoudy site demonstrates that local gender ideologies as well as economic relationships were changing in the mid-19th century, though it is not yet possible to say how widespread the change was throughout southwest Michigan at the time. We view the adult Shoudy children's occupations as rural teachers, the low productivity of their Michigan farm, and their more solidly middle-class experience in New York as reasons why they seemingly performed this specific gender ideology with their ceramic consumption. As teachers, the Shoudys may have held minor leadership roles in the community, and they were also somewhat disconnected from the agricultural labor of their neighbors. They may have believed they were in a position to "educate" their adult neighbors as to proper ways of being American derived from white, middle-class, urbanized gender and consumer ideologies. Lastly, the evidence indicates that the Shoudys were not simply emulating the dominant ideologies of consumerism, but interpreting and engaging with them on their own terms.

We look forward to finishing this study and adding to the archaeological conversations on the radical changes that accompanied 19th-century processes, settler-colonialism, and economic change in southwest Michigan. We again want to thank MDOT and FHWA, who funded this work.

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Educating the Next Generation in Archaeology: Southwest Michigan Fifth-Grade Curriculum, Archaeology CSI (Cultural Scene Investigation) (submitted by Sue Reichert, Western Michigan University)

Abstract: In Michigan, the goals of the educator are to teach their students based on the Common Core and Grade Level Content Expectation (GLCE) curricula mandated by the State of Michigan; one of the needs of the archaeologist is to ensure that the next generation of students are the stewards of our archaeological sites. A program using archaeology to develop critical-thinking, problem-solving, and analytical-reasoning skills was needed in the Michigan public schools' curriculum, but there was no model for it. Fortunately, archaeology is an excellent teaching subject; it is interdisciplinary, participatory, and ideal for developing cognitive and affective skills in children. Archaeologists have ignored working with educators in the past; however, working collaboratively, teachers and archaeologists developed a program for fifth-grade students that met the goals and needs of all involved.

Resumen: En Michigan, las metas del educador son enseñar a sus estudiantes en base a los planes del Common Core y de estudio de las expectativas de contenido de nivel de grado (GLCE, por sus siglas en inglés) exigidos por el estado de Michigan; una de las necesidades del arqueólogo es asegurarse de que la próxima generación de estudiantes sean los administradores de nuestros sitios arqueológicos. Se necesitaba un programa que utilizara la arqueología para desarrollar habilidades de pensamiento crítico, resolución de problemas y razonamiento analítico en el plan de estudios de las escuelas públicas de Michigan, pero no había un modelo para ello. Afortunadamente, la arqueología es una excelente materia de enseñanza; es interdisciplinario, participativo e ideal para desarrollar habilidades cognitivas y afectivas en los niños. Los arqueólogos han ignorado el trabajo con educadores en el pasado; sin embargo, trabajando en colaboración, los maestros y arqueólogos desarrollaron un programa para estudiantes de quinto grado que cumplió con las metas y necesidades de todos los involucrados.

Résumé: Au Michigan, les objectifs de l'éducateur sont d'enseigner à leurs élèves en se basant sur les programmes d'études du tronc commun et des attentes de contenu au niveau de la classe (GLCE) mandatés par l'État du Michigan; l'un des besoins de l'archéologue est de veiller à ce que la prochaine génération d'étudiants soit les gardiens de nos sites archéologiques. Un programme utilisant l'archéologie pour développer des compétences de pensée critique, de résolution de problèmes

et de raisonnement analytique était nécessaire dans le programme des écoles publiques du Michigan, mais il n'existait pas de modèle pour cela. Heureusement, l'archéologie est une excellente matière d'enseignement; il est interdisciplinaire, participatif et idéal pour développer des compétences cognitives et affectives chez les enfants. Les archéologues ont ignoré le travail avec les éducateurs dans le passé; cependant, en travaillant en collaboration, les enseignants et les archéologues ont développé un programme pour les élèves de cinquième année qui répondait aux objectifs et aux besoins de toutes les personnes impliquées.

Archaeology "takes advantage of human curiosity as the ultimate tool to motivate learning" (Davis 2005:123).

Archaeologists who try to develop school programs often overlook collaborating with educators, because teachers are typically seen as the audience when they should be thought of as partners (Jeppson and Brauer 2007). Educators possess specialized knowledge in lesson planning and use these skills in teaching their students; archaeologists are not trained this way (D'Elia 2013). However, archaeology can bring excitement and intrigue to public school education. Bringing in an archaeologist or introducing the field of archaeology into a school setting is a fun diversion for students and becomes entertainment (Zimmerman et al. 1994). In fact, many educators currently use archaeology as entertainment, or as some call it, edutainment, without realizing the benefits of using archaeology as a teaching tool (McLaughlin 2009). For instance, archaeological methods and material culture promote the use of critical thinking skills, the mental tools required when evaluating and interpreting data to make inferences about the lives of past peoples (Metcalf 1992). By joining forces, educators and archaeologists can bring archaeology, an interdisciplinary and participatory field, to students. This collaboration allows students to enter into the 'exotic' realm of culture, while providing teachers with a means to expand on the subjects of history, science, math, and writing in addition to meeting the Michigan Common Core requirements (Hawkins 2000).



FIGURE 1. Climax-Scotts Community Schools students participating in Archaeology CSI curriculum. (Photo by Bruce Rolfe, The Climax Crescent.)

Making use of archaeology in education is an asset for both students and teachers. Archaeology provides a framework to help students develop critical thinking skills and gives them the tools needed to have an understanding and appreciation of cultures past and present (Atalay 2006; Bartoy 2012). For example, students could simply learn about French fur traders through textbooks, or they could be given replicas of items recovered from Fort St. Joseph in Niles, Michigan, and asked what they might represent. The second example helps students develop their cognitive skills, their ability to think and understand (Wheat 2000). Students are able to make inferences such as who used it, why, and for what purpose (D'Elia 2013). These exercises also allow the learner to be actively involved, reflect on their experience, and obtain decision-making and



FIGURE 2. Climax-Scotts Community Schools students participating in Archaeology CSI curriculum. (Photo by Bruce Rolfe, The Climax Crescent.)

problem-solving tools to process the new ideas gained from this experience (D'Elia 2013). By incorporating artifacts or simulated artifacts in this way, educators can bring history to life for students in their classrooms (D'Elia 2013). Archaeology is an excellent teaching subject, because it gives students the opportunity to learn by experiencing, rather than by relying on a teacher's explanation (Smardz and Smith 2000).

Another potential outcome when collaborating with educators to bring archaeology into their classrooms is the teaching of all involved to be responsible and thoughtful when looking at our archaeological heritage. A sense of responsibility for the stewardship of the U.S. and world cultural resources, which include archaeological sites, can be gained (Smith 1996). For teachers, archaeology in the classroom can bring something new other than a textbook to the class that involves

hands-on activities that help develop critical thinking skills across multiple subjects. It can also be used to help students fulfill the requirements based on state standards. However, we cannot expect educators to take our word for it and develop lesson plans to incorporate archaeology. Nor can archaeologists tell educators what they should include in their curriculum, because they are ultimately responsible for our children's education and decide what is to be taught when the door to the classroom closes. Therefore, it is essential that programs or curriculums that incorporate archaeology into classroom lesson plans such as this one be developed by archaeologists and educators in a fully collaborative manner (Davis 2000).

Archaeology CSI, the curriculum I (a graduate student in anthropology) created, was developed in collaboration with three teachers (elementary, middle school, and high school) from Climax-Scotts Community Schools, a small rural district in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Together we discussed the benefits of archaeology for the students, how the subject could fit into their curriculum, and what grade it would fit the best in. In this curriculum, each lesson builds on the previous one, ultimately leading to a simulated excavation to bring the students' new skills to a task. The final lesson has students examining all the artifacts they collected, using their skills to make observations and inferences about the people at their site, and reporting to the class. The curriculum is available to educators and the public and can be found on Western Michigan University's website at <https://wmich.edu/fortstjoseph/outreach/teaching>.

During the first year (2015/2016) of offering the curriculum to two fifth-grade classes, I, with some involvement from the teacher, presented the lessons to the students (Figures 1–4). Together, we took our time, going through one lesson a day over several weeks. This was a great learning experience, and I was able to adjust the original curriculum based on feedback I received. In subsequent years, the teacher felt comfortable running all the lessons, and my involvement was with the simulated archaeological dig only, using the boxes that I had designed (see curriculum link). All student worksheets and lesson plans are included in the curriculum, so that the teachers are not overburdened with having to create it from scratch. I was responsible for putting together the simulated dig materials, including setting up all artifacts and supplies so that the teachers only had to be present to answer questions that the students may have during the excavation. Having multiple people to supervise each unit is a definite asset.

Developing a program for a local school district that integrates archaeology into lesson plans that fit within the Michigan Common Core and GLCE standards was a collaborative effort between educators and archaeologists. Students in kindergarten through the 12th grade are virtually a captive audience. For 13 years these students are learning how to think, solve problems, and understand their world and how it works. Bringing archaeology into their schooling can be one of our greatest opportunities. Not only can it help to develop critical thinking skills, but it can also to conserve the archaeological record and create a future generation who values and understands archaeology (Smardz and Smith 2000). Based on the information that is currently available, individual teachers, principals, and school districts are the key to an effective archaeological education at the precollegiate level. Bringing an archaeological education to our public schools, even if on a limited basis, must address teachers' needs and concerns and collaboration is essential if this is to be accomplished (Whiting 1997). I believe that it will also help our students learn by giving them hands-on experience, which will lead to enhanced critical-thinking, problem-solving, and analytical-reasoning skills. Bringing up a new generation to appreciate our past and to be stewards of our archaeological sites is crucial.

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FIGURE 3. Climax-Scotts Community Schools students participating in Archaeology CSI curriculum. (Photo by Bruce Rolfe, The Climax Crescent.)



FIGURE 4. Climax-Scotts Community Schools students participating in Archaeology CSI curriculum. (Photo by Bruce Rolfe, The Climax Crescent.)

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