



**SOCIETY for  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY**



# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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## President's Corner

Julie Schablitsky

I am excited to begin 2022 as your president and am looking forward to serving the Society for Historical Archaeology over the next two years. I want to congratulate and welcome our incoming board members, Alicia Odewale and Alexandra Jones. As they enter, Nicole Grinnan and Lisa Fischer rotate off the board after serving three years and generously contributing their considerable talents. Barbara Heath presided over the society with wisdom and an amazing ability to digest complex and controversial issues with a balanced grace. Thank you, Barbara, for your leadership. I also want to thank Della Scott-Ireton for her years of service to SHA as our conference committee chair. Although she can never be replaced, Todd Ahlman has stepped in to fill the role. He brings fantastic energy and experience that will surely lead the society to many amazing conferences.

If you attended the annual conference in Philadelphia this past January, you joined nearly 500 of your colleagues for sessions covering a diversity of topics in historical archaeology. Usually, our conferences bring more than 1,000 members together; however, the arrival of a COVID-19 variant at the end of December forced many to reconsider their plans. Despite all of this, the local conference committee, led by Richard Veit and Christopher Matthews, delivered a solid experience consisting of both in-person and prerecorded presentations. Although modified for safety, the plenary session, awards ceremony, receptions, and tours were enjoyed by many of the conference participants. Despite the challenges this year, Karen Hutchison and her staff remained flexible and kept the conference a professionally organized event.

We are living in uncertain times, and this new normal has us considering creative ways to bring our diverse membership together for future annual conferences. The society will always hold in-person conferences, and if necessary (and with enough time to plan), we can host a virtual conference. But what about a hybrid option? Do we have the financial capacity and volunteers to host a virtual and in-person conference simultaneously? Through our research, we are learning about the high costs of such a venture in a traditional hotel setting; however, for the upcoming 2023 conference in Lisbon we have an opportunity to take advantage of the cost savings offered by a university setting. Tania Manuel Casimiro and the local conference committee, along with our business office and a hybrid conference task force, are exploring all possibilities. The Call for Papers for the SHA 2023 Conference in Lisbon is included in this issue of the *SHA Newsletter*. Be sure to read it and consider joining us in Lisbon for what promises to be an incredible and unique conference experience. For those students interested in presenting at an international conference, watch for travel funding opportunities soon.

There is some exciting news to share with you on the African American Burial Grounds Preservation Act. If enacted, this important legislation would authorize the National Park Service to establish a grant program for the identification, preservation, and restoration of these sacred places. Specifically, it is a funding program open to government agencies, private individuals, nonprofit partners, and others interested in preserving African American cemeteries. At the end of February, the House version of the burial grounds bill was introduced by Rep. Adams, Rep. McEachin, and Republican cosponsor Rep. Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania.

As you may be aware, SHA is conducting a diversity audit that is being carried out over an 18-month period. The audit specifically gathers information from more than two dozen members and will include a member survey on the society's climate for diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). Additionally, a consultant will work with our business office to study our newsletter, social media, membership, website, and other data to identify DEI strengths and weaknesses within our society. At the audit's conclusion, a report will recommend priorities for us to consider addressing. Those recommendations will then be distilled into a strategic plan that will identify tasks and resources to carry out those initiatives. Your voice is important to the success of this effort, so please watch for the member survey this spring.

Finally, don't forget to renew your membership! Your participation in the society is important, and we need your voice in committees, participation on the board, and your scholarly contributions to the field of historical archaeology. We are a society that is growing, diversifying, and asking ourselves how we can do better. We want you to be part of this movement.

## Editor's Column

Welcome to Andrew Webster, the new Current Research Editor for Great Britain and Ireland. Drew is a doctoral candidate at the University of Maryland, where he studies the effects of policy and land reform on daily life in 19th- and early 20th-century rural Ireland. In addition, he works part-time for Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Section. He is a member of the Council for Maryland Archaeology and the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeological Group. Thank you to outgoing editor Emma Dwyer for serving in this role for a number of years.

Really exciting research in historical archaeology is taking place all over the world and society members would love to learn about it! Over my last three years as editor, I have noticed that certain parts of the world and portions of the United States are not being represented to the same degree as some other geographic areas. Perhaps you are busy, or not hearing from your editors, or are worried that your project is not "interesting enough." Don't let these reasons be an excuse not to send in contributions to the newsletter! Your regional editors' email addresses are listed on page 28. Send them or me ([patricia.samford@maryland.gov](mailto:patricia.samford@maryland.gov)) a contribution anytime during the year for inclusion in the next newsletter. If you are unsure of the formatting, length, and photo requirements, please see the top of page 28.



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### 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](mailto:hq@sha.org).

# 2022 SHA Awards and Prizes

Paul Mullins

The Society for Historical Archaeology conferred its 2022 Awards at the annual conference in Philadelphia. On the opening night of the conference, the SHA Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, and the James Deetz Book Award were presented. Four Awards of Merit were conferred, recognizing institutions or individuals who have furthered the cause of historical archaeology. They went to the Independence National Historical Park of the National Park Service; AECOM's Burlington Office Team; the Philadelphia Archaeological Forum; and the Avenging the Ancestors Coalition.



*Independence National Historical Park of the National Park Service received an SHA Award of Merit for its work on the President's House.*



*AECOM's Burlington Office Team and the Philadelphia Archaeological Forum both received SHA Awards of Merit.*



*The Avenging the Ancestors Coalition was the recipient of an SHA Award of Merit.*



*Miriam A. W. Rothenberg is the 2022 winner of the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award.*

The Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award went to Miriam A. W. Rothenberg for her dissertation "Community and Corrosion: A Contemporary Archaeology of Montserrat's Volcanic Crisis in Long-Term Comparative Perspective" (Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World, Brown University, 2021). Gilmore committee chair Teresita Majewski presented the award on behalf of nominator Krysta Ryzewski. "Community and Corrosion" applies historical archaeological approaches to the examination of the physical remains, landscapes, and people on the island of Montserrat, where eruptions of the Soufriere Hills volcano since 1995 have devastated half of the island and displaced two-thirds of the population. Dr. Rothenberg gathered archaeological, ethnographic, and archival evidence to document the historical dimensions of disaster response on the island and the island's legacy of colonialism and slavery.

The final award of the plenary was for the James Deetz Book Award, which is named for James Deetz (1930–2000) and recognizes accessible and entertaining historical archaeology studies. The 2022 James F. Deetz Book Award recognized Rebecca Yamin’s *Archaeology at the Site of the Museum of the American Revolution* (Temple University Press). Yamin’s study tells the story of the excavation at the museum site, conducted in 2014. *Archaeology at the Site of the Museum of the American Revolution* describes documentary research and excavations alongside a rich range of historic maps and texts and photos of the unique artifact assemblage. Donna Seifert presented the award on behalf of the Deetz Award committee.



*Rebecca Yamin stands beside a display of her award-winning book Archaeology at the Site of the Museum of the American Revolution.*

Steven J. Filoromo (University of Alabama) received the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award at the SHA Annual Business Meeting. He was recognized for his paper “Landscapes and Lived Spaces: Preliminary Survey of a 19th Century Enslaved and Emancipated Community at the North End Site (9MC81), Creighton Island, GA.” Lisa Matthies-Barnes (University of Florida) received the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award. The Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize recognized Rachel Thimmig’s paper “On- and Off-Reservation Life: A Reexamination of Crow-Flies-High Village.” The runners-up for the prize were Katherine G. Parker, Brigid M. Ogden, Jordan L. Schaefer, and Rebecca J. Webster for their paper “Impacts of Climate Change on Marginal Communities in the Archaeological Record.”

The Diversity Field School Award recognized George Gross (San Diego City College) for his course Anthropology 115, Introduction to Archaeological Field Work. The Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards recognized three projects. First place was for Daniel Schavelzon and Afro-Arentina Communities (Ana Igarreta); second place recognized the Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project (Chelsea Rose); and third place went to the Rappahannock-St. Mary’s College of Maryland Project (Julia A. King and Chief G. Anne Richardson).

The inaugural ACUA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Award was received by Stephanie Sterling (East Carolina



*Steven J. Filoromo of the University of Alabama received the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award.*



*Stephanie Sterling from East Carolina University received the inaugural ACUA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Award.*

University) for her paper with Gabrielle Miller, "10-Years of Sustainable Partnership at a Glance: Youth Diving with a Purpose and the National Park Service." The ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award recognized two students: Jack Pink (University of Southampton), for the paper "Paper Ships on Digital Seas"; and Alicia Johnson (Alexandria Centre for Maritime Archaeology & Underwater Cultural Heritage), for her paper "Effective Management of Archaeological and Historical Shipwreck Sites in the Red Sea, Egypt."



*Alicia Johnson of the Alexandria Centre for Maritime Archaeology & Underwater Cultural Heritage and Jack Pink of the University of Southampton receive the ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Awards from Marco Meneketti.*



*William B. Lees is the 2022 winner of the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award.*

Four awards were made at the banquet. The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award is named in honor of Carol V. Ruppé, in recognition of her long service to SHA in creating and running the book room at the annual conference. The 2022 Ruppé Award was presented to William B. Lees in recognition of more than 30 years of service to the society ranging from newsletter editor to president. The award was presented to Lees on behalf of the nominator Vergil Noble. Dr. Lees attended his first SHA meeting in Philadelphia in 1976 and has been a member and subsequently served SHA on committees, in volunteer service roles, and in elected positions over more than 40 years. He was elected to the board of directors in 1992 and returned in 2002 for a nine-year term that lasted through his service as president and continued two more years as a member of the nominations committee. Throughout this consistent service to SHA Lees has been an enormously productive scholar working on a breadth of terrestrial and underwater research alike, and as executive director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network he together with his colleagues have had an enormous influence on the discipline.

The Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology was created and endowed by the staff of John Milner Associates, Inc., to recognize and honor their colleague Daniel G. Roberts. Roberts was a pioneer in public historical archaeology, particularly within a heritage management framework. In Philadelphia we recognized the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Engineering District 6-0 and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The two agencies were nominated by Stephen W. Tull for the I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Improvement Project. The proj-

ect passes through the historic Philadelphia neighborhoods of Northern Liberties, Kensington-Fishtown, and Port Richmond—communities settled largely by immigrants whose labor earned the riverfront its moniker “Workshop of the World.” To date, over 2.5 million artifacts dating from ca. 8500 BP to the early 20th century have been recovered by the AECOM cultural resource management team. PennDOT and the FHWA are dedicated to preserving the archaeological record and history of these rapidly changing communities for generations to come.



*Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Engineering District 6-0 and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) were the recipients of the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology.*

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. The award recognizes outstanding achievement by an individual at the start of their career in historical archaeology. In 2022 we recognized Dr. Alexandra Jones, who has built her career around community-based archaeological practices. Her dissertation (“Gone But not Forgotten, Gibson Grove A.M.E. Zion Church: The Archaeology of an African American Church, 2010”) focused on the reclamation and protection of the Whites’ Tabernacle Morning Star Chapter 88 cemetery in Cabin John, Maryland. She continues to partner with the community to manage the site and protect it from the encroachment of the nearby Capital Beltway (Interstate 495). In tandem with this important preservation work Dr. Jones founded Archaeology in the Community, an archaeology education non-profit based in Washington, DC. The award was presented to Dr. Jones on behalf of her nominator, Thomas Cuthbertson.



*Dr. Alexandra Jones is the recipient of the 2022 John L. Cotter Award.*

Established in 1981, the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology recognizes a lifetime of scholarly contributions to the discipline. Martha Zierden received the 2022 Harrington Medal for her scholarship and community engagement in Charleston, South Carolina. Zierden was introduced to historical archaeology in a Panama City, Florida, field school directed by University of West Florida faculty member Judy Bense, who would herself receive the Harrington Award. Zierden attended graduate school at Florida State University, where she trained under another Harrington Award winner, Kathleen Deagan. Zierden began to work at the Charleston Museum in the early 1980s and soon became the museum’s archaeologist. During a period of exceptional growth in Charleston, Zierden conducted extensive archaeological fieldwork and has produced hundreds of site reports and presented even more conference papers and public lectures. Zierden has published extensively on Charleston and urban archaeology, including the 2018 James Deetz Book Award winner *Charleston: An Archaeology of Life in a Coastal Community* (2016), coauthored with Betsy Reitz.



*Martha Zierden was awarded the 2022 J. C. Harrington Award.*

During a period of exceptional growth in Charleston, Zierden conducted extensive archaeological fieldwork and has produced hundreds of site reports and presented even more conference papers and public lectures. Zierden has published extensively on Charleston and urban archaeology, including the 2018 James Deetz Book Award winner *Charleston: An Archaeology of Life in a Coastal Community* (2016), coauthored with Betsy Reitz.

Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter, Ruppé, Roberts, and Harrington Awards will appear in *Historical Archaeology* in 2022. Thanks to the many members and committees who contribute to the SHA Awards Program.

# REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

## 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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## OUR SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS



## BENEFITS OF REGISTRATION

### JSTOR ACCESS



JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books and primary resources. Our Registrants can access a specially curated collection of JSTOR resources.

### INCOME

Registrants generally earn higher salaries and have greater job responsibilities than archaeologists who are not registered.

### EDUCATION

We screen and certify continuing professional education programs and notify Registrants of these opportunities to improve their professional practice in diverse and dynamic discipline.

### EMPLOYMENT

Registration is required to do archaeological work in many jurisdictions - and the list is growing. Networking opportunities also provide connections for professionals at all points in their career.

# The Society for Historical Archaeology 2023 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

4–7 January 2023



REVISITING GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGIES

NOVA University of Lisbon  
School of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Portugal

Call for Papers Opens: 1 May 2022  
Final Abstract Submission Deadline: 30 June 2022

## REVISITING GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGIES

The Committee of the SHA 2023 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology invites you to join us, in person and virtually, in Lisbon, Portugal, one of Europe's oldest capital cities. The 2023 SHA Conference will be held at the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the NOVA University of Lisbon. The venue is minutes away from both excellent food and historical monuments dating from the Roman Empire to the 20th century. Stay for a few extra days and explore this ancient European capital and neighboring areas. Enjoy the wonderful food, including Portugal's famous *pastéis de nata* (custard tarts), and excellent wine by the sea in a city that is as historical as it is modern.

Lisbon is one of the most historically interesting cities in Europe and was the capital of a major overseas empire from the mid-15th through late 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was directly responsible for initiating (from 1415) the European globalization that defines our period, and its influences include initiating commodity exchanges and population movements that are core to our discipline—and also initiating modern plantation slavery on south Atlantic sugar plantations. The rebuilding of Lisbon after the shattering 1755 earthquake left the city with one of the most important 18th-century urban landscapes in Europe. The city's recorded history dates back to the Roman period and the city's urban fabric includes remnants of the Roman city through to 19th-century industrial developments. Prominent landmarks include the Belém Tower, the Jerónimos Monastery, and São Jorge Castle. Lisbon is well connected by air, rail, and motorway networks.

We invite our colleagues to consider the conference theme of "Revisiting Global Archaeologies" in its broadest sense, drawing on topics of inclusivity and multiplicity. The proposed theme for the conference not only references the international location and outlook of the meeting, building on Lisbon's history as the center of one of the most significant global European empires of the early modern period, but also acknowledges the transformation of historical archaeology into a truly global discipline. Many European archaeologists also define 'historical' archaeology differently, noting that the historical record dates back to earlier periods, and this conference may provide the opportunity to explore disciplinary definitions in a global context while still focusing on the post-1500 world. We hope that our broad theme inspires the membership to consider topics including—but not limited to—slavery, migration, identity, the complexity of social relationships, and the

mobility of people and things. We also hope that papers can capture some of the more-recent methodological and theoretical approaches that draw on global contacts and new intellectual avenues for interpreting the past. It is envisioned that the theme will encourage individual papers and symposia that address the increasingly global character of the discipline in the past, present, and future.

## **The Venue: NOVA University of Lisbon**

As with past European SHA conferences, the main conference venue is based at a university campus rather than a hotel. Unlike past European conferences, the conference hotel is almost directly adjacent to the main venue. The NOVA University of Lisbon (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa), founded in the late 1970s, was the first university in Portugal to offer a course on historical archaeology. Today it is one of the few universities in Portugal with a permanent research program on the archaeology of the post-1500 world. The university offers an M.A. in historical archaeology and features the highest number of historical archaeology researchers in the country alongside an intensive underwater archaeology program. This venue will host all conference sessions and meetings. The university has a cafeteria and restaurant and coffee machines are available in each building. More food and beverage options can be found off-campus a very short distance away.

The conference hotel is the Holiday Inn Lisbon Continental; this is located just a three-minute walk around the corner from the main venue. SHA has secured a conference hotel rate of €100 (approx. \$110) per single and €115 (approx. \$125) for a double-occupancy room during the conference. Reservation information will be posted to the 2023 Conference page on the SHA website (<https://sha.org/conferences/>).

There are many other accommodation options just a short walk from the venue. The area is secure and features many restaurants. For those exploring self-catering options, groceries can be acquired in several nearby local stores. Lisbon's historical downtown area is accessible within 15 minutes by the city's excellent, inexpensive, and easy-to-use metro system, or via taxi or Uber (approximate taxi cost of \$10).

### **CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**

**Conference Co-Chairs:** Tânia Manuel Casimiro (NOVA) and Francisco Caramelo (NOVA)

**Program Chair:** Alasdair Brooks (Re-Form Heritage)

**Underwater Co-Chairs:** José Bettencourt (NOVA) and Filipe Castro (University of Coimbra)

**Terrestrial Co-Chairs:** Catarina Tente (NOVA) and Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

**Local Arrangements Chair:** Ana Cristina Martins (University of Évora)

**Popular Program Director:** Leonor Medeiros (NOVA)

**Workshops and Tour and Events Director:** Carlos Boavida (NOVA)

**Social Media Liaison:** Pedro Coelho (NOVA)

**Volunteer Director:** Gabriel Venturini de Sousa (NOVA)

**Awards:** Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University)

### **SESSION FORMATS**

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

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Using ConfTool to Submit Your Abstract

Abstract submissions should be done through the online system at [www.conftool.com/sha2023](http://www.conftool.com/sha2023). 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 Ethics Principles and the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy and the 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 2023 conference before you can pay for and submit your abstract.

Once you have created your profile, you will be required to pay the \$25.00 nonrefundable 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 submission—**NO EXCEPTIONS.**

The 2023 SHA Conference Committee offers a range of different session formats. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, either in person or prerecorded, forums/panel discussions, or three-minute forums. 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. Prerecorded sessions may have to reconsider “discussion” periods, especially due to the differences in time zones. All papers will be 15 minutes long. We strongly encourage participants to submit posters, which will be given significant visibility in the conference venue.

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

**Primary Symposium Organizer**—one time during the conference.

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

**Discussant**—one time during the conference.

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

**Panel/Forum Moderator**—one time during the conference.

**Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer**—as many times as desired.

No guarantee can be offered regarding “double booking,” although every effort will be made to avoid conflicts.

The 2023 committee reserves the right to refuse submissions that do not meet the above guidelines.

Each session organizer and individual presenter at the SHA 2023 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the 30 June deadline and pay a nonrefundable \$25 per abstract fee. In addition, all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2023 Conference by 1 November 2022 at the full conference rate, independently if presenting in person or submitting a prerecorded paper. If a presenter of a single-authored paper is not able to attend the conference and has designated another individual to deliver their paper, the presenter of that paper must still register for the conference at the full conference rate. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference.

**NOTE IMPORTANT POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2023 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2022.** Those who fail to register by 1 November 2022 will not be allowed to present their paper/poster, have their paper/poster presented for them, or have their prerecorded paper available online. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate in order to participate in a session. Session organizers should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement.

## TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

### Individual Papers and Posters

Papers, either in person or prerecorded, are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. Using the information and keywords provided, the SHA 2023 Conference Program Chair will assign individual papers and posters to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session. You must designate whether you are submitting an in-person or prerecorded paper when

you submit your abstract. The program committee will assign your paper to a general session of all in-person papers or all prerecorded papers as appropriate. The 2023 conference will also allow presenters to submit their papers to 'open' formal symposia that welcome independent submissions; please see 'formal symposia' below for more details.

**Please note: If you are presenting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is not considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a symposium presenter.**

Posters are freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc., that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided. 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 poster so viewers can contact them with questions at a later date. Posters are in person only.

### **Formal Symposia**

These consist of four or more papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. They can either be all presented in person or all prerecorded. 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. You must designate whether you are submitting an all in-person or all prerecorded symposium when you submit the session abstract.

**Change for 2023:** Symposium organizers can now choose whether their symposium is closed or open to other submissions. If a session is designated as 'open' by the symposium organizer, then other authors can submit individual papers to that session; the 2023 program committee may also direct appropriate papers to the session. Additional papers will still be subject to approval by the symposium organizer. Organizers must still start with a minimum of four papers in a formal symposium.

The SHA website will feature a regularly updated list of the open symposia, along with a contact email address for the appropriate symposium organizer. Organizers who wish to hold an open session are encouraged to submit their symposium as early as possible so that other conference attendees looking to submit a paper to a relevant session can identify appropriate open symposia.

Symposium organizers must pay the \$25 abstract submission fee\*\* and submit the session abstract online before individuals participating in their symposium can submit their own abstracts. Symposium organizers are encouraged to use the "Structure Information" section of the symposium abstract submittal page to give more details about their session, i.e., if they wish their session to be open, the number of breaks, order and number of discussants, etc. Symposium organizers should communicate the formal title of the symposium to all known participants in their session before the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions will be 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 2022) and are aware of the 1 November 2022 deadline for presenters to register for the 2023 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 chair.

\*\* Once the overall symposium abstract is approved by the program chair, the symposium organizer will be permitted to submit a second abstract for a paper in his/her 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 whom 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 2023 conference at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2022. One-day registrations for forum panelists are not permitted. Panel discussions are in person only.

### **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. Three-minute forums are in person only.

### **Student Presenters**

The Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee will be preparing an array of materials to help students (and perhaps even nonstudents!) navigate the conference. Further information will 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 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; all of the authors must be students and SHA members.

### **Virtual Presentations**

As outlined above, SHA will welcome virtual presentations for papers and organized symposia for the first time at the 2023 conference. All virtual paper and poster presentations must be prerecorded and uploaded to the designated platform by 1 December 2022. Guidelines and assistance for preparing prerecorded paper presentations, with instructions for uploading them to the platform, will be provided after abstracts are accepted. Presenters will need access to a computer with an internet connection, camera, and microphone to record their presentations in advance of the conference.

### **ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS**

If you have a suggestion for a roundtable luncheon topic or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the program chair at [SHA2023Program@gmail.com](mailto:SHA2023Program@gmail.com) with a short description of your proposed roundtable. Roundtable luncheons must be in person only.

### **HOW TO SUBMIT**

The regular abstract submission period is from 1 May to 30 June 2022.

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 [SHA2023Program@gmail.com](mailto:SHA2023Program@gmail.com).

### **TIPS AND GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING AN ABSTRACT**

#### **ALL USERS:**

1. On or after 1 May 2022, go to [www.conftool.com/sha2023](http://www.conftool.com/sha2023) and click on the link “Register New” under the green Account Log In bar. User accounts are not carried over from one conference to the next, so you must create a new user account for the 2023 conference.

2. Pay the \$25 nonrefundable per-abstract submission fee by clicking on “Submission Fee Purchase and Payment.” You will not be able to submit your abstract or view a detailed list of submitted symposia without paying the \$25 fee.

3. Submit your abstract by clicking “Your Submissions.”

Abstracts should be no more than 150 words. Please be sure to check the spelling, capitalization, and grammar in your abstract. Your abstract will appear in all printed materials exactly as it was entered. If you have coauthors on your paper or are submitting an abstract for a symposium or forum, check with each individual first to be sure you are entering their name as they wish it to appear and the email they will be using.

4. Make sure you choose whether your paper or symposium is in person or virtual.

**NOTE:** ConfTool uses email addresses to check for users and individual roles. It is very important that only one email address be used for each individual in ConfTool, so that the conflict checker can work properly.

#### **TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT FOR AN ORGANIZED SYMPOSIUM:**

1. Follow steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 above. Pay only the \$25 nonrefundable abstract submission fee and submit only the Symposium Proposal abstract.

2. List the presenters in your symposium in the order you want them to present in your session. Be sure to check with each individual first to ensure you are entering their name as they wish it to appear and the email they will be using. In the comments box let us know if your symposium is closed (no additional papers accepted) or open (additional papers are welcome). A list of open symposia will be made available on the SHA 2023 Conference website.

3. Once you have submitted the symposium abstract, the program chair will then accept your proposal in ConfTool (allow 24 to 48 hours for this to occur) and mark your record "allowed to submit," enabling you to submit a paper or introduction abstract to your own symposium at no additional cost.

#### **TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT TO AN ORGANIZED SYMPOSIUM:**

1. Follow steps 1, 2, and 3 above.

2. Select the correct symposium from the dropdown list. If you do not see the symposium listed, contact the symposium organizer to ensure that the symposium has been entered into ConfTool and accepted and that you have the correct title for the symposium.

3. If you are submitting an independent paper to an open organized symposium that welcomes additional submissions, please contact the session organizer first. The program committee cannot guarantee acceptance of a paper to an open symposium if the session organizer has not been contacted prior to submission.

**NOTE:** Submitting your abstract as an independent submission and sending an email to the program chair indicating that your paper should be added to a symposium is not the correct way to submit to an organized symposium (open or closed) and does not guarantee proper placement.

#### **DEADLINE**

The deadline for online abstract submission is 30 June 2022. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before 30 June 2022. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2022.

#### **AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS**

A computer and digital (LCD) projector for PowerPoint presentations will be provided in each meeting room for in-person sessions. We strongly recommend that session chairs bring a USB flash drive with sufficient memory to store all the PowerPoint presentations for their session. Please send the PowerPoint presentations to session chairs a few days in advance.

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated computers or USB flash drives 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 in the room 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 may cause delays. 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 conference committee at [SHA2023@fcsh.unl.pt](mailto:SHA2023@fcsh.unl.pt) well in advance of the conference.

**Note:** Please be aware that SHA does not endorse presenters participating in the conference via Skype, Zoom, or similar platforms. Virtual participation will occur only via prerecorded papers in prerecorded symposia or prerecorded general sessions. Any presenter participating with a prerecorded paper must still register at the full conference rate by 1 November 2022. The plenary session, awards ceremony, and business meeting will be broadcast online live and will be available to all conference registrants. A limited number of in-person conference sessions will also be broadcast online live. More details will be made available when the preliminary program is released.

#### **ACUA INFORMATION**

*Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2023*

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit electronic or hard-copy versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2023*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website ([www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)) by 10 February

2023. Author manuscript deadline is 1 March 2023 and author final edits deadline is 15 April 2023. Submitters are required to carefully follow the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

#### *ACUA George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award*

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to [www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org) for more information. Information will be available by 1 May 2022. Please note that this international award is open to all students residing outside of the country where the conference is held.

#### *ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition*

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2023 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is 1 December 2022. 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](http://www.acuaonline.org)).

### **ELIGIBILITY**

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required to give a presentation at the 2023 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presenters to register at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2022 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 LISBON

All websites listed in this section are in English unless otherwise noted.

The hotel and venue are directly accessible from Lisbon's centrally located airport via Metro, Lisbon's subway system. You will be just a short walk or public transport ride from nearly any destination of interest while attending the conference.

### Airport

Lisbon International Airport (LIS) is 2.85 mi. (4.6 km) from the hotel and venue. Major and minor airlines have numerous flights each day. Subway fare is € 1.5 (\$1.75) from the airport to the hotel. Cab and ride-share costs will be approximately € 20 (\$22).

The airport has direct flights to several North American airports, including Boston, New York-JFK, Newark, Washington-Dulles, Montréal-Trudeau, and Toronto-Pearson. However, it can sometimes be cheaper to connect via another European city, for example London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Madrid, especially for North American delegates who are not based in eastern states and provinces. Direct flights are also available to most major European cities, several South American and African destinations, and via Dubai.

### Transportation during the Conference

There are extensive public transportation networks surrounding the venue with multiple subway stations located just a short walk away. Buses stop right at the venue door and can take you anywhere in the city. Several taxicab services are available in front of the hotel, as are rideshare services such as Uber.

### Metro

Lisbon's excellent and inexpensive Metro system has four lines that are color coded. The Red Line (Linha Vermelha in Portuguese) has a station at the airport. The closest station to the conference hotel and venue is Campo Pequeno, on the Yellow Line (Linha Amarela); this is just over a block away from the hotel, and will require one change of metro line from the airport. When buying a Metro ticket you will receive a green VIVA Viagem card. Keep it! This is a rechargeable ticket. You can buy individual tickets or add 'Zapping' money, which will allow you to travel across all of Lisbon's extensive public transportation network.

<https://www.metrolisboa.pt/en/>

### Airport Bus

The AeroBus is another option for travel from the airport. It leaves the airport approximately every 10 minutes, and Line 1 has a stop near the conference hotel.

<https://www.aerobus.pt/en-GB/Home-2.aspx>

### Tram and Bus

Lisbon has an extensive tram network that is convenient for several tourist destinations, most notably Belém. The Number 28 tram, which goes through the historic Alfama neighborhood, is also very popular with tourists. Buses are less frequently used by tourists, but can prove to be convenient. VIVA Viagem cards work on both trams and buses.

<http://www.carris.pt/en/services/>

### Train

Lisbon is serviced by several train stations. The closest station to the conference venue is Entrecampos. This station has two train services. Combóios de Portugal (CP) will take you anywhere around the country while Fertagus will take you to the other side of the Tagus River and all the way to Setúbal.

<https://www.fertagus.pt/en>

<https://www.cp.pt/passageiros/en>

### Ferry

Crossing the Tagus River on ferry can be an enjoyable way to see other parts of greater Lisbon and offers excellent views of the city without paying for a tourist cruise. There are several ferry lines and terminals.

<https://ttsl.pt/> (click 'EN' at top left for a website translation)

## Car Rental

Most major car rental companies are available at Lisbon Airport and throughout the city. Parking at the hotel is possible.

## Accessibility

The hotel and conference venue are both ready to support delegates with accessibility needs. However, please note that Lisbon is a medieval city and often very hilly; parts of the city can prove challenging to visitors with limited mobility. Please email the conference committee at [SHA2023Program@gmail.com](mailto:SHA2023Program@gmail.com), and we will be very happy to offer advice to delegates with limited mobility and other accessibility needs on how to enjoy our wonderful city.

## THURSDAY NIGHT RECEPTION

The National Maritime Museum in Belém will host our Thursday Night Reception. Founded in 1863 by King Luís I, the museum is among the oldest maritime museums in the world. It has occupied one of the wings of the 16th-century Jerónimos Monastery UNESCO World Heritage Site since the 1960s. The museum's objective is to gather information about the globally significant maritime past of Portugal. There are also other collections from around the world, many of which were acquired during the era of European expansion, exploration, and colonization, and are therefore particularly relevant to historical archaeology.

## TOURS AND EXCURSION OPPORTUNITIES

We have a number of opportunities for you to experience the rich archaeological and historic resources of Lisbon.

### Planned Tours

*Tour of Medieval Lisbon.* From AD 714 to 1147, Lisbon was the Muslim city of al-Ushbuna, and from then until the 15th century the capital of the medieval Kingdom of Portugal. The city of Lisbon still preserves many of its features from this time, including the city wall, the castle, and the cathedral. This tour will enable you to explore this fascinating period of the city's history.

*Tour of Early Modern Lisbon.* Portugal was at the forefront of postmedieval European exploration and colonization. Portuguese overseas ventures started with the conquest of Ceuta in North Africa in 1415 and Portuguese authorities only left the final overseas territory (Macau in China) in 1999. Come and explore the urban fabric of early modern Lisbon that reflects this important history, including Belém Tower and Jerónimos Monastery—the burial place of Vasco da Gama.

*Tour of Sintra.* One-day tour of one of the most fascinating historical towns near Lisbon, the UNESCO World Heritage site of Sintra. The tour will include visits to the Moorish castle, the 16th-century royal palace, and the extraordinary 19th-century Pena Palace—one of the most important 19th-century neoromantic buildings in the world.

### Excursions

Lisbon has many other fascinating historical sites for conference delegates to visit. A small selection of highlights is offered below—but this quick listing can't really do justice to what the city offers!

*The Calouste Gulbenkian Museum* is just a five-minute walk from the conference venue, and offers excellent displays of Egyptian, Greco-Roman, Islamic, and Oriental art, as well as important numismatic collections and displays of European painting and decorative arts.

<https://gulbenkian.pt/en/>

*The Tile Museum*, a highlight for ceramicists, is located in the 16th-century Madre de Deus convent. It displays thousands of tiles found and produced in Portugal from the 13th through 20th centuries, including the historically important Lisbon Panorama of ca. 1700 that shows the city before the devastating 1755 earthquake.

<http://www.museudoazulejo.gov.pt/en-GB/default.aspx>

The *D. Fernando II e Glória* frigate was built in 1843. It was the last sailing ship to ply the Indian Trade Route connecting Lisbon to Goa. Now a museum, it is docked in Cacilhas on the southern shore of the Tagus River. It is easily accessible by ferry from Cais do Sodré.

<https://ccm.marinha.pt/pt/dfernando> (Portuguese only)

*The Roman Theatre Museum* gives visitors the opportunity to see a part of the Roman city of Lisbon, and is located in the medieval part of the city.

<http://www.museudelisboa.pt/en/equipamentos/teatro-romano.html>

Lisbon's *Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga* or MNAA is located five km from the conference venue. This is the national fine arts museum, and features collections of world-leading importance. Among the many highlights are Hieronymus Bosch's *Triptych of the Temptation of St. Anthony*; the 15th-century St Vincent Panels; the 'Imperial Collection,' illustrating Portugal's early modern contacts with Asia, Africa, South America, and India; and collections of early modern metalwork and ceramics.

<http://www.museudearteantiga.pt/english>

*The Museum of Contemporary Art* is (somewhat counterintuitively!) located in a 13th-century building and features important collections of late 19th- and 20th-century art.

<http://www.museuartecontemporanea.gov.pt/en>

## Local Eating and Drinking

Conference attendees will have hundreds of options for meals. Portuguese food is excellent, often reflecting Portugal's international connections and maritime history. Conference delegates are encouraged to try Portuguese classics such as *pastéis de nata*, *bacalhau*, sardines (grilled or tinned!), *bifanas*, and *carne de porco à Alentejana*. Though little-known in North America, Portuguese wine is unique, drawing on a range of local grape varieties and styles not found elsewhere; there is much more to explore than just port and Madeira (excellent though those both are!). Lisbon has a vibrant food culture that also offers a range of international options alongside local dishes. There is a food hall inside the city's redeveloped 19th-century bullring (now a multiuse commercial center) just a 12-minute walk from the venue, and many other nearby options from Chinese, Japanese, and Moroccan food to a traditional codfish restaurant. For those looking to self-cater, there is a supermarket where groceries can be purchased just across the street from the conference hotel.

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*Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.*

## **The 2023 Lisbon Student Travel Award**

SHA is pleased to announce that for the 2023 conference at Lisbon, we will have a unique opportunity for students who need financial assistance to attend; they can apply for the Lisbon Travel Award. This award is made possible by Raymond J. Cannetti and Julia A. King.

This travel award is open to undergraduate and graduate students who are SHA/ACUA members. Six student finalists will receive \$2000 grants for travel to the January 2023 annual meeting in Lisbon, Portugal. The goal of the award is to enable these students to attend the conference and present a paper on their current research.

Applicants must be currently enrolled in a degree-granting program, be a member of SHA at the time of submission, and be presenting (a paper or poster) at the 2023 conference.

To apply, send (1) your curriculum vitae (your advisor's name should be indicated on the first page, and your contact information must be provided); (2) a letter of interest (two pages, single spaced); (3) a letter of support from a professor who is familiar with your academic record; and (4) the title of and abstract for your paper or poster as it was originally submitted.

In your letter, please address the following:

- Summarize your educational background, progress toward the degree, and research interests.
- State how your participation in the SHA conference will advance your career and research.
- Indicate whether you have attended a professional conference or presented a paper in the past.
- Explain how your paper or poster will potentially benefit those who attend your session.

Applications should be sent to [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) and are due electronically by 15 July 2022. All application submissions should be in either Microsoft Word or .pdf format.

All applicants must register for the 2023 annual meeting by 1 November 2022 to be considered for an award.

Please note: individuals can apply for the Cannetti-King, Tubman, and Jelks awards simultaneously, but will only receive one award per year.

## 2021 DONORS TO THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Historical Archaeology's work is supported through the generosity of individuals, organizations, and universities. We are grateful for their support! Our donors and sponsors of special memberships and initiatives for 2021 are listed below.

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## *Archaeologies of Indigenous Presence* Edited Volume Is Published!

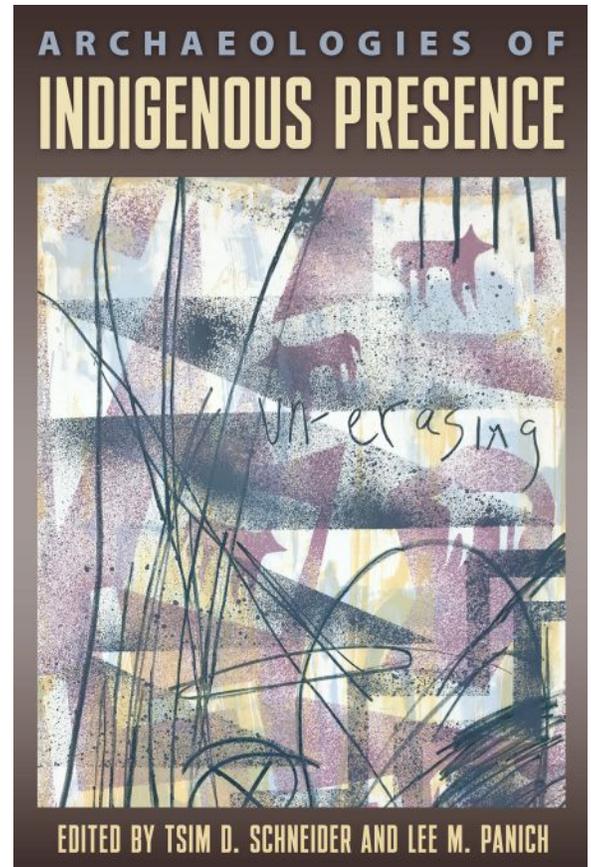
Submitted by Tsim D. Schneider and Lee M. Panich

We're delighted to announce the recent publication of *Archaeologies of Indigenous Presence* by the University Press of Florida. This edited volume includes perspectives from across different regions of North America that reflect new directions in the archaeological study of Indigenous-colonial encounters, which have shifted in recent years from a focus on the negative impacts of colonialism for Indigenous peoples and societies—disease, violence, cultural suppression—to more-nuanced explorations of how Native people persisted despite the pressures of the times. *Archaeologies of Indigenous Presence* explicitly aims to take the conversation one step further by examining archaeological practices—spanning field recording to higher-level interpretations—that nevertheless sustain narratives of cultural deterioration or wholesale loss among North America's Native groups.

Taken-for-granted recording practices, analytical and interpretative choices, chronology building, and other cornerstones of Americanist historical archaeology can limit ways of seeing and understanding the persistence of Indigenous communities in the wake of European American contact. The 20 contributors to this volume, including several Native scholars and tribal resource managers, examine different theoretical and methodological approaches for centering long-term Indigenous presence in the practice of fieldwork, laboratory analysis, scholarly communication, and public interpretation. These conversations range from ways to reframe colonial encounters in light of Indigenous persistence to the practicalities of identifying poorly documented sites, histories, and materialities.

Twelve case studies are divided into two main book sections. The first section considers legacies of “authenticity and unknowing” in archaeology and posits that mundane concepts—such as common terms like “prehistoric,” “protohistoric,” and “historic”—have limited where and when archaeologists expect to find evidence of Indigenous people at sites postdating 1492. The volume's second section moves the discussion to address “conceptual and practical advances” in the field and laboratory. Chapters in this section highlight various approaches to centering long-term Indigenous histories in the research of the material and documentary record, as well as restoring Native presence to a wider variety of overlooked spaces. The volume is bookended by an introduction that surveys the landscape of archaeological approaches to postcontact Indigenous history and a conclusion that traces common themes shared among the 12 core chapters.

We anticipate that *Archaeologies of Indigenous Presence* will appeal to tribal heritage managers, archaeologists working in CRM and academia, students, and members of the public who may be curious about the archaeology and history of colonialism in North America. Please feel free to contact the authors, Tsim Schneider at [tdschnei@ucsc.edu](mailto:tdschnei@ucsc.edu) and Lee Panich at [lpnich@scu.edu](mailto:lpnich@scu.edu). For more information about the edited volume, its contributing authors, and promotional discounts, please visit the University Press of Florida's website: <https://upf.com>.



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

Submitted by 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. 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](mailto: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.

## Heritage at Risk Committee Annual Meeting Minutes - December 8, 2020 (virtual)

*Attendees:* Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Uzi Baram, Monica Beck, Charles Beeker (UNESCO), Lindsey Cochran, Emma Dietrich, Meg Gaillard, Anne Garland, Nicole Grinnan, Sarah Holland (ACUA), Susan Langley (Government Affairs), William Lees, Sarah Miller (Chair), Elizabeth Moore, Emily Jane Murray, Anne Pyburn, Allyson Ropp (PEIC), Madeline Roth, Kimberly Wooten (Newsletter)

### Action Items:

- Recording: [https://flaglercollege.zoom.us/rec/share/TV5TcbfQW8b3\\_kz1HZqVNt8-JPBYgqeS9TAcldu3lMH-fomGP3PA05feX3t8Oz2ko.OYxHxhK5jsE1F25U](https://flaglercollege.zoom.us/rec/share/TV5TcbfQW8b3_kz1HZqVNt8-JPBYgqeS9TAcldu3lMH-fomGP3PA05feX3t8Oz2ko.OYxHxhK5jsE1F25U) Passcode: zkaS+4.I
- 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/1FAIpQLScB1MQZgnQiYeeAD\\_DZ83\\_mgRpuO9wqclqTyyyubcJdxAD-PQ/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScB1MQZgnQiYeeAD_DZ83_mgRpuO9wqclqTyyyubcJdxAD-PQ/viewform)
- Only Sara Ayers-Rigsby signed up for HARC blogs! Please pick a month and send to Jennifer at [jonesjenni17@ecu.edu](mailto:jonesjenni17@ecu.edu). List is here if you want to see what slots are still open <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1XHFk6HgrifVP7C16xvGu1FawqcmfZhj9xpv8K762Vp0/edit#gid=830633468>
- Subcommittee volunteers needed: Reach out to Sarah Miller for current listings.
- Chair will schedule a Spring conference call to coordinate activities for Lisbon.
- Chair will work with Treasurer and Board liaison to submit budget request for exhibit fabrication for 2023.
- Please support HARC session for Philly; be thinking of sessions for Lisbon.
- Send social media content to our Social Media liaison, Jen Jones ([jonesjenni17@ecu.edu](mailto:jonesjenni17@ecu.edu)) or directly to SEED via <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdy123fgjRglOC9mbAY6lNlrmnq0a843dGB-zAsXNbBqCNI-Q/viewform>

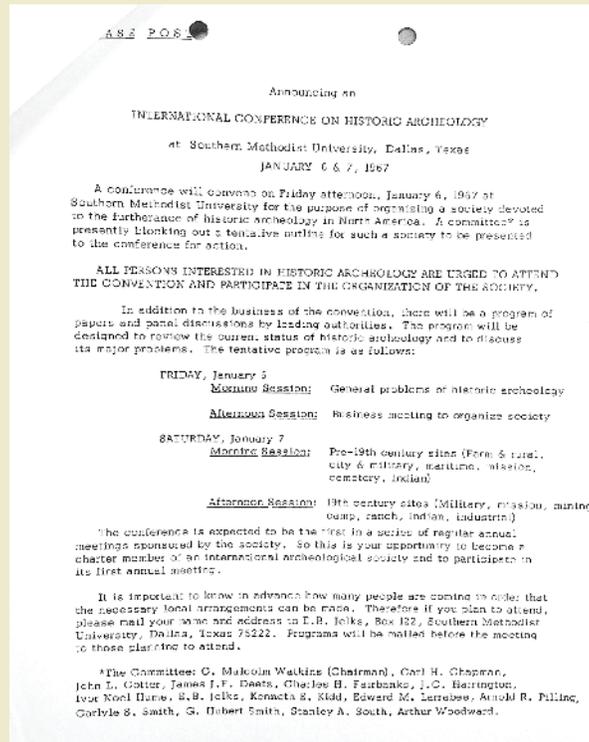
### Meeting Topics:

- **Introductions**
- Sign-ups: check your listing on committee list and subcommittee sign ups <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1XHFk6HgrifVP7C16xvGu1FawqcmfZhj9xpv8K762Vp0/edit#gid=2040766705>
- **2022 conference happenings:**
  - o Shared terminology and data sharing panel: Lindsey Cochran; if there are any terms or themes you'd like addressed, please let Lindsey know.
  - o Beyond the Sea: Friday at 1 pm: fires, inland flooding, inland threats. Lindsey Cochran as discussant. Papers due January 1st
  - o Emma organized Climate Stories session: Meg and Sarah discussants Saturday 1-3 pm – January 5th
  - o Government managers meeting: Wednesday afternoon 1-5 pm Susan encouraging others to come
  - o Averting Crisis: Four Decades of Supporting Virginia's Threatened Sites

- o Climate Change and Maritime Archaeology Forum (6JAN2022);
  - o Climate Change and its Ramifications on Historical Archaeology General Session (6JAN2022)
  - o Pop up exhibit with focus on Philadelphia area sites. No new submissions this year. Efforts for StoryMap version of the exhibit is on track with Heather Wholey.
- **Subcommittees:**
    - o Green Conference subcommittee: Opportunity to present plan to the board or to conference committee when ready. Will aim to put some green goals in place for 2024 conference after Lisbon.
    - o Pop-up exhibit: Subcommittee working hard on digitizing pop up exhibit in the form of a StoryMap. Discussed how to fold in new case studies and how to exhibit in Philadelphia. Special thanks to Heather Wholey who volunteered students to work on the project, as well as Nicole Grinnan and Allyson Ropp, as they helped with the call for case studies and reviewing templates as they come in. Currently the online exhibit is SHA's Heritage at Risk online exhibit ([fangoingpublic.blogspot.com](http://fangoingpublic.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: SHA this year has a task force through Government Affairs working diligently on advocacy – Terry Klein is main contact and Susan Langley is part of that group but no further information at this time. Sarah will reach out to Terry to see if there is anything planned for the conference.
    - o Endangered sites list: Will work on this more in 2022. 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 2023: Discussed workshop on how to write a Climate Story; Chair will reach out to Marcy Rockman to see if she is available that Wednesday for pre-conference workshop. Alternatively, Chair is already working to offer CRPT Facilitator Training working with APTC, Technology, and Website committees. For 2023 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 2023 and 2024 conference. Previously also discussed HENTF/FEMA/Smithsonian HEART similar training.
    - o Publishing: We have a thematic issue for HA in the works for 2022! Look for that next year and a potential volume 2 down the line. Thanks to co-editor Jeneva Wright who gave the update on the call.
    - o K-12: The subcommittee has distributed some lesson plans. Hoping for a discussion at the NAHAR meeting on January 21st. Thanks to Allyson Ropp for pushing this along in 2021 and send her other examples of climate literacy lesson plans so we can include on a blog page or another way to share out the resources.
    - o Newsletter: Thanks to Kimberly Wooten for volunteering to help with HARC presence in Newsletter! Sounds like we can feature K-12 lesson plan resources and put a call out for other resources.
  - **North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR)**
    - o It would be great to focus on some of the subcommittee issues during the NAHAR network calls in 2022. Look for 3rd Friday in each month, starting January 21st with a K-12 focused conversation. Zoom link <https://flagler-college.zoom.us/j/88304354870> Meeting ID: 883 0435 4870
    - o Recapped the cadence of NAHAR meetings: 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 website for more information and recordings of past presentations. <https://nahar.hcommons.org/>
  - **Reminders**
    - 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. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/EnvArch/?ref=bookmarks>
    - o Look for 2023 conference planning session in the spring!

# Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles



## Farewell to the Last Member of the “Special Committee”

With the passing of Ed Jelks on 22 December 2021, we say farewell to the chairman and last living member of the committee responsible for the formation of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

The committee met on the afternoon of 5 January 1967 in the North Park Inn Motel near the campus of Southern Methodist University, where Jelks was a faculty member in the anthropology department. After several hours of discussion, committee members unanimously agreed to recommend the formation of a society devoted to the promotion of scholarly research in historical archaeology. The following day, Jelks presented the proposal in the business meeting of an “International Conference on Historic Archeology,” which had been organized in conjunction with the meeting of the special committee. After some discussion by conference attendees, Jelks called for a vote and (in his own words) “a thunderous chorus of ayes ratified the motion.”

The image above is of the flyer Jelks created and distributed announcing the special conference and committee. It should be noted that the following three committee members were unable to attend: Malcolm Watkins, James Deetz, and Kenneth Kidd. In Watkins’s absence, Jelks assumed the role of committee chairman, and Wilcomb Washburn and Carlos Margain (not listed in the image above) participated as additional committee members.

In 2017, for the 50th anniversary meeting of SHA, Jelks submitted a video in which he recounts the role he played in organizing and chairing the committee that established the society in 1967. At the end of the video, he leads viewers in a stirring rendition of the “Happy Birthday” song, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of SHA. You can watch the video on [SHA’s YouTube channel](#).

To learn more about Jelks’s contributions to the history of the Society for Historical Archaeology, please see his published oral history, “A Conversation with Ed Jelks,” in *Historical Archaeology* 35(4):8–37 (2001). The oral history was reprinted in *A Half Century of the Society for Historical Archaeology*, which is available as a free download at [lulu.com](#).

## In Memoriam

### R. Christopher Goodwin (1949–2022)

Dr. R. Christopher “Chris” Goodwin passed away Feb. 18 at the age of 73. He was the son of the late Harold Leland Goodwin and Elizabeth Ingeborg Svensk Goodwin of suburban Maryland.

Dr. Goodwin was a dedicated scholar and practitioner of anthropology and archaeology, having graduated from Tulane University (Bachelor of Arts, Honors, 1971), Florida State University (Master of Science, 1973), and Arizona State University (Ph.D., 1979). One of the nation’s leading experts in cultural resources management, he was passionate about preserving the past, making it relevant for today, and shaping a better future.

After serving as a research associate at the Yale Peabody Museum and a research fellow at the United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Goodwin established R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. As its president and chief executive officer for more than 40 years, he led hundreds of major cultural resource and archaeological investigations, including underwater projects along the Atlantic Coast, the Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and in rivers ranging from the Connecticut to the Mississippi, as well as land-based projects across regions including the Gulf Coast, the Mid-Atlantic, the Great Plains, and the Northeast.

Over his distinguished career, Dr. Goodwin received numerous awards, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s National Preservation Honor Award, the U.S. Small Business Administration’s Administrators Award of Excellence “in recognition of outstanding service to the nation,” Louisiana’s Professional Archaeologist of the Year Award, and Preservation Connecticut’s 2020 Award of Merit for his work on Hurricane Sandy resiliency-planning studies on land and offshore. He was a respected author of more than 500 monographs and technical reports, including his first monograph, “Villa Taino de Borqueron: The Excavation of an Early Taino Site in Puerto Rico,” published in 1975. His scholarly articles were featured in *American Anthropologist*, *American Scientist*, *American Antiquity*, *Florida Anthropologist*, and *Revista Interamericana*.

Chris was a longtime resident of the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and a lifetime lover of New Orleans, Louisiana, the city where he launched his career and that he considered his second home, for its cuisine and music as well as its people and culture. Chris leaves behind his wife of 43 years, Cyd; his son, Scott; his daughter, Kristina; and grandson, Merlin. He was a beloved husband, father, and grandfather. He was a consummate storyteller, mentor, and friend. He will be sorely missed.

Reprinted from *The Frederick News Post*, 23 February 2022



### Ed Jelks (1922–2021)

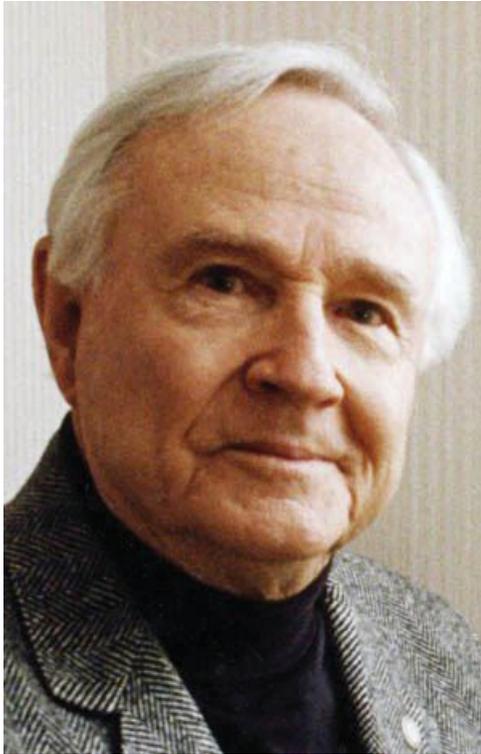
Ed Jelks, 99, passed away peacefully on the evening of December 22, 2021, in Denver, Colorado, where he had been living the past three and a half years to be close to his son and family.

Ed was born September 10, 1922, in Macon, Georgia, son of Oliver Robinson Jelks and Lucille Jarrett Jelks. On August 12, 1944, he married Juliet Elizabeth Christian, who preceded him in death. His parents and a brother, Oliver, Jr., also preceded him in death.

Surviving him are a son, Chris (Joan) Jelks of Aurora, Colorado; two grandsons: Devin (Devin) Jelks and Scott (Heather) Jelks; and two great-granddaughters: Olivia and Amelia Jelks, all living in Parker, Colorado.

As a Navy hospital corpsman in World War II, Ed was stationed at Acorn Navy Field Hospital on Guadalcanal, and at Mobile Hospital No. 6 in Auckland, New Zealand. After completing officer's school at Notre Dame University, he was commissioned Ensign in May 1945, and was honorably discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade in November 1945.

Ed spent more than 50 years as an archaeologist for the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service, the University of Texas at Austin, Southern Methodist University, and Illinois State University. He conducted excavations at both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Illinois, New York, Wyoming, Newfoundland, and the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific. He authored or coauthored numerous published articles, monographs, and books. His wife Juliet accompanied him on many of his field projects, where they worked as a team. They compiled and edited *Historical Dictionary of North American Archaeology*, which was named a Library Journal Best Reference Book in 1988.



Ed took an active role in professional archaeological societies. He was a founder and a president of both the Society of Professional Archeologists and the Society for Historical Archaeology. He served as president of the Texas Archeological Society and the Illinois Archaeological Survey. As the U.S. representative for anthropology to the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, an agency of the Organization of American States, from 1977 to 1993, he chaired meetings of the institute's Archaeology Committee in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

Ed held a B.A. in English, an M.A. in anthropology, and a Ph.D. in anthropology, all from the University of Texas at Austin. Among his awards are the J. C. Harrington Medal for Contributions to Historical Archaeology, the Clarence Webb Award for Contributions to Caddoan Archaeology, and the Distinguished Service Award of the Society of Professional Archeologists. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and an Honorary Research Associate of the Smithsonian Institution. He was listed in *Who's Who in America* (1982–1997) and in *Who's Who in the World* (1984–1989).

Ed was professor of anthropology at Illinois State University from 1968 until his retirement in 1983, where he established and directed the Midwest Archaeological Center and was a member of ISU's Million Dollar Club for having secured more than a million dollars in extramural grant and contract support for ISU's research program.

Ed was a director of the McLean County Historical Society and was society president from 1983 to 1985. He served on both the Illinois Historical Preservation Commission and Normal's Historic Preservation Commission. He was an organizer and first president of both the Neighbors Association of Normal and the School Street Neighborhood Association. The Normal Town Council named him Normal Citizen of the Year in 2004.

Over a period of about 40 years, Ed and Juliet were host parents to dozens of international students. In 2000 they were awarded a bronze plaque in Beijing by the Chinese Ministry of Culture for their efforts in supporting Chinese exchange students.

In 2018, after the death of his wife Juliet, Ed moved to an independent living apartment at Legacy Village in Castle Pines, Colorado. While there he started a Resident Council and a popular sing-along activity for the residents. Ed enjoyed being close to his family and getting to know his young great-granddaughters.

A group of Ed's former students and colleagues recently created the Edward and Juliet Jelks Scholarship at Illinois State University. Those wishing to donate in memory of Ed can do so at <https://giving.illinoisstate.edu/fund/edward-and-juliet-jelks-scholarship>.

Ed will be fondly remembered by the many people whose lives he touched.

Reprinted from <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/pantagraph/name/ed-jelks-obituary?id=32134189>

# 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.

## AFRICA

Ibrahima Thiaw, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, [ibrahima.thiaw@ucad.edu.sn](mailto:ibrahima.thiaw@ucad.edu.sn)

## ASIA

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## AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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CANADA-PRAIRIE AND ARCTIC (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

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## CANADA-QUÉBEC

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## CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

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Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, [rmills@blm.gov](mailto:rmills@blm.gov)

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

### VACANT

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey, [kcande@uark.edu](mailto:kcande@uark.edu)

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

Kelly Palich, Howard County Recreation and Parks, [kpalich@howardcountymd.gov](mailto:kpalich@howardcountymd.gov)

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

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, [EvansL8@michigan.gov](mailto:EvansL8@michigan.gov)

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

Stephen Nagiewicz, Stockton University, [Stephen.Nagiewicz@stockton.edu](mailto:Stephen.Nagiewicz@stockton.edu)

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

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## USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Michelle Hannum, SWCA Environmental Consultants, [michellehannum@yahoo.com](mailto:michellehannum@yahoo.com)

## USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawai'i, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten, Caltrans, [kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov](mailto:kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov)

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

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## USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

# Canada - West

## British Columbia

**Salvage Recovery at the New St. Paul's Hospital Site in Vancouver's False Creek Flats** (submitted by Sandra Ratch, M.A., independent consultant, and Dave Hall, M.A., of Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd., Port Moody)

**Abstract:** In the spring of 2021, Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting (Arrowstone) monitored ground-disturbing activity on lots 6–11 (Block 25) Prior Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, for the New St. Paul's Hospital construction east of Main (Westminster) Street. Before False Creek Flats was filled in to make solid land for the Great Northern Railway terminal building and railway yard between 1913 and 1916, the properties were on the shore of the flats. Historic artifacts were salvaged while archaeologists monitored to find prehistoric sites. As many diagnostic artifacts as possible were collected while the monitoring work occurred, the vast majority being collected on 27 April 2021. Although the location had been excavated by bottle collectors in the past and there is little provenience for the artifacts, historical and archaeological research has uncovered some data that may change bottle research for the 1905–1914 time period.

**Resumen:** En la primavera de 2021, Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting (Arrowstone) supervisó la actividad perturbadora del suelo en los lotes 6–11 (Bloque 25) Prior Street, Vancouver, Columbia Británica, para la construcción del New St. Paul's Hospital al este de Main (Westminster) Calle. Antes de que False Creek Flats se rellenara para hacer tierra firme para el edificio de la terminal Great Northern Railway y el patio ferroviario entre 1913 y 1916, las propiedades estaban en la orilla de las llanuras de marea. Los artefactos históricos fueron rescatados mientras los arqueólogos monitoreaban para encontrar sitios prehistóricos. Se recolectaron tantos artefactos de diagnóstico como fue posible mientras se realizaba el trabajo de monitoreo, la gran mayoría se recolectó el 27 de abril de 2021. Aunque el lugar había sido excavado por recolectores de botellas en el pasado y hay poca procedencia de los artefactos, la investigación histórica y arqueológica ha descubrió algunos datos que pueden cambiar la investigación de botellas para el período de tiempo 1905–1914.

**Resumé :** Au printemps 2021, Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting (Arrowstone) a surveillé les activités de perturbation du sol sur les lots 6 à 11 (bloc 25) Prior Street, Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique, pour la construction du nouvel hôpital St. Paul's à l'est de Main (Westminster) Rue. Avant que False Creek Flats ne soit rempli pour créer un terrain solide pour le terminal et la gare de triage de Great Northern Railway entre 1913 et 1916, les propriétés se trouvaient sur la rive des vasières. Des artefacts historiques ont été récupérés pendant que les archéologues surveillaient pour trouver des sites préhistoriques. Autant d'artefacts de diagnostic que possible ont été collectés pendant les travaux de surveillance, la grande majorité ayant été collectée le 27 avril 2021. Bien que l'emplacement ait été fouillé par des collectionneurs de bouteilles dans

le passé et qu'il y ait peu de provenance pour les artefacts, la recherche historique et archéologique a découvert des données susceptibles de modifier la recherche sur les bouteilles pour la période 1905–1914.

*The BC Heritage Conservation Act*

Unlike many other jurisdictions, the British Columbia government has not provided adequate protection for its historic archaeological sites. In the 1990s, the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA) was updated. Within it was a clause that archaeological sites be protected if they predated 1846

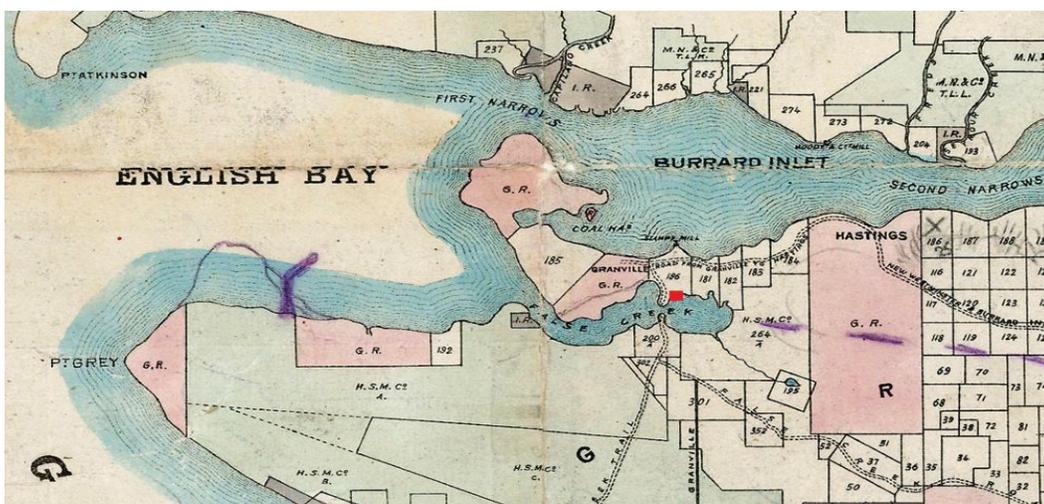


FIGURE 1. False Creek shown on 1876 map in relation to other lands. G.R. is Government Reserve, I.R. is Indian Reserve, H.S.M.Co is the Hastings Saw Mill Company timber leases – the first commercial operation in the area around which the settlement of Vancouver developed (shown here as Stamp's Mill on Burrard Inlet just north of the red rectangle) (City of Vancouver Archives: CVA AM1594:-Map 2). Red rectangle indicates general area of study.

or if “identification standards have been established by regulation.” The year 1846 was when the Oregon Treaty was signed and the 49th parallel became the international boundary between the Oregon Territory and British-controlled territory (ostensibly the Hudson’s Bay Company). Although the purpose of the act “is to encourage and facilitate the protection and conservation of heritage property in British Columbia,” the actual wording of the act means that unless specifically designated, any historic site postdating 1846 can be excavated without a permit and is not required to be reported upon.

*Vancouver, British Columbia*

The study area is located within the asserted traditional territories of xʷməθkʷəy̍əm (Musqueam Indian Band), Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), and səlilwət Nation, and within the claim area of the Stó:lō Nation. Vancouver, British Columbia, was incorporated in 1886, though non-aboriginal settlement within the city limits of Vancouver first happened around 1862, focused around the lumber industry (Figure 1).

Lots 6–11 on the south side of Prior Street were located right on the shoreline of the False Creek mudflats. The 1901 map shows one building on-site (Figure 2) that from the 1903 directory appears to be a residence. The 1912 fire insurance map shows more buildings in the vicinity (Figure 3). The main excavation trench, however, only cut through the plat of the earlier building—the remains of which were undetectable due to ground-altering activities after 1901. The properties continued to be used until 1913, when the buildings were demolished and the property began to be filled in. It is very likely that locals used the wooden platforms and shoreline as dumping areas for years, but by 1912, a large city-endorsed dump had been created to the southeast of the property. The collections indicate that the bars and hotels along Main Street (there were four within two blocks in 1912) used the area to dump their empty bottles and broken crockery, but some other items got into the mix as well, including barbershop-related artifacts. By 1916, the lots were completely filled in, as was most of the rest of False Creek Flats, and the ground was ready to be built upon. The Great Northern Railway terminal building was formally opened on 1 June 1917. The wonderful thing about this historic collection is that it has a pretty firm end date of 1916 from this photo showing the entire area as solid ground (Figure 4).

What can a disturbed pre-WWI dumping ground tell us about the past? It is easy to write it off as useless, especially since most of the “valuable” (collectible) bottles have been removed by collectors. But in this case, the collection has served up some very interesting themes and artifacts.

*Early Owens Bottles from Europe*

There were 153 6 oz. (Imperial) Apollinaris-shaped bottles and identifiable fragments collected from the False Creek excavation. Of them, 133 were made in Owens machines. Five were amber and had specific date codes or other marks indicat-

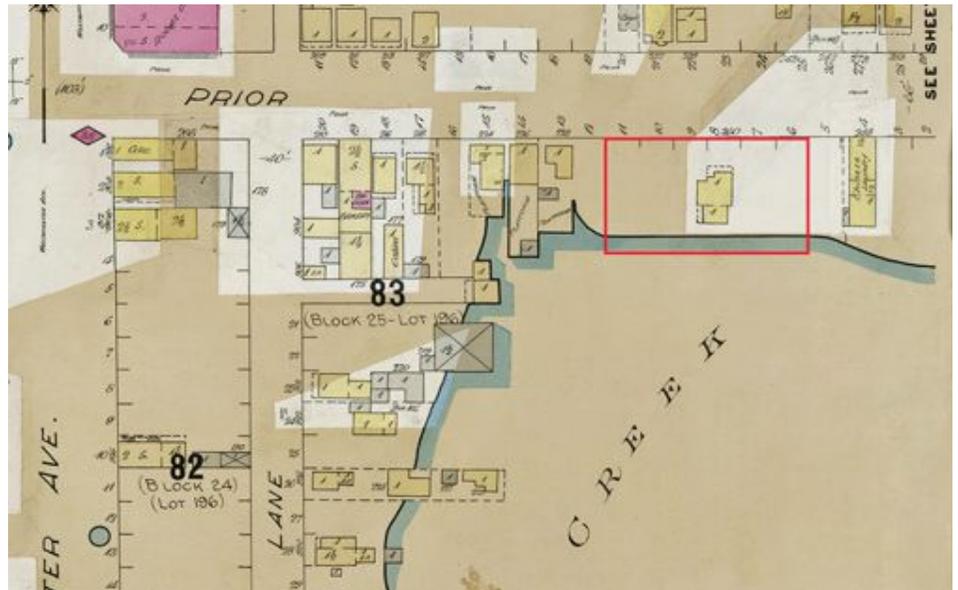


FIGURE 2. Fire insurance map from 1901 (1897) showing one building within the study area (Library and Archives Canada R6990-151-5-E plate 12 ID number 3807867).

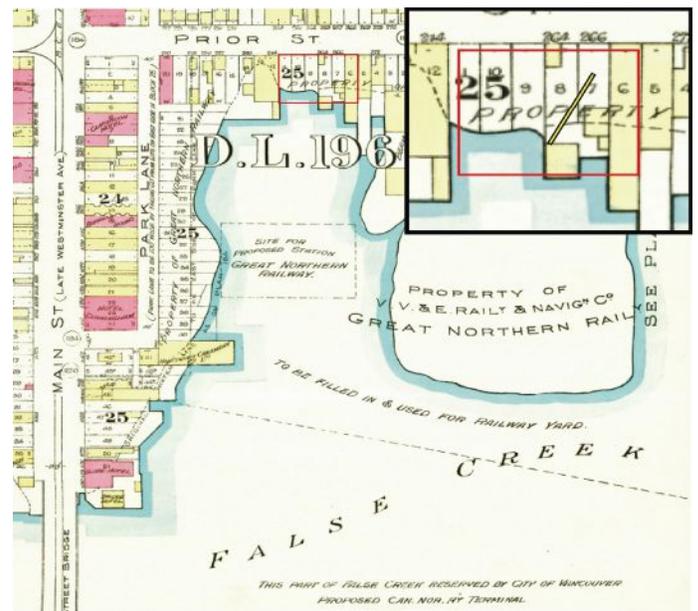


FIGURE 3. Fire insurance map from 1912 showing the study area and approximate location of Trench B where the majority of artifacts were found (CVA MAP 342b.07).



FIGURE 4. View of False Creek Flats south of Prior and east of Main, 1916, facing north (detail). The Cunningham Hotel (Ivanhoe) is on the left (CVA AM54-S4-3-: PAN N86).

ing to the author that they were likely manufactured in the United States. Most of the other 128 green bottles and fragments recovered have codes on their heels and would have been made in England, Ireland, or Germany. One has the remains of a Guinness label—at the time, Guinness only shipped stout in bottles from the British Isles, and you could not get Guinness in a bottle that was made in North America (Figures 5–6). Also, at the time, the British only used dark green bottles for their beer. These undoubtedly represent some of the first Owens bottles from Europe and have proven to be a catalyst for further research on the early European use of the Owens machine.

#### *Semiautomatic Machine-Made Bottles*

Eleven complete and at least sixteen fragments of bottles made in semiautomatic machines were also collected (Figure 7). New identifying characteristics of semiautomatic machine-made bottles have been identified. These characteristics include ghost seams that extend down from the finish, not up from the base, and bases that look exactly like mold-blown bottles. This is important information for anyone trying to analyze early 20th-century bottles.

#### *The Past Using Your Other Senses*

Normally we view the past using our eyes, our sense of touch, and our intellect, but the past has also been heard and smelled through this collection. A celluloid phonograph cylinder, a product of the Indestructible Phonograph Co., was recovered



FIGURE 7. A typical scar on a semiautomatic machine-made bottle.

over 100 years after it was made (Figures 8–9). It still clearly had the name of the song and musician (“Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet” by Harlan & Chorus), as well as the number “1303” on it. The most popular celluloid line was Edison’s Blue Amberol, which was introduced in 1912, but the first cellulose nitrate cylinders with cardboard or plaster cores became available after 1908 (University of California Santa Barbara). This would ex-



FIGURES 5–6. Apollinaris-style bottle with partial Guinness label. The close-up of the label has been color adjusted so that the “GUIN” is more easily seen.



FIGURES 8–9. Recovered phonograph cylinder showing the name of the musician. A complete example shows what a Columbia indestructible celluloid cylinder would have looked like originally.



FIGURE 10. Pinaud bottle showing base.



SLIDE SHOW. Additional figures from False Creek Flats.

plain why the grooves are still there (as would not be the case with wax) and why the interior is not.

Byron G. Harlan was a prolific musician in the early decades of the 20th century. His name can be found in various newspapers with the new releases of the month. Indestructible Records' recordings are housed at the University of California Santa Barbara Library in their Cylinder Audio Archive. The recording on this cylinder is here: [https://cylinders.library.ucsb.edu/detail.php?query\\_type=mms\\_id&query=990029747440203776&r=4&of=4](https://cylinders.library.ucsb.edu/detail.php?query_type=mms_id&query=990029747440203776&r=4&of=4), where you can listen to an artifact from Vancouver.

Also found at the site was a complete [Pinaud's Hair Tonic](#) bottle (Figures 10–11). Edouard Pinaud was a famous Paris perfumer and in the early 20th century, the company had a line of relatively common hair preparations, including a hair tonic called Extract Végétal A L'ixora. They also made a lilac parfum that is still sold today as an aftershave. The Vancouver bottle still had some tonic left in it and during analysis a small amount leaked out. It had a floral scent, perhaps not a common male scent for today, but not an obvious lilac smell, either. It was mild and would not have offended the senses. This was a very tangible historical experience that would be wonderful to share.



FIGURE 11. Pinaud bottle with liquid in it.

## References

Heritage Conservation Act

1996 Heritage Conservation Act. [RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 187. [https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96187\\_01#section2](https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96187_01#section2)

University of California Santa Barbara

University of California Santa Barbara Cylinder Audio Archive. <https://cylinders.library.ucsb.edu/>

# Continental Europe

## Spain

**The Carlist Wars under the Lens of Archaeology/Las guerras carlistas bajo el lente de la arqueología/Les guerres carlistes sous le prisme de l'archéologie** (submitted by Sergio Escribano-Ruiz, [vcpesrus@ehu.eus](mailto:vcpesrus@ehu.eus)): Almost a decade ago, a research program to address the Carlist Wars starting with their material legacy was launched. The conflict between the Carlists and liberals lasted for much of the 19th century in Spain, widening into civil war on three occasions (the First Carlist War, 1833–1840; la Guerra dels Matiners, 1846–1849; and the Second Carlist War, 1872–1876). The struggle was framed by a tumultuous international context shaken by the emergence of the liberal-bourgeois revolution, where recourse to civil war between revolutionaries and reactionaries became the norm in most European countries. In our case, the liberals wanted to put an end to the Old Regime and the Carlists wanted to maintain it. This armed conflict, lasting more than 40 years, witnessed the progressive modernization of warfare and its growing impact on the civilian population. The archaeological record is very expressive and reflects this process with great clarity and precision. However, until recent times it has not been the subject of archaeological study. As is well-known, antiquity has been a requirement until recently in European archaeology in general and Spanish archaeology in particular; the 21st century has initiated a conceptual opening in which we intend to contextualize this research.

In what follows, I will limit myself to explaining the axes along which the research program has been developed. A summary of the initial results is presented in Roldan-Bergaratxea et al. (2019).

### *Academic background*

The basis of the project has been the development of two doctoral theses. It has been the students themselves who have demanded the study of this heritage and the work of the author of this report has been limited to making it possible and guiding it. Thus, in 2021 the first doctoral thesis was read that had as its object the study of a specific location, the area around the municipality of Estella-Lizarra, the epicenter of the conflict in its final years: Iban Roldan-Bergaratxea, *Arqueología de la segunda guerra carlista en Navarra. Una aproximación al conflicto desde el registro material, "Estrategias Científicas Interdisciplinarias en Patrimonio y Paisaje"* Doctoral Program, UPV/EHU. The second thesis is aimed at the study of the western area of the Basque Country and is being written by Gorka Martin-Etxebarria; like the first thesis, it is under the direction of Alfredo Gonzalez-Ruibal and the author.

### *Fieldwork*

Although targeted investigations had been carried out at some sites of this period (Figure 1), there was no corpus of specific archaeological works that would serve as the springboard for the theses mentioned above. For this reason, Roldan-Bergaratxea and Martin-Etxebarria had to carry out several investigations to generate the base empirical data needed to characterize and interpret the materiality of this conflict. These data have enabled the comparison and interpretation of previous investigations. Thanks to the involvement of different institutions at different levels (the Villatuerta and Deierrri town councils, the Provincial Council of Araba, the Basque government, and



FIGURE 1. Moat and entryway to the liberal fort of the Princess of Asturias, Villatuerta, Navarra, after its excavation.

the government of Navarra), Roldan-Bergaratxea and Martin-Etxebarria obtained funding that enabled them to investigate different localities in the provinces of Araba, Bizkaia, Gipuzkoa, and Navarra. The investigations have responded to specific problems and have consisted of extensive excavations, test pits, and/or metal detector survey. Thanks to these interventions, Roldan-Bergaratxea and Martin-Etxebarria were able to not only characterize archaeologically both forts and trenches, but also to begin to document, identify, and understand the associated material culture: ammunition, ceramics, buttons, and bones . . . elements that enabled them to begin to see these wars from a new perspective (Figure 2). This is a vision that starts with the lives of the soldiers and the efforts of the community and ends in industrial processes and globalization.

### Outreach

In the context of these investigations, attention has also been paid to the social context in which the research is taking place. Thus, each of the archaeological investigations have always been accompanied by efforts to encourage public engagement such as talks, guided tours, volunteer programs, exhibitions, and a social networks presence ([@territoriocarlista](#) on Facebook and Instagram and [@carlistwars](#) on Twitter). This work has led not only to a broader reading of the historical period in particular, but has also provided a material basis for the reflection on, rethinking of, and renegotiation of the memory of the Carlist Wars in today's society, which is deeply marked by romantic and epic narratives. In this way, the materiality that has remained of the conflict, ignored and hidden among fields and forests, has become an active heritage.

### Reference

Roldan-Bergaratxea, Iban, Gorka Martin-Etxebarria, and Sergio Escribano-Ruiz  
 2019 The Archaeology of Civil Conflict in Nineteenth Century Spain: Material, Social, and Mnemonic Consequences of the Carlist Wars. *World Archaeology* 51(5):709–723.



FIGURE 2. Top, materials recovered in the liberal fort of the Princess of Asturias, Villatuerta, Navarra; bottom, bayonet recovered from the Carlist fort of Arandigoyen, Deierri, Navarra.

# Latin America

**Latin America and the Caribbean Celebrate 20 Years of the 2001 Convention: Strengthening Capacities in Underwater Cultural Heritage Protection** (submitted by Tatiana Villegas-Zamora, specialist with the Culture and Sciences Program, Regional Office of Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean, Multicountry Office of the Latin Caribbean: Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Haiti, [t.villegas@unesco.org](mailto:t.villegas@unesco.org))

*Abstract:* On 2 November 2021, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage celebrated its 20th anniversary. As part of the celebrations in Latin America and the Caribbean, an international online course was given from 17 August to 24 November 2021 on the use of the UNESCO Training Manual for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

*Resumen:* El 2 de noviembre de 2021, la Convención de la UNESCO sobre la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático celebró su vigésimo aniversario. Como parte de las celebraciones en América Latina y el Caribe, del 17 de agosto al 24 de noviembre de 2021 se impartió un curso internacional en línea sobre el uso del Manual de Capacitación de la UNESCO para la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático.

*Résumé :* Le 2 novembre 2021, la Convention de l'UNESCO sur la protection du patrimoine culturel subaquatique a célébré son 20e anniversaire. Dans le cadre des célébrations en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes, un cours international en ligne a été dispensé du 17 août au 24 novembre 2021 sur l'utilisation du Manuel de formation de l'UNESCO pour la protection du patrimoine culturel subaquatique.

Due to the restrictions enforced in the context of the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, the UNESCO Regional Office of Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean in Havana, Cuba, and the UNESCO Cluster office for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela in Quito, Ecuador, with the support of all UNESCO offices in the region, designed an online training course to contribute to protecting underwater cultural heritage and promoting its relevance within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, thus recognizing that one of the main challenges for that heritage's protection lies in providing knowledge and adequate capacities for its study, conservation, and management.

Both the UNESCO Manual (Figure 1) and the online training, which was geared toward university students and teachers in archaeology from the region, received financial and technical support from the International Programme for Maritime Heritage of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands.

This capacity-building course sought to capitalize on those activities that UNESCO has developed in the past 20 years, including more than 70 training, awareness-raising, and knowledge promotion activities, with the purpose of strengthening the implementation of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. It also hoped to meet countries' needs, as identified during several regional and national conferences and meetings, regarding scientific and practical archaeological research, education on underwater cultural heritage, network building among experts and underwater archaeologists, and exchange between countries.

This UNESCO Regional Virtual Course brought together 80 students from 24 member states, 11 of whom were from Caribbean countries, to receive training from international experts, mostly from the Latin American and Caribbean region

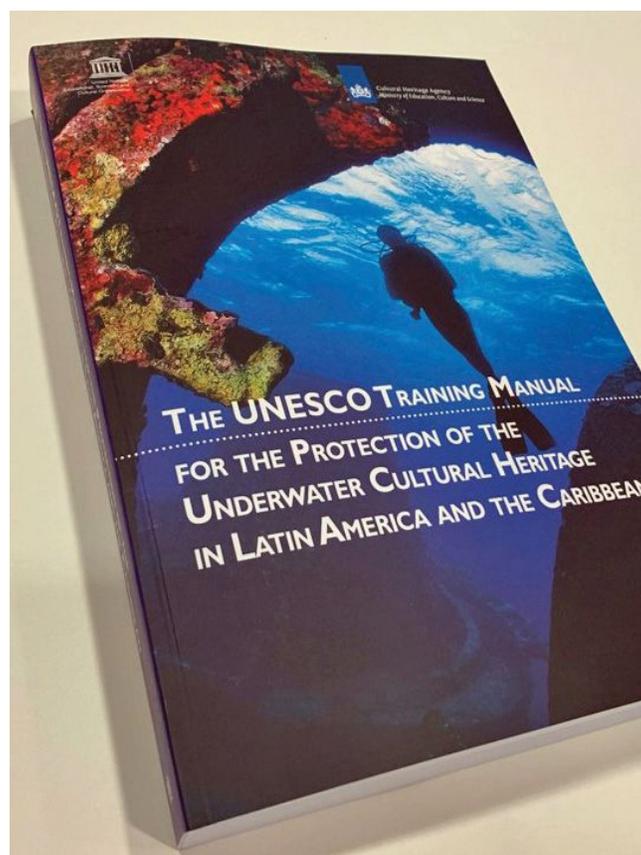


FIGURE 1. The UNESCO Training Manual for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean.

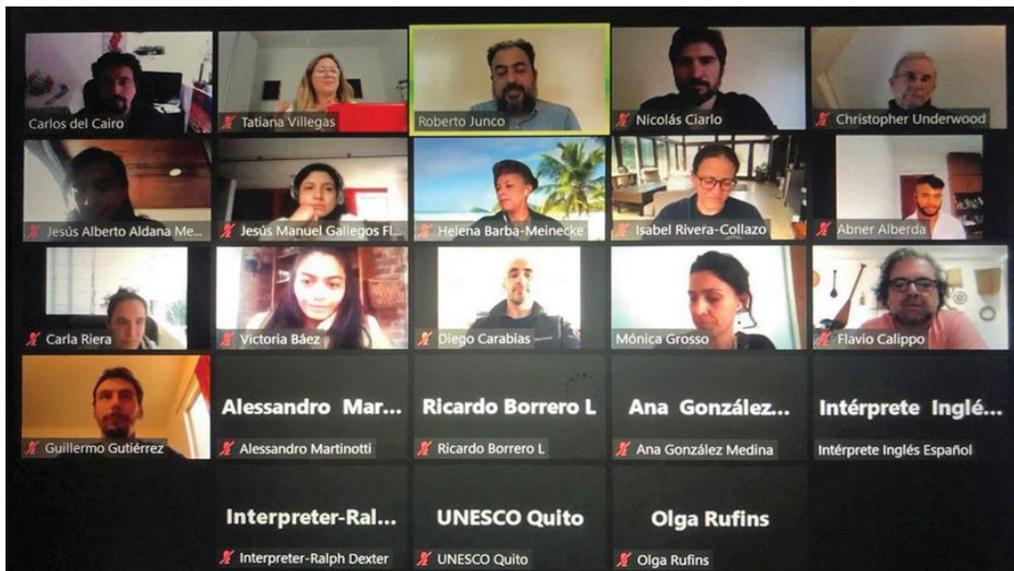


FIGURE 2. Screenshot from one of the online training sessions.

(Figure 2).

The training included 11 learning modules lasting 1 week each, which addressed the content of different units of the Manual of the UNESCO Foundational Course on the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage, with an additional module that focused on the collaborative design of archaeological research project proposals. The course included a pedagogical summary sheet on the module; a video introduction to each module recorded by the expert in charge of implementing and facilitating its learning activities; a master class on proper documentation and construction of a bibliography; and a peer-to-peer

dialogue space (forum), moderated by the experts, in which participants could reflect on the training received and exchange knowledge and experiences around a specific question or topic in line with module contents and objectives.

Regional academic partners such as the Externado de Colombia University and the National Polytechnical School of Ecuador provided a coordinator and technical support to ensure the training ran smoothly via a Moodle platform, through which participants had access to a variety of training activities and materials promoting collaborative learning between teachers, academic professionals, and students in archaeology. The next step will be to have the practice session during 2022 if public health and travel conditions allow.

This UNESCO normative instrument and its annex are recognized as the most important set of scientific standards for underwater archaeology and provide a framework for the protection and management of submerged archaeological contexts. The convention has already been ratified by 71 states, 21 of which are in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and currently has the support of a wide network of partners, including NGOs, universities and research centers, national agencies, museums, and other institutions.

## Argentina

**Maritime Heritage along the Coast of Río Negro Province** (submitted by Damian Vainstub, independent archaeologist, Argentina; [damianvainstub@hotmail.com](mailto:damianvainstub@hotmail.com))

*Abstract:* During January 2022, the first field season of the Project Inventory of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the Maritime Coast of the Province of Río Negro took place. The project's main objective is to generate systematized scientific knowledge about the cultural heritage of the maritime coast of the province. To this end, research was undertaken in archives and digital repositories prior to the fieldwork, new inventory forms cards were designed, and personal interviews were arranged with local people and authorities who have or were presumed to have information of interest for the purposes of the project. Private collections were recorded and in situ registration of visible archaeological remains was done. Here we present some of the initial results.

*Resumen:* Durante enero de 2022 se realizó la primera temporada de campo del Proyecto Inventario del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático de la Costa Marítima de la Provincia de Río Negro. Su objetivo principal es generar conocimiento científico sistemático sobre el patrimonio cultural de la costa marítima de la provincia. Para ello, se realizaron tareas de investigación previas en archivos y repositorios digitales, se diseñaron nuevas fichas de inventario, se concertaron entrevistas personales con personas y autoridades locales que tienen o se presume que tienen información de interés para los fines del proyecto. Se registraron las colecciones privadas y se realizó el registro in situ de los restos arqueológicos visibles. Aquí se presentan algunos de los primeros resultados obtenidos.

*Resumé* : En janvier 2022, la première campagne de terrain du projet d'inventaire du patrimoine culturel subaquatique de la côte maritime de la province de Río Negro a été réalisée. Son objectif principal est de générer des connaissances scientifiques systématisées sur le patrimoine culturel de la côte maritime de la province. Pour cela, des travaux de recherche antérieurs ont été effectués dans des archives et des dépôts numériques, de nouveaux fichiers d'inventaire ont été conçus, des entretiens personnels ont été organisés avec des personnes et des autorités locales qui détiennent ou sont présumées détenir des informations d'intérêt pour les besoins du projet. Des collections privées ont été enregistrées et un enregistrement in situ des vestiges archéologiques visibles a été effectué. Voici quelques-uns des premiers résultats obtenus.

The coastline of Argentina stretches for around 5000 km, running from the province of Buenos Aires along Río Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz provinces to Tierra del Fuego province. Along this enormous length, however, there are not many places that offered shelter to sailors in ancient times and this is reflected in the distribution of the underwater archaeological record, which is concentrated at certain points such as river mouths, protected bays, inlets, and estuaries that were visited repeatedly over the centuries.

Argentina is a State Party to the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001) and as such, there is a need to know what heritage we have and in what state it is in order to protect it and make informed decisions about its management. This is the point of origin of the project.

The Province of Río Negro (Figure 1) has a significant maritime history and the geographical characteristics of its coastline are such that we expected the existing remains would be linked mainly to historical navigation. The last stretch of the Río Negro before it flows into the Atlantic Ocean was used as a natural port since the arrival of the first European navigators, and particularly since the foundation, in 1779, of the fort and town of Nuestra Señora del Carmen (where the city of Viedma is currently located, having moved to the opposite bank of the river).

In addition to archaeological remains linked to historical navigation, we expected to find heritage related to other facets of the associated maritime culture such as the exploitation of sea lion colonies and the whaling in the area since the 18th century. Travelers, among them D'Orbigny and Darwin, left accounts of their passages as part of scientific expeditions through these latitudes. Various historical sources mention aspects related to the exploitation of salt, guano, sea lion skins, and oil on parts of this coast and adjacent islands.

The general goal of this project is to complete an inventory of the underwater cultural heritage of the maritime coast of the Province of Río Negro,

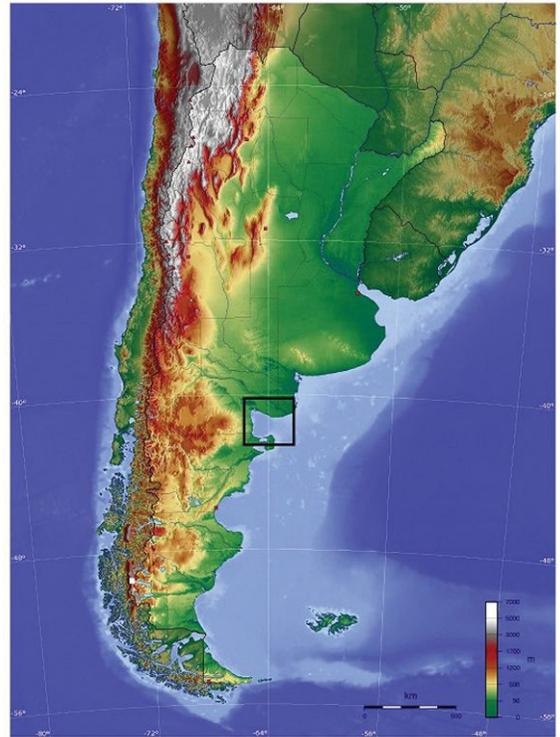


FIGURE 1. Map of Argentina, in southern South America, with the square indicating the location of the area of study in the Province of Río Negro.

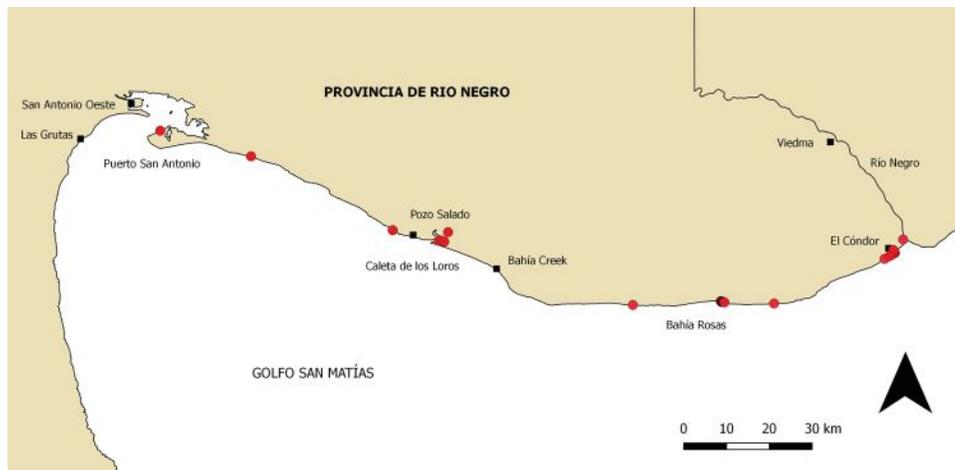


FIGURE 2. Map of the northern half of the coast of the Province of Río Negro, with red dots indicating the main sectors surveyed.

including archaeological sites and collections of artifacts or their remains that are in situ, in institutions, or in the possession of individuals, in order to incorporate them into the Patrimonial Registry of Archaeological and Paleontological Assets of the Province of Río Negro. This objective has been recently accomplished for the northern half of the coast, where several sites have been surveyed, as indicated in Figure 2.

As mentioned above, there are geographical points that serve as nodes of concentration of remains, as is the case with the mouth of the Río Negro,



FIGURE 3. Recording the propeller of the steamer Ludovico, Bahía Rosas. (Photo by D. Vainstüb.)

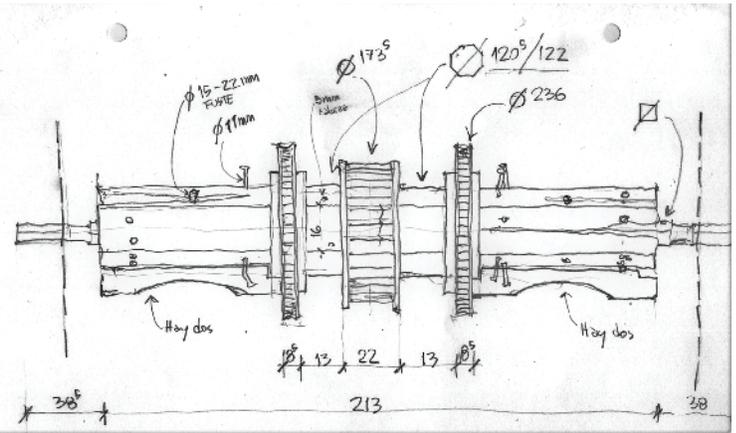


FIGURE 4. Windlass attributed to the steamship San Giorgio. (Sketch by C. Murray.)



Figure 5 a and b. Bottles recovered by locals from the shipwreck of the Danish vessel El Condor, which was carrying champagne from Reims, France, to San Francisco, California, USA. (Photos by D. Vainstüb.)

where several shipwrecks are known: the corvette *Duquesa de Goias* (1827); the Danish ship *El Condor* (1881), from which the town takes its name; the steamer *San Giorgio*, sunk in the 1920s; the steamer *Ludovico*, wrecked in Bahía Rosas around 1916; and other examples that are beginning to be studied. It is possible to observe remains of some of them, which are in publicly accessible places; Figures 3–4 and 6 illustrate some examples. There is also one shipwreck that can be partially seen in situ in a nearby bay, depending on the tide.

One of the questions of this project is the provenance of smaller artifacts such as crockery and glass bottles and structural remains such as fragments of frames with copper bolts and treenails. Artifacts such as those shown in Figure 7, for example, come from unsystematic collections made by local people along the coast.

Another of the locations surveyed during the fieldwork was Caleta de los Loros. This is an area that has very active sedimentary dynamics and that contains one of the most interesting shipwrecks in the area, a possible whaler from which numerous artifacts have been extracted in an unsystematic manner over time. Our goal was to locate the remains of the shipwreck to study it using an appropriate archaeological methodology.

Among the artifacts from this shipwreck are a large metal pot (Figure 8), structural elements such as an anchor chain (Figure 9), and personal items such as a pocket watch (Figure 10).

Another place visited during this stage of the project was San Antonio Oeste (Figure 2), where we found examples of wrought-iron anchors from the 19th cen-



FIGURE 6. Fragments of a metal hull of an unidentified ship in Bahía Rosas. (Photo by D. Vainstüb.)



FIGURE 7. Complete and fragmented artifacts from the private collection of Mr. A. Iglesias. (Photo by D. Vainstub.)



FIGURE 8. Pot from the Caleta de los Loros whaling shipwreck, Museum of San Antonio Oeste. (Photo by D. Vainstub.)



FIGURE 9. Iron chain from the shipwreck in Caleta de los Loros. (Photo by D. Vainstub.)



FIGURE 10. Pocket watch from the Caleta de los Loros shipwreck, G. Nazabal private collection. (Photo by D. Vainstub.)

tury, the origin of which is being investigated. This place also has working fishing vessels that constitute excellent examples of wooden construction of fishing boats for coastal use that should be preserved as historical maritime cultural heritage (Figure 11).

This project represents the early stages of an investigation with the objective of determining the state of the observed heritage; after the surveys of the northern part of the provincial coast are completed, the southern coast survey will begin.

The field work was carried out by a team consisting of the following professionals: Licenciado Damian Vainstub, Architect Cristian Murray, Prof. Maria Nuñez Camelino, and Licenciada Bianca Minichelli. Funds were provided by the Consejo Federal de Inversiones, Argentina.

FIGURE 11. Fishing boat Tenor Beniamino Gigli, San Antonio Oeste. (Photo by D. Vainstub.)



# USA - Midwest

## Illinois

**Edith Farnsworth House Archaeological Survey, Plano** (submitted by Rebecca S. Graff, Lake Forest College, [graff@lakeforest.edu](mailto:graff@lakeforest.edu))

*Abstract:* The Edith Farnsworth House, a National Historic Landmark operated by the National Trust for Historical Preservation, sits on a 62.37-acre property on the Fox River in Plano, Illinois, about 60 miles southwest of Chicago. Used for thousands of years as a habitation site by several indigenous groups of the area, the property was settled by European American farmers beginning in the 1830s after Potawatomi people were forced out of the area. After years as farmland—including its use as the Chicago Tribune Experimental Farm—the property was purchased by Dr. Edith Farnsworth in 1946. There, the structure designed by famed German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was completed in 1951. The 2021 archaeological survey was planned to explore and to expand the site history beyond the current focus of the Farnsworth era. The results of archaeological survey at the Farnsworth House revealed the robust archaeological signature of the indigenous presence at the site.

*Resumen:* La Casa de Edith Farnsworth, un Monumento Histórico Nacional operado por el Fideicomiso Nacional para la Preservación Histórica, se encuentra en una propiedad de 62.37 acres en el río Fox en Plano, Illinois, a unas 60 millas al suroeste de Chicago. Utilizada durante miles de años como lugar de habitación por varios grupos indígenas de la zona, la propiedad fue colonizada por agricultores Europeo americanos a partir de la década de 1830, después de que los potawatomi fueran expulsados de la zona. Después de años como tierra de cultivo, incluido su uso como Granja Experimental del Chicago Tribune, la propiedad fue comprada por la Dra. Edith Farnsworth en 1946. Allí, la estructura diseñada por el famoso arquitecto alemán Ludwig Mies van der Rohe se completó en 1951. La prospección arqueológica de 2021 se planeó para identificar y expandir la historia del sitio más allá del enfoque actual de la era Farnsworth. Los resultados de la prospección arqueológica en Farnsworth House revelaron la sólida firma arqueológica de la presencia indígena en el sitio.

*Resumé :* La maison Edith Farnsworth, un monument historique national géré par le National Trust for Historical Preservation, se trouve sur une propriété de 62,37 acres sur la rivière Fox à Plano, dans l'Illinois, à environ 60 miles au sud-ouest de Chicago. Utilisée pendant des milliers d'années comme site d'habitation par plusieurs groupes indigènes de la région, la propriété a été colonisée par des agriculteurs Américains européens à partir des années 1830 après que les Potawatomi aient été chassés de la région. Après des années en tant que terres agricoles - y compris son utilisation comme ferme expérimentale du Chicago Tribune - la propriété a été achetée par le Dr Edith Farnsworth en 1946. Là, la structure conçue par le célèbre architecte allemand Ludwig Mies van der Rohe a été achevée en 1951. La prospection archéologique de 2021 était prévue pour identifier et étendre l'histoire du site au-delà de l'orientation actuelle de l'ère Farnsworth. Les résultats de la prospection archéologique à la Farnsworth House ont révélé la solide signature archéologique de la présence indigène sur le site.



FIGURE 1. General view of the Farnsworth House from the southwest, showing south elevation. (Photo courtesy of Library of Congress, HABS ILL, 47-PLAN.V,1-1. Boucher 1971.)

The [Edith Farnsworth House](#), a National Historic Landmark operated by the [National Trust for Historical Preservation](#), sits on a 62.37-acre property on the Fox River in Plano, Illinois, about 60 miles southwest of Chicago. Used for thousands of years as a habitation site by several indigenous groups of the area, the property was settled by European American farmers beginning in the 1830s after Potawatomi people, who had established villages in the area from at least 1770, were forced out of the area by the land cessions, treaties, and the 1830 Indian Removal Act. After years as farmland—including its use as the [Chicago Tribune Experimental Farm](#)—the property was purchased by [Dr. Edith Farnsworth](#) in 1946. There, the structure designed by famed German architect [Ludwig Mies van der Rohe](#) was completed in 1951 (Figure 1). Ultimately unhappy with the building, Farnsworth sold the property to [Lord Peter Palumbo](#) in 1971. Palumbo maintained the house and added additional structures and landscaping. He sold the property to the National



FIGURE 2. Site Map, Edith Farnsworth House Property. (Map by Rebecca Graff.)

Trust for Historic Preservation in 2003, which now maintains the site as a museum.

The 2021 archaeological survey, initiated by Farnsworth House Executive Director Scott Me-haffey, was planned to explore and to expand the site history beyond the current focus of the Farnsworth era. It was also designed to complement a concurrent historic-site cultural landscape project by providing material to interpret

a deeper and more inclusive human history of the site. All research was conducted by Dr. Rebecca S. Graff on behalf of [Lake Forest College](#) except for the shovel test pits (STPs) and mapping, which were completed with the assistance of Ryan J. Cook, Ph.D., and George Sigaev (Lake Forest College class of 2021). We worked to locate cultural features by groundtruthing historic maps and associated documentation, deploying subsurface testing via STPs when areas merited. Initially our focus was on the mid-19th-century settlement of the area, which included locating the former locations of a post office, a hotel used by a stagecoach line, and a grist mill.

We changed focus when our reanalysis of materials recovered from a 2004 National Trust archaeological monitoring project showed a number of lithics recovered from the steps under the Farnsworth House as well as the Visitor Center's parking lot. The Illinois State Archaeology Site Files showed that 11-KE-6, an Archaic-Mississippian-period habitation site, was on the property, along with numerous recorded sites on both sides of the Fox River. The additional recorded archaeological sites on the property are 11-KE-1375 and 11-KE-1376, which overlap with the northern edge of the Visitor Center and parking lot (Figure 2). Our survey crew performed 5 STPs at that site in October 2021. STPs were excavated and then the soils screened through 1/4-inch mesh to recover artifacts, representing a total of 0.22 m3 of soil. Stratigraphic profiles and soil information were recorded. Ninety-four artifacts and ecofacts were recovered. Of note was a broken projectile point recovered from STP 1 (Figure 3), showing the precontact-era integrity of the area by Rob Roy Creek included in 11-KE-6. The results of the survey at the Farnsworth House revealed the robust archaeological signature of the indigenous presence at the site.



FIGURE 3. George Sigaev excavates a shovel test by the confluence of Rob Roy Creek and the Fox River. (Photograph by Ryan J. Cook.)

The area surrounding the Farnsworth House property has been investigated by avocational collectors, locals, and professional archaeologists since the 1950s, but the majority of site tourism centers around Mies's tour de force structure. Upwards of 100,000 people a year travel to the site to see the Farnsworth House. With this archaeological report and cultural landscapes study, future tourists to the site will also learn about the archaeological resources there and, most importantly, the indigenous presence in the area that spans over 12,000 years.

## Michigan

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

*Abstract:* The summer of 2021 marked the 63rd season of archaeology at Michilimackinac. 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 unusual features of this house is that it has two cellars. After several seasons of excavation, we finally reached the bottom of one of them in late August. The most intriguing artifact found this season was a round, clear glass intaglio with Masonic symbols from a ring or cufflink. It may provide a clue to the identity of the final resident.

*Resumen:* El verano de 2021 marcó la 63ª temporada de arqueología en Michilimackinac. Desde 2007 hemos estado excavando una unidad de casas adosadas en las que vivían familias de comerciantes de pieles, primero francocanadienses y, desde mediados de la década de 1760 en adelante, inglesas. La casa fue construida en la década de 1730 y demolida en 1781. Una de las peculiaridades de esta casa es que dispone de dos sótanos. Después de varias temporadas de excavación, finalmente llegamos al fondo de uno de ellos a fines de agosto. El artefacto más intrigante encontrado esta temporada fue un huecograbado redondo de vidrio transparente con símbolos masónicos de un anillo o un gemelo. Puede proporcionar una pista sobre la identidad del residente final.

*Resumé :* L'été 2021 a marqué la 63e saison d'archéologie à Michillimakinac. Depuis 2007, nous procédons à la fouille d'une maison en rangée habitée par des ménages de commerçants de fourrures, d'abord canadiens-français et, à partir du milieu des années 1760, anglais. La maison a été construite dans les années 1730 et démolie en 1781. Une des particularités de cette maison est qu'elle possède deux caves. Après plusieurs saisons de fouilles, nous avons finalement atteint le fond de l'un d'eux fin août. L'artefact le plus intrigant trouvé cette saison était une intaille ronde en verre transparent avec des symboles maçonniques provenant d'une bague ou d'un bouton de manchette. Cela peut fournir un indice sur l'identité du résident final.



FIGURE 1. Glass intaglio with Masonic symbols from Michilimackinac. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

The 2021 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. Documents indicate this house unit was owned by Charles Desjardins de Rupallay de Gonville in the 1740s–1750s. A 1765 map of the fort lists House E as an English trader's house. Few English traders' houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac. The goals for this season were to complete the southeast cellar, further define the central cellar, and to better understand the deep features in the northwest area of the excavation. As with every season, these were partially accomplished.

The bottom of the southeast cellar was reached at a maximum depth of 6.85 ft. below datum. All of the exposed structural features and deposit associated with this cellar have been removed. There are deposit, and presumably the east wall posts, extending into the east profile. The eastern edge of the cellar was exposed, but not excavated, during the excavation of House D to the east in 1989–1997. Excavation of the central cellar continued. Twelve wall posts are now exposed. One of the most interesting artifacts of the summer, an intact clasp knife, was found along the north wall of the cellar, perhaps lost during construction. Only a little work was done on the deep features in

the northwest part of the excavation. These features are two rows of burned posts that intersect to form a right angle and enclose a large concentration of chinking. The posts continue, as does the chinking. Sand is now visible at the bottom of the north profile, so work in this area has been paused again so as to not undermine the squares to the north.

We also continued and expanded our excavation in the area that should eventually reveal the trenches for the north wall of the house. Much of this area is now in the rubble from the 1781 demolition of the fort. The demolition level contained the most intriguing artifact of the season, a round, clear glass intaglio with Masonic symbols (Figure 1). The intaglio could be

the inset from a ring or a sleeve button. A square and compass surrounding the letter “G” are easy to see. The surrounding symbols are not as clear, but appear to include a trowel.

While the lodge at Mackinac (St. John’s #15) was not established until 1784 on Mackinac Island, many of the soldiers and traders at Michilimackinac were members of lodges in Detroit or further east. Known Masons at Michilimackinac include Major Robert Rogers, Lieutenant John Christie, Captain John Vattas, Lieutenant Robert Brooks, Lieutenant George Clowes, Surgeon’s Mate David Mitchell, Felix Graham, Benjamin Lyon, Forrest Oakes, David Rankin, and Ezekiel Solomon. This list is a starting point for possible owners of the intaglio. It could be a clue to the “British trader” who owned the house or could have been lost by a guest of his. It is particularly interesting to note that three other residents of the southeast row house were Masons: Lieutenant Clowes (House A/B), Ezekiel Solomon (House C), and David Mitchell (House D).

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 Dr. Alexandra Conell. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP’s Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.

## USA - Northeast

### Massachusetts

**Archaeological Investigations at the 1635 Quincy Homestead Site, Quincy** (submitted by John M. Kelly, *The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island*)

*Abstract:* The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) recently completed archaeological investigations at the 1635 Quincy Homestead Site in Quincy, Massachusetts. The site contains the buried remains of the Edmund Quincy I House, which was originally built in 1635 and stood on the property until it was relocated in 1890 and subsequently demolished in 1893. PAL’s excavations at the site documented the house’s buried original fieldstone foundation and cellar hole and determined that the original landscape surface on the property largely survives below fill deposited in the 19th and 20th centuries. The investigations also identified a stone well postdating the house’s 1890 relocation. The results of PAL’s work will be used to inform future data recovery investigations at the site.

*Resumen:* El Laboratorio de Arqueología Pública, Inc. (PAL) completó recientemente investigaciones arqueológicas en el sitio de 1635 Quincy Homestead en Quincy, Massachusetts. El sitio contiene los restos enterrados de la Casa Edmund Quincy I, que se construyó originalmente en 1635 y permaneció en la propiedad hasta que fue reubicada en 1890 y posteriormente demolida en 1893. Las excavaciones de PAL en el sitio documentaron los cimientos de piedra de campo originales enterrados de la casa y el agujero del sótano y determinaron que la superficie del paisaje original en la propiedad sobrevive en gran medida debajo del relleno depositado en los siglos XIX y XX. Las investigaciones también identificaron un pozo de piedra posterior a la reubicación de la casa en 1890. Los resultados del trabajo de PAL se utilizarán para informar futuras investigaciones de recuperación de datos en el sitio.



FIGURE 1. The 1686 Edmund Quincy II House.

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*Resumé :* Le Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) a récemment terminé des recherches archéologiques sur le site 1635 Quincy Homestead à Quincy, Massachusetts. Le site contient les restes enterrés de la maison Edmund Quincy I, qui a été construite à l’origine en 1635 et se tenait sur la propriété jusqu’à ce qu’elle soit déplacée en 1890 puis démolie en 1893. Les fouilles de PAL sur le site ont documenté les fondations en pierre des champs et le trou de la cave d’origine enterrés de la

maison et ont déterminé que la surface du paysage d'origine sur la propriété survit en grande partie sous le comblement déposé aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Les investigations ont également identifié un puits en pierre postérieur au déménagement de la maison en 1890. Les résultats des travaux de PAL seront utilisés pour éclairer les futures enquêtes de récupération de données sur le site.

The 1.7-acre Quincy Homestead in Quincy, Massachusetts, is a National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark property that contains the extant 1686 Edmund Quincy II House (Figure 1). The property was settled in 1635 by Edmund Quincy I and was occupied by successive generations of the prominent Quincy family through the 17th and 18th centuries. It became a tenant farm by the mid-19th century and was eventually purchased in 1904 by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (NSCDA-MA) and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), who manage the property and operate it as an historic house museum.



FIGURE 2. Ca. 1890 photograph of the Edmund Quincy I House following its relocation. (Photo courtesy of the Dorothy Quincy Homestead Archives.)

Archaeological monitoring in 2003 by former DCR archaeologist Thomas F. Mahlstedt during the installation of a new gas line on the property resulted in the identification of a buried fieldstone feature 20 cm below ground surface. Based on the feature's orientation and distance from the extant house, Mahlstedt (2004) interpreted it as the north foundation wall of the original Edmund Quincy I House. The Edmund Quincy I House had been constructed in 1635 and remained standing on the property, albeit in a much-altered form, until 1890, when it was relocated approximately 100 ft. south in advance of new road construction (Figures 2–3). It only survived in this new location until 1893, when it was demolished to accommodate the construction of the new Quincy High School. Edmund Quincy II built a second house on the property in 1686. After the second house was built, the original 1635 house was used for extended Quincy family members in the 18th century and for free and enslaved workers at the Quincy Homestead in the 19th century (Mahlstedt 1990; Stachiw 2005).

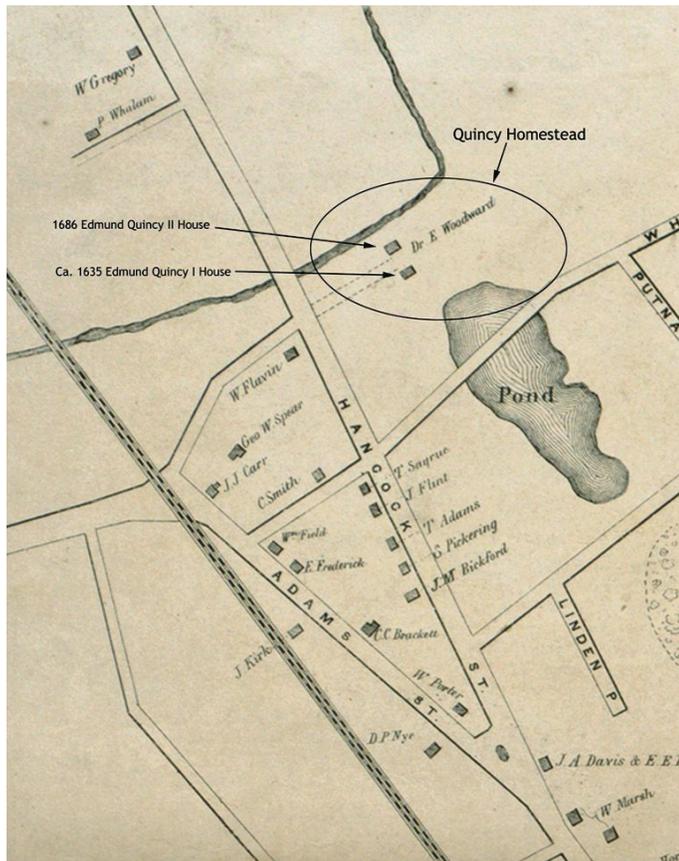


FIGURE 3. Detail of an 1857 Walling map of Quincy showing the Quincy Homestead.

Avocational archaeologist Glen Dash (2017) conducted a ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) survey at the Quincy Homestead in 2017 and identified an anomaly that likely represented the Edmund Quincy I House's cellar hole adjacent to where Mahlstedt had identified the possible foundation wall. Dash also excavated near the suspected southeast corner of the foundation and identified a stone feature at the same depth at which the possible foundation wall had been recorded. In order to further investigate the site, designated the 1635 Quincy Homestead Site by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the NSCDA-MA contracted The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) to conduct a combined Phase I and II archaeological survey on the property.

PAL's archaeological investigations consisted of the excavation of test pits and excavation units (EUs) on a 5 m coordinate grid across the south yard on the property, where the Edmund Quincy I House had originally stood prior to its 1890 relocation. The test pits indicated that the yard space contained landscaped topsoil and fill strata that were capping the property's original landscape surface and subsoils. Test pits placed at the location of the cellar hole as indicated by the GPR survey recorded fills within the cellar hole that contained a high density of brick and mortar demolition debris. Based on the artifacts recovered from the buried topsoil, the fill within the cellar hole, and the fill capping the original landscape, it seems likely that the house's original cellar hole was filled and fill was deposited where the house had stood during the 1890 relocation, as part of a concerted effort to provide the property with a new aesthetic appearance.



FIGURE 4. Plan view of EU-01 at 100 cm below surface showing the house's west foundation wall and the brick chimney base within the cellar hole.

An excavation unit confirmed that the site does indeed contain the original fieldstone foundation of the Edmund Quincy I House, as it exposed the west foundation wall at the edge of the cellar hole (Figure 4). However, the foundation is actually buried below fill and set into the original landscape surface and subsoils at 90 cm below the ground surface. The uncoursed fieldstones seen in 2005 by Mahlstedt at a much shallower depth may represent a landscape feature that postdates the 1890 house relocation or fieldstones displaced by 20th-century activity on the property. A brick chimney base was recorded within the cellar hole and mortared to the foundation wall, suggesting that the house's original center stone chimney had been replaced by two brick end chimneys, potentially during mid-19th-century renovations. However, archival photographs of the house following its relocation show it with a center stone chimney after 1890. It is possible that the brick end chimneys were removed during the relocation and the center stone chimney was restored during the house's installation in its new location to restore the appearance it had had when it was occupied by the Quincys.



FIGURE 5. Plan view of EU-03 at 30 cm below surface showing the stone well feature.

A unit excavated within the footprint of the house's rear kitchen addition contained fill and redeposited soil over the buried original landscape surface and subsoils, indicating that while the front hall and parlor rooms of the house had a foundation and cellar below them, the rear kitchen addition was likely a post-in-ground addition constructed directly on top of the original ground surface. A third unit, excavated where Glen Dash had identified fieldstones that he had believed were the corner of the house foundation, exposed a filled-in stone well ringed with clay (Figure 5). This stone well is visible in a ca. 1890 photograph of the property after the Edmund Quincy I House was moved, and it was likely constructed after the relocation in a convenient position equidistant from the house's new location and the Edmund Quincy II House.

The subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of more than 3,000 artifacts spanning the 17th through 20th centuries. The recovered material consisted of domestic artifacts such as ceramic sherds, glass fragments, and items of personal adornment and architectural material such as nails, window glass, and building slate. These materials

were discarded over the course of the property's occupation by the Quincy family, the property's 19th-century tenant farmers, and enslaved persons at the homestead. The excavations also yielded 76 precontact artifacts, including a stone drill and biface, indicating Native American occupation of the land prior to its settlement by Edmund Quincy I.

PAL's work at the 1635 Quincy Homestead Site has verified that the site contains the belowground structural remains of the Edmund Quincy I House and provided information about its vertical and horizontal extent. The excavations have shown that the original landscape surface on the property largely survives below modern landscaping and fill soils. Future excavations at the site will be able to target the house remains and the buried stratigraphic contexts to try and identify 17th-through 19th-century cultural features; gain more information about the construction and architectural composition of the Edmund Quincy I House; explore the early settlement of Quincy, life in colonial America, and (potentially) the lives of the enslaved people who lived on the property in the 19th century; and investigate precontact occupation of the land by Native American groups.

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## USA - Pacific West

### California

**Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology/Coalición para la Diversidad en la Arqueología de California/Coalition pour la diversité dans l'archéologie californienne** (submitted by Seetha Reddy, Chair, Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology)

In August 2020, the Society for California Archaeology launched the Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology (CDCA) to put into action the society's embrace of and commitment to equity, justice, diversity, and inclusion of a diverse people reflected through membership, archaeological reporting, and community engagement. The mission of the CDCA is to provide a venue for members to seek support and mentorship in the profession, advocate for and work toward increasing diversity and visibility, and to discuss and address issues and challenges related to ethnicity and race in archaeological practice in California. The CDCA has several task forces:

- Native American Archaeologists in California,
- Black American Archaeologists in California,
- Hispanic and Latinx American Archaeologists in California,
- Asian Archaeologists in California,
- Pride Archaeologists, and
- Education/Curriculum/Community Engagement.



CDCA has held several virtual events since August 2020, and most recently, in October 2021, the coalition celebrated Archaeology Month by hosting the first "Fireside Chat and Gathering." At this digital event, we had around 60 participants from across the state, who engaged in lively discussions based on two topics: "Where is California archaeology now and

where should it plan to be?” and “Education pathways to entering an archaeological career in CRM, academia, and museums.” These discussions explored how the archaeological profession in California can be more inclusive to meet the diverse needs of professionals and students today in the face of ongoing challenges, such as climate change, a global pandemic, capitalism, and settler colonialism. Both topics continue the CDCA’s goal of building community, mentoring the next generation of archaeologists, and facilitating critical discussion related to diversity in California archaeology.

Anyone interested in learning more about future CDCA events or joining our email list, please reach out at [cdca@scahome.org](mailto:cdca@scahome.org), join our Facebook group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/3161019447300478>), and visit our webpage at <https://scahome.org/about-us/committees/coalition-for-diversity-in-california-archaeology-cdca/>.

**Archaeology of the Hirahara House, Watsonville/Arqueología de la Casa Hirahara, Watsonville/Archéologie de la maison Hirahara, Watsonville** ワトソンビルの平原家の考古学 (submitted by Jacob Stone, doctoral candidate, University of California, Santa Cruz; [jamiston@ucsc.edu](mailto:jamiston@ucsc.edu))

When 11 members of the Hirahara family moved into their new Victorian homestead in the fall of 1941, located just outside the quaint town of Watsonville, California, there was little indication of the rich historical impacts this home would have on the community or the role they would play in weaving it into history forever. The farmstead, built in 1898, was first put up for auction in 1938 after the passing of the Redman family, who had operated a modest farming operation that included raising livestock as well as some staple crops. The home thus began transitioning from the site of a married couple’s livelihood to that of a family business cramped with children and developing childhood memories. This transient space was further emphasized after the incarceration protocols of World War II, which necessitated another move by the Hirahara family out of the exclusion zone into 1 of the 10 incarceration centers established by the War Relocation Authority (WRA). Although they had spent only one year on the farmstead, the Hiraharas expressed their interest in hanging onto the property by coordinating with a lawyer and groundskeeper to oversee the farm while they were away. Upon their return to the farmstead in 1945, the Hiraharas returned to a relatively stable lifestyle. However, this was not the case for many incarcerated Japanese forced out of Watsonville; and it is because of these challenges that the Hirahara family was able to use their farm to impact an entire community.



FIGURE 1. Redman Hirahara House, June 2021. View from the west.

Today, the Hirahara house stands condemned along the side of Highway 1 nestled within the urban expansion of Watsonville. Across the street, one can see a Hampton Inn, with a busy gas station for the highway commuters next door. You may also see strawberry farmers picking their crops around all sides of the Victorian home itself, still tending to the ripe farmland as the Hiraharas, and the Redmans before them, had done for decades. This seemingly innocuous house stands out from its surroundings: a large, Victorian-period home left in an inhabitable condition placed on metal beams directly above its original foundation (Figures 1–2). Excavations were conducted on the property in the summer of 2005 by a team from Cabrillo College in Aptos, California, spearheaded by professors Rob Edwards and Charlotte Simpson-Smith, with the express goals of understanding the construction of the house and the history of the parcel. They conducted their excavation over 5 weeks, and, with the help of a small class of under-

graduate archaeological students, managed to complete a surface survey/collection across the site as well as excavate four 5 x 10 ft. trenches perpendicular to each side of the house. A garden structure was also fully excavated and a barn structure behind the main house was heavily documented. These excavations yielded roughly 3,000 artifacts, largely consisting of architectural materials, ceramic wares, glasswares, and faunal remains. Once excavations were underway it was clear that the farmstead was not only a valuable source of cultural information regarding this timeframe, it also told a story of persistence and hidden agency not often expressed archaeologically. My dissertation research has reintroduced this collection to academia, woven with the study of Japanese Americans and the Asian diaspora as well as with the experience of incarceration.



FIGURE 2. Hirahara House, June 2021. View from the southeast.

tion during World War II. Today, our focus is on the collapsed barn structure located just southwest of the main Victorian homestead. While excavations were not completed belowground in this context, the barn was extensively documented via mapping, photographs, and samples from the walls and floor of the building at the same time as the primary excavations were taking place. The barn quickly became one of the most intriguing aspects of the site after interviews with Akihiro Hane (Edwards and Simpson-Smith 2010) revealed how the barn was used following the end of World War II. Many of the families and individuals to whom the Hirahara family offered their property as a place to stay following the closure of the incarceration

camps stayed in the carriage barn. In fact, ethnographic interviews with Eiko and Yoshiko of the Hirahara family suggest up to half a dozen different groupings of folks were living in the barn at one time (Ikeda 2008). As such, the barn became one of the most diverse and complicated contexts on the site, with habitation patterns shifting dramatically in the span of one decade.

Within the barn, it was noticed that the four main rooms in which people stayed were plastered with a layering of various textual documents and wallpapers. The texts range from typical mid-century floral papers to newspapers from the 1940s, creating a collage effect throughout the space. However, upon closer inspection of the documents on the walls, it was apparent that there was a careful layering of these texts on top of one another and that there were layers of brown paper, cardboard, wallpaper, and newspapers (Figure 3). While much of the newspaper is in English (Figure 4), there is a sizable amount of newspaper entirely in Japanese (Figure 5). The distinct and purposeful layering of these differing texts reveals an opportunity to evidence some of the racial prejudices and “hidden” actions taken by the Japanese community to avoid arousing suspicion at this time.

It is no big revelation that many Japanese families were pressured into burying family heirlooms, keepsakes, or trinkets that might have linked them to imperial Japan. This was especially true during the beginnings of the incarceration when Executive Order 9066 was first announced and military personnel were sent to cities, neighborhoods, and homes to find high-priority Japanese targets to accuse and detain. These were largely community leaders, those who worked for community groups such as the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), or any Japanese person with a high-ranking position in government or technology who may have been secretly working for the Japanese mil-



FIGURE 3. Layered wallpaper sample from the barn's walls.

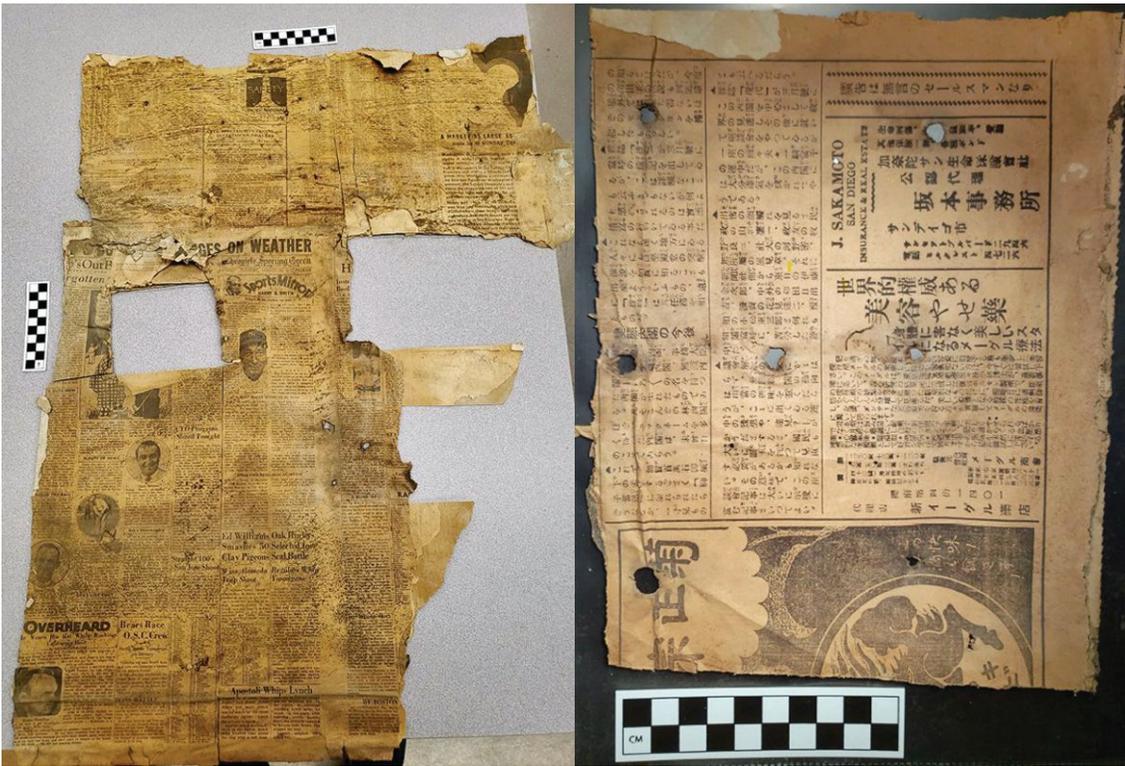


FIGURE 4 Left, English-language newspaper sample from room 1 in the carriage barn.  
 FIGURE 5 Right, Japanese-language newspaper text sample from walls of the barn.

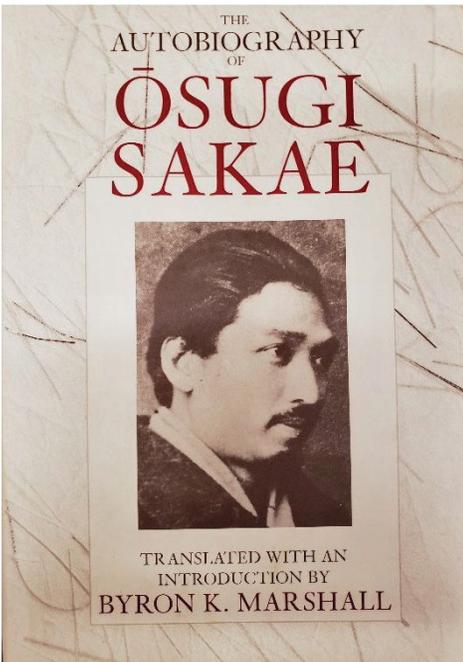


FIGURE 7. The *Autobiography of Ōsugi Sakae* (English translation).

may have linked them to imperial Japan. In some cases, this could be samurai swords passed down through generations, immigration papers and documents, or even Japanese texts found throughout the home.

When thinking about this in the context of the Hirahara house it may explain some of the irregularities we noticed while analyzing these texts. The first impression was that the documents on the walls were simply placed to delineate the different spaces where separate families were living and to make the barn space more hospitable and homelike. Furthermore, this could be a case of adding extra insulation to the simply constructed barn that was never intended to be a living space. However, this changed with the appearance of a complete manuscript, tucked underneath a layer of newspaper in the northernmost room of the building, in the closet. The manuscript is written entirely in Japanese and has been translated and concluded to be a copy of *Jijoden* by Ōsugi Sakae (Sakae 1922) (Figure 6) (*The Autobiography of Ōsugi Sakae* [Sakae 1922]) (Figure 7). The fact that this was an autobiography dedicated to one of the historical leaders of imperial Japan raises the question of whether this booklet was specifically placed underneath the newspaper to avoid arousing suspicion and to hide it from prying eyes. Similarly, the ordering of the newspapers in general may present a similar story. Most of the outward-facing newsprints are in English, with much of the Japanese newspapers sandwiched on the inside between layers of decorated paper. Again, this may point to a deliberate effort to remove those texts from view and assimilate with a typical American family.

Anecdotal evidence from a variety of interviews with Japanese Americans who were living on the U.S. West Coast at this time solidifies the interpretation that this was not a move for the purpose of deception, but rather a desperate attempt to prove their good intentions in the United States – their wanting to raise a family, own a home (which was still not possible for all Japanese immigrants at this time), and present themselves as productive, valuable members of society. It was devastating for many to find that this country, in which they had lived in for decades,

itary and conducting reconnaissance on the U.S. government (Lydon 1997; Takaki 1989). David Yamada (1995) explains why there was good reason to hide these materials when discussing a specific case of Japanese Americans' being removed from their homes in Monterey by suggesting, "They had committed no crime. The alleged contraband that justifies their arrest turned out to be cultural artifacts or work- and hobby-related equipment: Kendo sticks, a Japanese archer's bow and arrow, a camera, or a short-wave radio" (139). Once this became apparent, many families hastily began hiding or destroying any documentation that

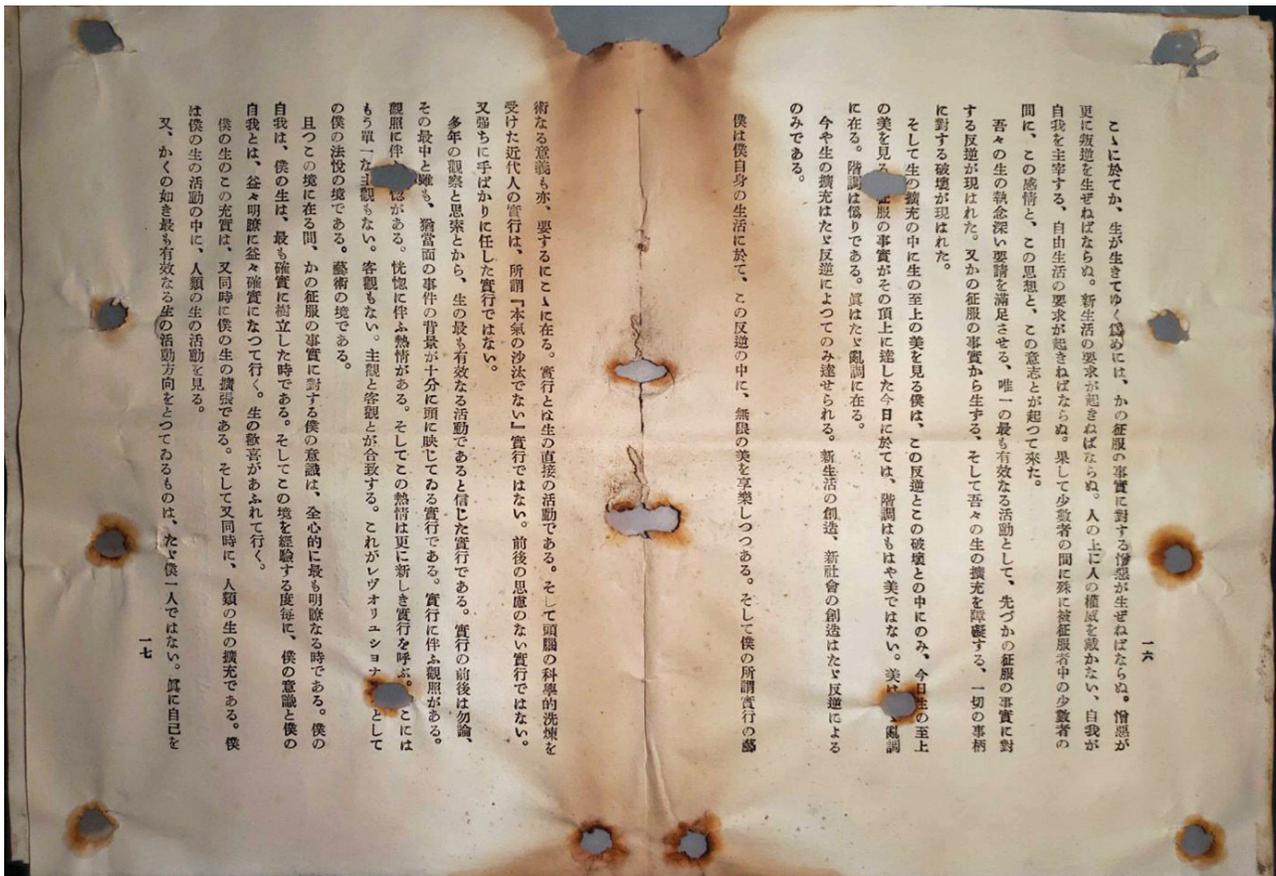


FIGURE 6. Page from Jijoden (The Autobiography of Ōsugi Sakae) recovered from closet in the barn.

would turn their back on them, treating the thousands of Japanese civilians living in the United States as dangers to the country on the basis of nothing but their race and family history. Banners stating “I am American” were seen throughout Northern California, from Watsonville to San Francisco, reinforcing this juxtaposition and the unjust nature of this forced incarceration (Lydon 1997).

Currently, we are having an open discussion about the possibility of continuing excavations at the site, specifically targeting the area where the barn structure once stood. These conversations are happening with members of the Hirahara family as well as with the broader Japanese American community and the JAACL in Watsonville in order to come up with a project that is community based while being relatively nonintrusive in relation to the site as a whole. Ideally, excavations would take the form of a field school, hopefully uncovering further material evidence of this mixed occupation of the barn and offering more avenues for statistical analysis of the materials found throughout each unique context on the farmstead.

While excavations have not yet happened within the context of the barn, pairing these textual documents with the roughly 3000 artifacts already recovered around the main house and in the garden contexts on the property offers great insight into the life and experiences of the Hirahara family’s residence on the farmstead before and following the incarceration. While it may be just one of many similar stories of the innumerable and unjust hardships experienced by Japanese Americans during this time, my hope is that these stories can enlighten those who may not be aware of the actions of the United States during World War II on its own soil. This also draws attention to the human aspect of the incarceration, it is a reminder that these were individuals and families persevering together in the face of this discrimination, and it showcases the agency of those people in their presenting of an identity of their choosing through effort and determination, while simultaneously representing the sacrifices that had to be made to maintain this identity.

If you have any questions about excavations at the Hirahara House, please feel free to reach out to Jacob Stone at [jamiston@ucsc.edu](mailto:jamiston@ucsc.edu).

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View of Lisbon. (Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.)

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