



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

This Issue

- 2...President's Corner
- 3...Editor's Column
- 4...2023 Conference Program
- 17...Conference Registration Forms
- 21...Conference Student Volunteer Form
- 22...Photo and Video Competition
- 22...Environmental Achievement Award
- 26...Current Research
 - 27...Africa
 - 35...Australasia and Antarctica
 - 38...USA - Mid-Atlantic
 - 51...USA - Midwest
 - 55...USA - Southeast



"Landscapes of a Juvenile Institution: A Multiscalar Historical Archaeological Study of Point Puer, 1834–1849," pp. 35–37.



"Re(sinking) History: A Creative Curation Solution for Alexandria's Derelict Merchant Fleet," pp. 43–48.



"Dunderhook Community Archaeology," pp. 38–43.



"Drayton Hall Preservation Trust: Cellar Excavations, Summer 2022," pp. 58–60.



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President's Corner

Julie Schablitsky

As the weather cools, we begin to think about our annual conference. This year, we will be meeting in Lisbon, Portugal. The last European conference was held 10 years ago in Leicester, England. These European venues give our membership an opportunity to share their research with an international audience and provide our society an opportunity to attract new colleagues. The theme of this year's conference is "Revisiting Global Archaeologies," and our hosting committee encourages us to reflect on how historical archaeology has transformed into a global discipline over the recent decades.

This truly is going to be a once-in-a-lifetime conference experience, and it would be wonderful if we could see as many of you as possible there. We will have the traditional in-person papers, but some of the sessions will be virtual, providing an opportunity for those who can't travel to at least have some educational access to the conference. Currently, we have a task force assembled to determine how feasible it would be to offer both an in-person and a virtual conference moving forward. There are many issues to consider, including hotel costs, technology logistics, and privacy. We would never do away with our traditional conference format of in-person collegial interaction, but we need to commit to researching ways to bring some of our content to members who may not be able to travel.

In addition to ensuring our membership is provided another unprecedented conference experience, we have been considering ways to partner with archaeology associations to increase membership, facilitate networking, and provide educational opportunities. Currently, we are meeting with ACRA and RPA to identify common priorities and goals so we may work closely together to strengthen our community. In addition, our society is committed to branding ourselves as an anti-racist society. If we are to become the best organization we can, it will take not only knowing where we are succeeding, but also self-reflection to acknowledge our shortcomings. The results of the anti-racist audit will be here soon. The board will be using the data gathered during this outreach as a tool to consider methods to remove barriers and build bridges to all archaeologists.

I also wanted to take this opportunity to recognize the very generous bequest to SHA from our beloved past president and Harrington Award winner, Mary Beaudry. Mary touched so many of our lives during her many years with SHA with her wit, wisdom, and generosity. With her bequest, Mary has provided funding to SHA to continue our programs for students for many years to come. We are all truly grateful for her generosity.

Vemo-nos em Lisboa! (See you in Lisbon!)

Editor's Column

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dolores Elkin for serving as the current research coordinator for Latin America and welcome Horacio Chiavazza in her place. Dr. Chiavazza works at the Departamento de Historia, Instituto de Arqueología y Etnología, at the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo in Mendoza, Argentina.

I would also like to acknowledge the incredible work done by Copy Editor Daniel McNaughton. In addition to the superb job Dan does at copy editing the newsletter, since 2021, Dan has undertaken the translation of research contribution abstracts into Spanish and French to enable the newsletter to reach a broader audience. In addition to translating the abstracts, Dan has also translated entire newsletter selections upon occasion (see pages 27–34 in this issue, for example). I am continually in awe of Dan's language abilities and eternally grateful that we are fortunate enough to have him as a copy editor. Thank you, Dan!

I will also echo Julie's sentiments in hoping to see all of you in Lisbon in January!



Belém Tower. (Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.)

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.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

2023 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology



REVISITING GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGIES

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

56TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

LISBON, PORTUGAL
4-7 JANUARY 2023

The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2023 Conference Committee invites you to join us in Lisbon, Portugal, for the 56th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. The SHA 2023 conference will be held at NOVA University of Lisbon 4-7 January 2023.

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 the late 17th century. 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, are core to our discipline—also initiating modern plantation slavery on South Atlantic sugar plantations. The rebuilding of Lisbon after the shattering 1755 earthquake also 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.

The conference theme, "Revisiting Global Archaeologies," 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.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Conference Co-Chairs: Tânia Manuel Casimiro, NOVA University of Lisbon, and Francisco Caramelo, NOVA University of Lisbon

Program Chair: Alasdair Brooks, Re-Form Heritage/Middleport Pottery

Underwater Co-Chairs: José Bettencourt, NOVA University of Lisbon, and Filipe Castro, Universidade de Coimbra

Terrestrial Co-Chairs: Catarina Tente, NOVA University of Lisbon, and Richard Veit, Monmouth University

Popular Program Director: Leonor Medeiros, NOVA University of Lisbon

Local Arrangements Chair: Ana Cristina Martins, University of Évora

Workshops and Tour and Events Director: Carlos Boavida, NOVA University of Lisbon

Social Media Liaison: Pedro Coelho, NOVA University of Lisbon

Volunteer Director: Gabriel Sousa, NOVA University of Lisbon

Awards: J. W. Joseph, New South Associates

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. US\$110) per single and €115 (approx. US\$125) per double-occupancy room during the conference. Reservation information is posted on the 2023 Conference page on the SHA website (<https://sha.org/conferences/>).

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 (US\$1.75) from the airport to the hotel. Cab and rideshare costs will be approximately €20 (US\$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 immediately 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 enable 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.cp.pt/passageiros/en>
<https://www.fertagus.pt/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 SHA 2023 Conference Committee at 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.

THE CONFERENCE AGENDA

WORKSHOPS

All workshops will be held on Wednesday, 4 January 2023.

WKS-1 Archaeological Illustration—Why Should We Learn Traditional Techniques?

Instructor: Joana Gonçalves, FCT/DGPC-Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, IAP NOVA

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for student members, and \$70 for student nonmembers

How do we go from a ceramics fragment to the drawing of a complete vessel? We will teach how to capture this important

method of representing artifacts in archaeology through archaeological illustration. Despite the contributions of digital technology, archaeological illustration is still an essential way to interpret and communicate archaeological remains. Each participant will receive a drawing set.

WKS-2 From the East into Europe: Oriental Ceramics in Western Contexts

Instructor: José Pedro Vintém Henriques, Archaeologist, COTA 80.86

Half-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$40 for members, \$50 for nonmembers, \$25 for student members, and \$35 for student nonmembers

The opening of a maritime trade route to the Indian Ocean at the end of the 15th century created access to a wide variety of products. Of these, the most desired were spices available in that part of the world, although there were other commodities such as ceramics, lacquer, and textiles. Direct access to these markets allowed these products to reach Europe in increasing quantities from the 16th century onward.

Most of these products are not preserved in the archaeological record, making ceramics the most abundant evidence of this globalized trade. Eastern and Middle Eastern ceramics are frequently found in 16th- to 19th-century contexts. Blue and white Chinese porcelain represents the vast majority of these finds, but ceramics with other decorations and origins reflect the introduction of European traders into the complex commercial web of the Indian Ocean and the South and East Chinese Seas.

This workshop aims to identify and debate the variety and quantity of Oriental ceramics in museums, but especially those recovered in archaeological contexts, and to discuss the different social, economic, and cultural variations of acquisition, consumption, and influence on European ceramic production from the 16th to the 19th century.

WKS-3 Gold on Blue: An Overview of Portuguese Tiles, Production, Decorative Themes, Chronologies, and Diffusion

Instructor: Mariana Almeida, IAP UNL and IHC UNL

Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 20

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for student members, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Tiles are a staple of Portuguese culture and a true cultural symbol. They have been produced in Portugal at least since the early 16th century and perhaps before. They emulate foreign models for the first decades and come into full maturity with unmistakable originality in the 17th century with the “carpet” compositions and others, reaching what could be the peak of production (both in quality, originality, and amount) in the 18th century with the blue on large white panels depicting various scenes and even complete stories. This profusion and quality are probably the roots of the Portuguese saying, “Ouro sobre azul,” “Blue on gold,” when describing an ideal situation, because tiles were frequently paired with gilt woodwork in churches and palaces. The late 18th and 19th centuries witnessed the rise of factories and the mass production of decorative tiles, a tradition that is still thriving.

Along with various other items produced in Portugal, tiles were taken to wherever the Portuguese landed and settled in Africa, the Americas, and Asia, and it is plausible, much like what happened with Portuguese faience, that they are present on other sites but await identification.

In this workshop a comprehensive overview of Portuguese tiles, their different styles, techniques, and manners of production will be given, along with a hands-on display of several examples so that participants will be able to recognize them in the future.

WKS-4 Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness

Instructors: Amanda Evans, RPA (Gray & Pape, Inc.); Kendra Kennedy, RPA (Argonne National Laboratory); Garry Momber (Maritime Archaeology Trust); Dave Ball, RPA (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$40 for members, \$50 for nonmembers, \$25 for student members, and \$35 for student nonmembers

Cultural resource managers, land managers, and archaeologists are often tasked with managing, interpreting, and reviewing archaeological assessments for submerged cultural resources. This seminar is designed to introduce nonspecialists to issues specific to underwater archaeology. Participants will learn about different types of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) and some of the methods employed to help protect those sites. This seminar is not intended to teach participants how to do underwater archaeology, but instead will briefly introduce different investigative techniques and international best practices. The purpose of this seminar is to assist nonspecialists in recognizing the potential for UCH resources in their areas of impact.

Objectives:

Help terrestrial archaeologists and land managers to

- (1) identify the potential for underwater cultural heritage resources in affected areas;
- (2) recognize best practices for treatment of underwater cultural heritage; and
- (3) understand the basic qualifications required for proper documentation of underwater cultural heritage.

TOURS

All tours will take place on Wednesday, 4 January 2023

T1-Archaeological Lisbon

Tour time: 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 20

Cost per person: \$35

Discover some of the best archaeological sites in Lisbon and get to know this ancient city in the company of archaeologists! In a city such as this, the past is always waiting for our visit, long hidden beneath the Lisbon of today. Join us on our walk and see where the Romans produced the best fish sauces of the empire or visit the Roman theater and witness the passing of time and all the layers that made Lisbon what it is today. Walking along the narrow streets of the old town, we will explore the different walls built to defend it and the different people who lived, prayed, and fought here, like the Visigoths and the Moors. All this while we enjoy the great atmosphere of Lisbon's most traditional neighborhoods!

Note: Lisbon is a city of many hills. This tour may be difficult for anyone with mobility issues. If you need accommodations to participate in this tour, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org before 1 December 2022.

T2-Medieval Lisbon

Tour time: 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 20

Cost per person: \$35

A walk through Lisbon's old town! Explore the small streets and hidden corners, discover hidden churches and palaces, and experience the local life of Lisbon's typical neighborhoods! After an important crusade in 1147, the new Christian Lisbon develops and grows under the new reign and a different religion. The old Moorish city is slowly covered by churches and monasteries and new neighborhoods. From the river to one of the oldest monasteries in the city, observing the castle, join us on our walk and get to know this medieval city, surrounded by the Fernandina City Wall and filled with life and stories. Explore Lisbon, get to know its inhabitants, and feel the anticipation that took over the city in the wake of the Portuguese maritime expansion.

Note: Lisbon is a city of many hills. This tour may be difficult for anyone with mobility issues. If you need accommodations to participate in this tour, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org before 1 December 2022.

T3-The Best of Belém

Tour time: 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 20

Cost per person: \$35

In the 15th century, the Portuguese navigators set out to explore unknown oceans and lands. Join us in Belém, one of the most iconic places in Lisbon, and discover all about this great endeavor! From the old beach where the ships stopped before leaving, we travel in time to visit one of the most special monuments in the city, a small chapel that became a great monastery 400 years

ago! Among the high stone columns and the wonderful cloisters, the Monastery of Jerónimos is proud to show off its past and its connection to the sailors who left in search of different worlds. With the river always at our feet, we remember kings, captains, and navigators, who embarked on the creation of the empire! All are represented in stone in a fascist Monument to the Discoveries. Our walk ends by the Tower of Belém, a landmark that watched over the river and the city for centuries.

Note: Lisbon is a city of many hills. This tour may be difficult for anyone with mobility issues. If you need accommodations to participate in this tour, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org before 1 December 2022.

T4-Medieval Sintra

Tour time: 9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 20 (We must have a minimum of 15 registrations for this tour to take place.)

Cost per person: \$85

Experience a day trip to Sintra. Walk through unique places with medieval cobbled streets and stunning landscapes. We will visit the Village Palace, which is a medieval building that was refurbished during the 16th century. This is where the so-called mad King Afonso VI (1643–1683) was imprisoned during the last years of his life. We will also visit the medieval castle, built during the Muslim occupation and used as a fortification during the later medieval and early modern ages, located inside the Natural Park of Sintra.

Note: This tour may be difficult for anyone with mobility issues. If you need accommodations to participate in this tour, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org before 1 December 2022.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

All roundtable luncheons are scheduled from 12:00 p.m. to 1:15 p.m. and will take place on Thursday, 5 January 2023 and Friday, 6 January 2023. Maximum of 10 people per roundtable luncheon. Cost per person: \$15

Thursday, 5 January 2023

Luncheon time: 12:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.

Price per person: \$15

RL1-Geochemical Analysis of Ceramics

Host: Lindsay Bloch, Florida Museum of Natural History

Geochemical techniques of compositional analysis (e.g., NAA, LA-ICP-MS, XRF) can provide a variety of useful information on how, where, and by whom pottery was produced. Relying upon geological principles, these analyses recover the “recipe” of pottery and can be applied to everything from coarse earthenware to porcelain. Point techniques can focus on body, glaze, inclusions, or decoration separately. Our discussion will outline the basic methods, their benefits and drawbacks, and discuss best practices and successful projects.

RL2-Interrupting Racism and Sexism in Archaeology

Hosts: Mia LaShaye Carey, Inclusion, Equity, Belonging and Mattering Consultant; Chardé Reid, College of William & Mary

Has racism and sexism impacted your academic or professional career in archaeology? If yes, join us for an interactive discussion about how to identify and interrupt racism and sexism in the discipline. After a brief refresher on the impact of unconscious bias and microaggressions, participants will use the “calling out, calling out” inclusion and equity tool to recognize, name, and address behaviors that cause historically marginalized harm in academia, CRM, hiring retention and recruitment, fieldwork, and training. By the end, participants will be able to walk away with practical tools for combating racism and sexism across the discipline.

RL3-Living Museums in the Sea

Host: Charles Beeker, Indiana University

Living Museums in the Sea is an international model created by Indiana University for the preservation of underwater cultural heritage, emphasizing preservation of submerged historical shipwrecks and their associated biodiversity. It uses

submerged cultural resources as a catalyst to encourage biological growth while at the same time actively enhancing ecological and cultural heritage tourism. This luncheon will focus on shipwreck parks and preserves as a model for protecting underwater cultural heritage and how the creation of Marine Protected Areas can educate the public and communities about their cultural past and environmental present.

RL4-Repatriation, Reparation, and Reclamation

Host: Kisha Supernant, Director, Institute of Prairie and Indigenous Archaeology

In this roundtable, participants will discuss their experiences with issues relating to the repatriation of ancestors and belongings, the need for reparation, and the role of historical archaeology in reclaiming narratives of the past by communities impacted by colonization. The intention of the roundtable is to foster connection and conversation between SHA members who are actively working on repatriation and reparation, especially Black and Indigenous archaeologists, and to discuss how to move forward in ways that center the needs and voices of descendant and ancestral communities.

RL5-Publishing for Early Career Researchers and Students

Host: Kathryn Sampeck, Editor, *Historical Archaeology*; Ben Ford, SHA Co-Publications Editor; Mary Sue Daoud, Springer Press

You've done the research and synthesized the results. Now you need to share your findings with the community. What are your options? SHA provides many ways to publish your results: the journal, *Historical Archaeology*; Technical Briefs; books co-published with academic presses; and print-on-demand special publications. There will be plenty of time to answer questions and talk about specific options.

Friday, 6 January 2023

Luncheon time: 12:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.

Price per person: \$15

RL6-Maritime Cultural Heritage and the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

Hosts: Garry Momber, Maritime Archaeology Trust; Athena Trakadas, Ocean Decade Heritage Network/National Museum of Denmark

The United Nations initiated the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) to support efforts to reverse the cycle of decline in the ocean's health and gather ocean stakeholders worldwide behind a common framework that will ensure ocean science can fully support countries in creating improved conditions for sustainable development of the ocean. This roundtable luncheon will focus on the role of maritime archaeologists and cultural heritage practitioners in contributing to this framework and further integrating the interdisciplinary methodologies of our field.

RL7-Collections and Curation

Hosts: Elizabeth Bollwerk, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc./DAACS; Sara Rivers-Cofield, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory; Khadene Harris, Kenyon College

Sponsor: SHA Collections and Curation Committee

The SHA Collections and Curation Committee offers this roundtable as a forum for discussing current and ongoing issues surrounding the long-term care of collections, data generated by the work that we do, and how to encourage/facilitate collections-based research. The discussion will be driven by participant concerns and topics.

RL8-A Maker's Mindset for 21st-Century Archaeology: Developing Technical Expertise for Modern Cultural Resources Management

Host: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

This roundtable will discuss the importance of creative experimentation regarding the use of digital technologies for historical archaeology. Our discussion focuses on a range of software and hardware solutions for collecting, analyzing, and sharing archaeological data. This includes discussions of open-source solutions for field mapping, data processing, 3-D documentation, and other approaches. Participants can be experienced users or complete novices. We'll learn from one another. The organizer will supply a 2-page summary of popular software and hardware solutions as a starting point.

RL9-Imagining the Future of the Archaeology of Sex Work

Host: Jade Luiz, Metropolitan State University

Archaeologists have done fascinating and innovative work exploring the archaeology of prostitution and sex work. This focus has explored themes like gender, intersectionality, labor, and others. As a new generation of archaeologists enters the field, how might the archaeological study of sex work transform further? This conversation will consider limitations in the archaeology of sex work thus far and explore how new theoretical and methodological approaches have the potential to move this area of study forward. The host invites a lively discussion of ideas and questions from archaeologists from all areas of study and at any stage in their career!

RL10-Converting Thoughts into Action on Climate Change

Hosts: Sarah E. Miller and Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Florida Public Archaeology Network

We have met, shared, and deliberated over best practice. Now is the time to do! Come to this roundtable focused on actionable policy, public outreach, and preservation of heritage at risk. Discuss how we as cultural resource professionals can not only incorporate heritage into climate policy at the local, state, and federal levels, but also how archaeology can serve as a rallying cry for communities facing displacement or managed retreat due to climate change. Facilitated by the chairs of SHA's Heritage at Risk (HARC) and Public Education and Interpretation (PEIC) Committees.

CONFERENCE WELCOME AND PLENARY SESSION

Welcome and Awards Ceremony

Wednesday, 4 January 2023

Time: 6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Join us for the opening session of the SHA 2023 Conference and for presentation of the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, the James Deetz Book Award, and the SHA Awards of Merit, followed by the plenary session.

Plenary Session

Wednesday, 4 January 2023

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

After the Welcome and Awards Ceremony, keynote speaker Augusto Santos Silva will share his vision on the importance of heritage in the construction of democracy.

SHA BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, 6 January 2023

Time: 5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

SHA will hold its annual Business Meeting on Friday, 6 January 2023, from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. at NOVA University of Lisbon. Join the SHA Board of Directors and congratulate the winners of the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards; the ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award; the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Grants; the ACUA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Conference Award; the GMAC Diversity Field School Competition; the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize; the 2023 Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award; and the ACUA Annual Photo Competition.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Wednesday, 4 January 2023

Opening Reception

Time: 8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

Cost: Included with SHA conference registration

Following the plenary, greet old friends and make new ones at the Opening Reception while enjoying light fare and drinks.

Thursday, 5 January 2023

Past Presidents' Student Reception

Time: 4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Cost: No fee for student conference registrants

The Past Presidents' Student Reception will be held on Thursday, 5 January 2023 from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Students will have the opportunity to talk with senior professionals about a variety of career paths in historical archaeology. You don't want to miss this great opportunity to explore your career options!

Thursday, 5 January 2023

Reception at the Maritime Museum (Museu de Marinha)

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Cost per person: \$55

Join us at the Maritime Museum (often also referred to as the "Navy Museum") and learn the story of Portugal's pioneering role in the world exploration at sea. The museum is one of the most important in Europe, evoking Portugal's domination of the seas. Its colossal holdings – 17,000 items – are installed in the west wing of the Monastery of Jerónimos and include model ships from the Age of Discovery onward. The oldest exhibit is a wooden figure representing the Archangel Raphael that accompanied Vasco da Gama on his voyage to India.

Other highlights are two 18th-century ceremonial barges (one of them built for Queen Maria I that remained operational for almost two hundred years, transporting famous passengers such as Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and Queen Elizabeth II of England), a 19th-century royal cabin from the yacht of Queen Amelia, the seaplane *Santa Cruz* that made the first crossing of the South Atlantic in 1922, the world's largest collection of astrolabes, and replicas of 16th-century maps showing the world as it was known then.

A 1645 terrestrial globe made by the most famous globe maker of all time, Willem Jansz Blaeu, is also of note, as is the Far East Room and its interesting display of porcelain and Asian ships and 15th-century Japanese armor.

Buses will transport attendees to the reception and back to the conference hotel.

Friday, 6 January 2023

Awards Banquet and Ceremony

Time: 7:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

Cost per person: \$60

Casa de Alentejo will be the venue for the SHA 2023 Awards Banquet, where we will celebrate the 2023 recipients of the John C. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Join us for a delicious two-course meal in this Lisbon landmark with its Moorish-style courtyard, two rooms in the rococo style of Louis XVI, and large tile panels added in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

SHA BOOK ROOM

<i>Hours:</i> Thursday, 5 January 2023	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday, 6 January 2023	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday, 7 January 2023	8:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

The SHA Book Room is a marketplace for exhibitors of products, services, and publications from a variety of companies, agencies, and organizations in the archaeological community. Exhibit space is available on a first-come, first-served basis until 1 November 2022. All exhibitors will be included in the final conference program. Fees and the Exhibitor Contract can be found online at https://sha.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2023-Conference-Exhibitor-Prospectus_Final-FILLABLE.pdf. Contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org or +1 301.972.9684 for further information.

2023 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). For questions about the Call for Entries and submission, please send an email to photocontest@acuaonline.org.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

The following schedule is preliminary and is subject to change. The Newsletter only carries the outline schedule of conference-event scheduling. The Conference Agenda can be accessed through the link posted at www.conftool.com/sha2023.

Tuesday, 3 January 2023

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	SHA Board of Directors Meeting
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Volunteer Orientation
3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Registration Open

Wednesday, 4 January 2023

7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Registration Open
9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	WKS-2 From the East into Europe: Oriental Ceramics in Western Contexts
9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	T4-Medieval Sintra
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-1 Archaeological Illustration—Why Should We Learn Traditional Techniques?
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-3 Gold on Blue: An Overview of Portuguese Tiles, Production, Decorative Themes, Chronologies, and Diffusion
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-4 Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness
1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	T1-Archaeological Lisbon
1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	T2-Medieval Lisbon
1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	T3-The Best of Belém
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	Conference Welcome and Awards Ceremony and Plenary Session
8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Opening Reception

Thursday, 5 January 2023

7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Registration Open
8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Book Room
12:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	Roundtable Luncheons RL-1, RL-2, RL-3, RL-4, RL-5
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Afternoon Sessions
4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Past Presidents' Student Reception
6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Reception at the Maritime Museum

Friday, 6 January 2023

7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Registration Open
8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Book Room
12:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	Roundtable Luncheons RL-6, RL-7, RL-8, RL-9, RL-10
12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Past Presidents Luncheon
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Afternoon Sessions
3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	ACUA Open Meeting
5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	SHA Business Meeting
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	SBA Meeting
7:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.	Awards Banquet and Ceremony

Saturday, 7 January 2023

7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Registration Open
8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Book Room
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Afternoon Sessions
5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	SHA Board of Directors Meeting

SHA CONFERENCE CODE OF CONDUCT

PREAMBLE

The Society for Historical Archaeology is committed to providing a safe, respectful environment for all attendees at its conferences. To that end, SHA will work to provide a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of gender, gender identity and expression, age, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, race, ethnicity, religion (or lack thereof), or any other category. SHA will not tolerate harassment in any form at any SHA-sponsored events. This policy applies to all SHA members and nonmembers who participate in an SHA activity.

DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES OF IMPERMISSIBLE CONDUCT

Harassment includes offensive comments or behavior related to gender, gender identity and expression, age, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, body size, race, ethnicity, religion, technology choices, sexual images in public space, deliberate intimidation, stalking, following, harassing photography or recording, sustained disruption of talks or other events, inappropriate physical contact, and unwelcome sexual attention. Outside of research presentations that include specific considerations of sexuality or sexual representations in the past, sexual language and imagery are not appropriate for any conference venue, including talks, workshops, parties, social media and other online media.

Harassment under this policy refers to any behavior by an individual or group that contributes to a hostile, intimidating and/or unwelcoming environment. Such conduct is harmful, disrespectful, and unprofessional.

OBLIGATION

All participants and attendees at the conference accept the obligation to treat everyone with respect and civility and to uphold the rights of all participants and attendees, including SHA staff, temporary staff, contractors, volunteers, and hotel staff, to be free from harassment.

Attendees are bound by the SHA Ethics Principles, the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy, and this Conference Code of Conduct. Attendees should also be aware that they are bound by the codes of conduct at their home institution(s). This policy, which is consistent with the professional ethics statement of SHA, does not supersede institutional codes but is intended to reinforce their message.

By obtaining SHA membership, registering to present or attend SHA meetings, members and participants commit to maintaining respectful and ethical relationships in accordance with this policy. SHA reserves the right to remove an individual violating this policy from the SHA annual conference without warning or refund and prohibit attendance at future SHA conferences and/or activities.

Should SHA have concerns regarding an individual's attendance at its conference creating a safety issue, SHA can bar the individual from registering and attending the conference. In the case of proven violations that took place prior to the annual conference and that have been reported and documented prior to preregistration, proven harassers/assailants will be barred from participation. Late and on-site registrations will be rescinded immediately should information be received documenting a proven violation. SHA will not conduct its own investigation, but will accept the investigations of law enforcement agencies, RPA, universities, EEOC, and employers. Documented harassers/assailants should be identified to SHA staff or leadership by survivors or other reporters as early as possible. Identification with documentation of adjudication needs to be provided to bar participation in SHA events.

REPORTING AT THE CONFERENCE

Conference attendees, who experience or witness harassment as defined by this policy, or who are aware that a conference participant is currently or has been sanctioned for assault or harassment by an adjudicating body and can provide documentation of the outcome, are encouraged to contact one of the following:

1. The SHA Executive Director directly at +1 240.753.4397;
2. A member of the SHA Board of Directors ; or
3. A member of the SHA Code of Conduct Committee, whose name and contact information will be listed in the conference program.

These individuals will provide appropriate support to those who have witnessed or who have experienced harassment or feel unsafe for any reason at the conference. The Executive Director or a member of the SHA Code of Conduct Committee will advise on the formal complaints process and, if requested, forward complaints to the full SHA Code of Conduct Committee for resolution.

Formal complaints should be as specific as possible about how alleged behavior constitutes harassment, as defined in this SHA policy. Any report received will remain confidential to the maximum extent possible when the SHA Code of Conduct Committee considers and investigates the complaint.

REGISTRATION

All presenters, discussants, panelists, and exhibitors participating in the SHA 2023 Conference must agree with the SHA Ethics Principles (<https://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/>), the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy (<https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/>), and the SHA Conference Code of Conduct and signify their agreement with submission of their registration.

Submission of your conference registration also signifies your permission for SHA to capture and store photographs or recorded media of you during meeting events for use in SHA's publications, website, and other media.

Conference Preregistration

Registration will open on Saturday, 1 October 2022. Advance registration rates will be available until Wednesday, 1 December 2022. After that date, registration rates will increase. Preconference registration will close at 5:00 p.m. GMT-8 on Thursday, 15 December 2022. On-site registration will be available beginning Tuesday, 3 January 2023 in Building B at NOVA University of Lisbon.

IMPORTANT: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2023 Conference are 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 or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper's/poster's authors must register for the conference by the 1 November deadline. All panelists and discussants must also register by 1 November 2022 at the full conference registration rate in order to participate in a session.

Rates:

	Until 1/12/2022	After 1/12/2022
SHA Member.....	\$180	\$205
Nonmember.....	\$250	\$275
SHA Student Member..	\$85	\$110
Student Nonmember...	\$120	\$145
Guest.....	\$50	\$75

THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE www.conftool.com/sha2023

The link to the online registration system for the SHA 2023 Conference will open on 1 October 2022. Online registration will close on 15 December 2022. After that date, registration must be done on-site at the 2023 conference in Lisbon.

FAX +1 866.285.3512

Fax your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA by 15 December 2022.

MAIL

Mail your completed registration form and payment information (check or credit card) to the address below. Your registration must be postmarked by 15 December 2022.

Society for Historical Archaeology
13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA

CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by SHA no later than 8 December 2022. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after 8 December 2022. Please note this Cancellation Policy applies in all circumstances (including medical) and as such we strongly recommend all registrants ensure they have purchased sufficient and appropriate travel insurance coverage. Refund requests should be emailed to SHA at hq@sha.org or mailed to SHA at the address above and received by 8 December 2022.

On-site Registration

Registration will be at the Conference Registration desk in the lobby of Building B at NOVA University of Lisbon.

The Registration Desk at the SHA 2023 Conference will be open:

Tuesday, 3 January 2023	3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday, 4 January 2023	7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Thursday, 5 January 2023	7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Friday, 6 January 2023	7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Saturday, 7 January 2023	7:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Further Information and Updates

Regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at www.sha.org/conferences. Be sure to follow SHA 2023 on Facebook at www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology, on the SHA blog at www.sha.org/blog, and on Twitter at [@SHA_org](https://twitter.com/SHA_org) and [#SHA2023](https://twitter.com/SHA2023). Any questions about the SHA 2023 Conference can be sent to SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org.

SHA 2023 Conference COVID-19 Policy

As of 29 August 2022, Portugal does not require proof of a negative COVID-19 test or proof of vaccination to enter the country. Registrants are strongly encouraged to stay aware of any changes to this policy (see <https://www.visitportugal.com/en/content/covid-19-measures-implemented-portugal>).

SHA encourages conference attendees to test themselves before traveling and on their return home.

SHA further recommends that all conference attendees be fully vaccinated and boosted against the coronavirus. Mask wearing at the conference is optional. If you have symptoms of COVID-19 during the conference, please isolate and self-test. Anyone running a temperature above 100.4 degrees should not attend conference programming or events. Please bring your own COVID-19 testing kits with you to Portugal.

Changes to this policy will be posted to the SHA website at <https://sha.org/conferences/>.



Lisbon eatery. (Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.)

SHA 2023 Lisbon, Portugal, 4–7 January



REVISITING GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGIES

2023 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

JANUARY 4-7, 2023 ■ NOVA UNIVERSITY OF LISBON ■ LISBON, PORTUGAL

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Registration for the SHA 2023 Conference will open on Saturday, October 1, 2022. The advance registration period runs from October 1, 2022 to Thursday, December 1, 2022. After December 1, registration rates increase.

Pre-conference registration will close on Thursday, December 15, 2022. After December 15, all registrations must be done on site at the Conference. Contact the SHA office at hq@sha.org if you have questions on registering for the SHA 2023 Conference.

PLEASE NOTE: All presenters (including forum participants and discussants) at the SHA 2023 Conference MUST register by Tuesday, November 1, 2022 at the full conference registration rate. If you do not register by this date, you will be dropped from the conference program and cannot present at the conference.

All attendees, presenters, discussants, panelists, and vendors participating in the SHA 2023 Conference must agree with the SHA Ethics Principles (<https://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/>), the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy (<https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/>) and the SHA Conference Code of Conduct (<https://sha.org/conferences/>), and signify their agreement by submission of their registration.

Submission of your conference registration also signifies your permission for SHA to capture and store photographs or recorded media of you during meeting events for use in the SHA's publications, website and other media.

Three Ways to Register

ONLINE www.conftool.com/sha2023 until December 15, 2022

FAX +1 (866) 285-3512

Your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA until December 15, 2022.

MAIL Your completed registration form with your check or credit card payment information must be received by December 15, 2022. Mail to: Society for Historical Archaeology, 13017 Wisteria Drive #395, Germantown, MD 20874 USA

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

Full Conference Registration

Includes admission to all symposia, forums, general sessions, poster sessions, the Plenary Session, the SHA Book Room, Wednesday's Opening Night Reception, and the SHA Business Meeting.

If you are presenting a paper or poster at the conference or participating as a panelist in a forum or discussant in a session, you must register at the Full Conference Registration rate by November 1, 2022. You may not register as a Guest of a Conference registrant or register on-site at the one-day conference rate.

Workshops, organized tours, roundtable luncheons, Thursday evening's Reception at the Maritime Museum, and Friday's Awards Banquet are priced separately and are not included in the Full Conference Registration price.

To qualify for the SHA Member Registration rate, you must be a 2022 or 2023 SHA Member.

Students must provide proof of current student status (copy of valid student ID) with their registration to receive the Student Registration rate.

Guest Registration

Includes admission to the Opening Reception and the Book Room.

Registered guests may purchase tickets for Thursday evening's Reception at the Maritime Museum, Friday evening's Awards Banquet, and all organized tours. Guest registration DOES NOT include admission to any paper sessions. You may not register as a Guest if you are presenting a paper or participating as a panelist in a forum or as a session discussant.

Please see Cancellation Policy on page 4.

FULL REGISTRATION

Please check if RPA.

Full Name (to appear on badge) _____ Suffix _____

First Name/Nickname for badge _____

Firm / Affiliation (to appear on badge) _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Zip Code _____ Country (if other than USA) _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Please check if special assistance is needed.

GUEST REGISTRATION

Full Name (to appear on badge) _____

First Name/Nickname for badge _____

City _____ State/Zip Code _____ Country (if other than USA) _____

Please check if special assistance is needed.

REGISTRATION RATES

	Until 12/1/22	After 12/1/22
SHA Member.....	\$180.....	\$205 \$ _____
Non-Member.....	\$250.....	\$275 \$ _____
SHA Student Member	\$85.....	\$110 \$ _____
Student Non-Member	\$120.....	\$145 \$ _____
Guest	\$50.....	\$75 \$ _____

REGISTRATION TOTAL \$ _____



CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS All workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 4, 2023.

Wednesday January 4, 2023 Workshops		SHA Member	Non-Member	SHA Student Member	Student Non-Member	
WKS-1	Archaeological Illustration Instructor: Joana Gonçalves FCT/DGPC-Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, IAP NOVA Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 25	\$80	\$100	\$50	\$70	\$ _____
WKS-2	From the East into Europe: Oriental Ceramics in Western Contexts Instructor: José Pedro Vintém Henriques – Archaeologist, COTA 80.86 Half-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 25	\$40	\$50	\$25	\$35	\$ _____
WKS-3	Gold on blue: An overview of Portuguese tiles, production, decorative themes, chronologies, and diffusion Instructor: Mariana Almeida – IAP UNL and IHC UNL Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 20	\$80	\$100	\$50	\$70	\$ _____
WKS-4	Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness Workshop Instructors: Amanda Evans, RPA (Gray & Pape, Inc.); Kendra Kennedy, RPA (Argonne National Laboratory); Garry Momber (Maritime Archaeology Trust); Dave Ball, RPA (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 25	\$40	\$50	\$25	\$35	\$ _____

WORKSHOP TOTAL \$ _____

TOURS All tours will be conducted on Wednesday, January 4, 2023.

T-1 Archaeological Lisbon
Tour time: 1:30 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.
Maximum number of participants: 20
_____ attending x \$35.00 each \$ _____

T-2 Medieval Lisbon
Tour time: 1:30 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.
Maximum number of participants: 20
_____ attending x \$35.00 each \$ _____

T3 - The Best of Belém
Tour time: 1:30 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.
Maximum number of participants: 20
_____ attending x \$35.00 each \$ _____

T4 - Medieval Sintra
Tour time: 9:00 a.m.- 4:30 p.m.
Maximum number of participants: 20
(We must have a minimum of 15 registrations for this tour or it will be cancelled.)
_____ attending x \$85.00 each \$ _____

TOURS TOTAL \$ _____



SHA 2023 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

NOVA UNIVERSITY OF LISBON ■ LISBON, PORTUGAL ■ JANUARY 4-7, 2023

Registrant's Name _____ Page 3 of 4

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Maximum of ten people per Roundtable. Cost: \$15 per person.

Thursday, January 5, 2023

12:00 p.m. to 1:15 p.m. \$ _____

Friday, January 6, 2023

12:00 p.m. to 1:15 p.m. \$ _____

- _____ **RL1** **Geochemical Analysis of Ceramics**
Host: Lindsay Bloch, Florida Museum of Natural History
- _____ **RL2** **Interrupting Racism and Sexism in Archaeology**
Hosts: Mia LaShaye Carey, Inclusion, Equity, Belonging and Mattering Consultant, and Chardé Reid, College of William & Mary
- _____ **RL3** **Living Museums in the Sea**
Host: Charles Beeker, Indiana University
- _____ **RL4** **Repatriation, Reparation and Reclamation**
Host: Kisha Supernant, Director, Institute of Prairie and Indigenous Archaeology
- _____ **RL5** **Publishing for Early Career Researchers and Students**
Host: Kathryn Sampeck, Editor, Historical Archaeology, Ben Ford, Co-Publications Editor, and Mary Sue Daoud, Springer Press

- _____ **RL6** **Maritime Cultural Heritage and the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development**
Hosts: Garry Momber, Maritime Archaeology Trust, and Athena Trakadas, Ocean Decade Heritage Network/National Museum of Denmark
- _____ **RL7** **Collections and Curation**
Hosts: Elizabeth Bollwerk, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc./DAACS, Sara Rivers-Cofield, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, and Khadene Harris, Kenyon College
Sponsor: SHA Collections and Curation Committee
- _____ **RL8** **A Maker's Mindset for 21st Century Archaeology: Developing Technical Expertise for Modern Cultural Resources Management**
Host: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
- _____ **RL9** **Imagining the Future of the Archaeology of Sex Work**
Host: Jade Luiz, Metropolitan State University
- _____ **RL10** **Converting Thoughts into Action on Climate Change**
Hosts: Sarah E. Miller and Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Florida Public Archaeology Network

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS TOTAL \$ _____

SPECIAL EVENTS

Opening Night Reception

Wednesday, January 4, 2023 – 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

_____ attending **No fee**

Reception at the Maritime Museum

Thursday, January 5, 2023 – 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

_____ attending x \$55.00 each \$ _____

Past Presidents' Student Reception (for students ONLY)

Thursday, January 5, 2023 – 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

_____ attending **No fee**

Awards Banquet and Ceremony

Friday, January 6, 2023 – 7:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

_____ attending x \$60.00 each \$ _____

SPECIAL EVENTS TOTAL \$ _____



SHA 2023 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

NOVA UNIVERSITY OF LISBON ▪ LISBON, PORTUGAL ▪ JANUARY 4-7, 2023

Registrant's Name _____

CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

Student Contribution

Please use the following donation to purchase an Awards Banquet and Ceremony ticket for an SHA student.

_____ X \$60.00 per ticket = Total Amount of Donation \$ _____

Conference Sponsorship

For information on corporate and event sponsorship opportunities, visit the SHA 2023 Conference webpage at <https://sha.org/conferences/>

I would like to be a Conference sponsor and help offset the costs of the 2023 Conference. \$ _____

CONTRIBUTION & SPONSORSHIP TOTAL \$ _____

THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE www.conftool.com/sha2023 until December 15, 2022

FAX +1 (866) 285-3512

Your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA until December 15, 2022.

MAIL

Your completed registration form with your payment information must be received by December 15, 2022 to:

Society for Historical Archaeology
13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA

QUESTIONS

Phone +1 (301) 972-9684

E-mail hq@sha.org

SHA 2023 CONFERENCE COVID POLICY

As of August 29, 2022, Portugal does not require proof of a negative COVID test or proof of vaccination to enter the country. Registrants are strongly encouraged to stay aware of any changes to this policy (see: <https://www.visitportugal.com/en/content/covid-19-measures-implemented-portugal>).

The SHA encourages conference attendees to test themselves before traveling and on their return home.

The SHA further recommends that all conference attendees be fully vaccinated and boosted against the coronavirus. Mask-wearing at the conference is optional. If you have symptoms of COVID-19 during the conference, please isolate and self-test. Anyone running a temperature above 100.4 degrees should not attend conference programming or events. Please bring your own Covid testing kits.

Changes to this policy will be posted to the SHA website at: <https://sha.org/conferences/>.

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES

Total amounts from pages 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this form

Registration \$ _____

Workshops..... \$ _____

Tours..... \$ _____

Roundtable Luncheons \$ _____

Maritime Museum Reception \$ _____

Awards Banquet \$ _____

Contributions and Sponsorship \$ _____

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES DUE \$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

*Registration will not be processed without full payment.
Payment must be made in U.S. dollars.*

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES \$ _____

Check enclosed, *made payable to SHA* Check # _____

Credit card: Visa MasterCard American Express

Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

Name on Card _____

Authorizing Signature _____

CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by the SHA no later than December 8, 2022. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after December 8, 2022. Please note this Cancellation Policy applies in all circumstances (including medical) and as such we strongly recommend all registrants ensure they have purchased sufficient and appropriate travel insurance coverage. Refund requests should be emailed to the SHA at hq@sha.org or mailed to the SHA at the address above. Mailed refund requests must be received by December 8, 2022.

2023 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

4–7 January 2023

NOVA University, Lisbon, Portugal

STUDENT VOLUNTEER FORM

Student volunteers are essential to the smooth operation of an SHA conference. By assisting with a variety of duties—from registration and Book Room set-up to the special events and the sessions themselves—volunteers are a key component of the conference’s smooth operation.

SHA is looking for student volunteers to give eight hours of their time during the SHA 2023 Conference in exchange for free conference registration. If you are a student and would like to volunteer your time in exchange for the opportunity to attend the SHA 2023 Conference at no charge, complete the information below and return it with your conference registration form to SHA Headquarters (hq@sha.org) by 1 December 2022. In the registration fee area on the conference registration form, write Comp/Volunteer. Should you wish to register for any Workshops, Tours, Roundtable Luncheons, the Thursday evening reception at the Maritime Museum, or the Awards Banquet and Ceremony, please include your payment for these events with your registration form. ALSO, please indicate below when you will NOT be available to volunteer (i.e., times when you are presenting or are participating in a tour/workshop).

Applications will be accepted on a first-come/first-served basis until 1 December 2022. You will be contacted by the Volunteer Coordinator regarding the date/time of your volunteer assignment.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Email address: _____

Student at: _____

Expected arrival date/time in Lisbon for the SHA 2023 Conference: _____

Expected departure date/time: _____

I am NOT available to volunteer at the following times: _____

Questions about volunteering at the SHA 2023 Conference? Contact the SHA Headquarters Office at hq@sha.org.

Society for Historical Archaeology, 13017 Wisteria Drive #395, Germantown, MD 20874 USA

Phone: +1 301.972.9684, Fax: +1 866.285.3512, Email: hq@sha.org



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

2023 Archaeological Photo & Video Competition Call for Entries

SHA members and conference attendees are invited to participate in the 30th annual Archaeological Photo & Video Competition and People's Choice Awards. In an effort to encourage international submissions and recognizing the difficulty of transporting photos, this contest will be all digital. Images will be displayed on the ACUA website during the conference and posted to the ACUA web- and social media sites. Winning entries will be honored during the conference. Online voting will begin in late December and continue through 12 noon of Thursday of the week of the conference (5 January 2023).

Deadline for online application and final digital uploads is midnight (GMT-6/Central Time USA) December 1

For more information and to start the process: <http://www.acuaonline.org/archaeological-photo-festival-competition/>
Download the Call for Entries and new guidelines: ACUA Photo Contest Call for Entries 2023

Categories:

- A. Color Archaeological Site Images
- B. Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress Images
- C. Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress Images
- D. Color Artifact Images
- E. Black & White Artifact Images
- F. Color Archaeological Portraits
- G. Diversity
- H. Artist's Perspective (illustration of site or artifact)
- I. Video

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Authors of New Book Receive Environmental Achievement Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior

The U.S. Department of Interior has recognized a new addition to our understanding of the Utah portion of the Transcontinental Railroad with an Environmental Achievement Award for the new publication *Rails East to Ogden: Utah's Transcontinental Railroad Story* (Figure 1), a free publication of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Monograph No. 29 in the ongoing BLM Cultural Resource Series. Recognition of this product by the Department of the Interior was for the tremendous "efforts to promote and protect cultural resources to include archaeological sites, historic buildings and sites, cultural and historic landscapes, and tribal trusts" (Figure 2).

This publication, years in the making, represents the most comprehensive study of any historic resource on BLM-administered lands in Utah. It is the culmination of many years of on-the-ground and in-library research. It contains 321 pages, 115 figures, and 23 tables. The estimated value of volunteer time for this research project is in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The focus was to make a deeply scholarly volume that can still be used and enjoyed by the public.

Authors Michael Polk (Aspen Ridge Consultants) and Chris Merritt (Utah State Historic Preservation Office) and contributors Michael Sheehan (Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake Field Office), Ken Cannon (Cannon Heritage), and Molly Cannon (Utah State University) (Figure 3), worked collaboratively to retell and enhance this amazing story with

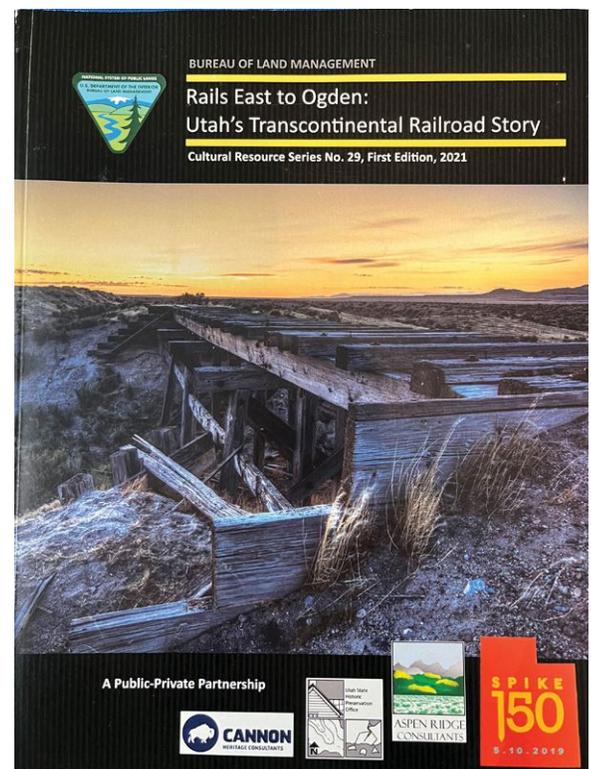


FIGURE 1. Cover of physical copy of *Rails East to Ogden: Utah's Transcontinental Railroad Story*.



FIGURE 2. Detail of the Department of the Interior Award.

Después de años de trabajar en esta historia, esta publicación representa el estudio más completo de cualquier recurso histórico en tierras administradas por BLM en Utah. Es la culminación de muchos años de investigación sobre el terreno y en la biblioteca. Contiene más de 300 páginas, 115 figuras y 23 tablas. El valor estimado del tiempo voluntario para este proyecto de investigación es de cientos de miles de dólares. El objetivo era hacer un volumen profundamente académico que aún pueda ser utilizado y disfrutado por el público.

Autores, Michael Polk (Aspen Ridge Consultants) y Chris Merritt (Oficina de Preservación Histórica del Estado de Utah) y Colaboradores Michael Sheehan (Oficina de Administración de Tierras, Oficina de Campo de Salt Lake), Ken Cannon (Cannon Heritage) y Molly Cannon (Utah State University) (Figura 3), trabajaron en colaboración para volver a contar y agregar a esta increíble historia con una investigación profunda sobre el papel y el legado de Utah en esta importante historia.

Los lectores pueden descargar esta publicación de forma gratuita desde el sitio web de la División de Historia del Estado de Utah en el enlace anterior. Quedan muchas historias por descubrir, pero este grupo de académicos ha comenzado a despegar lentamente las capas de la historia.



FIGURE 3. Authors and contributors: left to right, Michael Polk, Chris Merritt, Michael Sheehan, Molly Cannon, and Ken Cannon.

Les auteurs d'un nouveau livre reçoivent un prix d'excellence environnementale du ministère de l'Intérieur des États-Unis

Le ministère de l'Intérieur des États-Unis a reconnu un nouvel ajout à notre compréhension de la partie Utah du chemin de fer transcontinental avec un prix d'excellence environnementale, pour la nouvelle publication « *Rails East to Ogden: Utah's Transcontinental Railroad Story* » (Figure 1), une publication gratuite du Bureau of Land Management des États-Unis (BLM) et la monographie n° 29 de la série de ressources culturelles BLM en cours. La reconnaissance de ce produit par le ministère de l'Intérieur était pour les énormes « efforts pour promouvoir et protéger les ressources culturelles pour inclure les sites archéologiques, les bâtiments et sites historiques, les paysages culturels et historiques et les fiducies tribales » (Figure 2).

Après des années de travail sur cette histoire, cette publication représente l'étude la plus complète de toutes les ressources historiques sur les terres administrées par le BLM dans l'Utah. C'est l'aboutissement de nombreuses années de recherche sur le terrain et en bibliothèque. Il contient plus de 300 pages, 115 figures et 23 tableaux. La valeur estimée du temps des bénévoles pour ce projet de recherche se situe dans les centaines de milliers de dollars. L'objectif était de créer un volume profondément savant qui puisse encore être utilisé et apprécié par le public.

Les auteurs, Michael Polk (Aspen Ridge Consultants) et Chris Merritt (Utah State Historic Preservation Office) et les contributeurs Michael Sheehan (Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake Field Office), Ken Cannon (Cannon Heritage) et Molly Cannon (Utah State University) (Figure 3), ont travaillé en collaboration pour raconter à nouveau et ajouter à cette histoire incroyable avec une recherche approfondie sur le rôle et l'héritage de l'Utah dans cette histoire importante.

Les lecteurs peuvent télécharger cette publication gratuitement à partir du site Web de la Division de l'histoire de l'État de l'Utah à ce lien ci-dessus. Il reste de nombreuses histoires à découvrir, mais ce groupe d'érudits a commencé à décoller lentement les couches de l'histoire.



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

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Africa

Burkina Faso

Du projet de valorisation du patrimoine culturel de Bigtogo à la prospection archéologique du Palais de Naaba Zombré (Moogo Naaba du royaume de Ouagadougou 1681 à 1744)/From the project to promote the cultural heritage of Bigtogo to the archaeological survey of the Palace of Naaba Zombré (the Moogo Naaba of the kingdom of Ouagadougou, 1681–1744)/Del proyecto de valorización del patrimonio cultural de Bigtogo a la prospección arqueológica del Palacio de Naaba Zombré (el Moogo Naaba del reino de Uagadugú 1681 a 1744)/Bigtoog rogõn mika zïis koglgo. Sên sîng nê naaba Zombre (1681–1744) wakat, tal le tãang runa runa (submitted by Lassina Simporé, mkelassane2@yahoo.fr; Hantissié Hervé Farma, hantissie@yahoo.fr; Lassané Toubga, lassanetoubga@hotmail.fr; and Daboné Abdoulaye, houssofome@gmail.com)

Résumé : Dans le cadre de la réalisation d'une étude de faisabilité de la mise en valeur du site de Bigtogo commanditée par le ministère en charge de la culture et du tourisme à travers la direction générale de la valorisation et de l'aménagement touristique, une centaine de sites archéologiques ont été identifiés. Ces sites de différentes natures se structurent dans les termes du projet autour de 3 zones définies (Kougrbogdo, Moogo Naaba Zombré et Kulwoko), mais dans son contexte naturel sur la rive gauche de Kulwoko, un affluent du Massili. Ils sont d'une manière générale dans de mauvais états de conservation. Le processus de dégradation est cependant freiné sur les sites archéologiques situés dans les zones d'emprises du projet, car les populations locales en ont fait des zones de d'exclusion interdites à toute activité humaine. La présente réflexion se veut de donner un premier aperçu du potentiel archéologique dans la zone considérée. Elle fait également le point sur l'état de l'art de la connaissance historique et archéologique ainsi que les perspectives de recherches futures.

Abstract: As part of a feasibility study for the development of the site of Bigtogo commissioned by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Burkina Faso through the General Directorate for Tourism Development, one hundred archaeological sites were identified. These sites, which differ in nature, are structured in the terms of the project around three defined zones (Kougrbogdo, Moogo Naaba Zombré, and Kulwoko), but within their natural context on the left bank of the Kulwoko, a tributary of the Massili. They are in a poor state of conservation. However, the process of degradation has slowed on the archaeological sites located in the project's right-of-way zones, because the inhabitants have made them zones from which human activity is excluded. This paper aims to provide an initial overview of the archaeological potential in the area under consideration. It also reviews the state of the art of historical and archaeological knowledge as well as the possibilities for future research.

Resumen: En el marco de la realización de un estudio de viabilidad del desarrollo del sitio de Bigtogo encargado por el ministerio de cultura y turismo de Burkina Faso a través de la dirección general de valorización y desarrollo turístico, se identificaron cien sitios arqueológicos. Estos sitios de diferente naturaleza se estructuran en los términos del proyecto en torno a 3 áreas definidas (Kougrbogdo, Moogo Naaba Zombré y Kulwoko), pero en su contexto natural en la margen izquierda de Kulwoko, un afluente del Massili. Generalmente se encuentran en mal estado de conservación. Sin embargo, el proceso de degradación se ralentiza en los sitios arqueológicos ubicados en las áreas del proyecto, porque las poblaciones locales los han convertido en zonas de exclusión prohibidas para toda actividad humana. Esta reflexión pretende dar un primer vistazo al potencial arqueológico en el área bajo consideración. También revisa el estado del arte del conocimiento histórico y arqueológico, así como las perspectivas para futuras investigaciones.

Introduction

L'engouement pour le patrimoine culturel en Afrique subsaharienne dépasse le simple cadre étatique. Les populations locales à l'image de celles de Bigtogo au centre du Burkina Faso, s'organisent pour en sauver ce qui peut encore l'être. Ainsi, avec l'appui du ministère en charge de la culture, trois zones d'intérêt patrimoniaux ont été identifiées pour faire l'objet d'une étude de faisabilité pour une mise en valeur. La première zone est Kougrbogdo, supposée être une ancienne exploitation de minerai de fer, à laquelle est attenante une nécropole attribuée aux Ninsi ; un groupe supposé être les autochtones dans le centre du pays (Bouda B. 1986 ; Kiéthege J.B. 1996 ; Simporé L. 2005). La seconde zone renferme l'ancien emplacement supposé du palais de Naaba Zombré (Moogo Naaba du royaume de Ouagadougou de 1681 à 1744) et le site ayant abrité le marché à cette époque. Enfin, la troisième zone délimite le marigot sacré du village.

Bigtogo est un village important dans l'histoire politique du royaume de Ouagadougou fondé vers la fin du 15^e siècle (Simporé 2005:394). Cependant, les vestiges d'un peuplement antérieur sont connus dans la zone, d'où le choix de faire

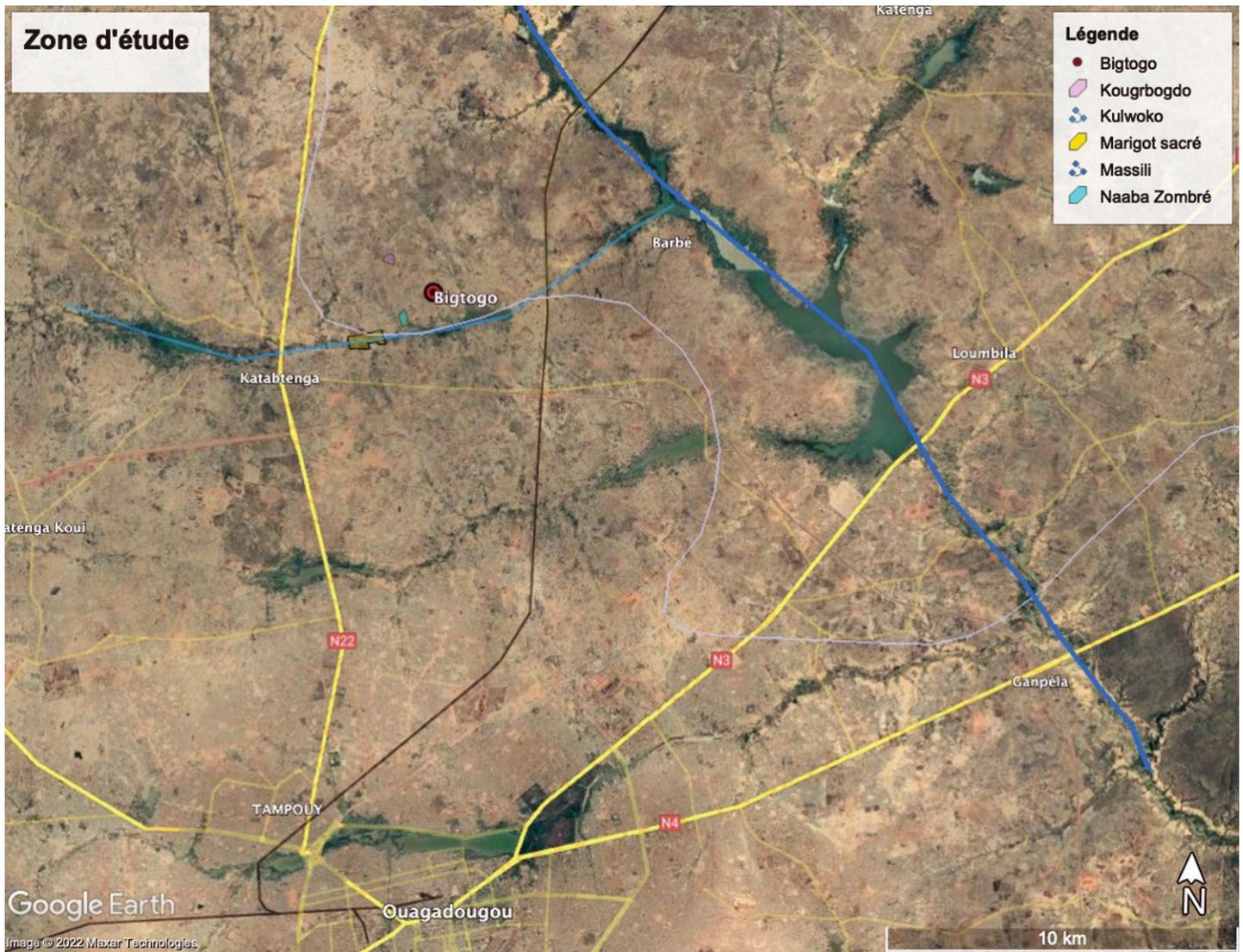


FIGURE 1. Localisation de la zone d'étude/Localization of the area of study.

l'inventaire archéologique sur la rive gauche du torrent Kulwoko, un affluent de la rivière Massili et prenant en compte l'ensemble des trois zones délimitées pour le projet (Figure 1).

Etat de l'art

Les différents chercheurs qui se sont intéressés à l'historiographie du riungu de Wogdogo ou royaume de Ouagadougou font toujours cas du village de Bigtogo (Tiendrebeogo 1964:24 ; Izard 1970:165 ; Kouanda 1984:259 ; Kiéthéga 1996:150). Cette référence à Bigtogo est liée à la jurisprudence née dans l'histoire du riungu de Wogdogo sous le règne de Moogo Naaba Zombré. En effet, ce souverain est à l'origine du zom bika, cérémonie de ré-intronisation symbolique après trente années de règne et de la conséquence qui en découle : l'affectation à Guiba de l'héritier présomptif au trône de Wogdogo. Pour ce dernier événement, l'affectation du canton de Djiba à l'héritier présomptif du trône, devenue coutumière, est liée à un important événement du règne de Naaba Zombré. Lorsque ce Moogo Naaba eut régné pendant trente ans, les ministres furent las de son autorité. Ils le déposèrent et nommèrent son fils aîné à sa place. Naaba Zombré se retira dans un village appelé aujourd'hui Bik-togo, situé à une vingtaine de kilomètres au nord de Ouagadougou. Après trois années passées dans cet exil, Naaba Zombré obtint de son fils, en accord avec les ministres, d'être rétabli dans son autorité. Une chefferie importante devait être confiée au prince, qui avait régné trois années. Il fut décidé qu'il recevrait Djiba (Tiendrebeogo 1964:34). C'est sur cet événement de l'histoire de Bigtogo que l'ensemble des chercheurs ci-dessus cités se sont attelés à relater.

Plusieurs investigations archéologiques ont été menées dans le bassin versant du Massili (Bouda 1986, 1999 ; Kiéthéga 1996 ; Simporé 2005). Ces différentes investigations dont le leitmotiv principal était la connaissance de la métallurgie dans cette

partie du Burkina avaient pour cadre de référence le département de Pabré d'où relève le village de Bigtogo. Deux (2) sites essentiellement ont concentré l'attention des différents chercheurs : il s'agit du site dit de Kougrbogdo et la nécropole qui lui est adjacente à 600 m à l'est. La première mention dudit site vient des recherches de Bouda B. (1986) : « L'exploitation traditionnelle du fer dans la région de Pabré (Burkina Faso) ». L'auteur décrit l'emplacement du site et compte 80 puits. Kiéthéga J.B. (1996) approfondira les investigations dans ledit site en y menant des fouilles archéologiques tant dans la nécropole que sur un des puits (Kiéthéga J.B. 1996:153). Les résultats de ces fouilles ont permis de mieux caractériser les sites. En effet, les fouilles des puits ont révélé l'existence des encoches et des galeries de circulation (Kiéthéga J.B. 1996:252). Quant à la nécropole, les fouilles ont révélé une particularité par rapport aux modes d'inhumation de la région (Kiéthéga J.B. 1996:153). Non loin de Kougrbogdo, les puits de Laye (30 km à l'ouest de Ouagadougou) ont les mêmes caractéristiques que ceux de Kougrbogdo ; seulement le minerai qui en sortait n'était pas prisé (Simpore L. 2005:105).



FIGURE 2. Sites archéologiques dans la zone de prospection/Archaeology sites in the survey area.

Résultats de la prospection 2022

La prospection, réalisée du 02 au 12 août 2022 sur la rive gauche du torrent Kulwoko, affluent du Massili et couvrant les trois zones d'emprise du projet a permis de recenser 143 sites archéologiques. Les types de sites identifiés sont des buttes anthropiques témoin d'ancienne zone d'habitation, des puits présentés par les populations locales comme étant d'anciennes mines d'extraction de minerai de fer, des nécropoles et des sites de réduction du minerai de fer. Sur l'ensemble des sites archéologiques répertoriés, 28 se trouvaient dans les trois zones d'emprises du projet, contre 115 en hors zone.

Les trois zones ont sensiblement le même nombre de sites archéologiques dominés par les buttes anthropiques (Figure 1). A Kougrbogdo, neuf sites archéologiques ont été dénombrés composés de sept buttes anthropiques, une nécropole et un site à puits. Dans la zone attribuée au Moogo Naaba Zombré, on a dénombré également neuf sites archéologiques, mais composé de huit buttes anthropiques et d'une nécropole. Enfin, dans la zone délimitée autour du marigot sacré, dix sites, composés essentiellement des buttes anthropiques ont été recensés (Tableau 1).

TABLEAU 1
SYNTHÈSE DES DONNÉES DE PROSPECTIONS DANS LES TROIS ZONES D'EMPRISE

Type de site	Butte anthropique	Nécropole	Puits	Total
<i>Zone</i>				
Kougrbogdo	7	1	1	9
Naaba Zombré	8	1	0	9
Marigot sacré	10	0	0	10
<i>Total</i>	25	2	1	28

De cet inventaire, on remarque que les zones d’emprises regorgent de nombreux sites archéologiques méconnus des populations locales. Par ailleurs, la méthode d’inventaire au-delà des zones d’emprise s’est avérée pertinente, car certains sites archéologiques se trouvent au-delà des zones d’emprise (Figure 2). A l’extérieur des zones d’emprise du projet, les buttes anthropiques sont également majoritaires. Sur les cent quinze (115) sites archéologiques recensés, cent quatre (104) sont des buttes anthropiques. On note également dix (10) sites de réduction de minerai de fer et une (01) nécropole. Dans la périphérie de Kougrbogdo, 38 sites archéologiques composés de 31 buttes anthropiques et 7 sites de réduction de fer ont été recensés. Autour du site attribué au Moogo Naaba Zombré, ce sont au total 33 sites archéologiques qui ont été répertoriés. Parmi eux, 29 d’entre eux sont des buttes anthropiques, 3 sont des sites de réduction de minerai de fer et une nécropole (Figure 3). Enfin, à l’extérieur de la zone d’emprise du marigot sacré, 44 sites archéologiques sont répertoriés et sont tous des buttes anthropiques (Tableau 2).

TABLEAU 2
SYNTHÈSE DES SITES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES EN DEHORS DES ZONES D’EMPRISE

Type de site	Butte anthropique	Nécropole	Ferrière	Total
<i>Zone</i>				
Kougrbogdo hors zone	31	0	7	38
Naaba Zombré hors zone	29	1	3	33
Marigot sacré hors zone	44	0	0	44
<i>Total</i>	104	1	10	115

Les buttes anthropiques sont généralement de petite taille dont le diamètre maximal dépasse rarement 50 m. Leur hauteur au-dessus du sol environnant est aussi relativement faible : en moyenne en dessous de 1 m. Les surfaces sont dépourvues de végétations. Des épandages de fragments de céramiques constituent une des caractéristiques communes. On retrouve parfois des pots, des meules, des restes de foyers en affleurement (Figure 4). Les buttes anthropiques sont distantes les unes des autres de plusieurs dizaines de mètres, mais semblent se concentrer dans des espaces plus ou moins étendus. Des mises en carte pourront faciliter la compréhension de leur répartition spatiale.

Les sites de réduction de minerai de fer sont constitués d’amas de scories qui forment de petits amoncellements d’une dizaine de mètres de diamètre et d’environ 40 cm au-dessus du sol environnant. Des fragments de tuyères et de parois de fourneaux sont mélangés aux scories (Figure 5). Aucune base de fourneau n’a été identifiée. Cependant certains affleurements de structures en terre cuite dans les scories pourraient être des emplacements potentiels. Différents types de scories ont été observés sur les sites. Il s’agit de scories spongieuses et très légères et celles lourdes et denses. Ces éléments pourraient être des indices de la diversité de traditions techniques ou encore d’éléments de différentes phases du travail du fer. Les sites de réduction de minerai de fer sont distants de Kougrbogdo supposé être le site d’extraction du minerai. Ils sont généralement regroupés

dans des espaces relativement réduits.

Dans les nécropoles identifiées, trois types de tombes ont été identifiés à partir des parties en affleurement et des données de la fouille de Kiéthéga (1996). A Kougrbogdo, deux types de tombes ont été identifiés. Le premier type est représenté par des structures en pierres de forme circulaire. Le second type est le mieux connu, car ayant fait l’objet de fouilles archéologiques. En surface, se trouve des jarres en position verticale, dont certaines sont en double emboîtées. Selon la

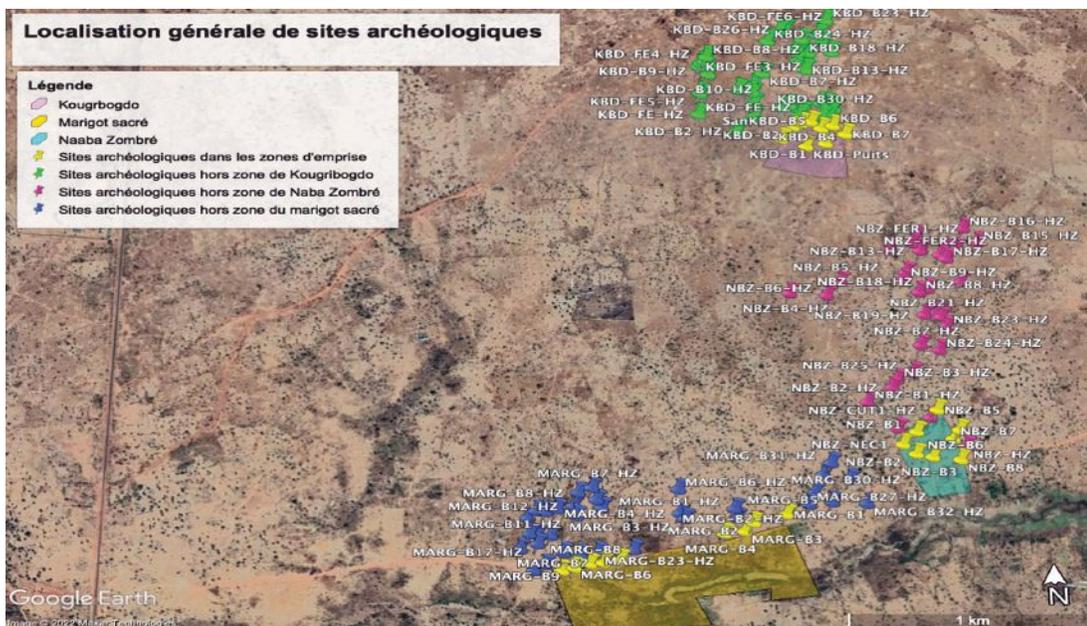


FIGURE 3. Sites archéologiques dans les zones d’emprise/Archaeological sites in the zones of influence.



FIGURE 4. Pot en affleurement sur une butte anthropique/Pot at the surface on a tumulus.

description fournie par Kiéthéga à l'issue de ses fouilles sur une de ces tombes ; une grande jarre indique l'emplacement de la tombe. Elle repose sur une seconde plus petite qui buche l'entrée de la tombe en hypogée. Une autre jarre se trouve au fond de la tombe (Kiéthéga 1996:153). Le troisième type de tombe est identifié à l'extérieur de la zone attribuée au Moogo Naaba Zombé. Il s'agit de d'un mode d'inhumation utilisant deux jarres emboîtées par leurs bords et disposée de façon horizontale. Ces jarres font office de cercueil, d'où le nom l'appellation « inhumation en jarre cercueil ». Ces différents modes d'inhumations pourraient être le symbole d'une diversité culturelle de l'occupation ancienne de cet espace ou simplement le reflet de catégories socio-professionnelles au sein d'une même société.

archéologiques situés dans les zones d'emprises du projet, car les populations locales en ont fait des zones de réclusion interdites à toute activité humaine. Dans les autres espaces, les menaces sont toujours présentes. La situation de Bigtogo dans la zone périurbaine au nord de la capitale Ouagadougou a accru la valeur du foncier rural pour la réalisation de fermes agricole et d'élevage au profit de la ville. Les domaines acquis renferment souvent des sites archéologiques. Les clôtures qui y sont érigées rendent ces sites inaccessibles ce qui constitue une perte définitive de données archéologiques.

Conclusion et perspectives

L'association des archéologues à l'étude commanditée par le ministère en charge de la culture a été une opportunité à plusieurs égards. Le recadrage méthodologique a permis de sortir des zones délimitées autour des biens culturels des populations locales pour l'inscrire dans un cadre plus global par la prise en compte de la rive gauche de la rivière Kulwoko, affluent du fleuve Massili. L'envergure des sites archéologiques dans l'espace considéré a confirmé le déphasage entre les logiques de l'occupation humaine actuelle ou sub-actuelle et celles anciennes. Par ailleurs, elle témoigne de la densité de l'occupation ancienne de la zone. La délimitation des trois zones qui s'est basée sur la tradition orale semble montrer une certaine stratification temporelle et probablement culturelle de l'occupation spatiale.

L'état des lieux du potentiel archéologique de Bigtogo ouvre des perspectives de recherches archéologiques plus approfondies. En effet, des extensions de la prospection sont prévues en vue de localiser des bases de fourneaux signalées par les populations. Des sondages archéologiques sont aussi prévus dans le but de caractériser les cultures matérielles d'une part, et de préciser les différentes phases d'occupations à partir d'un cadre chronologique fiable. Ces différentes données permettront mieux situer l'espace considéré dans un cadre historique plus global à différentes échelles.



FIGURE 5. Amas de scories sur un site de réduction de minerai de fer/Slag pile at an iron ore reduction site.

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Introduction

The enthusiasm for cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa goes beyond governmental management. Local populations, like those of Bigtogo in central Burkina Faso, are organizing to save what can be saved. Thus, with the support of the Ministry of Communication, Culture, the Arts, and Tourism, three areas of heritage interest have been identified as the subject of a feasibility study for development. The first zone is Kougrbogdo, supposedly an area of iron ore exploitation in the past, to which a necropolis associated with the Ninsi is adjacent; the Ninsi are a group assumed to be indigenous in the center of the country (Bouda 1986; Kiéthéga 1996; Simporé 2005). The second zone contains the supposed former location of the palace of Naaba Zombré (the Moogo Naaba of the kingdom of Ouagadougou from 1681 to 1744) and the site that housed the market at that time. Finally, the third zone delimits the sacred backwater of the village.

Bigtogo is an important village in the political history of the kingdom of Ouagadougou founded toward the end of the 15th century (Simporé 2005:394). However, the remains of an earlier settlement are known in the area—hence the choice to conduct an archaeological inventory on the left bank of the fast-flowing Kulwoko stream, a tributary of the Massili River, and take into consideration all three areas delineated within the project (Figure 1).

State of the art

The various researchers who have taken an interest in the historiography of the *riungu* of Wogdogo (kingdom of Ouagadougou) all mention the village of Bigtogo (Tiendrebeogo 1964: 24; Izard 1970:165; Kouanda 1984:59; Kiéthéga 1996:150). These references to Bigtogo are linked to the jurisprudence with its origins in the history of the *riungu* of Wogdogo during the reign of Moogo Naaba Zombré. Indeed, this sovereign is associated with the establishment of the *zom bika*, a symbolic reenthronement ceremony after 30 years of ruling and what follows: the assignment to Guiba of the heir presumptive to the throne of Wogdogo. Regarding this last event, the assignment of the canton of Djiba to the heir presumptive to the throne, which has become customary, is linked to an important event in the reign of Naaba Zombré. When this Moogo Naaba had reigned for thirty years, the ministers were weary of his authority. They deposed him and named his eldest son in his place. Naaba Zombré retired to a village now called Bik-togo, located about twenty kilometers north of Ouagadougou. After three years spent in this exile, Naaba Zombré obtained from his son, in agreement with the ministers, permission to be restored to his authority. An important chiefdom was to be entrusted to the prince, who had reigned for three years. It was decided that he would receive Djiba (Tiendrebeogo 1964:34).

It is on this event in the history of Bigtogo that all the researchers mentioned above set out to shed light. Several archaeological investigations have been carried out in the Massili watershed (Bouda 1986, 1999; Kiéthéga 1996; Simporé 2005). These various investigations, the main leitmotif of which was the knowledge of metallurgy in this part of Burkina Faso, had as their frame of reference the department of Pabré in which the village of Bigtogo is located. Two sites have been the focus of attention of the various researchers: the site known as Kougrbogdo and the necropolis that is 600 m to the east. The first mention of this site is in the title of Bouda (1986): “Traditional iron mining in the Pabré region (Burkina Faso).” The author described the location of the site and enumerated 80 pits. Kiéthéga (1996) extended the investigations at said site by carrying out archaeological excavations both in the necropolis and on one of the wells (Kiéthéga 1996:153). The results of these excavations made it possible to better characterize the sites. Indeed, the excavations of the shafts revealed the existence of notches and circulation galleries (252). As for the necropolis, the excavations revealed a peculiarity in relation to the burial methods of the region (153). Not far from Kougrbogdo, the pits of Laye (30 km west of Ouagadougou) have the same characteristics as those of Kougrbogdo, with the exception that the ore that came out of them was not prized (Simporé 2005:105).

Results of the 2022 survey

The survey, carried out from 2 August to 12 August 2022, on the left bank of the fast-moving Kulwoko stream, a tributary of the Massili, and covering the three areas of the project, resulted in the investigation of 143 archaeological sites. The types of sites identified are tumuli that bear witness to an ancient residential area, pits identified by local populations as being

former iron ore mines, necropolises, and iron ore reduction sites. Of the listed archaeological sites, 28 were located in the 3 project right-of-way areas, compared to 115 outside the areas.

The three zones have roughly the same number of archaeological sites dominated by tumuli (Figure 1). In Kougrbogdo, nine archaeological sites have been enumerated, which consist of seven tumuli, a necropolis, and a pit site. In the area associated with Moogo Naaba Zombré, nine archaeological sites have also been enumerated, in this case consisting eight tumuli and a necropolis. Finally, in the area around the sacred backwater, 10 sites, most of which are tumuli, have been identified (Table 1).

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF SURVEY DATA IN THE THREE ZONES OF INFLUENCE

<i>Type of site</i>	<i>Tumulus</i>	<i>Necropolis</i>	<i>Well</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Zone</i>				
Kougrbogdo	7	1	1	9
Naaba Zombré	8	1	0	9
Marigot sacré	10	0	0	10
<i>Total</i>	25	2	1	28

From this inventory, we note that the right-of-way areas are full of archaeological sites unknown to local populations. In addition, the inventory method outside the right-of-way zones has proven to be relevant, because some archaeological sites are located in those areas (Figure 2). Outside the project footprint areas, anthropic mounds are also the majority. Of the 115 archaeological sites identified, 104 are anthropogenic mounds. There are 10 iron ore reduction sites and 1 necropolis. On the outskirts of Kougrbogdo, 38 archaeological sites—31 anthropogenic mounds and 7 iron reduction sites—have been identified. Around the site associated with Moogo Naaba Zombré, a total of 33 archaeological sites have been recorded, of which 29 are anthropogenic mounds, 3 are iron ore reduction sites, and 1 is a necropolis (Figure 3). Finally, outside the area covered by the sacred backwater, 44 archaeological sites have been recorded, all of which are anthropogenic mounds (Table 2).

The anthropogenic mounds are generally small in size, with a maximum diameter rarely exceeding 50 m. Their height above the surrounding ground is also relatively low, being on average less than 1 m. The surfaces are devoid of vegetation. Scatters of ceramic fragments constitute one of the common characteristics. We sometimes found pots, millstones, and remains of hearths on outcrops (Figure 4). The anthropogenic mounds, though distant from each other by several tens of meters, do seem to be concentrated in more or less extensive spaces. Maps can facilitate the understanding of their spatial distribution.

Iron ore reduction sites are made up of heaps of slag that form small piles about 10 m in diameter and about 40 cm in height. Fragments of nozzles and furnace walls are mixed with the slag (Figure 5). While we did not positively identify a furnace base, some outcrops of terracotta structures in the scoria could be potential locations. Different types of slag were observed on the sites: spongy, very light, and heavy and dense. These could be indices of the diversity of technical traditions or be associated with different phases of ironworking. The iron ore reduction sites are distant from Kougrbogdo, which is assumed to have been the ore extraction site. They are usually grouped together over a relatively small area.

TABLE 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OUTSIDE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AREAS

<i>Type of site</i>	<i>Tumulus</i>	<i>Necropolis</i>	<i>Smithy</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Zone</i>				
Kougrbogdo outside the zone	31	0	7	38
Naaba Zombré outside the zone	29	1	3	33
Marigot sacré outside the zone	44	0	0	44
<i>Total</i>	104	1	10	115

Among the necropolises identified, three types of tombs have been identified based on the outcrops and data from the Kiéthéga (1996) excavation. At Kougrbogdo, two types of tombs have been identified, the first characterized by circular stone structures. The second type is the best known, having been the focus of archaeological excavations. On the surface, there are jars in a vertical orientation, some of which are double nested. According to the description provided by Kiéthéga (1996) at the end of his excavation of one of these tombs, a large jar indicated the location of the tomb. It rested on a smaller second jar that blocked the entrance to the tomb in the hypogeum. Another jar was placed at the bottom of the tomb (153). The third type of tomb has been identified outside the area attributed to the Moogo Naaba Zombré. It is a mode of burial using two

jars interlocked by their edges and arranged horizontally. These jars served as a coffin, hence the name “burial in a coffin jar.” These different modes of burial could epitomize the cultural diversity of the ancient occupation of this space or simply reflect socio-professional categories within the same society.

The various archaeological sites listed are generally in poor states of conservation. Indeed, human activity, particularly agricultural practice, has damaged the physical integrity of these archaeological properties. However, the degradation process has slowed on the archaeological sites located in the project right-of-way areas, because the local populations have made them into restricted areas where all human activity is prohibited. In other areas, threats are still present. With Bigtogo’s being located in the peri-urban (rural to urban land use transition zones located between the outer limits of urban and regional centers and the rural environment) area north of the capital Ouagadougou, the value of rural land there has increased, as agricultural and livestock farms have been established for the benefit of the city. The acquired parcels often contain archaeological sites. The fences that have been erected make these sites inaccessible, which constitutes a permanent loss of archaeological data.

Conclusion and perspectives

The makeup of the archaeological team in the study sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was an opportunity in several respects. The methodological reframing made it possible to leave the delimited zones around the cultural properties of the local populations to place it in a more global framework by taking into account the left bank of the Kulwoko River, a tributary of the Massili River. The scale of the archaeological sites in the investigated area has confirmed the discrepancy between the logics of current or relatively recent human occupation and those of the ancients. Moreover, it testifies to the density of the former occupation of the area. The delimitation of the three zones based on oral tradition seems to show a certain temporal and probably cultural stratification of spatial occupation.

The inventory of the archaeological potential of Bigtogo opens up prospects for more in-depth archaeological research. Indeed, extensions of the survey are planned in order to locate the bases of furnaces reported by the local populations. Archaeological test pits are also planned in order to characterize the material cultures on the one hand and to specify the different phases of occupation within a reliable chronological framework. These different data will make it possible to better situate the space considered in a more global historical framework at different scales.

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Australasia and Antarctica

Tasmania

Landscapes of a Juvenile Institution: A Multiscalar Historical Archaeological Study of Point Puer, 1834–1849 (submitted by Caitlin D'Gluyas, historical archaeologist, doctoral candidate, University of New England, Australia, Caitidgluyas@gmail.com)

Abstract: Point Puer, which operated to reform male convicts in Van Diemen's Land, (lutruwita/Tasmania) between 1834 and 1849, was unusual because its prisoners were entirely juvenile. The current research presents a historical archaeological study of the Point Puer landscape. Considering Point Puer's juvenile population, this research argues that the material remains of Point Puer, through the embodiment of liminal practices and early 19th-century reform ideology, reflected contemporary conceptualizations of juveniles and their current and future value to society. This research therefore undertakes a multiscalar study that combines relational ontologies and landscape archaeology to characterize possible juvenile attributes of past places.

Resumen: Point Puer, que funcionó para reformar a los convictos varones en Van Diemen's Land (lutruwita/Tasmania), entre 1834 y 1849, era inusual porque sus prisioneros eran completamente menores. La investigación actual presenta un estudio arqueológico histórico del paisaje de Point Puer. Teniendo en cuenta la población juvenil de Point Puer, esta investigación argumenta que los restos materiales de Point Puer, a través de la encarnación de prácticas liminales y la ideología reformista de principios del siglo XIX, reflejaron las conceptualizaciones contemporáneas de los jóvenes y su valor y valor futuro para la sociedad. Por lo tanto, esta investigación emprende un estudio multiescalar que combina ontologías relacionales y arqueología del paisaje para caracterizar posibles atributos juveniles de lugares pasados.

Résumé : Point Puer, qui a opéré pour réformer les condamnés de sexe masculin dans la Terre de Van Diemen (lutruwita/Tasmanie) entre 1834 et 1849, était inhabituel parce que ses prisonniers étaient entièrement mineurs. Les recherches en cours présentent une étude archéologique historique du paysage de Point Puer. Compte tenu de sa population juvénile de Point Puer, cette recherche soutient que les vestiges matériels de Point Puer, à travers l'incarnation des pratiques liminales et de l'idéologie réformatrice du début du XIXe siècle, reflétaient les conceptualisations contemporaines des mineurs et leur valeur et leur valeur future pour la société. Cette recherche entreprend donc une étude multi-scalaire qui combine ontologies relationnelles et archéologie du paysage pour caractériser d'éventuels attributs juvéniles des lieux passés.

Criminal children formed a notable proportion of the convict population transported to colonial Australia. In Van Diemen's Land (now lutruwita/Tasmania), these juvenile convicts were sometimes separated from the wider convict labor network and sent to Point Puer, a reform and trade training institution that operated between 1834 and 1849. The well-preserved landscape of this institution presents an opportunity to examine the historical archaeology of the site, culminating in a recent doctoral dissertation on the topic (D'Gluyas 2022). In light of the site's entirely juvenile prisoner population, this research examines three hypotheses about the archaeology of early 19th-century juvenility and criminal management practices in the Western world. The first is that the separate treatment of juveniles began when they were recognized as different from adults as both criminals and workers. The second is that a materiality of juveniles is inherently difficult to extract from the archaeological and historical record. The last hypothesis is that despite the challenges, a method that combines relational ontologies and landscape archaeology is a particularly productive means for characterizing the juvenile attributes of past places. The remains of this institution now form part of Port Arthur Historic Site, a popular heritage tourism destination in Australia. This research therefore also aims to contribute to the understanding of the archaeological evidence spread across an extensive and now heavily vegetated site for future visitors and researchers alike.

Methodologically, this study follows recent research conducted to understand Australian convict landscapes as places of labor extraction (Tuffin et al. 2018). The research brings together documentary and archaeological sources using GIS as the primary means to interrogate and analyze evidence of Point Puer. The resultant mapping has provided a detailed framework of spatial and temporal change at the site (Figure 1), which has been used to explore administrative, labor, and social themes. It has also collated statistical and administrative records of the past settlement, including identifying convict inmates and the characteristics that may have contributed to their targeted incarceration. To enable a landscape-wide research focus, the investigation involved soil coring and field survey, particularly to groundtruth Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) remote sensing data (Figure 2), rather than excavation of specific site features. Engaging with a multiscalar and relational landscape archaeology theorized after Ingold (2015) as a meshwork of lines that knot and flow across space and time, this research follows the threads connecting Point Puer to the wider world, from individual lives to global trends in

juvenile criminal management. It therefore traces the development of juvenile institutions in the early 19th century as they began to separate from adult criminal justice systems.

This research highlights how Point Puer was created to transform those deemed unsuitable for the colonizing labor tasks of Van Diemen's Land (D'Gluyas 2020). Rather than forming a humanitarian agenda of caring for young transportees, the primary motive for their specialized treatment was successful colonization. Historical archaeological investigation of the site shows that to achieve this, Point Puer embodied liminality in selecting, reforming, and reintegrating young workers. All reform practices, whether moral, scholastic, religious, or labor focused, were designed to create independent workers. For example, juvenile convicts built almost all of the structures at the site, which entailed a labor investment from each prisoner (Figure 3). The current research is therefore necessarily labor focused: it examines the industries on-site, the juvenile workers themselves, and the wider colonial labor landscape from which they were separated from and into which they were later reintegrated. The relational landscape approach has led to a focus on the movement and flow of people, resources, and ideas through the establishment and into the interconnecting hinterland, particularly through the examination of industries and their associated resources such as agriculture, stone quarrying, and masonry performed by juveniles at the site.

The study also considers the social landscape of Point Puer in theorizing the juvenile prisoner cohort as a "communitas" (after Turner 1969). The present research further refines this concept as comprising both 'forced' and 'informal' communitas, the former being the administrative agenda of homogenizing a prisoner cohort and the latter the natural bonding of various identities while at the institution. Both appear to have had a significant impact on juvenile inmates. For example, there is evidence that a particularly strong sense of comradery from the inmates' shared transportation increased collusion in noncompliant actions. One technique for understanding juvenile behaviors in more detail at the site has been the examination of records of offenses that were committed at Point Puer, principally through spatial and age-specific analysis. It has revealed some apparently juvenile-specific patterns in how noncompliance was enacted, particularly higher frequencies of absconding in groups, younger inmates' avoiding confrontation, and more-direct forms of noncompliance on the part of older prisoners. The spatial analysis of this indicates younger offenders utilized more-peripheral spaces for hiding and recreation (Figure 4).

Throughout history, treatment of criminal youth has broadly reflected notions of the place of adolescents in society at that time, as well as conceptualizations of the adults they should become, particularly expectations as to their productivity, behavior, and autonomy. The archaeology of juvenile experiences therefore has the potential to contribute to discourses

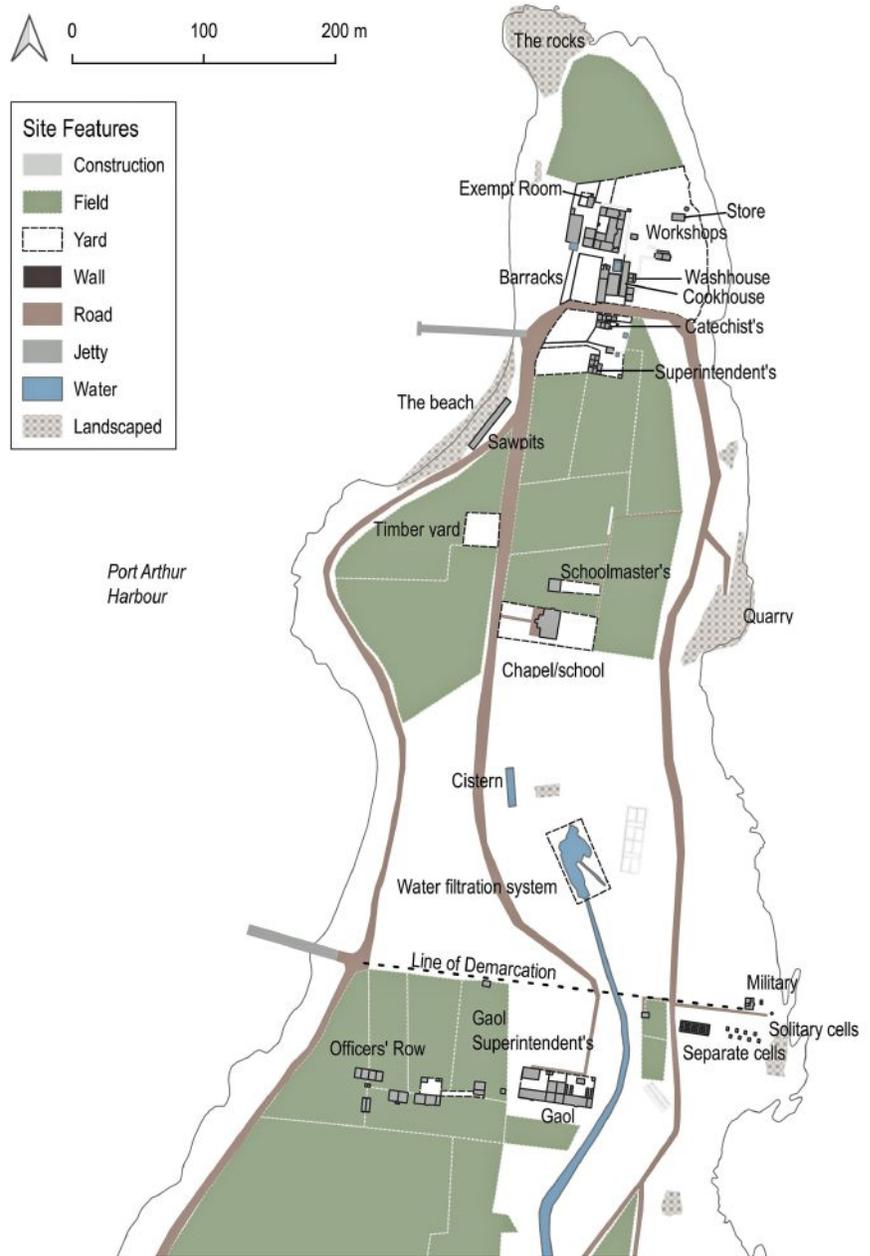


FIGURE 1. GIS mapping of the Point Puer landscape.



FIGURE 2. Field survey undertaken at the site to groundtruth LiDAR data.



FIGURE 3. Photogrammetry of the stone foundations of a chapel and school building, an example of one of the structures built by juvenile convict labor at the site.

conceptualizations of juvenility shifted, so too did the physical reform landscape; Point Puer spans such a period of change and its materiality was formed by both its localized colonial context and wider trends and practices. This study therefore offers a framework of physical, active, and evolutionary elements of the historical archaeological landscape that potentially signify a particularly juvenile institutional environment that could be used for future comparative research.

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on past and present understandings of the value of defining youthfulness. Yet juvenility is hard to materially identify and fraught with ambiguity and contradictions that have challenged researchers for decades. This research argues that rather than being defined by age, early 19th-century juvenility was based on perceived characteristics that were fundamentally drawn from juveniles' failure to be productive and that understandings of these characteristics shaped the institutions that were established. Further, as

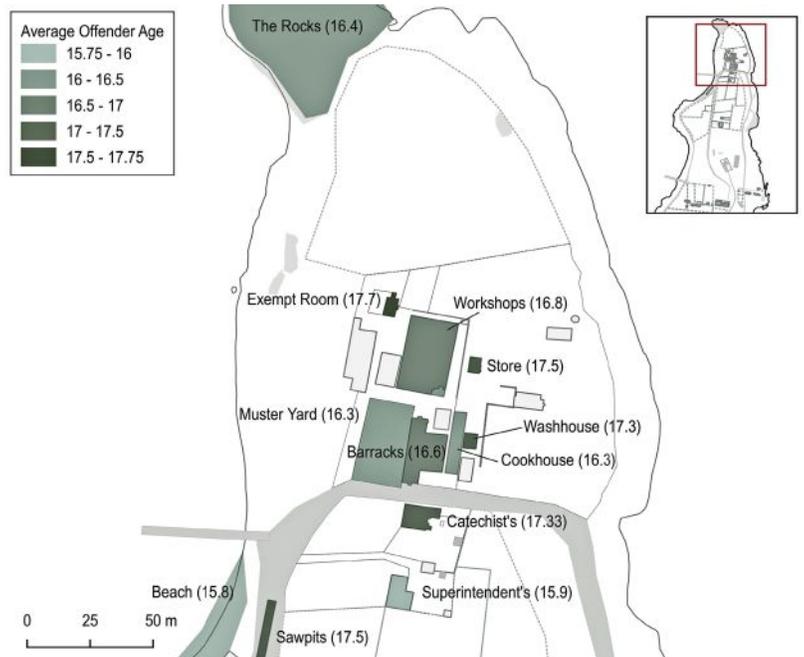


FIGURE 4. Example of spatial analysis of offense records that considers age-specific offending habits.

USA - Mid-Atlantic

New Jersey

Dunderhook Community Archaeology (submitted by Chris Matthews, Montclair State University, matthewsc@montclair.edu)

Abstract: Since 2019, faculty and students from Montclair State University, Harvard University, City University of New York (CUNY), and the University of Chicago have been researching the archaeology and history of the African American Dunkerhook community in Paramus, New Jersey. The community was established by previously enslaved men and women in the 1830s. These newly freed people initially occupied two houses on a segment of property owned by the Cornelius Zabriskie family, their former enslavers. The community persisted in place for 100 years, growing to be the home place for several other African American households as well as a small, community-built AME Zion church. Historical and archaeological research on the community since 2019 has brought to light a wide range of material culture and uncovered archival data that make important new contributions to the understanding of African Americans in the mid-Atlantic United States.

Resumen: Desde 2019, profesores y estudiantes de la Universidad Estatal de Montclair, la Universidad de Harvard, la Universidad de la Ciudad de Nueva York (CUNY) y la Universidad de Chicago han estado investigando la arqueología y la historia de la comunidad afroamericana de Dunkerhook en Paramus, Nueva Jersey. La comunidad fue establecida por hombres y mujeres previamente esclavizados en la década de 1830. Estas personas recién liberadas ocuparon inicialmente dos casas en un segmento de propiedad de la familia Cornelius Zabriskie, sus antiguos esclavistas. La comunidad persistió en el lugar durante 100 años, creciendo hasta convertirse en el hogar de varios otros hogares afroamericanos, así como en una pequeña iglesia AME Zion construida por la comunidad. La investigación histórica y arqueológica sobre la comunidad desde 2019 ha sacado a la luz una amplia gama de cultura material y ha descubierto datos de archivo que hacen importantes contribuciones nuevas a la comprensión a los afroamericanos en los Estados Unidos del Atlántico Medio.

Résumé : Depuis 2019, des professeurs et des étudiants de l'Université d'État de Montclair, de l'Université de Harvard, de l'Université de la ville de New York (CUNY) et de l'Université de Chicago mènent des recherches sur l'archéologie et l'histoire de la communauté afro-américaine de Dunkerhook à Paramus, dans le New Jersey. La communauté a été établie par des hommes et des femmes auparavant réduits en esclavage dans les années 1830. Ces personnes nouvellement libérées occupaient initialement deux maisons sur un segment de propriété appartenant à la famille Cornelius Zabriskie, leurs anciens esclavagistes. La communauté est restée en place pendant 100 ans, devenant le lieu de résidence de plusieurs autres ménages afro-américains ainsi que d'une petite église AME Zion construite par la communauté. La recherche historique et archéologique sur la communauté depuis 2019 a mis en lumière un large éventail de cultures matérielles et de données d'archives découvertes qui apportent de nouvelles contributions importantes à la compréhension des Afro-Américains dans les États-Unis du centre du littoral Atlantique.

Introduction

Since 2019, faculty and students from Montclair State University, Harvard University, City University of New York (CUNY), and the University of Chicago have been researching the archaeology and history of the African American Dunkerhook community in Paramus, New Jersey. The community was established by previously enslaved men and women in the 1830s. These newly freed people initially occupied two houses on a segment of property owned by the Cornelius Zabriskie family, their former enslavers. The community persisted in place for 100 years, growing to be the home place for several other African American households as well as a small, community-built AME Zion church (Figure 1). Historical and archaeological research on the community since 2019 has brought to light a wide range of material culture and uncovered archival data that make important new contributions to the understanding of African Americans in the mid-



FIGURE 1. AME Zion Church building on Dunkerhook Road (Bogert 1961). The original caption read, "Familiar Dunkerhook Road landmark was small slave church on the bend of the road north of bridge over the Saddle River."

Atlantic United States.

While known to descendants for generations (Figure 2), the community came to the attention of historians and preservationists in 2010 when one of the two original homes was threatened with demolition by a local builder. Community efforts to save the house raised the funds to move the structure to the campus of Bergen County College, but the builder ignored pleas for patience and tore down the house, destroying its value in helping to tell the story of Dunkerhook's unique past. Today one historic house and property from the African American Dunkerhook community remains in place. Thankfully, the owners of this property are conscious of the importance of the community's history and have invited researchers to study the house itself as well as conduct archaeological excavations on their property.

Archaeological surveys of the property identified and collected artifacts from two artifact clusters dating from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. These objects constitute a detailed record of the material culture of the African American households at the site. Finds include mostly kitchen- and personal care-related items such as ceramic dishes; animal bones; store-bought food containers; water, wine, medicine, and nursing bottles; fruit jars; and children's toys. These artifacts provide a view on the interior lives and habits of Dunkerhook residents and present a special opportunity to understand how they survived living in a racist society and managed to establish and maintain a long-lived and successful community. These artifacts have also been paired with stories from historical documents and oral history to make for an evocative history of this small community.

Historical context

The landscape of northern New Jersey in the late 18th and 19th centuries was comprised of rural farmsteads dotted with villages and a few burgeoning industrial sites at Paterson and Newark (Hirsch 1978). In this context, Bergen County served as a major breadbasket of New York City (comparable to southern New York and Long Island). As the "value of farm goods produced by the market gardens in north Jersey increased noticeably during the antebellum era" (Birkner 2012:120), so too did the value of enslaved labor increase to Jersey Dutch owners.

While other Northern states abolished slavery, enslaved labor remained crucial to the Jersey Dutch breadbasket in Bergen County. The Act of Gradual Abolition in 1804 marked New Jersey as the last Northern state to abolish slavery and abolition was indeed gradual. Enslaved labor persisted in New Jersey even until the American Civil War. Children born to enslaved mothers after 1804 were not free until their early twenties (age 25 for men, 21 for women), incentivizing owners to retain enslaved women as long as possible for their reproductive and children's labor (Gigantino 2015:95–115).

The name of the 18th-century township in which Dunkerhook was located—New Barbadoes—is not coincidental, because the original settlers were planters from Barbados. These settlers were granted 150 acres per male slave or indentured servant and 75 per female (Hodges 2019:44). As a result, "Barbadian planters and their slaves came in droves to both East Jersey and New York so that by 1700 Barbadian immigrants owned the largest concentrations of slaves" (Gigantino 2015:13). Thus, agricultural production in East Jersey townships like New Barbadoes was directly informed by Caribbean-style plantation slavery.

Comparable to the many other 19th-century places of African American refuge in New Jersey's piecemeal postabolition world (Barton and Orr 2015; Delle 2019; Geismar 1982; Sheridan 2017), Dunkerhook was located on marginal land (known as the Island Lot) originally owned and occupied by the Zabriskie family in the 18th century. It eventually housed a community of Black tenants in the 19th century as well as an African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Other archaeological examples of African American communities are marked by evidence of the difficulty of living on either marginal land (Geismar 1982) or as tenants with very little surplus to spare (Delle 2017). At the same time, archaeology suggests examples of communal resilience and survival (Barton and Orr 2015; Delle 2019:110–120).



FIGURE 2. Darryl Harris (back row, center), a descendant of the historic Dunkerhook community, poses with project coordinators and field school students, May 2021.

After Andrew Zabriskie died in 1819, his property was inherited by Christian A. Zabriskie’s son Cornelius C. Zabriskie (1784–1865). By then, Cornelius was living in the manor house across Paramus Road, while African American tenants moved onto the Dunkerhook property. As early as 1830, families including the Bennets, Stewards, and Siscos lived on Dunkerhook Road. It is likely the African American Dunkerhook residents had formerly been enslaved by the Zabriskies, because the estate of Christian A. Zabriskie in 1813 lists “7 slaves” (Wright 1995:12; Bergen County Inventory Book B:202) and the Bergen County Manumission Book records that a slave named Sam was emancipated by Cornelius Zabriskie in 1831 (204). This is likely the same person as Samuel Bennet, who is mentioned in later documents associated with Dunkerhook.

The 1840 U.S. Coastal Map shows two structures on Dunkerhook Road and, in the same year, the federal census recorded two households of color headed by John (aka Jack) Stewart and Samuel Bennet. We believe these were the tenant occupants of the two homes on Dunkerhook Road. The 1850 United States Federal Census enumerates the Bennets, Stewards, and Siscos as African American households in Dunkerhook. In 1860, there were 6 households with 43 residents living in Dunkerhook (Norris 2010:5). These new families suggest additional structures had been built on Dunkerhook Road by then. Bennets, Stewards, and other nonwhite households were recorded again in federal censuses conducted between 1870 and 1920 (Table 1).

The 1876 Walker atlas indicates that an African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church stood at the west end of Dunkerhook Road (Figure 1). Maps from 1861 and 1867 show a structure in roughly the same location, though these maps do not designate the structure as the AME Zion church. The origins of the church are not clear, but Catherine Bennet’s obituary states that she was “a founder” of the church (*Paterson Morning Call* 1911). By 1885, Benjamin Bennet, Henry Sisco, and Henry Josephs are noted as trustees of the AME Zion Church (*Paterson Morning Call* 1885). Other documents describe the vibrant life of the community, referencing “bush meetings,” “camp meetings,” and “neck-tie parties” that took place at the site (Bogert 1961:41, 96; Norris 2010:5). A 1911 obituary of Catherine Bennet also describes her as “a midwife who assisted at least 650 births for both black and white families. . . . She read widely and was knowledgeable of not only medicine, but of agriculture, horticulture, and politics” (Norris 2010:5).

Federal census records show that after 1900 the community consisted of between three and six households. African Americans recorded included members of the Bennet, Stewart (aka Stuard, Stuart), Sprecht, Green, Leroy, and Jackson families. The last African American residents documented in the census were Oliver Jackson and William Stewart, who each lived alone in 1920. By that year the other Dunkerhook homes were occupied by recent immigrant families from Norway and Holland.

As noted above, all but one of the historic structures at Dunkerhook have been demolished. Our focus has thus been on documenting the undisturbed property located at 263 Dunkerhook Road. This site is believed to be the former home of the Bennet family, who would have lived there from 1830 when Samuel Bennet gained his freedom until at least 1911, when Catherine Bennet died. Catherine was married to Samuel Bennet’s son, Benjamin.

TABLE 1
DUNKERHOOK CENSUS DATA SUMMARY

<i>Year</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Black Population</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
1840	2	13	13
1850	3	18	18
1860	7	45	45
1870	6	31	31
1880	5	25	25
1900	6	35	35
1910	3	15	15
1920	4	2	7
1930	3	0	10

Fieldwork results

Archaeological fieldwork at Dunkerhook began in 2019 with a Phase 1 mapping and shovel test pit (STP) survey of the property at 263 Dunkerhook Road. This survey identified two historic artifact clusters (A and B) shown in Figure 3. These two areas were the focus of more-intensive Phase 2 and 3 excavations in 2019 and 2021.

Two 1 x 2 m units were excavated in the area of Artifact Cluster A. Materials collected from these units date roughly from the mid- to late 19th century (*terminus post quem* 1871). Field and artifact observations suggest this area was initially used for the disposal of everyday household garbage and later was where artifacts from a likely house clean out in the late 1800s were dumped, which resulted in a stratified series of deposits. Among the finds were several wine/liquor bottles, glass and ceramic tablewares, ceramic serving vessels, faunal remains, tobacco pipes, and porcelain doll parts. Fragments of two Rockingham teapots and a stoneware inkwell stand out (Figures 4–7).

Five units were opened and excavated in the area of Artifact Cluster B (Figure 8). These excavations identified the area as a primary dumping site related to another house clean out. We believe the artifacts may have come from a barn or similar outbuilding depicted on the 1913 Bromley Map that was subsequently torn down and replaced with a modern garage. This conclusion derives from the proximity of Artifact Cluster B to the former outbuilding as well as the single-

component stratigraphic deposits from which the materials were collected. Artifact Cluster B deposits consist of materials dating from the 1890s to the 1910s. Artifacts include multiple glass bottles and jars, ceramic vessels, flower pots, a wide range of metal objects, and children’s toys. Several milk-glass cheese and processed meat jars, two nursing bottles, a brass cowbell, a German-made porcelain doll’s head, and a mechanical toy bank stand out among the several hundred artifacts recovered (Figures 9–13).

Research on the historic community, the surviving site, and the artifacts is ongoing. Student reports on the history of the enslaved and free African American community in Paramus as well as analyses of the Rockingham teapots, fruit jars, medicinal and other bottles, toys, and cheese jars will be completed this fall. These projects will investigate the ways that enslavement and freedom were materialized in northern New Jersey and how the Dunkerhook community successfully negotiated the world around them during a time when anti-Black racism was prevalent and unforgiving.

The Dunkerhook project will continue into the future with more research, artifact analysis, and fieldwork planned in the upcoming years. Project leaders and students have delivered presentations on the site and their own original research at the 2022 SHA conference as well as in forums throughout New Jersey. Upcoming presentations and the

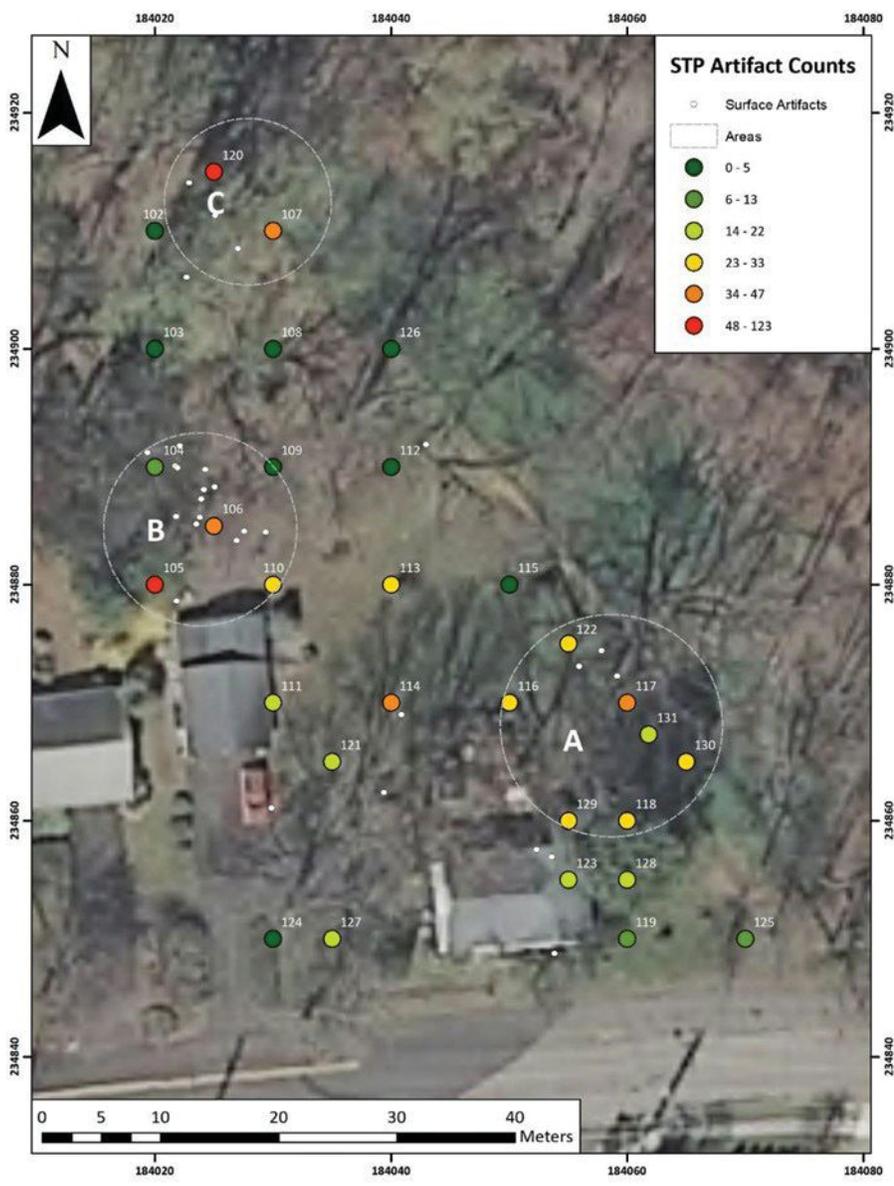


FIGURE 3. Site plan showing location of STPs and Artifact Clusters A and B.

2022 CNEHA and 2023 SHA conferences will further advance the project's impact. Finally, an advisory board of Dunkerhook descendants and local historians and archaeologists will convene this fall. For more information, please contact Chris Matthews at matthewsc@montclair.edu.

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SLIDE SHOW FIGURES 4–7. Finds from Artifact Clusters A and B.



FIGURE 8. Drone photograph showing the location units in Artifact Cluster B at the Island Lot site.

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SLIDE SHOW FIGURES 9–13. Finds from Artifact Cluster B.

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Virginia

Re(sinking) History: A Creative Curation Solution for Alexandria’s Derelict Merchant Fleet (submitted by Tatiana Niculescu, archaeologist, Office of Historic Alexandria-Alexandria Archaeology, Tatiana.Niculescu@alexandriava.gov)

Abstract: Between 2015 and 2018, archaeologists working ahead of waterfront development in Alexandria, Virginia, uncovered four ship hulls. All four were recovered terrestrially, below the water table; they had been used in historic land-making projects that extended the city’s shoreline in the 18th and 19th centuries. Recovering, studying, conserving, and curating these large, waterlogged artifacts required a complex collaborative effort involving archaeologists, city planners, civil engineers, environmental managers, residents and other stakeholders, and conservators. One of the vessels was selected for conservation treatment while the remaining three spent four years in temporary wet storage while the team developed a creative medium-term curation solution.

Resumen: Entre 2015 y 2018, los arqueólogos que trabajaban antes del desarrollo frente al mar en Alexandria, Virginia, descubrieron cuatro cascos de barcos. Los cuatro fueron recuperados terrestrementemente, debajo del nivel freático; se habían utilizado en proyectos históricos de creación de terrenos que ampliaron la costa de la ciudad en los siglos XVIII y XIX. Recuperar, estudiar, conservar y curar estos grandes artefactos anegados requirió un esfuerzo de colaboración complejo que involucró a arqueólogos, urbanistas, ingenieros civiles, administradores ambientales, residentes y otras partes interesadas y conservadores. Uno de los recipientes fue seleccionado para el tratamiento de conservación, mientras que los tres restantes pasaron cuatro años en almacenamiento húmedo temporal mientras el equipo desarrollaba una solución creativa de conservación a mediano plazo.

Résumé : Entre 2015 et 2018, des archéologues travaillant en amont du développement du front de mer à Alexandria, en Virginie, ont découvert quatre coques de navires. Tous les quatre ont été récupérés terrestrement, sous la nappe phréatique; ils avaient été utilisés dans des projets historiques de création de terres qui ont prolongé le littoral de la ville aux 18e et 19e siècles. La récupération, l’étude, et la conservation de ces grands artefactos gorgés d’eau ont nécessité un effort de collabora-

tion complexe impliquant des archéologues, des urbanistes, des ingénieurs civils, des gestionnaires de l'environnement, des résidents et d'autres parties prenantes, ainsi que des conservateurs. L'un des navires a été sélectionné pour un traitement de conservation tandis que les trois autres ont passé quatre ans dans un stockage humide temporaire pendant que l'équipe développait une solution créative de conservation à moyen terme.

Introduction

Between 2015 and 2018, archaeologists from Thunderbird Archeology working along the Potomac River's edge in Alexandria, Virginia, excavated the fragmentary remains of four historic ships. The first ship found at the Hotel Indigo Site (44AX229) is currently undergoing conservation in Texas A&M University's Conservation Research Laboratory (CRL). The other three, all discovered at the Robinson Landing Site (44AX235) in March 2018, embarked on a different preservation journey.

Due to Alexandria's unique Archaeological Protection Code and recent large-scale development along the waterfront, we stand to learn a great deal from these sites about several topics, including 18th-century shipbuilding, the land-making process in Alexandria, and what life was like on the waterfront of this bustling port city. Additionally, these projects have led city archaeologists to explore and pursue new preservation solutions for large-scale, organic, waterlogged collections.

Alexandria was originally situated on bluffs and mudflats along a crescent-shaped bay between two headlands (Figure 1). Formally established in 1749, by the late 18th century the town had become an important regional center. It served as a major port of entry for vessels, goods, and people from around the world. Early Alexandrians extended their waterfront lots to reach deeper water by making new land using a combination of soil, timber wharves, and occasionally derelict ships through a process locally called "banking out." These land-making projects were fundamental to the development of the city's port and created the modern shoreline. The vessels found at the Hotel Indigo and Robinson Landing sites appeared to have been at the end of their useful lives as sailing ships and were likely expediently reused to build out the shoreline (Niculescu 2019) (Figure 2).

Archaeologists, conservators, and construction crews systematically recorded, dismantled, and removed all four ship hull remnants (Figures 3–4). The lower portions of the vessel remnants were relatively well-preserved, due to the anaerobic burial environment below the water table, while the upper portions showed more deterioration due to their exposure to various agents of decay. The vessels were removed piece by piece instead of as wholes. The process required detailed documentation at each "layer" of deconstruction, robust physical labor, creative problem-solving skills, and heavy lifting equipment.

To prevent the deterioration of the waterlogged timbers, City of Alexandria archaeologists and other staff transported the Robinson Landing ship vessel remnants to a city warehouse facility where the timbers were immediately placed in pools for wet storage (Figure 5). This choice of storage container was based on the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory's (MAC Lab) prior experience managing bulk waterlogged organics. Pools are chemically stable, mechanically durable, cost-effective, readily available, and have ports for water filtration. The warehouse facility was well suited to meeting the short-term storage needs of the collection, because it was a large indoor space that provided some temperature controls against seasonal environmental extremes and access to a fire hydrant needed to refill the pools. The location was also easily accessible for the cleaning and study of the timbers. CRL staff documented the timbers using laser scanners (Figure 6), dendrochronologists took samples, and the public visited to learn more about Alexandria's maritime heritage.



FIGURE 1. George Washington map of Alexandria from 1749 showing the original contours of the shoreline. The city was originally located on a curved bay, but over time landowners sought to fill the shallows up in order to make more land and reach the deeper water of the Potomac River.

Crafting a creative curation solution

However, storing over 1,000 ship timbers in aboveground swimming pools at a shared facility was only meant to be a short-term solution. Nearly immediately after the discovery of the three Robinson Landing Site ships, Alexandria Archaeology, in collaboration with city staff from the Departments of Project Implementation and of Transportation and Environmental Services and conservators from the MAC Lab, began developing a medium-term storage option. Alexandria Archaeology also sought feedback on possible preservation options from City Council-appointed commissions, including the Archaeological and Waterfront Commissions, neighborhood associations, and other interested stakeholders. This grassroots community involvement, which has defined Alexandria Archaeology from the beginning, meant that staff did not make decisions without community input and support.

The project team carefully weighed the benefits and risks of several preservation strategies before deciding that storage for roughly 20 years in Ben Brenman Pond best balanced the needs of the artifacts with staffing and resource demands. This location would provide enough water to keep the wood saturated, be easily accessible for future monitoring or retrieval, and was located on city-owned property, and the timbers would not negatively impact the existing use or environment of the location.



FIGURE 2. Map of the four ships (in red) found along the Alexandria shoreline.

Project ponding: Implementing a curation solution

After four years in nine aboveground swimming pools, the three ships from the Robinson Landing Site embarked on a new journey—this time into a stormwater pond. Submerging large waterlogged wooden archaeological collections poses a unique set of challenges. It is not a widely used preservation strategy, largely because very few entities have this much waterlogged wood in their care and mobilizing the necessary resources to submerge remains is a major undertaking. The project team looked to the lessons learned from the submersion of the Nanticoke wreck in a pond in Jefferson Patterson Park (Enright et al. 2017) and those from the Reburial and Analysis of Archaeological Remains (RAAR) project (Nystrom et al. 2009) to inform the development of this project.



FIGURE 3. Archaeologists excavating Ship #1 (Feature 200) at the Robinson Landing Site (44AX235).



FIGURE 4. Removing a portion of a keel at the Robinson Landing Site (44AX235).

FIGURE 5. City warehouse storing ship timbers from the Robinson Landing Site (44AX235). Timbers were held in nine aboveground swimming pools.

Over the course of 18 days in May 2022, city staff worked with MAC Lab conservators and archaeologists and divers from AECOM to submerge 1,185 timbers in Ben Brenman Pond at a depth of approximately 7 feet below surface. Work began with divers positioning a polypropylene biaxial geogrid on the bottom of the pond, using cement cinder blocks as anchors. The team laid out three separate sections of grid, one for each ship, and mapped the corner coordinates for each section.

Meanwhile, a team of roughly seven AECOM and city archaeologists at the warehouse facility removed ship timbers from the pools, wrapped them in nonwoven geotextile, and secured the ends of the bundles with polypropylene cable ties (Figure 7). The team treated timbers showing signs of biological growth with a 5% borax solution prior to wrapping. The crew at the warehouse wrapped large timbers individually, placed smaller timber fragments in bundles, and wrapped timbers with structural weaknesses together with a more robust timber of comparable size for support. Each timber already had a Tyvek label from excavation that included its full provenience information and a coded timber description. During wrapping, the team also attached custom-printed, bright orange polyurethane tags using copper nails to both the interior and exterior of the geotextile wrapping. These tags were marked with the site and feature numbers and unique numerical identifiers. AECOM archaeologists input this information into a project-specific Fulcrum application that tracked the project progress and the chain of custody for each timber bundle. Archaeologists then used a forklift to load the wrapped timbers onto a trailer, which transported them the short distance to Ben Brenman Pond.



FIGURE 6. Conservation Research Lab (CRL) staff scanning ship timbers.

At the pond, a team of eight staff members that included divers, conservators, archaeologists, and forklift operators received and ponded the timbers (Figure 8). They began by checking the inventory to ensure the continuation of the chain of custody. They then either hand carried or used a long-arm forklift to lift the bundles from the trailer and placed them along the shallow bank of the pond. The dive team used a platform consisting of two floating docks (10 x 5 ft.) connected together to stage the timbers and support the submersion process. Smaller timbers were placed directly on the raft, while larger timbers were attached to the sides to allow their natural

buoyancy to assist with positioning. The dive team then moved the platform out into the pond, anchoring it into position before lowering the timbers into place. The timber bundles were attached to the grid with heavy-duty polypropylene zip ties. The team started by positioning the bigger timbers and then filled in the spaces with smaller bundles. They recorded the approximate position of each timber on a map. The new location of the timbers was registered as site 44AX253.

The vast majority of timbers from the three Robinson Landing Site hulls were successfully placed in Ben Brenman Pond. However, 14 timbers could not be ponded and were returned to the warehouse facility (Parker 2022:19). These artifacts were not fully waterlogged and thus too buoyant to be safely secured to the geogrid on the bottom of the pond. City archaeologists are developing alternative management options for these “floaters.” An additional 34 timbers were not placed in the pond, because they will be conserved in the immediate future.

Monitoring and the future of the derelict fleet

The ship timbers may be submerged, but they are not out of sight, out of mind. From the inception of the ship documentation and stabilization project, the City of Alexandria planned for the long-term commitment necessary to ensure the continued preservation of these important historic resources.



FIGURE 8. AECOM and Alexandria Archaeology staff move ship timbers into the pond. (Photo courtesy of David Malakoff.)



FIGURE 7. AECOM and Alexandria Archaeology staff moving timbers. The timbers were wrapped in the black geotextile seen here before being placed in the pond.

As the timbers were wrapped, city archaeologists with guidance from the MAC Lab selected five to six timbers from each ship for future monitoring. The selected timbers were chosen to be easily manipulated by one to two divers without mechanical assistance and represent a sample of structural components (frames, planking). Their special status was noted using flagging tape and entered into the Fulcrum project management application. Divers placed all the timbers to be monitored in the same location within their respective ship areas of the pond. They then marked these three locations using buoys situated roughly two feet below the water surface and recorded these locations on a map. The buoys and maps will assist future divers and archaeologists by marking the precise locations of the timbers to be monitored.

In spring/summer 2023, which will be roughly one year after the initial ponding portion of the project was completed, divers will visit the site to assess the condition of the timbers as well as drift and sediment accumulation. They will pull the previously flagged timbers to the pond's surface where city archaeologists and MAC Lab conservators will examine the timbers' state of preservation using visual surveys as well as impact density tests. Divers will also report on the below-water condition of the timbers, geotextile, and geogrid. Further monitoring inspections will then be carried out every five years.

Discovering four historic ships within two city blocks is unusual enough, but Alexandria's merchant vessel fleet is also giving rise to new documentation, interpretation, and preservation strategies. All four ships have been digitally documented using laser scanning by the CRL and will be interpreted using first-of-their-kind 3-D-printed conjectural scale models (Figure 9). In October 2022, three new interpretive signs will be unveiled at Ben Brenman Pond that will explain the project and how the ships made it from the waterfront to the western part of the city. Additionally, ponding the three ships from the Robinson Landing Site is the largest preservation project of its kind in the United States. It balances the needs of the artifacts with available resources and enables future access, interpretation, and conservation. Besides being a creative curation solution, the ponding project will significantly contribute to the growing conservation literature on the viability of submersion for preservation.

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2022 Alexandria Historic Ship Timbers Relocation Project Management Summary. Report to Alexandria Archaeology, City of Alexandria, Virginia, from AECOM, Germantown, MD.

Germanna Archaeology, Locust Grove (submitted by Eric L. Larsen, director of archaeology, The Germanna Foundation)

Abstract: The Germanna Foundation and Germanna Archaeology are into their sixth season exploring historic sites at Germanna, located near Locust Grove, Virginia. The project has taken on a landscape-focused examination of this early 18th-century fort site turned colonial county seat. Archaeology began at Germanna in the 1970s with searches for Alexander Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle." Spotswood's ca. 1720 mansion was found and saved from development in the mid-1980s. A subsequent decade of excavations undertaken by a team from the University of Mary Washington recorded further de-



FIGURE 9. Three-dimensional printed model of ship #3 (Feature 159) from the Robinson Landing Site (44AX235).

tails and recovered collections associated with the house, as well as finding evidence of what seems likely to be a portion of the palisade wall from the earlier 1714 Fort Germanna.

Resumen: Germanna Foundation y Germanna Archaeology están en su sexta temporada explorando sitios históricos en Germanna, ubicado en Locust Grove, Virginia. El proyecto ha asumido un examen centrado en el paisaje de este fuerte de principios del siglo XVIII que se convirtió en la sede del condado colonial. La arqueología comenzó en Germanna en la década de 1970 con la búsqueda del “Castillo encantado” de Alexander Spotswood. La mansión de Spotswood de 1720 fue encontrada y salvada del desarrollo a mediados de la década de 1980. Una década posterior de excavaciones realizadas por la Universidad de Mary Washington registró más detalles y recuperó colecciones asociadas con la casa, además de encontrar evidencia de lo que parece ser una parte de la empalizada del fuerte Germanna de 1714 anterior.

Résumé : La Fondation Germanna et Germanna Archaeology en sont à leur sixième saison d’exploration des sites historiques de Germanna, situé à Locust Grove, en Virginie. Le projet a entrepris un examen axé sur le paysage de ce site de fort du début du XVIIIe siècle devenu siège du comté colonial. L’archéologie a commencé à Germanna dans les années 1970 avec la recherche du « château enchanté » d’Alexander Spotswood. Le manoir de Spotswood de 1720 a été trouvé et sauvé du développement au milieu des années 1980. Une décennie suivante de fouilles entreprises par l’Université de Mary Washington a enregistré d’autres détails et récupéré des collections associées à la maison, ainsi que des preuves de ce qui semble être une partie du mur de la palissade de l’ancien Fort Germanna de 1714.



FIGURE 1. Defining the limits of the subfloor pit found in the Enchanted Castle’s southwest dependency. (Photo courtesy of Germanna Archaeology, 2021.)

Fort Germanna de 1714.

Germanna Archaeology took up the search for more of the 1714 fort starting in 2016. Most of our work has pushed away from the footprint of the Enchanted Castle and provided new insights as to how subsequent occupations of Germanna have transformed the landscape. We have yet to find additional evidence of the fort walls, but the new understanding of aspects of the wider story of historic Germanna provides the opportunity to ask new questions about the transformation of colonial Virginia’s frontier and the people who lived there.

In 2022, Germanna Archaeology has begun examining a subfloor pit found in the southwest dependency of Spotswood’s mansion (Figure 1). Last season we tested this area to see if portions of the presumed palisade trench could be found within the stone foundations for the structure. A subfloor pit was found in front of a stone hearth for the building. Preliminary sampling of the pit yielded botanical remains including a peach pit and burned corn cobs, faunal remains, and what appear to be fragments of milk pan(s) (Figure 2).



FIGURE 2. Sampling of artifacts recovered from first test of the pit feature from the Enchanted Castle’s southwest dependency. (Photo courtesy of Germanna Archaeology, 2022.)

This season we have further defined the boundaries of the feature (larger than we had expected) and begun additional sampling. We are hopeful that the additional evidence will provide further insights into the lives associated with Spotswood’s mansion. Documentary evidence tells us of at least 17 enslaved persons associated with the household (most were Africans, but we have learned that 1 individual was a Native American woman called Katina).

Later this fall, we will be returning to what has been presumed to be Spotsylvania County’s first courthouse: it was con-

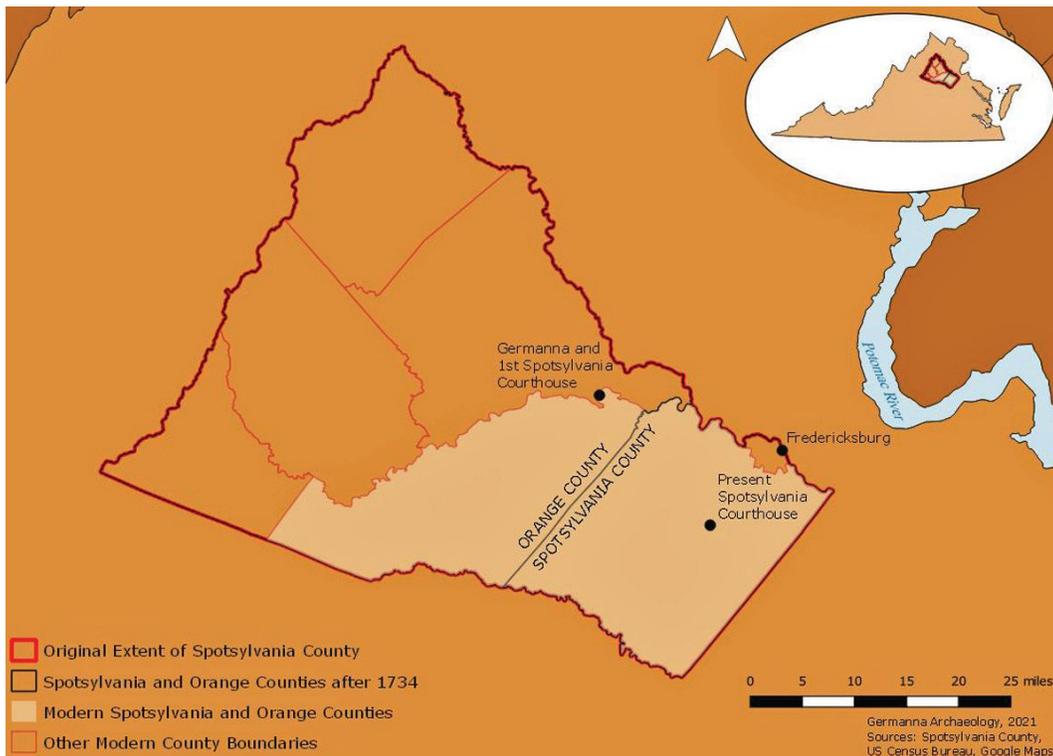


FIGURE 3. Map of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, showing the location of the first Spotsylvania Courthouse at Germanna. (Image courtesy of Germanna Archaeology, 2021.)



FIGURE 4. Germanna Archaeology relocated the initial testing done in the 1980s and cleaned up the trench. (Photo courtesy of Germanna Archaeology, 2021.)

structed at Germanna and became the site of legal proceedings in 1724 (Figure 3). Additional excavations of this area will hopefully enable archaeologists to define the footprint of the structure, give us additional clues as to its construction, and recover artifacts associated with its use.

Today's descendants of the German families who settled at Germanna hope to get a glimpse of the courthouse where their ancestors were sued by Spotswood at the end of their terms of indenture (Spotswood lost these cases). The courthouse was the scene for many other dramatic proceedings: the public reading of documents associated with most major legal transactions (such as deeds to properties), the enactments of punishments (in some cases fines, in others physical punishment), and the regular pomp of ceremony (proper wigs, clothing, and oath taking).

Establishing the location of this courthouse will be a first step in defining the larger community of Germanna that grew up around Alexander Spotswood's Germanna mansion. The Germanna Foundation hopes this archaeology will be the start of a larger historic Germanna community study that will shed new light on the Virginia colony's early steps out of the Tidewater and into the Piedmont.

The Germanna Foundation continues its support of historical archaeology through the funding of paid internships. This year, the foundation again (after the respite prompted by the pandemic) hosted the field school of Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) through our continuing partnership with Dr. Bernard Means.

Germanna Archaeology is working to expand the story of Germanna beyond Alexander Spotswood and his Enchanted Castle (Figure 4). Archaeology hopes to address the German descendant community of the immigrants brought to and settled on Virginia's colonial frontier. That said, archaeology also intends to examine evidences of Indigenous presences at the sites as well as the lives of Africans and African Americans who were part of the Germanna story.

USA - Midwest

Michigan

A Black Feminist Intersectional Framework to Increase Intersectional Information about Minorities and Women on Historical Markers in Detroit and Wayne County (submitted by Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, Oakland University)

Abstract: A form of activist archaeology is being undertaken by conducting critical feminist intersectional research to promote social justice in representations of America's heritage on historical markers in Detroit and surrounding Wayne County, Michigan. This research substantially alters and expands intersectionality theory in order to analyze androcentrism, racism, and ethnocentrism in historical markers. These biases are addressed with more-inclusive information about (1) historical power dynamics between social groups and (2) accomplishments of minorities and women. More-inclusive information on historical markers provides social justice for people who were marginalized in the past and may inspire people working to decrease inequalities and oppressions today.

Resumen: Se está llevando a cabo una forma de arqueología activista mediante la realización de investigaciones interseccionales feministas críticas para promover la justicia social en las representaciones de la herencia de Estados Unidos en marcadores históricos en Detroit y los alrededores del condado de Wayne, Michigan. Esta investigación altera y amplía sustancialmente la teoría de la interseccionalidad para analizar el androcentrismo, el racismo y el etnocentrismo en marcadores históricos. Estos sesgos se abordan con información más inclusiva sobre (1) la dinámica histórica del poder entre los grupos sociales y (2) los logros de las minorías y las mujeres. La información más inclusiva en los marcadores históricos brinda justicia social a las personas que fueron marginadas en el pasado y puede inspirar a las personas que trabajan para disminuir las desigualdades y la opresión en la actualidad.

Résumé : Une forme d'archéologie militante est entreprise en menant des recherches intersectionnelles féministes critiques pour promouvoir la justice sociale dans les représentations du patrimoine américain sur des marqueurs historiques à Detroit et dans les environs du comté de Wayne, dans le Michigan. Cette recherche modifie et élargit considérablement la théorie de l'intersectionnalité afin d'analyser l'androcentrisme, le racisme et l'ethnocentrisme dans les marqueurs historiques. Ces biais sont traités avec des informations plus complètes sur (1) la dynamique historique du pouvoir entre les groupes sociaux et (2) les réalisations des minorités et des femmes. Des informations plus inclusives dans les marqueurs historiques offrent une justice sociale aux personnes qui étaient marginalisées dans le passé et peuvent inspirer les personnes qui travaillent aujourd'hui à réduire les inégalités et les oppressions.

In April 2022 the author published an article in a special issue she coedited, *Intersectionality Theory and Research in Historical Archaeology*, in *Archaeologies*, the journal of the World Archaeological Congress. The present article provides the results of part of her ongoing research developing a critical Black feminist intersectionality theoretical approach to include more-intersectional information about minorities and women in the texts of historical markers online for Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan.

A critical feminist intersectional analysis found that white men dominated historical markers and women and minorities were underrepresented. Out of 265 historical markers, 89% (235) named or mentioned men and 63% (167) named or mentioned white men. Even 69% of markers for house sites only named men and discussed their business without mentioning the family, in what Spencer-Wood calls "the George Washington slept here syndrome." Only 69 (26% of 265) markers named or mentioned women, of which 49 (71% of 69) were identifiably white and Anglo-American, because women of color and non-Anglo-Saxon ethnic groups were labeled. Only 20 (6% of 265) markers mentioned Indians using that pejorative term; none of these mentioned women and most were associated with sites of Indian men's conflict with French, British, or American men, legitimating settler colonialism from the viewpoint of European men. Only 45 (17% of 265) markers mention African Americans, usually using the term Black; of these, 29 (66% of 45) name or mention men, 10 (22% of 45) are ungendered, and just 5 (11% of 45) name and 4 (9% of 45) mention women. Women and children would also have been at churches, sports stadiums, schools, and many domestic sites where only men are named or mentioned.

Only 52 (20% of 265) historical markers labeled non-Anglo-Saxon minorities; men were named or mentioned on 80–100% of the markers for each ethnic group. Of the 52 (20% of 265) historical markers that labeled non-Anglo minorities, 16 (31% of 52) mentioned minorities who were French and of these only 3 (19% of 16) named or identified women; 15 (28% of 52) mentioned minorities who were German and of these only named women; 8 (15% of 52) mentioned minorities who were

Polish and all churches that named men, but only half named or mentioned women; 4 (7% of 52) mentioned minorities who were Jewish, of which only 1 (25% of 4) named a woman; 3 (6% of 52) named a Swiss priest and did not mention women; and 2 (4% of 52) each only named Italian, Greek, and Latinx men. Most of these sites are churches and have markers that only mentioned ministers or priests, although women and children also attended church services and often organized church charities.

Spencer-Wood's research results were the opposite of the results of Kimberlé Crenshaw's intersectional research finding that the intersectional identity of Black women is invisible in the American legal system. In contrast, Spencer-Wood's research on historical marker texts and histories found that the dominant groups of healthy, nonpoor, heterosexual whites and men are invisible, because their viewpoints and activities are assumed to be the universal norm for all of society and as a result are not labeled. Minorities and women are labeled in histories and historical markers, because they are deviant from the norm and in this way are othered and marginalized in the past and in the present. Although Crenshaw's research resulted in her naming of Black feminist intersectionality theory, several previous Black feminist theorists had discussed the intersecting, interlocking connections and interrelationships between racism, sexism, classism, and sometimes ethnocentrism and heterosexism.

The author's research found that the intersecting hierarchies of race, gender, class, and ethnicity are expressed in the largest number and proportion of historical markers for dominant groups, substantially fewer markers for intersecting dominant and subordinate groups, and the fewest markers for intersecting subordinate groups of minority women. The large dominance of white men as subjects of historical markers expresses the social dominance of that group, including the fact that they predominantly can afford to pay for historical markers and consider the activities of white men in the past to be most important. White women are only labeled as women, showing how belonging to the dominant race mitigates gender discrimination against them, resulting in more historical markers for white women than for minority women. Patriarchy is demonstrated by the fact that men in all racial and ethnic groups are the subjects of many more historical markers than are women in these groups. The male domination of historical markers is a result of men in all groups predominantly controlling the resources and positions of power required to erect markers to men, whom they considered most historically important.

The author suggests the inclusion of more intersectional information about minorities and women where it can easily be added to the historical markers online. For instance, although women are not usually mentioned on historical markers about churches, women formed the vast majority of most congregations and organized important church auxiliaries, clubs, and charities. The online marker of the Second Baptist Church in Detroit needs to note that in 1897 Mrs. Mary McCoy and Ms. Richards started meeting with other women members at the church to found and run the Phillis Wheatley Home for Aged Colored Ladies, which they followed in 1904 with the founding of the Industrial Home to protect "working girls" from the moral dangers of mixed-gender boardinghouses. Mary McCoy also needs to be mentioned on the historical marker for the Elijah McCoy home site, which only mentions her husband's inventions and business, in an example of the "George Washington Slept Here Syndrome." The Bethel AME Church historic marker needs to include that in 1930 pastor William Peck founded the Booker T. Washington Trade Association, which inspired his wife Fannie to become the founder and president on 10 June 1930 of the Detroit Housewives' League and of the National Housewives' League three years later. These consumers' leagues promoted African American economic nationalism and women's consumer power through their domestic consumption by pledging to patronize only Black businesses and not white businesses; their motto was "Don't buy from where you can't work." These are a few examples of important minority women's accomplishments that need to be mentioned on historical markers in order to empower minority women today through knowledge of their powerful history. For more information see Spencer-Wood's article.

Reference

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.

2022 Empowering Social Justice by Developing a Feminist Intersectionality Framework to Increase the Inclusiveness of Historical Markers in Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan, USA. In *Intersectionality Theory and Research in Historical Archaeology*, Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Jennifer Cantú Trunzo, and Stefan Woehlke, editors. Thematic issue, *Archaeologies* 18(1):72–131.

Minnesota

The 2022 St. Cloud State University Archaeology Field School: Delineating and Investigating the William Warren Cabins Site in Morrison County (submitted by Rob Mann, St. Cloud State University)

Abstract: During the summer of 2022, the Department of Anthropology at St. Cloud State University held its archaeological field school at the William Warren Cabins Site (21MO128). William Warren was the son of an American fur trader and an Ojibwe-French woman. As a person of mixed ancestry, Warren was a cultural broker: he wrote the first history of the Ojibwe from an Indigenous perspective. The field school involved a geophysical survey, systematic shovel testing, and limited unit excavations to delineate archaeological features and deposits associated with Warren's cabin.

Resumen: Durante el verano de 2022, el Departamento de Antropología de la Universidad Estatal de St. Cloud llevó a cabo su escuela de campo arqueológica en el sitio de las cabañas de William Warren (21MO128). William Warren era hijo de un comerciante de pieles estadounidense y una mujer francesa ojibwe. Como persona de ascendencia mixta, Warren fue un intermediario cultural: escribió la primera historia de los Ojibwe desde una perspectiva indígena. La escuela de campo involucró un estudio geofísico, sondeos con pala y excavaciones unitarias limitadas para delinear rasgos arqueológicos y depósitos asociados con la cabaña de Warren.

Résumé : Au cours de l'été 2022, le département d'anthropologie de l'Université d'État de St. Cloud a tenu son école de terrain archéologique sur le site des cabines William Warren (21MO128). William Warren était le fils d'un commerçant de fourrures américain et d'une Ojibwe-Française. En tant que personne d'ascendance mixte, Warren était un courtier culturel : il a écrit la première histoire des Ojibwés d'un point de vue autochtone. L'école de terrain impliquait une étude géophysique, des sondages à la pelle et des fouilles unitaires limitées pour délimiter les caractéristiques archéologiques et les dépôts associés à la cabane de Warren.

Project goals

The goal of this project was to use geophysical technologies to delineate archaeological features and deposits associated with the William Warren Cabins Site (21MO128) located in the McDougall State Wildlife Management Area in Morrison County, Minnesota. William Warren was the son of an Ojibwe-French woman and an American fur trader. As a person of mixed ancestry, Warren was a cultural broker: he wrote the first history of the Ojibwe from an Indigenous perspective, a perspective that recognized "aboriginal people as authorities on their own history" (Schenck 2007:vii). He arrived on the upper Mississippi River in an area then known as Two Rivers around 1849/1850. He and his family built a cabin set back from the river and near a branch of the Red River Oxcart Trail system, where he lived until his death in 1853. During this period, Warren was actively working on the manuscript that would become the *History of the Ojibwe People*, originally published by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1885.

Although recorded as an archaeological site and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, prior to the project described in this article the site had never been the subject of a systemic archaeological investigation to delineate and investigate the exact location of the cabin and associated archaeological deposits. By doing so, this project enables the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to protect and manage these important cultural resources.

Geophysical survey

Using notes from an 1852 government survey, archaeologists from the Minnesota Historical Society drew a sketch map (not to scale) of the site locale in the 1970s and noted the presence of a large circular depression they labeled the "site of William Warren cabin." In the spring of 2022, Rob Mann, professor of anthropology at St. Cloud State University (SCSU), received a Minnesota Historical & Cultural Heritage Grant through the Minnesota Historical Society to fund a geophysi-



FIGURE 1. SCSU students getting hands-on training in ground-penetrating radar survey. (Photo courtesy of Rob Mann.)



FIGURE 2. SCSU students excavating STPs. (Photo courtesy of Rob Mann.)



FIGURE 3. Base of a large gray salt-glazed stoneware vessel recorded in situ. (Photo courtesy of Rob Mann.)

day with a smudging ceremony led by a representative of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe. In the weeks following the geophysical survey, a graduate student participant, who also happened to be a representative of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, led our daily smudging ceremony for the remainder of the field school.

cal survey of this locale as part of his 2022 SCSU Summer Archaeological Field School course. Archaeological geophysicists and geophysical technicians with Archaeo-Physics, LLC based in Minneapolis, Minnesota, conducted the geophysical survey. The survey supervised by the geophysical team, which included Anishinaabe archaeologists, was unique in that we began each

The geophysical survey took place the first week of the field school, 16–20 May 2022, and SCSU undergraduate and graduate students received hands-on instruction and training in a suite of geophysical methods, including ground-penetrating radar survey, magnetic field gradient survey, electromagnetic conductivity/susceptibility survey, and electrical resistivity survey (Figure 1).

Shovel test survey and test excavation

The remainder of the field school at the William Warren Cabins Site involved both shovel testing and limited test excavations to groundtruth the anomalies determined by the geophysical crew as likely representing cultural features and deposits associated with the Warren occupation. Students learned basic field methods for excavating and documenting shovel tests pits (STPs) and 1 x 1 m test excavation units (EUs) (Figures 2–5). All soils excavated from STPs and test units were processed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth and all historic-period cultural materials were placed in bags labeled with all provenience information, including the depths at which materials were recovered and their stratigraphic contexts.



FIGURE 4. SCSU students recording test unit elevations. (Photo courtesy of Rob Mann.)

In regards to precolonial artifacts, the following collection strategy was undertaken following discussions with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, the Office of the Minnesota State Archaeologist, and the Minnesota Historical Society:

- (1) Lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, mussel shell, and plain ceramic body sherds were picked from all screened contexts (STPs and EUs). Rather than being bagged and collected, however, these classes of material culture were counted and weighed in the field and then returned to the southwest corner of each STP/unit prior to backfilling.

(2) Shaped/worked lithic material and ceramic rim sherds/decorated sherds were photographed to scale and traced in addition to being counted and weighed in the field prior to being returned to the southwest corner of each STP/unit at the time of backfilling.

All recovered historic-period artifacts are now at the Archaeology Laboratory at St. Cloud State University for further processing, identification, analysis, and interpretation.

Reference

Schenck, Theresa M.
2007 *William W. Warren: The Life, Letters, and Times of an Ojibwe Leader*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.



FIGURE 5. SCSU students preparing to excavate a new test unit. (Photo courtesy of Rob Mann.)

USA - Southeast

Florida

Intriguing Discoveries during the 2022 Field School at the Luna Settlement (submitted by Abby Stone, Kate Ganas, Danielle Dadiago, and John Worth, University of West Florida)

Abstract: In 2022, students at the University of West Florida participated in the seventh season of excavation at the site of Tristán de Luna's 1559–1562 colonial settlement in Pensacola, Florida. This field season we focused on identifying areas of activity and structural elements that would help determine the orientation of the settlement. We located two potential areas of high artifact density and placed two 1 x 2 m units in each section. These units yielded various 16th-century Spanish artifacts, most notably four hand-wrought iron spikes, one of which was associated with a posthole. In Unit 121, we identified a large pit feature that we believe to be a Luna-era barrel-well excavation in the northern half of the unit. Excavations at the site will continue throughout the coming years in an effort to further our understanding of the Luna settlement and early Spanish exploration and colonization.

Resumen: En 2022, los estudiantes de la Universidad de West Florida participaron en la séptima temporada de excavaciones en el sitio del asentamiento colonial de Tristán de Luna de 1559–1562 en Pensacola, Florida. Esta temporada de campo nos enfocamos en identificar áreas de actividad y elementos estructurales que ayudarían a determinar la orientación del asentamiento. Localizamos dos áreas potenciales de alta densidad de artefactos y colocamos dos unidades de 1 x 2 m en cada sección. Estas unidades produjeron varios artefactos españoles del siglo XVI, en particular cuatro puntas de hierro forjado a mano, una de las cuales estaba asociada con un poste. En la Unidad 121, identificamos una característica de pozo grande que creemos que es una excavación de pozo de barril de la era Luna en la mitad norte de la unidad. Las excavaciones en el sitio continuarán durante los próximos años en un esfuerzo por mejorar nuestra comprensión del asentamiento de Luna y las primeras exploraciones y colonizaciones españolas.

Résumé : En 2022, des étudiants de l'Université de Floride occidentale ont participé à la septième saison de fouilles sur le site de la colonie coloniale de Tristán de Luna de 1559 à 1562 à Pensacola, en Floride. Cette saison sur le terrain, nous nous sommes concentrés sur l'identification des zones d'activité et des éléments structuraux qui aideraient à déterminer l'orientation de l'établissement. Nous avons localisé deux zones potentielles de forte densité d'artefacts et placé deux unités de 1 x 2 m dans chaque section. Ces unités ont livré divers artefacts espagnols du XVI^e siècle, notamment quatre pointes en fer forgé à la main, dont l'une était associée à un trou de poteau. Dans l'unité 121, nous avons identifié une grande fosse que nous pensons être une excavation de puits de baril de l'ère Luna dans la moitié nord de l'unité. Les fouilles sur le site se poursuivront au cours des prochaines années dans le but d'approfondir notre compréhension de la colonie de Luna et des premières explorations et colonisations espagnoles.

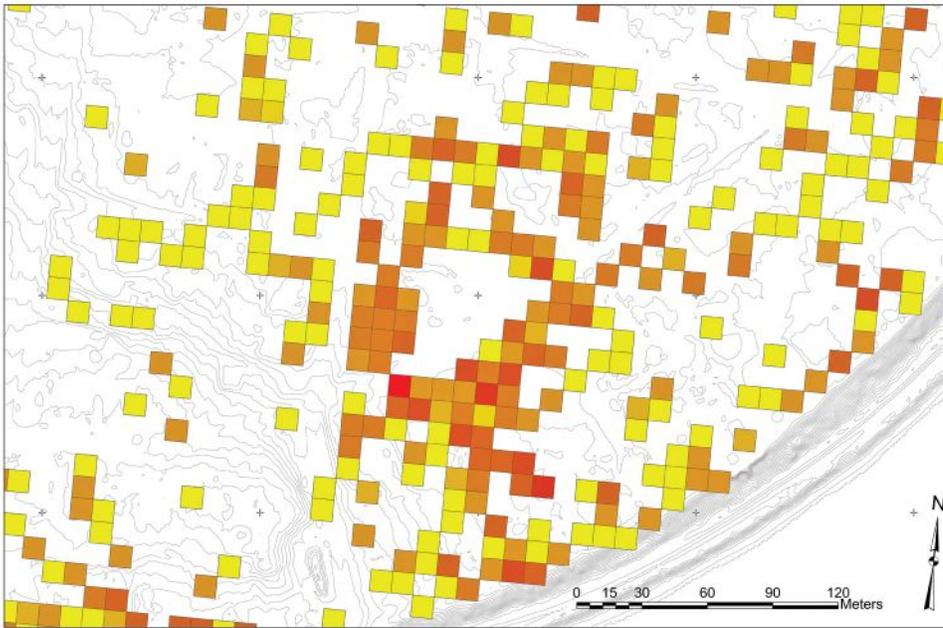


FIGURE 1. Map showing the 16th-century Spanish artifact density of the site and the previous field season's units. We placed the units for the 2022 field season based on their proximity to the center of the artifact density, which is suspected to be the town plaza. (Map by John Worth.)

strategically placed based on their potential proximity to the inferred town plaza. The goal for this field season was to determine the orientation of the settlement by locating evidence of structures and diagnostic artifacts related to areas of activity such as church grounds.

Previous excavations had yielded hundreds of 16th-century Spanish artifacts and identified a number of postholes and other subsurface features, but had yet to positively identify structure patterns unequivocally. This season, we identified two potential areas of high artifact density based on these previous excavations and placed two units in each area (Figure 1). We placed units 118 and 119 in the northwest quadrant of the site's core area; these yielded a much lower density of 16th-century artifacts than had almost all other units associated with this area. The artifacts that we did recover from these units tended to be structural in nature, such as several hand-wrought nail fragments.

Positioned in the northeast quadrant of the site, units 120 and 121 proved promising with regard to our goal of finding evidence of structures. Unit 120 yielded several 16th-century Spanish iron fasteners, at least one of which was associated with a posthole (Figure 2). We extracted a C-14 sample from the posthole, which will be analyzed this fall. At the beginning of the field season, we believed unit 121 was heavily disturbed, due to the modern trash pit (mid-20th century) identified in the northern half of the unit. However, just below this trash pit, students in the unit uncovered a pit feature that we thought could be a barrel-well excavation from the 16th century. We excavated this pit from 47 to 70 cmbs, but an auger test confirmed that the trench went down to at least 136 cmbs. Given that it continues, this feature will be further explored in subsequent field seasons.

Despite encountering fewer artifacts than normal at the Luna settlement, we recovered several noteworthy artifacts this field season. The units contained several Aztec ceramic sherds, including a fragment of a comal, used for making tortillas, and a piece of graphite black on buff

Nearly 463 years after Tristán de Luna landed at the site of what would become Pensacola, Florida, students in the archaeological field school of the University of West Florida (UWF) excavated the remnants of his settlement. On 14 August 1559, Luna sailed into what would later be named Pensacola Bay with a fleet of 12 ships and 1500 colonists. Tragedy struck nearly a month after they settled on the bluff, however, when a hurricane destroyed most of their ships and nearly all of their food supply. Stranded and starving, the colonists attempted to persevere, but ultimately abandoned the site in 1562.

The Luna settlement has been the focus of archaeological investigation by archaeologists at UWF since its positive identification in 2015. The 2022 field season was the seventh season of excavations at the site. Students excavated four 1 x 2 m units across the site,



FIGURE 2. In-progress excavation of Feature 643, the posthole in unit 120. It is a very subtle staining, but was determined to be a posthole due to the large C-14 sample taken and the hand-wrought iron spike that was pulled from this feature. This site is prone to soil leaching, which makes stains like this incredibly hard to identify.

(Figure 3). Students also recovered several pieces of Spanish lead-glazed redware, including the rim of an olla, a large pot used for boiling food (Figure 4). Other 16th-century Spanish artifacts included an olive jar, iron fragments, rolled lead (possibly a fishing net weight), and lead shot. Curiously, we did not recover any Spanish majolica during this year's excavations, which is uncommon for this area of the Luna settlement. Four 16th-century hand-wrought iron spikes (*clavos de media escora*) were perhaps the most intriguing artifacts found this summer (Figure 5). While it is not uncommon to find these spikes at the site, the recovery of four in one season (three of which originated from the same unit) is notable. Researchers have theorized that these types of large nails were building materials, further suggesting the presence of structures in this area of the settlement. All of these artifacts will be analyzed in the fall as part of the ongoing interpretation of the site.



FIGURE 3. A beautiful piece of Aztec graphite black on buff.

The 2022 field season proved to be important for our understanding of the Luna settlement. Excavations at the site will continue throughout the coming years, including during the upcoming 2023 UWF terrestrial field school. The Luna settlement and the shipwrecks associated with it are excellent archaeological sites that further our understanding of early Spanish exploration and settlement. It is our hope that continuous excavation of the settlement will enhance our understanding of Spanish colonialism through material culture studies, identification of building and construction materials, foodways analysis, the study of ship construction, and so forth.



FIGURE 4. Lead-glazed redware, indicative of a 16th-century Spanish settlement.

We would like to thank the 2022 UWF field school students, supervisors, and principal investigators for their long hours in and out of the field (Figure 6). We would also like to thank the UWF Archaeology Institute for their support and expertise.

For more information on the Luna settlement or to follow ongoing research and progress from UWF, please visit <http://lunasettlement.blogspot.com/?m=1>



FIGURE 5. One of many hand-wrought iron spikes found this season. All of the spikes measured approximately 10 cm in length.



FIGURE 6. The 2022 field school crew, with Principal Investigators Dr. John Worth and Dr. Danielle Dadiago (third row, far left, and first row, far left, respectively) and Field Directors Kate Ganas and Abby Stone (first row, far right and middle, respectively).

South Carolina

Drayton Hall Preservation Trust: Cellar Excavations, Summer 2022 (submitted by Luke J. Pecararo, director of archaeology, Drayton Hall Preservation Trust, Charleston, South Carolina)

Abstract: In August of 2021 the Drayton Hall Preservation Trust (Charleston, South Carolina) revived its tradition of having a permanent program of archaeology on-site. Fieldwork has been a part of Drayton Hall's interpretive plan since it was acquired by the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) in 1974 (Lewis 1978). Multiple seasons of fieldwork undertaken by the NTHP directed by Lynne Lewis, field schools by the Charleston Museum/College of Charleston, and restoration-driven projects involving Drayton Hall's preservation team have produced well over a million artifacts that span the human occupation of the property from approximately A.D. 600 to the present.

Resumen: En agosto de 2021, Drayton Hall Preservation Trust (Charleston, Carolina del Sur) revivió su tradición de tener un programa permanente de arqueología en el sitio. El trabajo de campo ha sido parte del plan interpretativo de Drayton Hall desde que fue adquirido por el National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) en 1974 (Lewis 1978). Múltiples temporadas de trabajo de campo realizadas por el NTHP dirigido por Lynne Lewis, escuelas de campo por el Charleston Museum/College of Charleston y proyectos impulsados por la restauración que involucran al equipo de conservación de Drayton Hall han producido más de un millón de artefactos que abarcan la ocupación humana de la propiedad desde aproximadamente 600 d.C. hasta el presente.

Résumé : En août 2021, le Drayton Hall Preservation Trust (Charleston, Carolina du Sud) a relancé sa tradition d'avoir un programme permanent d'archéologie sur place. Le travail de terrain fait partie du plan d'interprétation de Drayton Hall depuis son acquisition par le National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) en 1974 (Lewis 1978). Plusieurs saisons de travaux sur le terrain entrepris par le NTHP dirigé par Lynne Lewis, des écoles de terrain par le Charleston Museum/College of Charleston et des projets axés sur la restauration impliquant l'équipe de préservation de Drayton Hall ont produit plus d'un million d'artefacts qui couvrent l'occupation humaine de la propriété de environ 600 après J.-C. jusqu'à nos jours.

In the spring of 2022 a project to repair and strengthen the original mahogany staircase in Drayton Hall initiated an archaeological excavation in the cellar. An Ellis jack had to be installed to support the stair framing, which in turn meant it was necessary to pour a concrete footing to prevent the jack from subsiding in the subsoil. This limited field project resulted in the excavation of a 12 x 6 ft. area in the northeast corner of the main house, yielding information that will result in a better interpretation of how space was used in the cellar between the building of Drayton Hall (ca. 1738–1742) and Charles Drayton I's tenure of ownership (1784–1820). As the project began, the removal of 11 bluestone pavers immediately revealed an exciting discovery—the remnants of the original terra-cotta tiled floor that was put in when Drayton Hall was built (ca. 1738–1742). From what survives of the pavers, it is estimated that they were approximately 1.5 x 1.5 ft. and 2 in. thick. It appears that the pavers were laid directly on a level dirt floor and then covered with the bluestone pavers atop a layer of mortar (Figure 1).



FIGURE 1. Left, bluestone pavers; right, terra-cotta pavers below the bluestone pavers.

There are two significant finds that suggest how space was used in the cellar and timing of when the “new” floor was set. One is a fragment of a hand-painted polychrome pearlware bowl, in a botanical pattern, made in Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom, between 1795 and 1820. This piece was stuck on the bottom of a bluestone paver, along with the remains of an earlier terra-cotta paver. This indicates that the floor was redone no earlier than 1795, which corresponds nicely with work Charles Drayton I (Drayton Hall owner, 1784–1820) undertook in the house in the early 19th century (Figure 2).



FIGURE 2. Stoke-on-Trent pearlware on bottom of blue-stone paver.



FIGURE 3. Storage pit undergoing excavation with bases to nine wine bottles revealed.

tons, straight pins, and furniture hardware—that date solidly to John Drayton’s period of occupation (ca. 1738–1779). The terra-cotta paving did not cover over the storage pit, nor were pavers found between the feature and the interior wall to the north. This could indicate that this space was walled off, creating a storage closet under the stairs. Bolstering this working interpretation is the fact that there are windows throughout the cellar, with few spaces that would not be exposed to direct light. An enclosed, below-stair area would have served as a place for storage or provided a living space for one of the enslaved members of the household in a private area out of direct light.

The second find was a storage pit that had been sealed beneath the bluestone paving. The storage pit’s dimensions are 5 ft. in length, 2 ft. in width, and 2–3 ft. in depth (Figure 3). There is evidence that a 1 x 1 ft. post was placed in one end of the storage pit that lines up directly below a mortise and tenon joint in the framing of the house; interestingly, this is the load-bearing joint that the stabilizing jack is meant to support. The artifacts from the storage pit included a great deal of domestic artifacts—wine bottles, ceramic table- and cookwares, but-

Following the excavation of the storage pit, a ditch that likely dates to the pre-Drayton occupation of the property was uncovered. This ditch had been found in the cellar excavations in the room adjacent to our current fieldwork in 2018, but its purpose is as yet unknown (Figure 4). This ditch was also found in excavations some 40 ft. to the southeast in 2014 (Marcoux and Heyward 2018:52–53). Artifacts included clay tobacco pipe stems and sherds of Native American pottery (Figure 5); the first European patent on the tract dates to 1675, and there is considerable evidence for 17th-century occupation elsewhere around the main house.



FIGURE 4. Pre-Drayton occupation ditch, ca. 1675–1738.



FIGURE 5. Contact-period Native American pottery.



The 2022 excavations bridge some gaps between field projects conducted in the cellar in 2018 and the excavation of the south flanker well (1979–1980), approximately 350 ft. to the southwest of the excavation area. The 2018 cellar excavation in the adjacent room did not uncover stratigraphy to suggest the presence of paving or fill brought in to level the ground for the construction of Drayton Hall; it is possible this evidence was destroyed at some time during the 20th century prior to NTHP ownership (Marcoux and Heyward 2018:52). The current excavation also revealed that stratigraphy with good integrity remains to the south and west, with the terra-cotta remains and construction-leveling layers intact.

Artifacts recovered from the storage pit (Figures 6-11) mirror finds from the assemblage of the south flanker well, suggesting that these two features were from John Drayton's occupation and were filled in around the same time in the early 19th century. Though more work to interpret the two features is ongoing, it may be that these deposits represent material discarded during and after Drayton Hall's occupation by both the British and American armies during the Revolutionary War, with the former present on the eve of the siege of Charleston (1780) and the latter following the American victory at Yorktown until the end of the conflict (1781–1783).

SLIDE SHOW FIGURES 6–11. Significant artifacts from the excavation.

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National Trust for Historic Preservation

2018 Porcelain from the South Flanker Well Archaeological Assemblage.

<https://collections.savingplaces.org:2443/exhibit-page.aspx?rID=SFW%20Porcelain&site=DRAYTONOBJ&list=ex#>

Excavations at American Revolutionary War-Era Sites of Fort Rutledge and Essenecca (submitted by Bella Kilper and David M. Markus, Clemson University, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice)

Abstract: Fort Rutledge was built on the razed remains of the Cherokee town of Essenecca, destroyed in a series of attacks by the South Carolina militia in 1776. Decommissioned after the British regained control of the region in 1780, the fort's location was largely forgotten. In 1908, in an effort to preserve the last remnants of the fort, the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a monument that supposedly was built directly above one of the corner bastions. The fort's landscape is now a part of Clemson University's campus and in an effort to interpret the site in the lead-up to the Semiquincentennial of the American Revolution, Clemson University's Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice received a U.S. National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program Preservation Planning Grant to survey the site archaeologically. The excavations of the site have provided evidence of a potential wall fall of one of the corner bastions. The material evidence recovered from the site also includes a number of Cherokee-related artifacts, indicating that the remains of the town of Essenecca were not completely lost to the damming of the Savannah River to create Lake Hartwell in the 1960s. Archaeological investigation will continue to search for both of the fort's walls and outbuildings as well as the Cherokee town to create a more-complete account of the site's history with the help of university and community stakeholders.

Resumen: Fort Rutledge se construyó sobre los restos arrasados del pueblo cherokee de Esseneca, destruido en una serie de ataques de la milicia de Carolina del Sur en 1776. Desmantelado después de que los británicos recuperaron el control de la región en 1780, la ubicación del fuerte quedó en gran parte olvidada. En 1908, en un esfuerzo por preservar los últimos restos del fuerte, las Hijas de la Revolución Americana erigieron un monumento que supuestamente fue construido directamente sobre uno de los bastiones de las esquinas. El paisaje del fuerte ahora es parte del campus de la Universidad de Clemson y, en un esfuerzo por interpretar el sitio en el período previo al Semiquinientos Centenario de la revolución Americana, el Departamento de Sociología, Antropología y Justicia Criminal de la Universidad de Clemson recibió un reconocimiento del Servicio de Parques Nacionales de los Estados Unidos. Programa de Protección del Campo de Batalla Subvención de Planificación de Preservación para estudiar el sitio arqueológicamente. Las excavaciones del yacimiento han aportado evidencias de un posible derrumbe del muro de uno de los baluartes de las esquinas. La evidencia material recuperada del sitio también incluye una serie de artefactos relacionados con Cherokee, lo que indica que los restos de la ciudad de Esseneca no se perdieron por completo debido a la represa del río Savannah para crear el lago Hartwell en la década de 1960. La investigación arqueológica continuará buscando tanto los muros del fuerte como las dependencias, así como el pueblo Cherokee para crear un relato más completo de la historia del sitio con la ayuda de las partes interesadas de la universidad y la comunidad.

Résumé : Le fort Rutledge a été construit sur les vestiges rasés de la ville cherokee d'Esseneca, détruite lors d'une série d'attaques par la milice de Caroline du Sud en 1776. Désaffecté après que les Britanniques ont repris le contrôle de la région en 1780, l'emplacement du fort a été largement oublié. En 1908, dans un effort pour préserver les derniers vestiges du fort, les Filles de la Révolution américaine ont érigé un monument qui aurait été construit directement au-dessus de l'un des bastions d'angle. Le paysage du fort fait maintenant partie du campus de l'Université de Clemson et dans le but d'interpréter le site à l'approche du demi-quincentenaire de la Révolution américaine, le département de sociologie, d'anthropologie et de justice pénale de l'Université de Clemson a reçu un US National Park Service American Subvention de planification de la préservation du programme de protection du champ de bataille pour étudier le site sur le plan archéologique. Les fouilles du site ont mis en évidence une éventuelle chute de mur d'un des bastions d'angle. Les preuves matérielles récupérées sur le site comprennent également un certain nombre d'artefacts liés aux Cherokee, indiquant que les vestiges de la ville d'Esseneca n'ont pas été complètement perdus à cause du barrage de la rivière Savannah pour créer le lac Hartwell dans les années 1960. Les recherches archéologiques se poursuivront à la recherche des murs et des dépendances du fort ainsi que de la ville Cherokee afin de créer un récit plus complet de l'histoire du site avec l'aide d'acteurs universitaires et communautaires.



FIGURE 1. Potential wall fall of Ft. Rutledge.

In the early morning of 1 August 1776, on the landscape that would eventually become the campus of Clemson University, Cherokee and British Loyalist forces ambushed the South Carolina militia in the town of Esseneca, who were pursuing traitors thought to be hiding in the town. This brief skirmish resulted in losses on both sides, including the first documented Jewish American soldier to die in the American Revolution, Francis Salvatore. As a result of their losses the American militia reformed shortly thereafter and counterattacked the Cherokees and Loyalists, burning the Cherokee town to the ground and erecting Fort Rutledge on the razed remains of the settlement in September 1776. The aftermath of this ambush illustrates the very personal nature the conflict had on the Carolina frontier. Over the following months, the American militia systematically burned every lower Cherokee town and farm in the region, forcing them into a cease fire by May 1777. By 1780, the British had regained control of the South Carolina Upstate and at the request of the Cherokee decommissioned the fort.

Over the next hundred years the precise location was lost, but the fort and the town remained in the public consciousness. In 1907, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) requested convict laborers from the newly formed Clemson Agricultural College to conduct an excavation at the suspected location of the site. In 1908, DAR built a stone monument on what they claimed was the corner bastion of the fort. Despite this durable marker of remembrance, the location of the fort was still called into question.



FIGURE 2. Ft. Rutledge monument with excavated units.

Using the monument as a reference point, Clemson University's Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice received a Preservation Planning Grant from the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program to conduct an archaeological survey of Fort Rutledge with the hope of locating and commemorating both the fort and the Cherokee community on the university's landscape. In summer 2021, six weeks of exploratory excavation revealed a potential wall fall adjacent to the DAR monument (Figure 1). At the end of May 2022, additional excavation focusing on locating the continuation of this possible bastion wall fall began and opened new units in other directions to search for further structures either surrounding or within the fort walls (Figure 2). Based on archival documentation and the short occupation of the fort, it was assumed both the walls of the fort and the corner bastions were constructed of wood. However, excavation revealed an abundance of brick and building material in and around the wall fall and monument. Additionally, the site revealed a large quantity of Cherokee-related artifacts (Figure 3). While the fort was erected on or near the town of Esseneca, it was assumed the majority of the site had been submerged by the flooding caused by the damming of the Savannah River to create Lake Hartwell by the U.S. Army Corps

of Engineers and Duke Energy. For this reason, there was no expectation that significant evidence of Esseneca town or Cherokee-related material culture would be found during the excavation for Fort Rutledge.

The project will continue in 2023 with grant assistance from the National Park Service in an effort to establish the size and orientation of the fort and to determine the condition of the site of Esseneca. Additionally, the university will convene a group of stakeholders to develop an interpretive plan that advances a more-complete account of the site's history in the lead-up to the Semiquincentennial of the Revolution.



FIGURE 3. Cherokee-related materials at Ft. Rutledge.



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

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