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President's Corner

Julie Schablitsky

On 4 January 2023, we will meet in Lisbon, Portugal for the 56th annual conference! We are expecting over 900 attendees. The next three conferences will be held in the United States and include Oakland, California, in 2024; New Orleans, Louisiana, in 2025; and Detroit, Michigan, in 2026. If you are interested in hosting a conference near you, please get in touch with our conference chair, Todd Ahlman (toddahlman@txstate.edu). Hosting a conference is work, but it is a very rewarding experience that provides you with professional experience working with our invaluable Executive Director Karen Hutchison and it is a great way to give back to the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA).

This summer, SHA received the results of the much-anticipated audit focused on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Mattering (DEIB&M). We wanted to gather data on our members' perceptions on how SHA is doing as a diverse and inclusive organization. Do we make people feel like they belong in our organization and that their contributions to our discipline matter? Where are our strengths and weaknesses and how can we improve? To access information on our progress, Jennifer Stollman carried out interviews across our organization, considered our existing documents and policies, held focus groups, and sent out a survey to our membership (235 members responded). Although it was not surprising, we learned there is work to be done on our communication regarding DEIB&M values and policies, and a need to create an organization-wide plan to remove these barriers and become a more welcoming organization. The audit also recognized SHA has already begun the journey of diversifying the organization, which includes the commitment to provide and fund workshops on racism and diversity.

This self-study was important for many reasons. Only when we incorporate the perspectives of all colleagues into our profession and give full consideration to their contributions can we truly rise to our potential of becoming the best archaeological organization possible. Although we have work to do in removing barriers and building up our colleagues, we are steadfast in our commitment and dedicated to growing and improving diversity and inclusion within SHA. We appreciate the work of Dr. Stollman and the commitment of our Gender and Minority Affairs Committee in carrying out this important study. The board will consider the various recommendations contained in the study and will share our plans with the membership over the coming months.

Historic Artifact Identification Field Guides Available

Mary L. Maniery, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

In recent years PAR Environmental Services, based in Sacramento, California, has been working with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), developing and teaching historical archaeology artifact identification courses and short workshops, especially targeted at archaeologists with a background in prehistory.

The original historical archaeology courses, first taught in 2007 and then again in 2018–2019, were divided into five units. One unit focused on identifying historical sites in the field, gathering the information necessary to make informed decisions for management purposes, and on basic techniques used in both the identification and evaluation phases. Tips for archival research included annotated lists of online sources, advice on the minimum amounts of research required for various levels of effort (basic identification vs. evaluation, for example), and how to organize and compile research to create time lines, themes, and genealogical charts. This unit also presented basic strategies for understanding and using the Harris Matrix, on how to use archival information to gain insight into natural and environmental changes that may have affected sites, and for reporting levels based on Caltrans requirements.

Other course units provided experience in hands-on identification and analysis of glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts and miscellaneous materials. These sessions focused on technology, vessel form and style, dating techniques, and the use of color, glaze type, seam and closures, and other indicators to assess dates of sites. Each session also emphasized what attributes to record, analyzing by functional categories, and how to estimate minimum numbers of vessels based on fragmented materials. Each participant received over 2,000 pages of dating guides, lists of maker's marks, summaries of technology, articles, reading lists by material, and links to relevant websites (including the SHA research page). These data were provided on searchable thumb drives to enable more-extensive research when needed.

As the team worked to prepare the materials for the workshop, we all felt that developing field artifact identification summary guides would be useful. Four field "cheat sheets" were developed. These two-sided sheets focus on glass, ceramics, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts. Each has lists of the most common makers or brand marks found on bottles, ceramics, cans and metal objects, and other items (electrical insulators, for example) and their dates of use. The lists of common marks were generated based on the instructors' collective field experience throughout California, sent to other historical archaeologists for review, and revised accordingly. Illustrations of bottle and can seams and technology, ceramic vessel forms and styles, lantern parts, shoe anatomy, nail-penny weight guides, and other relevant data are included on the cheat sheets. The cheat sheets are intended for distribution to practitioners in the field. They are available through www.academia.edu and at the following Caltrans links (ADA versions of the field guides are also available):

Link to the California Department of Transportation's [Archaeology page](#).

Link to the [Historic Artifact Identification Guidance](#).



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The Society for Historical Archaeology's work is supported through the generosity of individuals, organizations, and universities. We are truly grateful for this support. Our donors and sponsors of special memberships and initiatives for the period 1 December 2021 through 30 November 2022 are set forth below:

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Cuban Conference of Historical Archaeology

Matanzas (city), 21–23 November 2023

The first Cuban Conference of Historical Archaeology aims to generate a dialogic space for academic, theoretical-methodological, professional, technical, and administrative exchange. The event's goal is promoting the presentation and debate of work that addresses the challenges and problems of archaeological praxis today. In this way, it seeks to encourage critical exercise on controversial issues in the development of the profession and research objectives related to territorial planning, integration with environmental agendas, the historical/archaeological narratives that are produced, inclusion and citizen coresponsibility, and knowledge management and its social impact, among others.

This call for papers, with national and international scope, is organized by Cuba Arqueológica, the Gabinete de Arqueología of the Office of the Historian of the City of Havana, and the Office of the Conservator of the City of Matanzas. The event will be held in Matanzas (city), Cuba, on 21–23 November 2023. To participate in the conference, it is necessary to complete and submit the registration form together with the abstract of your presentation before 1 March 2023 to the email ccah2023@gmail.com or through the website. All information regarding the conference will be available at the following link: <http://cubaarqueologica.org/#!/-ccah/>.

TOPICS

The conference will address the following topics:

1. Archaeology in urban, periurban, rural, and underwater areas:
 - a. Studies on the urban growth of cities, environmental pollution, and archaeology; interpretation of the cultural landscape.
 - b. Biological and cultural survival of the indigenous components; transculturation, resistance, and persistence against the idea of extermination.
 - c. Problems, analysis, and interpretation of civil, domestic, military, and religious and funeral spaces.
 - d. Bioarchaeological studies: comprehensive and critical analysis.
 - e. Studies related to industrial processes: problems, analysis, and perspectives.
 - f. Studies on underwater and coastal cultural heritage: shipwrecks, shipbuilding, and commercial relations.
2. Archaeological heritage management:
 - a. Comprehensive management strategies in heritage spaces: public policies, citizen participation, environmental studies, heritage teaching, CRM.
 - b. Museums, archaeological sites, and the community: participatory and educational actions.
 - c. Archaeological heritage, citizenship, and sustainability: challenges and conflict resolution.
3. Theoretical and methodological perspectives in historical archaeology – challenges and continuity:
 - a. The epistemic turn and the ontological turn in the social sciences.
 - b. Critique of modern reason: hegemonic postmodernity and critical science in Latin America.
 - c. Archaeology linked to gender approaches and/or other social movements.

PARTICIPATION

1. Oral presentations
2. Posters

ABSTRACTS

The deadline for submitting abstracts is 1 March 2023. You will be informed that your presentation has been accepted before 30 April 2023.

COSTS

Cuban participants: CUP 100
Foreign participants: USD 100
Cuban students*: CUP 50
Foreign students*: USD 50

* To register as a student, you must present a student ID issued by the corresponding place of study.

CONTACT INFORMATION

All official congress communications will be issued from and received by the email: ccah2023@gmail.com

Congreso Cubano de Arqueología Histórica

Como hemos anunciado, el Congreso Cubano de Arqueología Histórica tiene como objetivo generar un espacio dialógico para el intercambio académico, teórico-metodológico, profesional, técnico y administrativo. El evento promueve la presentación y debate de trabajos que aborden los retos y problemáticas de la praxis arqueológica en la actualidad. De este modo, fomenta el ejercicio crítico sobre cuestiones polémicas presentes en el desarrollo de la profesión y los objetivos de investigación relacionados con la planificación territorial; la integración con agendas medioambientales; las narrativas histórico/arqueológicas que se producen; la inclusión y corresponsabilidad ciudadana y la gestión del conocimiento y su impacto social, entre otros.

Esta convocatoria, con proyección nacional e internacional, está organizada por Cuba Arqueológica, el Gabinete de Arqueología de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana, y la Oficina del Conservador de la Ciudad de Matanzas. El evento se realizará en la ciudad de Matanzas, Cuba, los días 21, 22 y 23 de noviembre de 2023. Para participar en el congreso es necesario completar y enviar el formulario de inscripción que se encuentra en esta circular junto al resumen de su ponencia antes del 1 de marzo de 2023 al correo ccah2023@gmail.com o a través del sitio web. Toda la información referente al congreso estará disponible en el siguiente enlace: <http://cubaarqueologica.org/#!/-ccah/>.

TEMATICAS

El congreso incluye las siguientes temáticas:

1. Arqueología en áreas urbanas, periurbanas, rurales y subacuáticas:
 - Estudios sobre crecimiento urbano de las ciudades; contaminación ambiental y arqueología; interpretación del Paisaje Cultural.
 - Supervivencia biológica y cultural de los componentes indígenas; transculturación, resistencia, y persistencia contra la idea de exterminio.
 - Problemáticas, análisis e interpretación de espacios civiles, domésticos, militares, religiosos y funerarios.
 - Estudios bioarqueológicos: análisis integrales y críticos.
 - Estudios relacionados con procesos industriales. Problemáticas, análisis y perspectivas.
 - Estudios sobre el patrimonio cultural sumergido y en litoral: pecios, construcción naval y relaciones mercantiles.
2. Gestión del patrimonio arqueológico:
 - Estrategias de gestión integral en espacios patrimoniales: políticas públicas, participación ciudadana, estudios medioambientales, didáctica del patrimonio, y estudios de impacto arqueológico.
 - Museos, sitios arqueológicos y comunidad: acciones participativas y educativas.
 - Patrimonio arqueológico, ciudadanía y sostenibilidad: desafíos y resolución de conflictos.
3. Perspectivas teóricas y metodológicas en Arqueología Histórica. Desafíos y continuidad:
 - Giro epistémico y giro ontológico en las ciencias sociales.
 - Crítica a la razón moderna: postmodernidad hegemónica y ciencia crítica en América Latina.
 - Arqueología vinculada a los enfoques de géneros y/u otros movimientos sociales.

MODALIDAD DE PARTICIPACION

Ponencia

Póster (*Los requerimientos para la presentación de las ponencias y pósteres serán anunciados en próxima comunicación.)

RESUMENES

La fecha límite para el envío de los resúmenes es el 1 de marzo de 2023. La aceptación de los trabajos será informada antes del 30 de abril de 2023.

COSTOS

Participantes nacionales: CUP 100

Participantes extranjeros: USD 100

Estudiantes* nacionales: CUP 50

Estudiantes* extranjeros: USD 50

*Para registrarse como estudiante deberá presentar identificación de estudiante emitida por el centro de estudios correspondiente.

COMUNICACIONES

Todas las comunicaciones oficiales del congreso serán emitidas y recibidas desde el correo electrónico: ccah2023@gmail.com

Insights into the Roles of State and Territorial Historic Preservation Offices and State Archaeologists in Engaging with Black Stakeholders

Jodi A. Barnes, Maria Franklin, William A. White, Anna Agbe-Davies, Kimball Banks, Thomas Cuthbertson, Sarah Herr, J. W. Joseph, Edward Morin, Burr Neely, Holly Norton, and Tsim Schneider

The Black Heritage Resources Task Force was organized in 2020 with the goal of addressing diversity and racial inclusion in archaeology and historic preservation in the wake of George Floyd's murder and the protests that followed. This ad hoc committee was a collaborative working group that involved members of the Society of Black Archaeologists (SBA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). Task force members were concerned with assessing Black heritage preservation efforts across U.S. states and territories, yet nationwide data were lacking. Thus, the task force compiled and analyzed data on a range of practices among state archaeologists and state/territorial historic preservation offices (SHPOs) by reviewing SHPOs' 5-year statewide preservation plans, historic context studies, multiple property nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the results of two surveys. The collated information addressed a range of issues, including the identification, representation, and management of Black cultural resources, implementation of diversity initiatives, and consultation with Black stakeholders. Based on this research, the task force devised and submitted recommendations to all SHPOs/THPOs and state archaeologists on ways to strengthen and improve objectives, practices, and endeavors related to racial diversity and inclusion (Black Heritage Resources Task Force 2022a, 2022b). Although the research focused on these specific offices, the results are pertinent to all archaeologists, especially as the profession seeks to collaborate more often with community stakeholders.

Archaeologists and historic preservationists have pointed out the lack of diversity in their fields, and the racial exclusivity of public history narratives and heritage conservation efforts (Babiarz 2011; Barile 2004; Flewellen et al. 2021; Kaufman 2009; Lemke et al. 2021; Roberts 2019, 2020; Velez et al. 2022; Wells 2021; White and Draycott 2020). Professionals seeking to decolonize their practices advocate for outreach and collaboration with descendant communities (Atalay 2019; Colwell-Chanthaphonh and Ferguson 2008). Archaeologists who study the African diaspora have long argued that involving Black descendants in their projects is an ethical obligation, and a meaningful and constructive way to address racial inclusion and equity (Flewellen et al. 2022; Franklin and Lee 2020; LaRoche and Blakey 1997; McDavid 2002; White 2023). Thus, chief among the task force's concerns was that of engagement with Black stakeholders in historic preservation efforts, and in the survey, documentation, and research of archaeological sites. We were interested in the roles that SHPOs assumed in consultation with Black stakeholders during the Section 106 process and for other projects. In particular, the data that we collected indicate that although consultation is supposed to be an integrative part of federal actions, there are no standards to ensure that Black communities or organizations are consulted or involved in these projects.

In this article, we discuss the survey results for questions regarding the roles of SHPOs and state archaeologists in consultation with Black stakeholders and the task force's subsequent recommendations for initiating and expanding efforts to partner with them in preservation planning. Two surveys were distributed to the National Council of State Historic Preservation Offices (NCSHPO) and the National Association of State Archaeologists (NASA). For survey 1, we received 47 responses. Follow-up questions were devised for survey 2, to which there were 21 responses. Of the survey 2 participants, 18 also submitted responses to survey 1. Figure 1 shows the number of survey participants by region. Altogether, the survey participants represent the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, DC, and 44 states across the contiguous major regions of the United States (one survey respondent did not provide their office's location). The culmination of the task force's activities, results, and recommendations are further detailed in a report and white paper (Black Heritage Resources Task Force 2022a, 2022b).

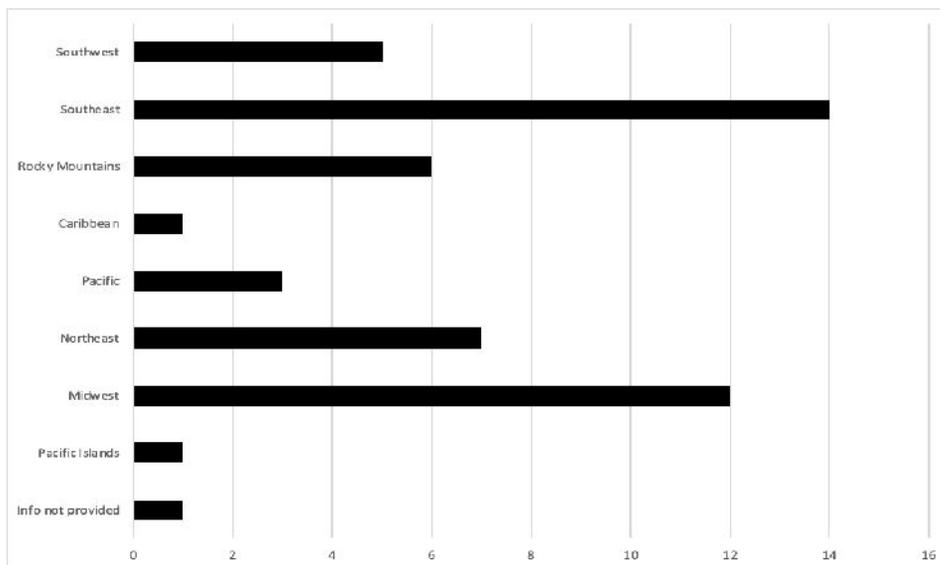


FIGURE 1. Numbers of survey respondents by U.S. region.

we received 47 responses. Follow-up questions were devised for survey 2, to which there were 21 responses. Of the survey 2 participants, 18 also submitted responses to survey 1. Figure 1 shows the number of survey participants by region. Altogether, the survey participants represent the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, DC, and 44 states across the contiguous major regions of the United States (one survey respondent did not provide their office's location). The culmination of the task force's activities, results, and recommendations are further detailed in a report and white paper (Black Heritage Resources Task Force 2022a, 2022b).

In all, five questions were posed to SHPOs and state archaeologists regarding consultation with Black stakeholders. For survey 1, there were two initial questions, one that inquired about the determination of when to engage with stakeholders and a second that asked survey respondents to grade the adequacy of their consultation with stakeholders specifically for the Section 106 process. Based on these results, the task force was interested in learning more about the role of historic preservation offices in consultation. Thus, for survey 2, three follow-up questions were devised concerning how SHPOs identified Black communities and organizations with whom to consult, what role those communities and organizations played in consultation during the Section 106 process, and in general, what other ways did their office engage with Black communities.

In sum, the survey results indicate that offices were more inclined to recommend consulting parties for federally mandated and other projects rather than take an active role in the consultation process. Although most survey respondents revealed that the consultation process could be improved, they also indicated that their office was involved in various efforts to engage with Black stakeholders.

In survey 1 (question 23), we asked: “How do you determine when to engage with Black stakeholder groups? Please explain (for example, we leave it up to federal agencies, or we wait until Black stakeholders ask to be consulting parties).” There were 41 responses to this question, which only allowed for written comments. Because the question did not reference a specific kind of project, most participants responded more broadly about their role in consultation across different types of projects and legislative processes. How offices engage with Black stakeholders varied, depending upon whether it was a Section 106 project or a National Register nomination. Therefore, some respondents listed the multiple ways they were required to consult with stakeholder communities. About 32% (n=13) of the responses emphasized that it was the responsibility of the federal agencies to include the appropriate consulting parties.

Forty-four percent (n=18) of respondents said they consulted with Black stakeholders when the association between Black communities and sites was known to exist. One state seemed to take a stakeholder-driven approach to historic preservation, but a number of survey participants noted that Black stakeholders must come to the SHPO as advocates. That is, they largely responded to requests for assistance with little ability to be proactive. Only 15% (n=6) of survey participants said they actively identified consulting parties. Four respondents (Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama) mentioned the role of Black heritage commissions in their review process. For two states, the National Register nominator or author was responsible for identifying stakeholder groups. At least three participants remarked that they involved Black stakeholders if there was a project that the SHPO was interested in undertaking, such as a Civil Rights or Underground Railroad nomination.

When asked to grade their adequacy of consultation with Black stakeholders during the Section 106 process (survey 1, question 24), only 4 respondents out of 41 (10%) selected “very good” and none thought their office was doing an “excellent” job (Table 1). Although closer to half of respondents thought that their efforts were “adequate,” an alarming number of others clearly felt that improvement was needed in this area.

TABLE 1
HOW DO YOU GRADE THE ADEQUACY OF CONSULTATION WITH
BLACK STAKEHOLDERS DURING THE SECTION 106 PROCESS?

	n	%
Adequate	18	43.9
Poor	13	31.7
Non-existent	6	14.6
Very good	4	9.8
Excellent; no improvement needed	0	0
	41	100.0

Note: Forty-one out of 47 survey 1 participants responded to this question.

For survey 2 (question 11) we asked how offices identified African American descendants and stakeholder groups as consulting parties for federally mandated projects, state register nominations, and so on (respondents could “check all that apply”; Table 2). Three reported that their office did not play a role in this, but for this “check all that apply” question, the two most common responses were recommending local community members or groups, or state and national organizations, with whom to consult. Offices were less likely to actively reach out directly to such groups. Only two SHPOs employed a

staff person who was responsible for identifying consulting parties. Most states relied upon consultants and federal agencies to do due diligence in contacting descendants and stakeholders. Yet, a number of offices also made recommendations for local or state contacts known to them.

TABLE 2
HOW DO YOU IDENTIFY AFRICAN AMERICAN DESCENDANTS AND STAKEHOLDER GROUPS AS CONSULTING PARTIES (FOR FEDERALLY MANDATED PROJECTS, STATE REGISTER NOMINATIONS, AND SO ON)?

	n	%
Our office recommends local community members/groups for federal agencies to consult with.	14	67
Our office recommends state and national organizations, civic groups, and societies for federal agencies to consult with.	9	43
Our office actively reaches out to state and national organizations, civic groups, and societies.	5	24
Our office actively reaches out to local community members/groups.	4	19
Our office does not play a role in identifying consulting parties.	3	14
Our office employs a staff person who is responsible for this.	2	10
Other	4	19

Note: All 21 survey 2 participants responded to this “check all that apply” question.

We also asked more specifically about the role SHPOs played during the Section 106 consultation process (survey 2, question 12, with “check all that apply” option; Table 3). Most survey respondents (76%) provided recommendations to federal agencies regarding consulting parties. Five offices typically brokered meetings between consulting parties and federal agencies. Only two SHPOs required federal agencies to provide evidence of their consultation with Black stakeholders.

TABLE 3
WHAT ROLE DOES YOUR OFFICE PLAY DURING THE SECTION 106 CONSULTATION PROCESS?

	n	%
Our office mainly provides recommendations to federal agencies regarding consulting parties.	16	76
Our office typically brokers meetings between consulting parties and federal agencies.	5	24
Our office routinely requires federal agencies to provide evidence of their consultation with Black stakeholders.	1	5
Other	5	24

Note: All 21 survey 2 participants responded to this “check all that apply” question.

Aside from the Section 106 consultation process, offices are engaging with Black communities in a variety of ways (survey 2, question 13, with “check all that apply” option; Table 4). Most offices (70%) involve Black stakeholders in the development of African American historic context studies and multiple property historic districts. Half of the respondents were located in states where engagement with Black communities took place through commissions or advisory boards. Some states offered other examples of the way they conducted outreach with Black communities. These include active consultation with restoration projects, development of their Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, Certified Local Governments, National Park Service grant programs (Civil Rights Grant Program), Heritage Trails and Historic Markers, and heritage tourism guides and publications.

Recommendations for engaging with Black stakeholders

Based on the survey responses, the task force made a number of recommendations for SHPOs and state archaeologists regarding ways to engage with Black stakeholder groups. These suggested actions are also relevant for archaeologists more broadly.

TABLE 4
OTHER THAN THE SECTION 106 CONSULTATION PROCESS, IN WHAT OTHER WAYS
IS YOUR OFFICE ENGAGING WITH BLACK COMMUNITIES?

	n	%
In the development of African American historic context studies and MPDFs	14	70
Commissions or advisory boards	10	50
Staff outreach with community groups (e.g., churches)	9	45
Hired consultants	6	30
Training/workshops on the NHPA	5	25
Other	9	45

Note: Twenty out of 21 survey 2 participants responded to this “check all that apply” question.

One recommendation is to reach out to organizations for advice and assistance. This task force recognizes that adequate outreach to any community can be a challenge. It is an ongoing process of relationship building that ebbs and flows with staff changes and shifting priorities for firms, offices, and departments. While there is a dearth of Black heritage professionals, allies to historic preservation can be found in related disciplines and organizations. There are national and regional organizations that can assist in identifying resources and experts to assist with a variety of preservation activities. These include the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the U.S. National Park Service, the African American Heritage Preservation Foundation, the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, and the Association of African American Museums.

The task force recommends that SHPOs develop best practices for consultation guidelines. These can be shared with federal and state agencies, consultants, and other interested parties to ensure that Black stakeholders have a voice in historic preservation efforts in their area. There is guidance on how to successfully consult with Tribes that acknowledges the nuances of Tribal communication methods, cultural patterns and roles, timing of communication, language and demeanor, etc. (e.g., Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2021; Hanschu 2014). Having similar guidance that shares the nuances of engaging the Black community and coproducing relevant and responsive forms of knowledge would be helpful. Historic preservation offices could start with showcasing some successful examples of positive engagement on Black heritage resources affected by a project. This would provide examples of successful mitigation projects that might include key language/verbiage for use in interpretation and documentation. Archaeologists have developed a number of ways to engage Black stakeholders (e.g., Agbe-Davies 2011; McDavid 2002, 2010; National Trust for Historic Preservation and James Madison’s Montpelier 2018) that SHPOs and federal agencies can consult. And archaeologists could be advocates for communities in areas facing a project with a federal nexus.

Another recommendation is to help organize Black heritage commissions. A number of SHPOs, including those in Maryland and South Carolina, have benefitted by working closely with these commissions. This should be a common practice. Working with Black heritage commissions has the potential to foster more participation, increase more awareness of historic properties, and assure the inclusion of Black resources in the state’s coordinated planning at all levels. Black heritage commissions can work with local communities to facilitate community engagement in federal project review to ensure that there are local voices in federal decision-making.

We also recommend that SHPOs compile a list of local and regional Black history organizations, community groups, and stakeholders. The list could then be distributed to CRM firms, consultants, and agencies with projects affecting Black communities. They could also create a database of people and organizations who want to be consulted about Black historic properties that is searchable by federal agencies and consultants in the state or territory. Finally, the task force suggested that SHPOs could also make more of an effort to reach out to Black communities to become familiar with their heritage preservation needs and interests. These offices can engage with organizations and individuals outside of a project consultation process to learn which resources and sites are significant to them. This would ensure that these sites are mapped before a project gets started in a particular area. It is also important to find out about festivals, gatherings, and events related to Black heritage and to attend, initiate conversations, and garner feedback on what Black communities are interested in learning about and becoming involved in.

Conclusion

The survey data demonstrate the vital roles that SHPOs, historic preservationists, federal agencies, and archaeologists play

in consultation with Black stakeholders and how much work still needs to be done. In addition to consultation with Black stakeholders, the task force broadly addressed the documentation and archiving of Black cultural resources, including nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and diversity initiatives. All of the data, results, and recommendations are discussed in both the task force's white paper and related comprehensive report, both of which are available on tDAR for registered users: <https://core.tdar.org/collection/70985/black-heritage-resources-task-force>.

The task force's goals were to provide recommendations that could elevate the recognition of archaeological sites, historic structures, and cultural landscapes associated with the Black past and increase and improve engagement of Black communities with the agencies that determine whose past matters. Because historical archaeologists are increasingly engaging with descendant communities in their research, we hope that the evidence and recommendations presented herein inspires you to work with your SHPO and federal agencies to improve the ways Black and other underrepresented stakeholders are consulted in historic preservation projects.

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New Excavations at Lújúmò Compound, Ilé-Ife (submitted by Léa Roth, doctoral candidate, Università degli Studi di Pavia and Université de Paris, lea.roth@gmail.com)

Abstract: This note presents the preliminary results of the excavation of the Lújúmò Compound site in Ilé-Ife in southwestern Nigeria, fieldwork conducted as part of my Ph.D. research. Among the most significant discoveries of the 2022 archaeological season was a succession of three distinct levels of potsherd pavements that opens up promising perspectives for the study of the evolution of the Ife urban landscape. The preservation of 12th- to 13th-century medieval levels by the deposits of a modern house, in a particularly eroded area, illustrates the challenges of archaeology in the humid tropical zone.

Resumen: Este breve artículo presenta los resultados preliminares de la excavación del sitio Lújúmò Compound en Ilé-Ife, en el sudoeste de Nigeria, cuyo trabajo de campo se realizó como parte de mi investigación de doctorado. Uno de los descubrimientos más significativos hechos durante este campo arqueológico de 2022 fue una sucesión de tres niveles distintos de pavimentos de tiestos cerámicos abre perspectivas prometedoras para el estudio de la evolución del paisaje urbano de Ife. La conservación de los niveles medievales del siglo XII-XIII por los depósitos de una casa moderna, en una zona especialmente erosionada, ilustra los desafíos de la arqueología en los trópicos húmedos.

Résumé : Cette note présente les premiers résultats de la fouille du site de Lújúmò Compound à Ilé-Ife au sud-ouest du Nigeria, dont les travaux de terrain ont été mené dans le cadre de mes recherches doctorales. Parmi les découvertes les plus notables de la saison archéologique 2022, une succession de trois niveaux distincts de pavements de tessons de céramique ouvre des perspectives prometteuses pour l'étude de l'évolution du paysage urbain d'Ife. La conservation de niveaux médiévaux des XIIe-XIIIe siècles par les dépôts d'une maison moderne, dans une zone particulièrement érodée, fournit une illustration des défis de l'archéologie en zone tropicale humide.

Pavements as markers of the ancient urban space

Ilé-Ife, known mainly for its brass and terracotta heads, has, since the beginning of the 20th century, seen the identification of many archaeological sites that testify to its influence and its political and cultural value during the medieval period. The contrast between the number of archaeological excavations and the lack of published reports has already been pointed out in several publications (Roth et al. 2021:77–114; Chouin 2021:23–45). Among the topics of which the understanding is still very limited, ancient architecture and the organization of urban space are as yet quite under-researched. It must be said that the footprints of earthen walls can be difficult to recognize in the stratigraphy in a humid tropical context and the drastic erosion of the landscape, combined with modern urbanization and the lack of a conservation policy, adds challenges to the research. However, the omnipresence of certain features in the archaeological landscape, notably pits and potsherds and stone pavements, suggests that significant urban engineering was undertaken during the first periods of occupation of the city.

These pavements formed mosaics scattered throughout the city that due to erosion are now often exposed on the surface. What is visible today are the remains of spaces generally considered to have been outside, and thus constitute, “in negative,” one of the most accessible traces of the ancient architecture. The diversity of their patterns and quality of manufacture undoubtedly reflects a multiplicity of functions (water drainage; strategy against erosion; hygiene; artistic expression; family, social, political, and religious differentiation of spaces, etc.) and perhaps even sometimes unintentional ones (use as a sacred space, geographical reference area, etc.) associated with them (Aguigah 2018:111–133). However, these pavements were undoubtedly a sustainable solution for the development of surfaces at risk from erosion caused by tropical rains and anthropic pressure on the soil. The most common account of the history of Ife's pavements (Ife here refers to the medieval Ilé-Ife) and the historical object in the ‘longue durée’ is that they are the legacy of Queen Lúwò, who is still celebrated at an annual festival in Ilé-Ife. According to tradition, Lúwò was the first and last queen of Ife who is said to have forced the people of Ife to build pavements to protect the streets during the rainy season (Ogunfolakan 1987:87–88).

In Ilé-Ife, excavations at sites such as Ìta Yemòó, Woyè Àsírí, Ọbalàra Land, Láfógido, Ọdùduwà College, and now Lújúmò Compound have revealed pavements in archaeological context and located them between the 12th and the 14th century (Willett 1971:366; Garlake 1974:111–148, 1977:57–95; Eyo 1974:99–109; Chouin 2018:287–309; Roth et al. 2017). Unfortu-

nately, most of the known pavements remain visible on the surface and thus are amputated from their stratigraphic context for the contemporary and previous periods. With this in mind, we planned new excavations to focus on these vestiges in an attempt to better understand their place in the stratigraphy of Ife.

Preliminary research and the archaeological potential of Lújùmò Compound

In 2021, we carried out new work to evaluate the archaeological potential at a site in the center of the city, in the Lújùmò Compound. These are the ruins of a collapsed house along which pieces of potsherd pavement were visible (Figure 1). This abandoned site is the former house of the Ogunfolakan family, probably built at the end of the 19th century. The site had never been excavated before this study, but a ceramic pot containing 13 cowrie shells and animal bones used in Ifá divination was found in the vicinity of the house and described (Ogunfolakan 2002:113). Adisa Ogunfolakan first observed portions of the pavement along his family house in the 1990s before it collapsed around 2010 (Adisa Ogunfolakan 2022, pers. comm.).



FIGURE 1. General view of the Lújùmò Compound, Ilé-Ifẹ̀. Left: view of the ruins of the house with the pavements visible below the modern cement-floor level; right: neighboring rammed-earth house with pavements appearing at the foundation level. (Photos courtesy of Léa Roth, 2021.)

The interest in working at the Lújùmò complex was two-fold, archaeological and heuristic. Firstly, the presence of pavements under the levels of the family house indicated the presence of architectural levels predating the construction of the modern house. In general, recent urbanization work has had the effect of destroying archaeological remains and pavements in particular. However, the Lújùmò Compound offers an interesting exception of a modern building that partly protected the underlying archaeological levels from erosion. The area around the ruins of the house has been completely eroded down to the bedrock and thus

pavements that once littered the area have gradually disappeared (Olatundun Ogunfolakan 2022, pers. comm.). The house and then its ruins thus acted as a protective surface for the older levels in the same way as was observed with the 19th-century embankments that preserved medieval layers from erosion, especially at the sites of Ìta Yemòó and Òkè Àtàn (Chouin 2022:36). Furthermore, the research at Lújùmò Compound opens up the possibility of developing a long-term history of the site. Without giving in to the illusion of a continuous history without any gaps, the possibility of situating the study in recent memory by gathering oral accounts and family photographic archives improves the perspectives of research.

During the first season in 2021, the preliminary work consisted of the cleaning of two profiles along the southern façade of the collapsed house, on either side of the staircase that originally led into the house. This enabled us to identify a total of four pavements at different depths (with no more than 35 cm of space between two pavements) and several ancient pits. Radiocarbon dating analysis indicated that the layer under the pavements dated from the 12th–13th centuries (Roth 2022). In one of the profiles, two pavements overlapped, a similar stratigraphic condition that has already been noted in the archaeology of Ife. Frank Willett, for example, observed the overlapping of a potsherd pavement and a stone pavement in 1962–1963 at Itá Yemòó (Roth et al. 2021:99). However, to our knowledge, such a stratigraphic feature has rarely been documented.

August 2022 archaeological season

In August 2022, the excavation focused on the southern part of the interior of the collapsed modern house. An area of 9.5 x 3.5 m was excavated down to the cement-floor level, which corresponds to the living level of the Ogunfolakan family house. After removing this cement layer, a grid was laid and a total of five units were partially excavated: A (1 x 2 m), B (1 x 2 m), C (1 x 2 m), D (1 x 1.5 m), and E (1 x 2.5 m) (Figure 2). Units A–D were initially excavated simultaneously. The first levels (20–30 cm under the cement floor) contained the densest and most diverse distribution of material, including cow-

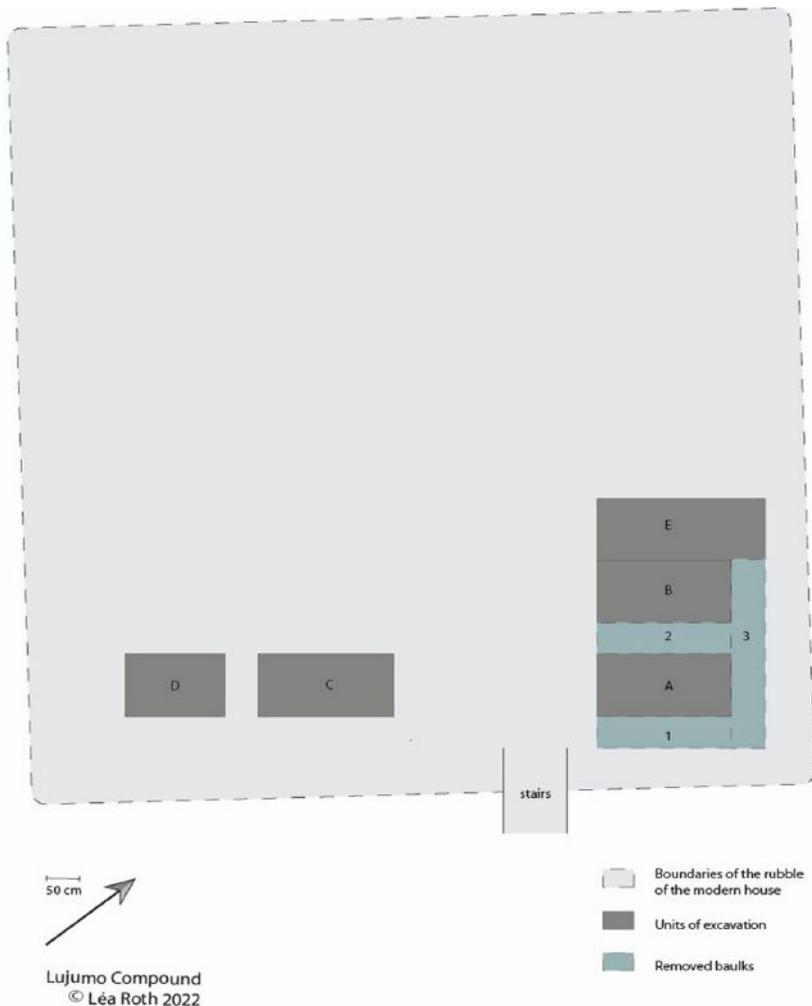


FIGURE 2. Location of excavation units, Lújúmò Compound, Ilé-Iḡè. (Map by Léa Roth, 2022.)

the late 19th century (Roth 2022). In unit B, another pavement with a remarkable cambered surface was found about 60 cm below the cement floor, the continuation of pavement no. 1 (Figures 4–6).

The extension of the area of units A and B by the removal of baulks 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 1) facilitated a better understanding of the succession of the different paved levels. We observed a total of three layers of pavements in herringbone pattern: pavement no. 1, pavement no. 2, and the remains of pavement no. 3. Pavement no. 1 with its convex shape seemed to be the most regularly laid. It was covered by

rie shells, potsherds, glass beads, a button, metal, faunal remains, snail shells, and palm and *Plukenetia conophora* nuts (“Nigerian walnut”). These deposits also contained coins from 1953 and 1973, an imported kaolin pipe bowl, porcelain sherds, and fragments of glass bottles, characteristic of the period of introduction of imported goods into the Yoruba hinterland by the British colonial economy in the early 20th century (Ogundiran et al. 2017:77–103) (Figure 3).

Units C and D were opened to survey the south-western side of the house, where pieces of pavement had been seen in section in 2021. In unit C, a pavement appeared about 12 cm under the cement floor of the modern house. It has an intriguing shape with an arc-shaped side delimited by a row of raised sherds. In unit D, a small piece of pavement appeared almost on the surface under the cement floor that had been removed. The early levels of units C and D present much evidence of disturbances related to recent domestic activities on the site (Roth 2022). Due to time restrictions, we then concentrated on units A and B.

In unit A, a pavement appeared about 50 cm below the cement floor level (pavement no. 2). Above this pavement were pieces of another pavement from which only isolated potsherds remained, corresponding to the remnants of the second pavement visible in the profile cleaned in 2021 (pavement no. 3). To the east of unit A, the pavement was cut by a very loose and wet fill that appeared to be a burial, which we have not been able to excavate yet. It is probably a relatively modern grave, possibly from



FIGURE 3. Selection of artifacts from the first four levels of units A, B, C, and E, Lújúmò Compound, Ilé-Iḡè: (1) kobo coin (1973), (2) British colonial-period coin (1959), (3) pipe bowl, kaolin, roulette decoration–British production pre 1915 (?), (4) possible porcelain button, (5)–(9) glass beads, (10)–(11) cowrie shells cut, with a hole or intact, (12) knife. (Photos courtesy of Léa Roth, 2022.)

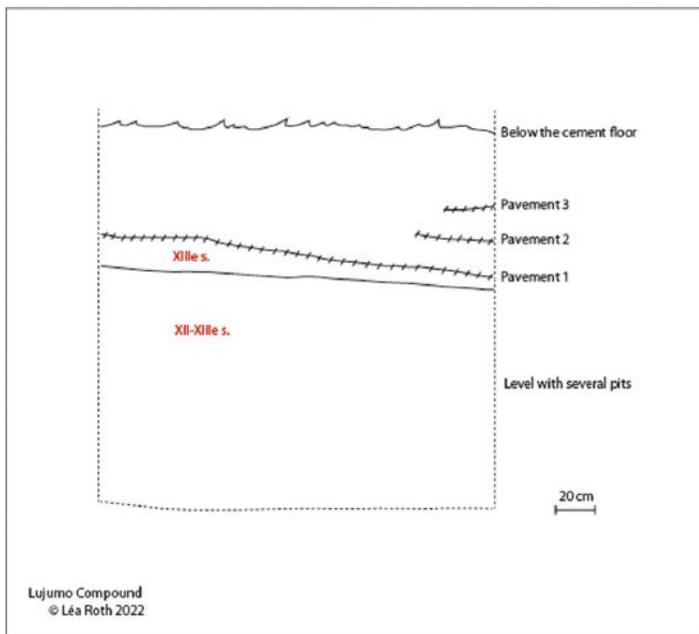


FIGURE 4. Sketch view of the stratigraphy, Lújúmò Compound, Ilé-Ife. (Figure by Léa Roth, 2022.)



FIGURE 5. Three levels of overlapping potsherd pavements, Lújúmò Compound, Ilé-Ife. (Photo courtesy of Léa Roth, 2022.)

pavement no. 2, which was a little rougher and partially cut by the later digging of a grave. Finally, above pavement no. 2 the remains of another pavement (no. 3) were still visible in a few patches. It seemed clear that this last pavement was the less well-preserved one, as it was the one that was first exposed to modern construction work and even to erosion before the house was built (Figures 4–7).

Unit E was excavated to explore the medieval levels protected by the pavements, to get an initial cross-sectional view of the levels below the convex pavement no. 1, and to expose a stratigraphic column below pavement no. 3. Unit E was placed in one of the few areas where it was not necessary to remove a pavement to access the lower levels. This unit revealed three pits that we excavated separately. Pits PII and PIII were located where pavement no. 1 was curved downward, which may explain

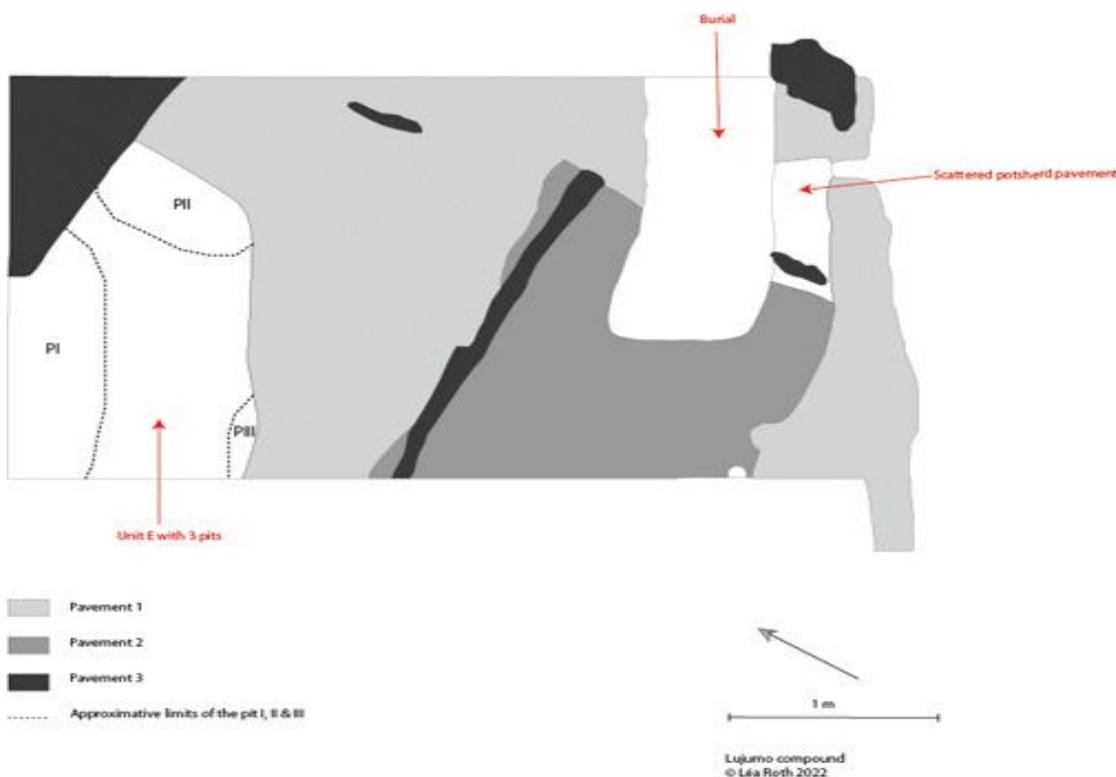


FIGURE 6. Map of the excavation area showing the distribution of the three pavement levels and the location of unit E with the three pits, Lújúmò Compound, Ilé-Ife. (Map by Léa Roth, 2022.)

the intriguing shape. A third pit, PI, which we could not finish excavating this season, had a loose and charred fill, an impressive concentration of medium-size stones, a large number of potsherds, and some lithic material (including probably a grinding stone). The three pits were separated by very compact red clay soil with no anthropogenic material, which could correspond to a sterile layer and be a marker of the beginning of the bedrock into which the pits were dug.

Conclusion

This excavation of barely more than 10 m² led to the unique discovery of three levels of pavements, opening up per-

spectives on the understanding of the urban landscape of medieval Ife and its evolution. While this is not the first time that overlapping pavements have been observed in Ife, it is perhaps the first time that so many successive levels have been excavated with a clear view of their stratification (Figures 6–7). Overall, in addition to the modern material already listed above, the excavation yielded some 7,300 potsherds and lithic material that will require further study. Charcoal samples are currently undergoing radiocarbon dating analysis and will help to clarify the chronology of the site and in particular the different levels of pavements. The burial and the PI pit should also be the object of a new excavation campaign. Future fieldwork could extend the excavation to the whole area of the collapsed house.



FIGURE 7. General view of the excavation at the end of the 2022 season, Lújùmò Compound, Ilé-Ife. (Photo courtesy of Léa Roth, 2022.)

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Togo

Gestion de l'Héritage Colonial Allemand au Togo : Le Cas de Tchatchaminadè 1897–2015/Management of the German Colonial Heritage in Togo: The Case of Tchatchaminadè 1897–2015/El Gestión del Patrimonio Colonial Alemán en Togo: El Caso de Tchatchaminadè 1897–2015/Umgang mit dem Deutschen Kolonialen Erbe in Togo: Der Fall Tchatchaminadè 1897–2015 (submitted by Aka Adjo Bebewou, Docteur en Mémoire et Patrimoine au Département d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de l'Université de Lomé, Togo, +228.91.92.58.73, akabebewou@gmail.com)

Résumé : Les chercheurs africains ont un rôle à jouer dans une prise de conscience sur la question de l'archéologie historique, en particulier ce qui concerne l'héritage colonial. En effet, l'archéologie historique prend en compte les sites historiques ou lieux de mémoires. Notre réflexion se situe autour d'un élément controversé : l'héritage colonial allemand de Tchatchaminadè au Togo. Nombreuses sont les opinions fâcheuses qui sont avancées sur cette période. Ce qui laisse inaperçu les efforts consentis par nos ancêtres en tant que ouvriers au cours de ces périodes.

Abstract: African researchers have a part to play in raising awareness of the issue of historical archaeology, particularly as it relates to the colonial legacy. Indeed, historical archaeology considers historical sites or places of memory. Our reflection focuses on a controversial element: the German colonial heritage of Tchatchaminadè in Togo. Many unfortunate opinions are put forward about this period. This renders unnoticed the efforts made by our ancestors as workers during these periods.

Resumen: Los investigadores africanos tienen un papel que desempeñar en la concienciación de la cuestión de la arqueología histórica, especialmente en lo que se refiere al legado colonial. En efecto, la arqueología histórica tiene en cuenta los lugares históricos o de memoria. Nuestra reflexión se basa en un elemento controvertido: la herencia colonial alemana de Tchatchaminadè en Togo. Sobre este periodo se han vertido muchas opiniones desafortunadas. Esto hace que pasen desapercibidos los esfuerzos realizados por nuestros antepasados como trabajadores durante estos periodos.

Introduction

Tchatchaminadè est une localité du Togo créée par un chasseur tem à la recherche d'une meilleure condition de vie. L'on ignore exactement la période d'occupation de ce site par les Tem, mais on est certain qu'elle a précédée l'arrivée des colons allemands dans cette zone entre 1897 et 1900. Tchatchaminadè est un village de la préfecture de Bassar, qui se trouve à l'Ouest de la région de la Kara au Togo. Situé à 17 km à l'Est du chef-lieu de la préfecture, Tchatchaminadè est l'un des villages qui compose le canton de Bassar. Le village est traversé par un cours d'eau dénommé Kamaka. Il est peuplé par une communauté tem dont le fondateur serait venu de Daoudè, situé à environ 30 km de Tchatchaminadè. On y trouve aujourd'hui un site en ruine, qui date de l'époque allemande. Ce dernier appartenait à un mécène d'origine allemande passionné par l'agriculture et l'élevage.



FIGURE 1. Illustration des bâtiments construits en pierre retrouvés sur le site de Tchatchaminadè/Buildings constructed of stone found on the site of Tchatchaminadè. (Source : A. A. Bebewou, 2015/photos by A. A. Bebewou, 2015.)

Méthodologie

Afin d'aboutir à des résultats probants, nous avons recouru à plusieurs sources telles que les documents écrits et les interviews. Les entretiens ont eu lieu avec les traditionnistes d'une part pour nous imprégner de l'histoire de l'occupation du site. Ce fut des entretiens groupés à questions ouvertes. Une personne était désignée pour répondre au nom de tous, et lorsqu'il avait des zones d'ombres dans les réponses, ils se concertaient avant de donner la réponse, ou une autre personne répondait. En pratique, notre méthodologie a été aussi basée sur l'observation du terrain et des fouilles archéologiques. Ce présent travail tourne autour de deux points dans un premier temps l'enquête ethnographique à Tchatchaminadè et en second lieu les recherches archéologiques effectuées sur ce site.



FIGURE 2. Illustration des travaux de fouilles à Tchatchaminadè/Excavation work at Tchatchaminadè. (Source : A. A. Bebewou, 2015/photos by A. A. Bebewou, 2015.)

Résultat

Enquêtes ethnographiques à Tchatchaminadè: Les sources écrites manquent sur l'histoire du village de Tchatchaminadè. Pour ce faire, nous nous sommes contentés des informations orales recueillies dans cette communauté. Il ressort que les occupants du site sont des Tem dont le fondateur ou l'ancêtre éponyme nommé Tcha Tchamana, viendrait de Daoudè, dans l'actuelle préfecture d'Assoli. D'après Bagna S. O. (notable du chef 20/11/2014 à Tchatchaminadè) « Tcha père et Tchamana qui a pour

oncles maternels les Tchamba. En effet, beaucoup d'enfants des familles portaient le nom Tcha et pour les distinguer, on ajoutait au nom de l'enfant, la provenance de sa mère. » Partant de là, le nom Tchatchaminadè signifie littéralement chez Tcha Tchamana.

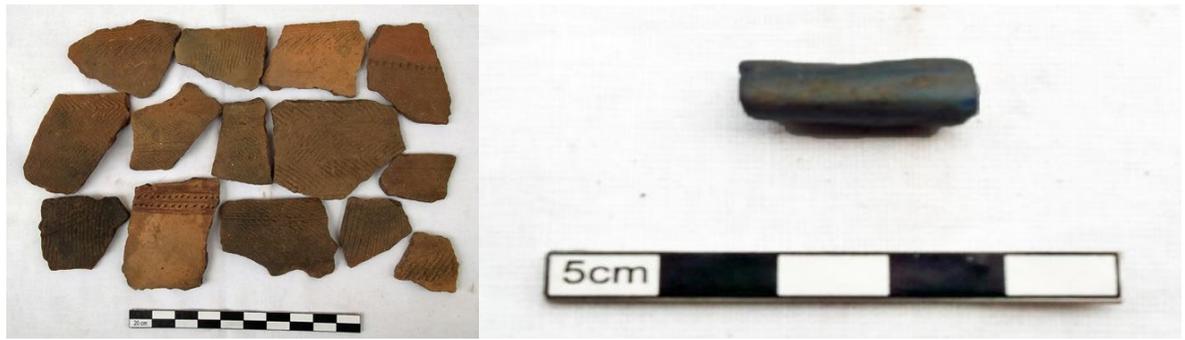


FIGURE 3. Quelques vestiges supposé être utilisés par la population locale/Some vestiges thought to have been used by the local population. (Source : A. A. Bebewou, 2015/photos by A. A. Bebewou, 2015.)

Cet ancêtre fondateur était un chasseur et c'est lors de sa quête du gibier qui lui aurait fait la découverte de ce milieu peu avant la conquête coloniale. Il choisit de s'y installer et sera rejoint par ses frères, qui vont s'intéresser essentiellement à l'agriculture. Ils bâtirent leur village derrière une rivière non loin de la colline sur laquelle va se baser l'entrepreneur allemand, au moment de l'occupation allemande. La conquête coloniale a commencé à Bassar, localité dont est rattachée le village de Tchatchaminadè, avec la signature du traité de protectorat entre le Chef Atakpa de Bassar et le lieutenant Von Doering le 8 juin 1894. En 1897, ils créèrent le poste de Bassar à partir duquel ils menèrent des conflits pour venir à bout des communautés environnantes. C'est à cette période qu'un des explorateurs allemands qui avait pour objectif l'exploitation agropastorale du milieu choisi de s'éloigner du poste pour s'installer sur une colline à 17km à l'Est de Bassar. Ce ressortissant allemand a pu créer une grande ferme où il a fait construire des bâtiments pour lui et ses employés à base des matériaux locaux (figure 1). A côté des activités champêtres, il a initié l'élevage de petits ruminants et des porcins. Toujours selon nos informateurs, c'est cet entrepreneur allemand qui a introduit de nouvelles plantes telles que le manguier, le teck, le kapokier, le sisal (...) au bord de la rivière Kamala. La preuve existe et visible, tout son domaine est rempli d'arbres tout comme le chemin qu'il a fait tracer. Aujourd'hui, bien que cette voie soit abandonnée pour une nouvelle, on arrive à distinguer la haie et la piste qui sert de raccourci pour les villageois qui l'empruntent pour aller dans leurs champs ou conduire leurs bétails sur les pâturages.

Campagne archéologique à Tchatchaminadè: Après la prospection qui a donné quelques indices d'évidences, trois zones ont été identifiées et investies chacune d'une fosse rectangulaire dont les dimensions varient entre 2m sur 1m, 3m sur 2m ou 5m sur 3m avec une profondeur de 60cm (figure 2). Chaque portion fut décapée ensuite tamisée pour recueillir les vestiges. La couche stérile a été plus rapidement atteinte.

On note une dominance de tesson de céramique locale (figure 3). Ceci ne fait que confirmer la tradition recueillie sur place qui disait que l'occupant dudit lieu avait beaucoup d'indigènes à ses services. Ils étaient composé d'une armée Haoussa, des employés permanents et saisonniers qui étaient venant en majorité des ethnies Kabiyè et Nawdeba. Ces derniers devenaient prisonniers lorsqu'ils enfreignaient aux règles de la maison. Tout ce monde n'avait pour ustensiles domestiques que de la poterie, qu'ils emportaient de leur milieu d'origine. Ils avaient pour monnaie les cauris et pour bijoux ou talisman les perles. Les quelques rares tessons de céramique en porcelaine et tessons de bouteilles et pipes cassées retrouvées étaient des restes des ustensiles personnels de l'allemand car c'était des objets importés (figure 4). La pièce de monnaie trouvée porte l'inscription « Deutsch Mark » et un dessin d'aigle et appartiendrait sans doute à l'allemand comme l'ont indiqué les informateurs. Même si l'on ignore ses véritables coordonnées et sa mode de vie, nous lui attribuons les pipes car elles ne sont produites sur place.

Discussion

Le site de Tchatchaminadè est l'un des nombreux sites historiques que le Togo a hérité de l'époque coloniale. En dehors des infrastructures routiers, des implantations agricoles et forestière, la plupart sont constitués de bâtiments comme le cas du site de Tchatchaminadè dont il est question dans ce travail. Il est constaté que plusieurs bâtisses historiques ne sont pas en bonne état de conservation pour des raisons d'honneur. En effet, beaucoup évoquent les périodes historiques douloureuses comme la traite, la colonisation et les guerres d'indépendance, qui ont laissé des traits remarquables dans nos pays, pour refuser l'entretien de ce patrimoine. Toutefois, il ne faudrait pas passer sous silence l'effort fourni par les ancêtres lors de l'édification de ces mobiliers.

Dans le cas du site de Tchatchaminadè, l'ensemble les témoins récoltés renseignent sur la culture matérielle de divers



FIGURE 4. Quelques vestiges supposés être utilisés par l'entrepreneur allemand/Some vestiges thought to have been used by the German entrepreneur. (Source : A. A. Bebewou, 2015/photos by A. A. Bebewou, 2015.)

types de populations (locale et européenne). Ils sont composés essentiellement des tessons de céramique locale et importée, de tessons de bouteilles, des ossements de la monnaie, des cauris, des perles, et divers objets singuliers non identifiés. Ces vestiges sont des indices historiques non négligeables, qui nous renseignent sur le passé. C'est dans cette optique que nous avons présenté aux populations togolaise et documenter ce site, afin d'éveiller leur conscience au sujet d'un éventuel sauvegarde et protection.

Nous émettons le vœu que les responsables universitaires, du patrimoine et locaux s'impliquent dans ces recherches pour permettre une promotion du tourisme togolais d'une part et d'autre part, l'essor des recherches archéologiques au Togo.

Conclusion

En somme, par les enquêtes ethnographiques et les fouilles archéologiques sur ce site historique, nous avons réussi à tirer des informations utiles liées à la présence allemande dans ce milieu qui est d'après nous, un lieu de mémoire coloniale. Même si l'on note une confusion chez certains informateurs par rapport à la chronologie des faits, les vestiges livrent néanmoins des informations non négligeables. Ces éléments viennent étayer la présence et le rôle des bâtiments en ruine retrouvés sur place. Une mise en valeur du site est envisagée à travers les collections dans le souci de sauvegarder ce lieu de mémoire laissé à la merci de la végétation ou mal entretenu.

Sources bibliographiques

Sources orales

Numéro d'ordre	Nom et prénoms	Profession	Date et lieu d'entretien	Age
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2	Bagna Akpéli	Dessinatrice bâtiment à Sokodé	20/11/2014 à Tchatchaminadè	55
3	Bagna Alassani	Chef du village	20/11/2014 à Tchatchaminadè	63
4	Bagna Salifou Ousmane	Notable du chef	20/11/2014 à Tchatchaminadè	67
5	Ouro Sama	Secrétaire du chef	20/11/2014 à Tchatchaminadè	63

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Introduction

Tchatchaminadè is a place in Togo founded by a Tem hunter in search of a better life. The period of occupation of the site by the Tem is not known exactly, but it certainly preceded the arrival of German colonists in the area between 1897 and 1900. Tchatchaminadè is a village in the prefecture of Bassar, which is located in the western portion of the Kara region in Togo. Located 17 km to the east of the chief town of the prefecture, Tchatchaminadè is one of the villages that make up the canton of Bassar. The village is crossed by the Kammaka watercourse. It is populated by a Tem community, the founder of which came from Daoudè, located approximately 30 km from Tchatchaminadè. Today a site in ruins is found there that dates to the German period. This belonged to a German patron with a passion for agriculture and animal husbandry.

Methodology

In order to achieve conclusive results, we are making use of many sources, such as written documents and interviews. Interviews were held with the traditionists on the one hand to immerse ourselves in the history of the occupation of the site. These were group interviews with open questions. A person was designated to answer on behalf of all, and when there were gray areas in the answers, they consulted before giving the answer, or another person answered. In terms of practice, our methodology was also based on field observation and archaeological excavations. This present work revolves around two points, firstly the ethnographic survey at Tchatchaminadè and secondly the archaeological research carried out on this site.

Results

Ethnographic surveys in Tchatchaminadè: Written sources on the history of the village of Tchatchaminadè are lacking. To do this, we contented ourselves with oral information collected in this community. It appears that the occupants of the site are Tem, whose founder or eponymous ancestor, named Tcha Tchamana, would have come from Daoudè, in the current prefecture of Assoli. According to Salifou Ousmane Bagna (village notable in Tchatchaminadè, pers. comm., 20/11/2014), "Tcha father and Tchamana who has the Tchamba for maternal uncles. Indeed, many children of the families bore the name Tcha and to distinguish them, one added to the name of the child, the origin of his mother." From this, the name Tchatchaminadè literally means "the house of Tcha Tchamana."

This founding ancestor was a hunter and it was during his quest for game that he discovered this environment a little before the colonial conquest. He chose to settle here and was joined by his brothers, who were mainly interested in agriculture. They built their village behind a river not far from the hill on which the German entrepreneur would be based, at the time of the German occupation. The colonial conquest began in Bassar, the locality to which the village of Tchatchaminadè is attached, with the signing of the protectorate treaty between Atakpa, the chief of Bassar, and Lieutenant Von Doering on 8 June 1894. In 1897, the colonizers created the post of Bassar from which they initiated campaigns to conquer the surrounding communities. It was during this period that one of the German explorers, whose objective was the agro-pastoral exploitation of the environment, chose to move away from the post to settle on a hill 17 km east of Bassar. This German national was able to establish a large farm where he built buildings for himself and his employees using local materials (figure 1). Alongside the rural activities, he initiated the breeding of small ruminants and pigs. Consistently according to our informants, it was this German entrepreneur who had introduced new plants such as mango, teak, kapok, sisal, and so forth on the banks of the Kamala River. The proof is there and visible; his entire estate is filled with trees just like the path he made. Today, although this path has been abandoned for a new one, we can distinguish the hedge and the track that serves as a shortcut for the villagers, who take it to go to their fields or drive their cattle to the pastures.

Archaeology campaign at Tchatchaminadè: After prospecting, which yielded some evidence, three areas were identified and each investigated with a rectangular pit with dimensions that varied between 2 x 1 m, 3 x 2 m, and 5 x 3 m with a depth of 0.6 m (figure 2). Each portion was stripped and then sieved to collect the remains. The sterile layer was reached more quickly.

There is a dominance of local ceramic shards (figure 3). This only confirms the tradition associated with the spot that said that the occupant of said place had many natives in his service. They consisted of a Hausa army, permanent and seasonal employees who were mostly from the Kabiyè and Nawdeba ethnic groups. The latter became prisoners when they broke the rules of the house. All of these people had only pottery for domestic utensils, which they brought from their place of origin. They had cowries as currency and pearls as jewelry or talismans. The few rare sherds of porcelain ceramics and of broken bottles and pipes found were the remains of the German's personal utensils, because they were imported objects (figure 4). The coin found bears the inscription "Deutsch Mark" and an eagle design and would undoubtedly have belonged to the German as indicated by the informants. Even if we do not know his real details and his way of life, we attribute the pipes to him, because they were not produced on-site.

Discussion

The site of Tchatchaminadè is one of the many historical sites that Togo has inherited from the colonial era. Apart from road infrastructure and agricultural and forestry settlements, most consist of buildings, as in the case of the Tchatchaminadè site discussed in this work. It has been noted that several historic buildings are not in a good state of preservation for reasons of honor. Indeed, many evoke the painful historical periods, such as the slave trade, colonization, and the wars of independence, that have left noteworthy characteristics in our countries, in refusing to maintain this heritage. However, we should not ignore the effort made by the ancestors during the construction of these furnishings.

In the case of the Tchatchaminadè site, all the witnesses collected have provided information on the material culture of various types of populations (local and European). This culture essentially comprises sherds of local and imported ceramics and of bottles, remains of coins, cowries, pearls, and various unidentified singular objects. These remains are significant historical clues that tell us about the past. It is with this in mind that we have presented to the Togolese populations and documented this site in order to raise their awareness about possible safeguarding and protection.

We express the hope that university, heritage, and local officials will get involved in this research to enable the promotion of Togolese tourism on the one hand and on the other the development of archaeological research in Togo.

Conclusion

In short, through ethnographic surveys and archaeological excavations on this historic site, we have succeeded in obtaining useful information related to the German presence in this environment which, in our opinion, is a place of colonial memory. Even if there is confusion among some informants regarding the chronology of events, the remains nevertheless provide significant information. These elements come to support the presence and the role of the ruined buildings found on the spot. An enhancement of the site is planned through the collections in order to safeguard this place of memory left at the mercy of vegetation or poorly maintained.

References

Number order	Last name/first names	Profession	Date and place of interview	Age
1	Akpo Alassani	President of CVD	20/11/2014 in Tchatchaminadè	52
2	Bagna Akpéli	Building designer in Sokodé	20/11/2014 in Tchatchaminadè	55
3	Bagna Alassani	Village chief	20/11/2014 in Tchatchaminadè	63
4	Bagna Salifou Ousmane	Village notable	20/11/2014 in Tchatchaminadè	67
5	Ouro Sama	Secretary of the chief	20/11/2014 in Tchatchaminadè	63

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Australasia and Antarctica

Papua New Guinea

The Repatriation of World War II Human Remains in Etoa (submitted by Dr. Matthew Kelly, historical archaeologist, Curio Projects, Sydney, Australia, matthew.kelly@curioprospects.com.au)

Abstract: For the last 12 years archaeological work has been undertaken on a battlefield in Papua, New Guinea (PNG), to assist in the identification and repatriation of Japanese soldiers who fought there during World War II. This project, initiated by the local community, is a collaboration between Australian, Japanese, and PNG authorities. Excavations of weapons pits have now commenced and this paper provides a short overview of the project and some initial results from that excavation work.

Resumen: Durante los últimos 12 años se ha llevado a cabo trabajo arqueológico en un campo de batalla en Papua, Nueva Guinea (PNG), para ayudar en la identificación y repatriación de los soldados japoneses que lucharon allí durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Este proyecto, iniciado por la comunidad local, es una colaboración entre las autoridades de Australia, Japón y PNG. Ya han comenzado las excavaciones de fosos de armas y este documento proporciona una breve descripción general del proyecto y algunos resultados iniciales de ese trabajo de excavación.

Résumé : Au cours des 12 dernières années, des travaux archéologiques ont été entrepris sur un champ de bataille en Papouasie, Nouvelle-Guinée (PNG), pour aider à l'identification et au rapatriement des soldats japonais qui y ont combattu pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Ce projet, initié par la communauté locale, est une collaboration entre les autorités australiennes, japonaises et de PNG. Les excavations des fosses d'armes ont maintenant commencé et cet article donne un bref aperçu du projet et quelques premiers résultats de ces travaux d'excavation.

Conflict archaeology

The practice of what is now called “conflict archaeology” is relatively well-known across Europe and North America with their respective historical narratives centered around battlefield sites such as Teutoburg Wald, in Germany, Bosworth Field in England, Culloden Moor in Scotland, Waterloo in Belgium, Antietam and the Little Big Horn/the battle of the Greasy Grass in the United States—all the subject of some archaeological investigations (Harnecker 2004; Foard 2004; Pollard 2009; Bosquet et al. 2016; Geier and Potter 2003; Scott et al. 1989). Australia has only recently commenced work on sites of conflict related to its history of involvement in overseas conflicts, battlefields on its own territory, and the history of the dispossession of Indigenous Australians (Jung 2004; Grguric 2009; Baker 2007).

Australia's involvement in World War II (WWII) saw its land troops fight as far afield as North Africa, Syria, Malaya (now Malaysia), and Papua New Guinea (PNG). This article outlines the current findings of a project focused on a battlefield in PNG fought between Australian and Japanese forces in 1942. This project, the first of its kind in the region, is looking at a battlefield through a combination of landscape analysis, oral history, archaeological survey, and archaeological excavation.

Historical context

PNG, a mountainous tropical island with an area of 460,000 km², lies directly north of mainland Australia (Figure 1). In 1942, there were only a few trafficable roads on the island. The military campaign on PNG began soon after Pearl Harbor, when Japanese forces invaded New Britain, a large island northeast of the main island of PNG, on 23 January 1942 (for the general historical narrative, see Williams 2012). Here the Japanese Navy was able to utilize one of the best deepwater harbors in the South Pacific: Rabaul. Japanese troops then moved south to attack the main island of PNG. In March they landed on the north coast at Lae and Salamaua to establish airfields to support their further advances into eastern PNG. The ultimate aim was to take the capital, Port Moresby, which would allow them to consolidate their hold on the island, interdict sea lanes between Australia and the United States, and threaten the north coast of Australia with air attacks.



FIGURE 1. Location of Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

In May 1942, Japanese troops determined that an overland route was required to take Port Moresby from the north, following a failed invasion of the capital during the Battle of the Coral Sea. This overland route was, and is still known as, the Kokoda Track (or Trail; Figure 2). The Kokoda Track consisted of a former postal trail that stretched 96 km through the jungle and across the Owen Stanley Range, from Kokoda to Owers' Corner in the hills near Port Moresby. This route was not suitable for motor vehicles and the topography and incessant rainfall meant that all weapons, ammunition, and food had to be transported by the fighting troops or impressed (forcibly recruited) local carriers. The Kokoda Track is now a popular trekking route for three to four thousand 'adventure' trekkers a year.

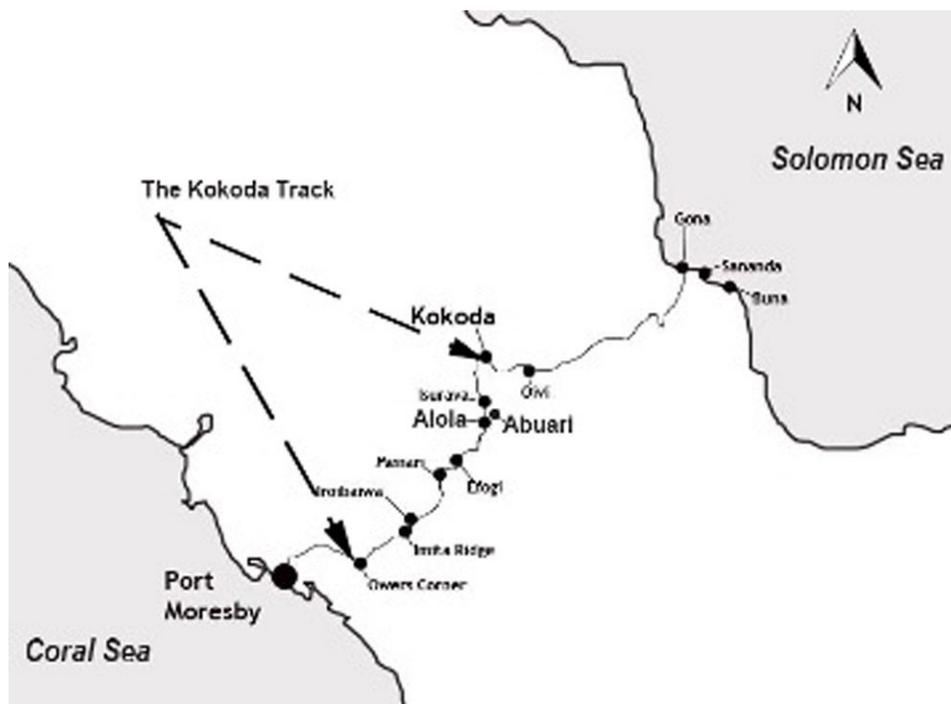


FIGURE 2. Location of the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.

In July 1942, Japanese forces landed near the settlement of Gona and immediately invaded the small colonial administration center at Kokoda, approximately 70 km by direct line inland from the north coast. The Japanese comprised units of the South Seas Detachment (Nankai Shitai), who had previously invaded Guam and New Britain. Their goal was to walk and fight their way south across the mountains along the Kokoda Track to Port Moresby. The Nankai Shitai were initially opposed by the Papuan Infantry Battalion (PIB) and militia units of the Australian Army (39th and 53rd Battalions). Despite reinforcements, the Japanese pressed the Australians south throughout August and September of that year.

In mid-September 1942, Japanese troops were ordered to retreat north to protect Kokoda and their supply bases on the north coast. While efforts were

made to move Japanese troops away from Port Moresby, it was not until late October 1942, in an area along the Kokoda Track known as Templeton's Crossing (now Eora Creek) situated near the present-day village of Alola, that Australian troops, now reinforced with men specifically trained in jungle warfare (units of the 16th Brigade) were able to rout the Japanese (144th regiment) and force them out of the mountains. Australian troops were soon able to retake the town of Kokoda and force Japanese troops north toward the coast where Australian troops and United States infantry (7th Australian and 32nd U.S. Divisions) were able to overwhelm the Japanese. By 1943 the Japanese military in PNG had been defeated.

The project

The battle at Eora Creek took place between 20 and 28 October 1942. The battlefield itself comprises part of Eora Creek's western valley, which runs north to the station town of Kokoda. This 'last stand' for the Japanese was designed to defend the only place where Eora Creek could be crossed in this topographical bottleneck. The entire battlefield, comprising of thick jungle, runs from approximately 1300 to 2100 meters above sea level (masl). Access to the site is by helicopter or by foot from Alola (2–3 hours' trek).

Our project was initiated by the local community and commenced in 2010. Its primary aims are to locate and repatriate the remains of Japanese troops and open the area up for trekker visitation. The project has been undertaken as a cultural resource management (CRM) endeavor, providing advice to a number of entities over the last 12 years, including the Lost Battlefield Trust, the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), and the PNG National Museum and



FIGURE 3. Members of N MAG, JARRWC, and locals from Alola excavating at Etoa in 2019.



FIGURE 4. Excavation at the camp of the heavily corroded Japanese battalion radio in 2011 from pit EB-11-1053.

Art Gallery (NMAG). Fieldwork has focused on a 1600 m² area situated at the western upper end of the October 1942 Eora Creek battlefield, which represents only about 40% of the entire area fought over. This area is known as Etoa to the local Biage people. Over the life of the project, a number of management reports have been prepared, including archaeological survey reports, oral histories of nearby communities, and a comprehensive conservation management report (Archaeological and Heritage Management Systems 2010, 2012, 2016; Connelly and Neuendorf 2015). In two preliminary short seasons, archaeological surveys recorded 443 features consisting of weapons pits, individual artifacts, foot tracks, a horse track, and two sets of human remains. There are anticipated to be up to 60 sets of human remains of the Japanese defenders still buried in their weapons pits on the site.

More-recent work was commissioned by NMAG in association with the Japanese Association for Recovery and Repatriation of War Casualties (JARRWC). The work with JARRWC commenced in earnest in 2019 and was focused on identifying the weapons pits containing missing Japanese, recovering their remains (in concert with archaeological recording), and repatriating them with NMAG staff and local villagers (Figure 3). Due to sometimes-limited JARRWC availability and logistical difficulties in accessing the site, only one week can be spent on-site each season. To date we have completed 4 field trips for this component of the project and identified and excavated 75 pits. The remains of five Japanese soldiers have now been recovered and are currently being held at NMAG prior to their being returned to Japanese authorities.

Archaeological recording has included focused metal detector surveys, surface collection, and recording of all pit contents. Artifacts retrieved and recorded include an Australian soldier's shaving kit, a Japanese soldier's

Hanko stamp, a Japanese battalion radio, Japanese and Australian helmets, numerous items from soldier's webbing, weapons components, and expended and unexpended ammunition and larger items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) such as grenades and mortar shells (Figures 4–5).

Some of these items provide small vignettes of single actions of the men fighting 80 years ago. Pit EB-19-62 contained 90 expended 6.5 mm Arisaka rounds (Japanese) with 19 “charging clips” for quick reloading of the rifle. The occupant of this pit obviously fought tenaciously for some time before retreating. Pit EB-19-51 contained the partial remains of two Japanese soldiers with elements of a Japanese radio and some personal items. Analysis of these items identified elements of an exploded Australian Type 36 grenade, indicating that these men had probably been killed by that grenade. The Japanese radio's transmitter component was subsequently found 50 m away in pit EB-11-1053, suggesting it had been purposefully moved by Australian soldiers to prevent its use, should it fall back into Japanese hands.

A metal detector survey within the project area then identified several artifacts (EB-20-13–EB-20-19) in a tight group. These included personal items (shaving brush, razor handle, small pill bottle) and various brass buckles and strap ends from a set of Model 1937 Australian webbing (Figure 6). This may represent the presence of an individual Australian soldier who lost his belt and haversack through action in 1942.

Work, which paused during the COVID-19 pandemic, will now continue in conjunction with JARRWC and NMAG involvement until all the human remains have been recovered and the site is cleared of UXO. Ultimately, there are plans to provide interpretation and guided visits to the site for trekkers in the coming years.

Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the crucial involvement of people involved in the project work at Etoa over the last few years. They include Dr. Andrew Connelly, military heritage advisor at the PNG National Museum and Art Gallery; Mr. Mark Nizette, MBE, strategic advisor to the Kokoda Initiative; Mr. Jon Sterenberg, archaeologist and colleague; Dr. Nalisa Neuendorf, social anthropologist; Mr. James Sabi, PNG Department of Environment and Conservation; and current and former work colleagues at Curio Projects and Extent Heritage, who have all provided advice, support, and encouragement during the life of this project. Primary thanks should, of course, go to the people of Alola and Abuari who have invited us into their places and shared their stories with us.

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FIGURE 5. Japanese Hanko stamp from pit EB-19-03.



FIGURE 6. Items from a single Australian soldier at EB-20-13 to 19.

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Canada - Québec

Université Laval's 2021 Field School: Excavations at the Cadet Farm Site (CeEt-960) (submitted by Étienne Corbeil, Elianne Gravel, William Harrison, Myriam Chercuitte LeBlanc, and Antoine Lepage, Université Laval)

Abstract: In 2021, the students of Université Laval's archaeology program had the opportunity to learn the tools of the trade at the Site de la ferme Cadet, or the Cadet Farm Site (CeEt-960). A 2019 survey conducted by City of Québec archaeologists had located what appeared to be several structures in a large field adjacent to the St. Charles River (Noël 2020). An unassuming field revealed many artifacts, structures, and mysteries. Due to COVID-19, the historical archaeology field school took a pause in 2020, but resumed in 2021. The project welcomed a large team of 25 undergraduates and 5 graduate students under the direction of Drs. Allison Bain and Karine Taché.

Resumen: En 2021, los estudiantes del programa de arqueología de la Université Laval tuvieron la oportunidad de aprender

las herramientas del oficio en el Site de la ferme Cadet, o el sitio de la granja Cadet (CeEt-960). Un estudio de 2019 realizado por arqueólogos de la ciudad de Québec había localizado lo que parecían ser varias estructuras en un gran campo adyacente al río St. Charles (Noël 2020). Un campo modesto reveló muchos artefactos, estructuras y misterios. Debido a COVID-19, la escuela de campo de arqueología histórica hizo una pausa en 2020, pero se reanudó en 2021. El proyecto dio la bienvenida a un gran equipo de 25 estudiantes universitarios y 5 estudiantes de posgrado bajo la dirección de los Dres. Allison Bain y Karine Taché.

Résumé : En 2021, les étudiants du programme d'archéologie de l'Université Laval ont eu l'opportunité d'apprendre les outils du métier au Site de la ferme Cadet (CeEt-960). Une enquête menée en 2019 par des archéologues de la Ville de Québec avait localisé ce qui semblait être plusieurs structures dans un vaste champ adjacent à la rivière Saint-Charles (Noël 2020). Un champ sans prétention a révélé de nombreux artefacts, structures et mystères. En raison du COVID-19, l'école de terrain d'archéologie historique a fait une pause en 2020, mais a repris en 2021. Le projet a accueilli une grande équipe de 25 étudiants de premier cycle et 5 étudiants des cycles supérieurs sous la direction des Drs. Allison Bain et Karine Taché.



SLIDE SHOW FIGURES 1-4. Drone photos of the site.

Archival sources mention this parcel of land in 1673, when it was officially given to a local farmer named Vincent Poirier (Noël 2020:7). Over the next few decades, it changed hands multiple times, going through a series of divisions and sales until it was consolidated into a single parcel by different wealthy landowners. The most notable of these was Joseph Michel Cadet, an influential trader and army purveyor during the French and Indian Wars. The site was one of his many farm estates that provided rations to French forces in Canada. His exploits and eventual downfall mark an important moment in French colonial history (Noël 2020:17). In 1827, the Bell family, known locally for their pottery works, took ownership of the land until the mid-20th century (Noël 2020:24). In 1945, the Compagnie Saint-Charles acquired the land and still owns it.

Traces of most of these occupations were found during the 2019 survey in the form of three distinct structures that were then explored further in 2021 (Figure 1). Structure 1, the most recent, was associated with a large home first described as a manor in the local *Québec Gazette* in 1818. This manor was absent from acts of sales dating from 1800. Units 5A and 5B focused on structure 1, with 5A excavating the eastern wall of the manor house and 5B working on the western end (Figure 2). The building's foundations were unearthed, along with thick layers of destruction debris containing bricks, stones, and mortar (Figure 3). The excavations exposed walls made primarily of limestone along with drains, a brick wall that appears to be a support wall, and a large wooden beam. These units also contained several wasters from the nearby Bell pottery works.



FIGURE 5. Northern wall of structure 2 (front) and southern wall of structure 3 (back) in operation 6B.

The excavations exposed walls made primarily of limestone along with drains, a brick wall that appears to be a support wall, and a large wooden beam. These units also contained several wasters from the nearby Bell pottery works.

An older building, structure 2, was located about 50 m north of structure 1. It was a large house made up of two rooms divided by a central wall with a chimney dating from around 1745. Several sources mention this building up until the late 18th century. Unit 6A covered the junction between the southern walls and the central dividing wall (Figure 4). Our initial interpretations suggest a building with two distinct sections serving different functions. Operation 6B covered the northwest corner of structure 2 and a small part of the southern wall of structure 3 (Figure 5). It revealed an



FIGURE 6. Cast-iron “crusie”-type lamp, 18th century.



FIGURE 7. “Cotton-twist” glass stem from English drinking glass (double-series opaque twist), ca. 1765.



FIGURE 8. Drone photo of operation 7A.

abundance of material culture dating mostly from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century (Figures 6–7). The documentation of structures 2 and 3 will continue during the 2022 field school.

Operation 7 revealed the existence of a much older structure, named structure 4, which appears to have been constructed of fieldstone walls (Figure 8). Only one of the corners has been excavated, preventing us from fully documenting its dimensions. The rudimentary nature of the building suggests that it may be one of the first structures on the site (Figure 9).

In May and June 2022, a new cohort of students began the second season of excavations, concentrating their efforts on understanding structures 2 and 3 (a mid-19th- to early 20th-century structure) in greater detail, hoping to better understand the daily life of people residing at la ferme Cadet. Follow our field and lab results on our Facebook page, [Chantier-école en archéologie U.Laval](#).



FIGURE 9. Fieldstone wall 7A100.

Underwater - Worldwide

Antigua and Barbuda

New Research on the Wreck of Tank Bay 1 Identified as *Lyon ex Beaumont*, English Harbour/Nueva Investigación sobre los Restos del Naufragio de Tank Bay 1 Identificado como as *Lyon ex Beaumont*, English Harbour/De Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Épave de Tank Bay 1 Identifiée comme *Lyon ex Beaumont*, English Harbour (submitted by Jean-Sébastien Guibert, French West Indies University/ArchAm UMR 8096; Lynn Harris and Jennifer McKinnon, East Carolina University; Christopher K. Waters and Desley Gardner, National Parks of Antigua and Barbuda)

A new phase of research on the wreck of Tank Bay 1 has just ended. After an initial operation in 2021 that enabled a team of archaeologists from French West Indies University to locate and identify the remains of a large historical wreck, a second mission organized within the framework of a collaboration between the National Parks of Antigua and Barbuda, the University of the French West Indies, East Carolina University, and the Lesser Antilles Archaeology Association took place from mid-October through the beginning of November.

The objectives were to confirm the hypothesis of the identification of the wreck as that of the *Lyon ex Beaumont*, a French ship of the East India Company built in 1762 in Lorient. After serving as an East Indian ship in China, Ile de France, and Bengale, the ship was sold to merchants and was used to circumvent the English blockade during the Thirteen American Colonies War or the American Revolutionary War. After supplying the American navy with hawser-laid rope and other materials in 1777 under the command of Jean Michel, the ship was returning to France in 1778 when it was taken by HMS *Maidstone* under Captain Alan Gardner. The two ships were extensively damaged during their confrontation and the defeated ship was finally convoyed to English Harbour, at the time well-known as a naval arsenal for the British Navy, where it was stripped and abandoned.

To meet the objectives described above, the logistics for the 25-person team (Figure 1) included the examining of the structure of the ship to measure the size of the remains, the determining of whether the dating of the material culture corresponded to the chronology of the ship, and finally the taking of samples of wood in order to identify the species and date the structure by dendrochronology in the space of three weeks.

Three trench tests were set up per this research agenda (Figure 2). The two trench tests located at the ends of the ship revealed the bow and stern. In the first one, the lower elements of the bow were still in place. In the second test, the elements



FIGURE 1. Project team. (Photo courtesy of Claude Michaud, AAPA/University of the West Indies.)



FIGURE 2. Diver clearing structures. (Photo courtesy of Claude Michaud, AAPA/University of the West Indies.)

of the stern and the rudder were found (Figure 3), enabling us to confirm the orientation of the remains. These two tests indicated that we were in the presence of a 45 m long wreck. A more extended excavation that collected more data about these elements would deepen the understanding of them. The archives indicate that the keel was 126 ft. and 4 in. (approximately 41 m) long and the ship was 145 ft. 4 in. (47.2 m) from bow to stern.

A third test in the central part of the ship was aimed at measuring the width of the starboard portion of the hull. Here the excavation revealed the presence of well-preserved remains more than 6 m long. On the port side, the frames exposed were massive, 60 cm long by 34 cm wide. The keelson was composed of 3 pieces of wood forming a 72 cm long structure. On the starboard side, the ballast protecting the site has been removed so that the internal structure of the planking can be studied. This has revealed the presence of floor riders and well-preserved planking.

The study of the material culture recovered, which included several smoking pipes, sherds of ceramic, and shards of glass, indicates a dating to the second half of the 18th century (Figure 4). The origin of this material is likely French or English or possibly Dutch. The elements of the naval construction that could be distinguished confirm the ship was built prior to the 1780s, because of the absence of a copper lining on the ship's hull (Figure 5). The analysis of ballast stone and wood samples will help to confirm the dating and origin. Most of the artifacts were studied in the course of the fieldwork and were reburied before the end of excavation (Figure 6). Only a few diagnostic objects for which conservation is not required were kept with an eye to public outreach.



FIGURE 3. Study of the rudder. (Photo courtesy of Claude Michaud, AAPA/University of the West Indies.)



FIGURE 4. Study of the artifacts. (Photo courtesy of Claude Michaud, AAPA/University of the West Indies.)

documentation as that of the *Lyon ex Beaumont*, but the vestiges are reversed in comparison with historical maps of the late 1780s. It is to date the only known site of a wreck of the French East India Company. Because of the good conservation of the remains, the site is quite exceptional and deserves exemplary management.

These initial findings tend to confirm the hypothesis of the identification of the wreck proposed in 2021 on the basis of the archival

This project is the result of collaboration between the National Parks of Antigua and Barbuda, the University of the West Indies, East Carolina University, and the Association Archéologie Petites Antilles (AAPA). During this project 10 master's students from East Carolina University conducted their fieldwork and gained experience in maritime archaeological techniques. They were supervised by staff from East Carolina University, the University of the French West Indies, and



the AAPA. In tandem with the project, archeologists offered a UNESCO UNITWIN underwater archaeology course to diving clubs and to members of the public interested in the maritime heritage of the West Indies.

The realization of the project was made possible by financial support from the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs; the Direction of Memory, Culture and Archives of the French Ministry of the Armed Forces; the National Parks of Antigua and Barbuda; and East Carolina University.

FIGURE 5. Study of the furniture in the Nelson's Dockyard Museum. (Photo courtesy of Lynn Harris, East Carolina University.)

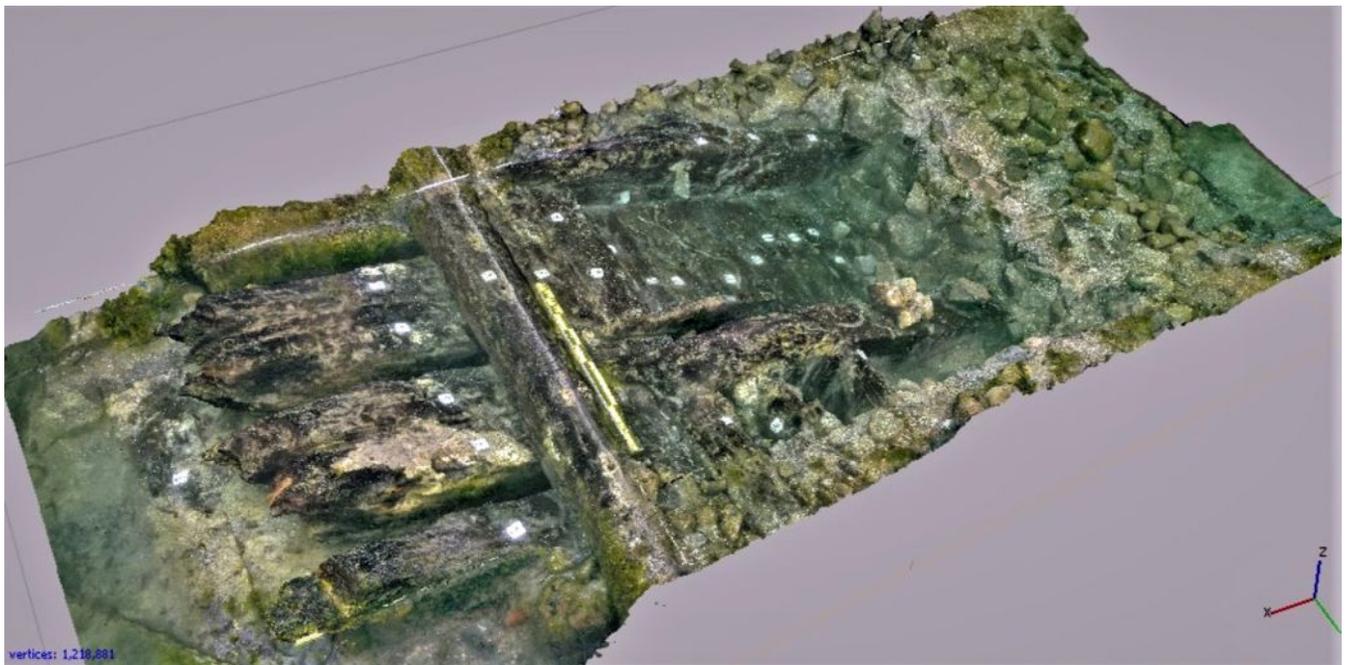


FIGURE 6. Screenshot of a 3-D model of sounding 2 showing the frames, the centerline, and the bilge under the ballast of the wreck of Tank Bay 1.



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Maryland

Ongoing Excavations at St. Mary's Fort, St. Mary's City (submitted by Travis G. Parno, Historic St. Mary's City)

Abstract: Excavations at St. Mary's Fort, the ca. 1634 palisaded fort that served as the founding site of the Maryland colony, continue to offer new insights into the early colonial venture. The 2021–2022 field seasons focused on the fort's northwestern palisade wall and Structure 101, a timber-framed building with a filled cellar. Artifacts discovered at St. Mary's Fort provide evidence of the millennia of indigenous life in the region, as well as of the objectives that underpinned the colonial invasion: trade, military occupation, and religious proselytization.

Resumen: Excavaciones en St. Mary's Fort, un fuerte empalizado hacia 1634 que sirvió como sitio de fundación de la colonia de Maryland, continúa ofreciendo nuevos conocimientos en la aventura colonial temprana. Las temporadas de campo 2021–2022 se centraron en el muro empalizada noroeste del fuerte y la Estructura 101, un edificio con estructura de madera y un sótano lleno. Los artefactos descubiertos en St. Mary's Fort brindan evidencia de los milenios de vida indígena en la región, así como de los objetivos que sustentaron la invasión colonial: comercio, ocupación militar y proselitismo religioso.



FIGURE 1. GPR image showing outline of rectangular palisade trench of St. Mary's Fort. (Image by Horsley Archaeological Propection, Inc.)

Résumé: Fouilles à St. Mary's Fort, le fort palissadé vers 1634 qui a servi de site fondateur à la colonie du Maryland continue d'offrir de nouvelles perspectives sur les débuts de l'aventure coloniale. Les saisons de terrain 2021–2022 se sont concentrées sur le mur de palissade nord-ouest du fort et la structure 101, un bâtiment à ossature bois avec une cave remplie. Les artefacts découverts au fort St. Mary's témoignent des millénaires de vie autochtone dans la région, ainsi que des objectifs qui sous-tendent l'invasion coloniale : commerce, occupation militaire et prosélytisme religieux.

Since the rediscovery of St. Mary's Fort in 2018 and confirmation via groundtruthing in 2019–2020, excavations have continued at the site, the palisaded fort that served as founding site of the Maryland colony. St. Mary's Fort was constructed in the spring and summer of 1634 by the approximately 150 colonists who invaded Maryland in March of 1634. The fort was described in a letter written by Maryland Governor Leonard Calvert dated 30 May 1634 as a square, palisaded enclosure with four corner bastions. However, a 2018 geophysical survey and subsequent groundtruthing revealed the fort to be rectangular with only one obvious external bastion (Horsley 2019; Parno 2020; Parno and Horsley 2021; Figures 1–2).

Recently Historic St. Mary's City staff have focused their efforts on two operation areas: the northwestern palisade wall and Structure 101, a large timber-framed building with a filled cellar in the northern portion of the fort. The past year has been spent following the northwestern palisade wall to find where it met the fort's northeastern wall and continuing to define Structure 101's extent.

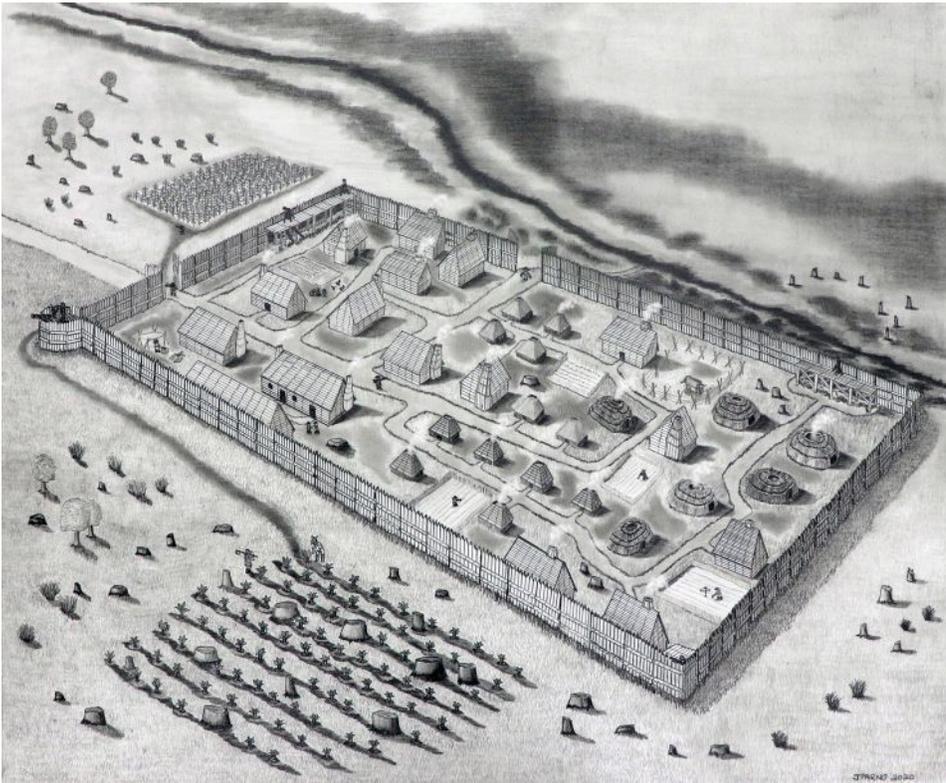


FIGURE 2. Conjectural sketch of St. Mary's Fort based on geophysical survey.

Northwestern palisade wall

Excavations following the route of the northwestern palisade wall began in 2021 and to date have revealed approximately 50 ft. of the trench dug to erect the wall (Figure 3). The trench differs in width and depth from portions of the palisade trench closer to the fort's western bastion (compare Figures 4–6). Near the north corner, it is significantly narrower (averaging 1.5 ft. across and as narrow in places as 0.9 ft., as compared to 2.25 ft. near the western bastion) and shallower (1.58 ft. below subsoil on average versus nearly 3 ft. near the western bastion). These differences may be attributable to differences in the soils of the two areas of the site. The matrix near the northern corner of the fort is iron rich and gravelly, with pockets of sand evident in many places. This combination makes for very difficult excavation (as our field team can attest). It may be that the fort's colonial builders narrowed their efforts to excavate a trench just wide enough to accommodate the palisade's

timbers and braced the wall in places to avoid having to dig deeper into the challenging soils. In several spots, the trench was expanded outward to fit larger, full-timber principal posts. Excavations of a segment of the trench revealed the molds



FIGURE 3. Northwestern palisade trench running toward tree line.



FIGURE 4. Portion of the northwestern palisade under excavation.



FIGURE 5. Northwestern palisade, post mold excavation in progress.

of numerous small, split-timber posts. The only artifacts found in the trench fill and post molds were quartz flakes in a limited quantity.

One of the objectives in tracing the northwestern palisade wall was to discover where it turned to meet the northeastern wall of the fort. Because of the tree line at the edge of the site (visible in Figure 3), the 2018 ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey was not able to locate the fort's northern corner. Excavations in recent weeks have suggested that rather than turning southeast to form a square corner, the northwestern palisade wall turned northwest, forming what appears to be a second external bastion. Work within the forested site edge has been slow, but it is anticipated that a clearer picture of this exciting potential feature will emerge before the end of the field season.

Structure 101

Structure 101 was defined during the 2018 GPR survey by its distinctive filled cellar. As one of the only large subsurface features found via geophysical prospection, it was a logical target for the early phases of excavation. Over the past two years, excavation of 125 5 × 5 ft. units has revealed the filled cellar and post-holes forming a building approximately 60 ft. in length (Figures 7–8). The timber-framed building was constructed of principal posts and intermediary studs. However, no framing elements have been located around the northwest, northeast, and



FIGURE 7. View of the remains of Structure 101, looking northeast.



FIGURE 6. Excavated palisade section near western bastion.

southeast sides of the cellar, suggesting that the framed structure above it may have been built on a ground-laid sill, perhaps to protect against flooding. No heating element has yet been identified.

Artifacts recovered from the plowzone above Structure 101 clearly document the long-term occupation of southern Maryland by indigenous peoples and colonial invaders. Whole and fragmented projectile points span the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland, including Lehigh/Koens-Crispin, Bare Island, Piscataway, and Potomac points (Figure 9). Indigenous-made ceramics include Accokeek, Mockley, and Townsend. Structure 101's location on high, level, well-drained ground with nearby fresh water and river access makes it ideal for settlement. Two

nearby site components, one likely dating to the Middle to Late Archaic Period and the other to the Middle to Late Woodland Period, attest to this fact.

The colonial assemblage includes many early 17th-century objects, including sherds of Rhenish stonewares, English Border Wares, and Iberian olive jars, along with wine bottle glass, wrought-iron nails, and both white clay and terracotta tobacco pipe fragments (Figures 10–11). Other artifacts recovered from the area speak to the foundational elements of the Maryland colonial venture. The assemblage includes evidence of trade aspirations, as represented by glass and stone beads (specifically cut-crystal and carnelian varieties), along with a copper-alloy tinkling cone (Figure 12). The assemblage also bears a strong military signature, as represented by iron gun parts, European gunflints, and a substantial quantity of lead shot that includes both spherical and cylindrical examples (Figure 13). The final category of interest seen in the assemblage was religious artifacts, including multiple probable rosary beads, a copper-alloy religious medal, and a copper-alloy Caravacha cross (Figures 14–15). The medal features five saints, including Jesuits Francis Xavier and Ignatius Loyola, who were canonized by Pope Gregory XV in 1622. The Caravacha cross was found when cleaning the upper 0.1 ft. of the filled cellar. Its unique form, with the bell-shaped ends on its bars, is distinct to Caravacha, Spain. Crosses in this style were distributed throughout Europe in the 17th century and were worn or carried to ward off the effects of or celebrate the end of pandemics. Uncovered in November 2021, it is hard to imagine a more poignant find in these uncertain times.

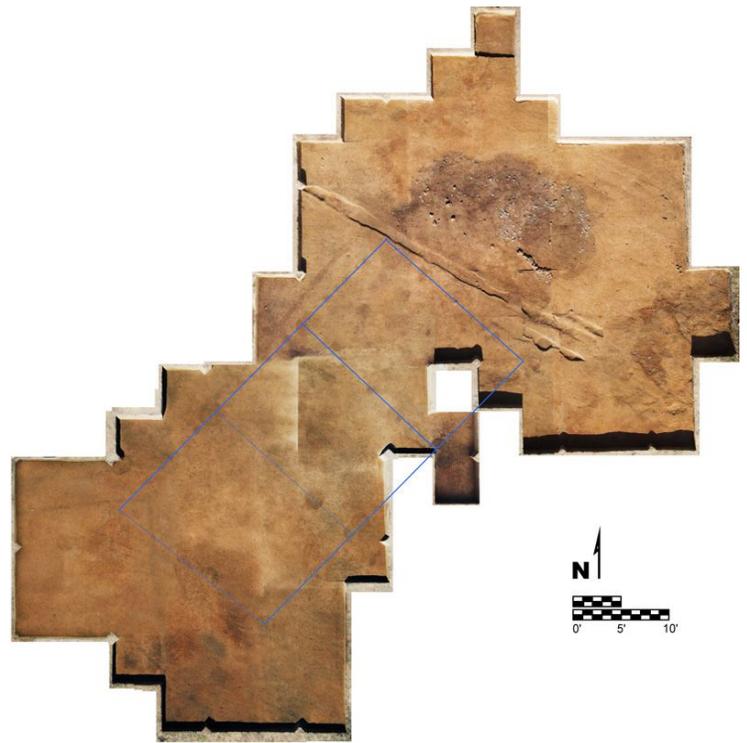


FIGURE 8. Photomosaic plan view of Structure 101. Blue lines trace the building's major walls.



SLIDE SHOW FIGURES 9–15. Artifacts from the fort.

Looking to the future

As the 2022 field season winds down, the focus remains on the northwestern palisade wall and Structure 101. After a winter hiatus, the team will return to the site in the spring of 2023 with the objective of clarifying the potential external bastion on the fort's northern corner. More of the palisade will be excavated during this phase to further investigate the construction differences between the palisade near the north corner and that near the western bastion. Work will also continue at Structure 101 with the goal of expanding the excavated area outward to see if any other architectural components (e.g., porches, additions) are evident. Once all elements of the timber frame are exposed, the postholes and a portion of the cellar will be excavated. Given the high quantity of intriguing artifacts that were recovered from the uppermost layer of the cellar during episodes of trowel cleaning, the team is optimistic about what might be learned about the fort's occupation and use from the cellar excavation.

Follow the ongoing work at St. Mary's Fort, and elsewhere at Historic St. Mary's City, on our Instagram (@digHSMC).

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Investigations at Harriet Tubman's Birthplace: Archaeology at the Ben Ross Homesite (submitted by Sarah N. Janesko, MAA, Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, sjanesko@mdot.maryland.gov)

Abstract: In 2021, Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) archaeologists searched for and found the homesite of Ben Ross, Harriet Tubman's father. Ben was enslaved by Anthony Thompson, an elite farmer who managed a timber operation and grew grains near the Blackwater River on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The site's search area was defined by studying land deeds and historic maps; the excavation of 1,000 shovel test pits resulted in the discovery of early to mid-19th-century artifacts along the Blackwater River in Dorchester County, Maryland. Recent excavations revealed new features and additional artifacts that support this as the location of the Ross homesite, where Harriet Tubman lived during her adolescent years. This discovery contributes new data about Tubman and her family as well as about the landscape and social networks that shaped her role as a conductor on the Underground Railroad and her immeasurable accomplishments later in life. The multiyear project will continue and expand to include Harriet Tubman's childhood home on the Brodess Farm. Ben Ross and Harriet Tubman's descendants continue to follow these discoveries and visit the homesite and active archaeological work (Figure 1).

Resumen: En 2021, los arqueólogos del Departamento de Transporte de Maryland (MDOT) buscaron y encontraron la casa de Ben Ross, el padre de Harriet Tubman. Ben fue esclavizado por Anthony Thompson, un agricultor de élite que dirigía una explotación maderera y cultivaba cereales cerca del río Blackwater en la costa este de Maryland. El área de búsqueda del sitio se definió mediante el estudio de títulos de propiedad y mapas históricos; la excavación de 1000 sondeos de pala resultó en el descubrimiento de artefactos de principios a mediados del siglo XIX a lo largo del río Blackwater en el condado de Dorchester, Maryland. Excavaciones recientes revelaron nuevos rasgos y artefactos adicionales que respaldan esto como la ubicación del sitio de la casa de Ross, donde Harriet Tubman vivió durante su adolescencia. Este descubrimiento aporta nuevos datos sobre Tubman y su familia, así como el panorama y las redes sociales que dieron forma a su papel como conductora del Ferrocarril Subterráneo y sus inconmensurables logros más adelante en la vida.

El proyecto de varios años continuará y se expandirá para incluir la casa de la infancia de Harriet Tubman en Brodess Farm. Los descendientes de Ben Ross y Harriet Tubman continúan siguiendo estos descubrimientos y visitan el sitio de origen y el trabajo arqueológico activo (Figure 1).

Résumé : En 2021, les archéologues du Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) ont recherché et trouvé le site de Ben Ross, le père de Harriet Tubman. Ben a été réduit en esclavage par Anthony Thompson, un fermier d'élite qui gérait une exploitation forestière et cultivait des céréales près de la rivière Blackwater sur la côte est du Maryland. La zone de recherche du site a été définie en étudiant les actes fonciers et les cartes historiques ; l'excavation de 1 000 sondages de pelle a abouti à la découverte d'artefacts du début au milieu du XIXe siècle le long de la rivière Blackwater dans le comté de Dorchester, Maryland. Des fouilles récentes ont révélé de nouvelles caractéristiques et des artefacts supplémentaires qui soutiennent cela comme l'emplacement du site résidentiel de Ross, où Harriet Tubman a vécu pendant son adolescence. Cette découverte apporte de nouvelles données sur Tubman et sa famille ainsi que sur le paysage et les réseaux sociaux qui ont façonné son rôle de chef de train sur le chemin de fer clandestin et ses réalisations incommensurables plus tard dans la vie. Le projet



FIGURE 1. Tina Wyatt, a descendant of Harriet Tubman, and her husband Donald look on as archaeologist Aaron Levinthal and volunteer Karla Kornegay show them the brick feature that was recently excavated.

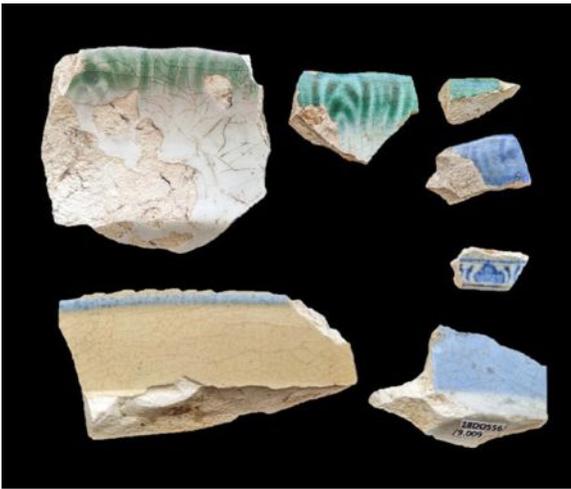


FIGURE 2. Decorated ceramic sherds from the Ben Ross homesite included neoclassical edged wares in green and blue and early painted pearlware.

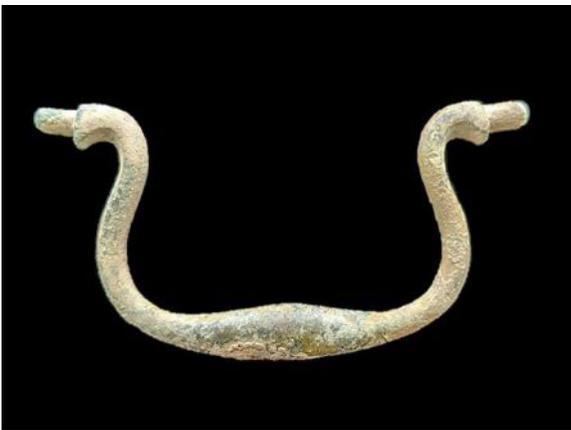


FIGURE 3. A copper-alloy drawer pull found at the Ross homesite.

use as a transportation and logging nexus through the early and mid-20th century. In addition to his house, Ross would have supervised the nearby landing along the Blackwater River for Thompson. The landing and associated roadway connected nearby woodlands and farmlands to Chesapeake Bay ports, facilitating the transportation of forest and farm products across the bay. The logging and transportation industry that Thompson established for his own economic benefit also provided the Ross family and others in the nearby African American community with a communication network. By living in the wetlands of Dorchester County adjacent to a landing, Harriet Tubman gained information passed along from wagon drivers and Black mariners, as well as the skills her father passed down to her about surviving off the land. These skills and access to information helped Tubman, the Moses of her people, physically and socially navigate the landscape of slavery and freedom in Dorchester County and beyond.

FIGURE 4. An 1808 Liberty coin found during a metal detection survey along the road that led to Ben Ross's homesite.



pluriannuel se poursuivra et s'étendra pour inclure la maison d'enfance de Harriet Tubman sur la ferme Brodess. Les descendants de Ben Ross et Harriet Tubman continuent de suivre ces découvertes et visitent le site d'origine et les travaux archéologiques en cours (Figure 1).

Since the fall of 2020, MDOT archaeologists have been investigating the homesite of Harriet Tubman's father, Ben Ross, to learn more about Harriet Tubman's early life, her family, and the landscape and social networks that shaped and influenced her. After 40 years of enslaving Ben, Anthony Thompson stipulated in his 1836 will that Ben should become free after another 5 years of enslavement and provided him 10 acres of land on which to reside and cut timber.

In 2021, MDOT carried out a systematic survey of the search area, which was defined through the study of deeds, wills, and historic maps. The survey, consisting of shovel test pits and metal detection survey, identified only one site, on the basis of artifacts dating to the first half of the 19th century that included early pearlware, neoclassical edged ware, cable slip-decorated ceramics, and wrought nails (Figures 2–4). These domestic and architectural artifacts strongly suggested the homesite of Ben Ross. Subsequently, six excavation units were placed in the area to determine the extent of the site and identify any features associated with the home.

The archaeologists revisited the site in August to continue defining the footprint of the house and identify other aspects of the homesite. Soils at the site were shallow, about 0.3–0.4 ft. (9–12 cm) deep, with a preserved historic stratum just below the surface. A brick feature, one course thick, was uncovered; it was likely the foundation and step for a lightweight structure like a porch. A pit was also identified and partially excavated, the function of which remains unknown at this time. These features are additional evidence of this site's having been occupied from about 1800 to 1845 by Ben Ross and his family.

Many of the artifacts recovered from the excavations were highly fragmentary and the soils shallow and compressed, a reflection of the area's continued

USA - Midwest

Illinois

The Archaeology of Racial Hatred (Part II): Excavations of Two Urban House Lots in Springfield/La arqueología del odio racial (Parte II): Excavaciones de dos lotes de casas urbanas en Springfield/L'Archéologie de la Haine Raciale (Partie II): Fouilles de Deux Lotes de Maisons Urbaines à Springfield (submitted by Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois)

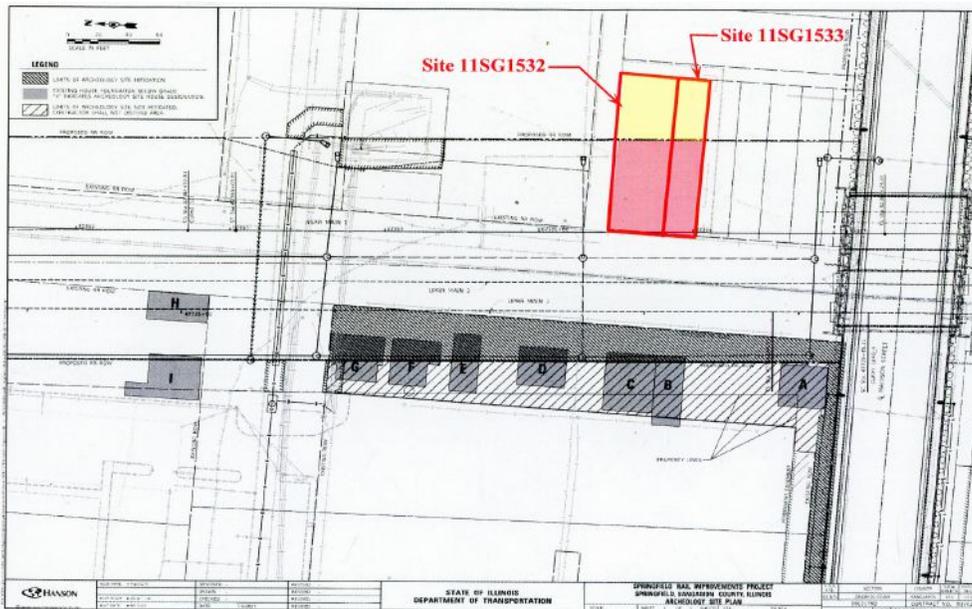
On the evening of 14 August 1908, racial tensions in Springfield, Illinois, ignited, in part due to the allegations of a white woman (that were later recanted) that she had been assaulted by a Black man. A large, vengeful crowd gathered at the Sangamon County Jail demanding justice. Fearing trouble, the sheriff had secretly whisked the prisoner out of the jail and to the safety of a nearby town. Hearing such, the crowd erupted into violence, leading to two days of rioting, during which two Black men were lynched, many downtown businesses and homes in the city were destroyed, and five white men died from wounds. Many other residents (both Black and white) were injured during the event. One residential neighborhood in particular—referred to by the contemporary press as the “Badlands”—was the locale where much of the violence occurred at the hands of the mob. With quick action by the authorities, the National Guard was mobilized, the crowds were dispersed, and order was again returned to the streets of Springfield. Soon after this horrific weekend of violence, and incensed by the fact that this event had taken place in the hometown of the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, a prominent group of social reformers came together in February 1909 and formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

During the summer of 2022, Phase III archaeological mitigation was undertaken at two urban house sites located in downtown Springfield, Illinois. The two house sites, located along the Tenth Street rail corridor only a few blocks from the central business district in the capital city, were initially improved by free Black tradesmen during the early 1860s (ca. 1863–1864); the houses were completely destroyed by a fire set by the white mob during the first night of rioting on 14 August or very early morning 15 August 1908.

The archaeological fieldwork was conducted in conjunction with a proposed rail improvements project undertaken by the City of Springfield along the Tenth Street rail corridor, a multiyear staged project that has been in progress for nearly a decade. The initial Phase I archaeological survey within what was identified as Usable Segment I (also known as the Carpenter Street Underpass project) identified the potential of significant archaeological deposits in this general area in late 2013 (Stratton and Mansberger 2014). Approximately a year later, Phase II archaeological testing was conducted along the west side of the existing rail corridor (within Usable Segment I), an area where archival records suggested five mid-19th-century houses destroyed in August 1908 had been located.

The Phase II archaeological testing conducted at that time exposed the extremely well-preserved subsurface remains of five houses along the western side of the Tenth Street rail corridor, all of which exhibited extensive evidence of having been destroyed by fire during the August 1908 riots. At the time, the project area was a large surface parking lot (Mansberger and Stratton 2016, 2017). Based on the site's archaeological integrity, its association with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, and the subsequent establishment of the NAACP, the site (11SG1432) was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, in recognition of its national significance relative to the civil rights movement in the United States. After nearly four years of discussions with consulting parties, the project was redesigned by shifting the right-of-way 22 ft. to the east in an effort to preserve in place a portion of the archaeological deposits; this opened the door for conducting data recovery within that portion of the site still remaining within the project right-of-way. In April 2019, data recovery was initiated at Site 11SG1432 (the Race Riot Site), and continued through October of that year, resulting in the excavation of portions of five houses occupied by Black people at the time of the riots and destroyed by fire by the mob on that August weekend of 1908. The spring 2020 issue of the *SHA Newsletter* (53[1]) featured a report on the Phase III archaeological mitigation of these five house locations conducted by Fever River Research (Springfield, Illinois) in the summer of 2019 (Figure 1). Additionally, two PowerPoint presentations highlighting the results of this work can be viewed at <http://illinoisarchaeology.com/2020%20NAACP%20Banquet.pdf> (an overall project summary) and <http://illinoisarchaeology.com/Tulsa%20Paper.pdf> (the Bessie Black story).

As a result of the project redesign and the shifting of the right-of-way 22 ft. to the east, it was determined that Phase II archaeological testing was necessary on the east side of the rail corridor, immediately opposite the five previously mitigated house sites, where two additional houses destroyed by the mob in August 1908 had been identified in the 2014 Phase I study



(Figure 1). Unfortunately, an early 20th-century brick industrial building had been constructed upon the site of these two houses, and it was unclear whether significant sub-surface resources associated with these two houses had survived the construction of this building (which most recently had been repurposed as a warming center for Springfield’s homeless population). It was not until fall 2021 that this brick building was demolished, creating the opportunity to conduct Phase II archaeological testing (which took place in late October and November of that year). The Phase II testing of these two house sites resulted in the identification of the remains of two well-preserved mid-19th-century houses (designated as archaeological sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533) that had clearly been destroyed by fire and preserved beneath the slab floor of this masonry commercial

FIGURE 1. Location of Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 in relationship to the Tenth Street rail corridor. The area highlighted in red was the focus of the 2022 archaeological excavations, while the area in yellow will be preserved in place. The seven houses on the opposite side of the railroad (labeled “A” through “E”) are part of the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432), a portion of which was mitigated in 2019.



FIGURE 2. First half of the Price-Edwards House checkerboard completed.



FIGURE 3. Perimeter foundation of the Price-Edwards House addition.

building (Stratton and Mansberger 2022).

In late May 2022, Phase III archaeological mitigation of these two house sites was initiated, with work proceeding through the end of August 2022. The archaeological mitigation resulted in the excavation, in their entirety, of both houses at these two sites, as well as the excavation of a 50% sample of the immediate rear yard of each house (Figures 2–4). The excavations documented a wide range of structural and nonstructural features that spoke to the character of the two mid-19th-century houses (as originally constructed) and associated modifications through time. In addition to the detailed information regarding the physical remains of the mid-19th-century dwellings constructed by free Black families, the recovered arti-



FIGURE 4. Exposed foundations of the Sappington House (11SG1533).

fact assemblages include not only the burned contents of each house (dating from August 1908), but also assemblages associated with each of the original owner-occupants (ca. 1863 to 1904). In both cases, each house was occupied by a single extended family from the house's initial construction in the early 1860s through ca. 1904. At the time of the riots, both houses were occupied by tenants.

Unlike the houses located on the west side of the tracks, which were constructed in the 1840s for white tradesmen (some of whom worked at the adjacent Phoenix Mill) and later occupied by Black families during the 1890s, the houses on the east side of the tracks (and the focus of the 2022 investigations) were constructed for free Black families beginning in the latter half of the 1850s. The two house sites mitigated this past summer were located in Wright and Brown's Subdivision, a small development platted in 1856. Containing only eight lots, Wright and Brown's Subdivision was created from the reorganization of three preexisting lots, which had been platted in 1837 (Lots 9–11—Block 3—of Jonas Whitney's Addition), but do not appear to have had been improved during the intervening period. This reorganization not only created considerably smaller lots, but also reoriented their frontage from Madison Street to the adjacent Tenth Street rail corridor.

The first home constructed within Wright and Brown's Subdivision was that of Reverend Henry Brown (who coincidentally had the same name as one of the subdivision's developers). Henry Brown was born in North Carolina in 1823 as a free person of color. Around 1835, he moved to Ohio, where he remained for about a year before relocating to the Beech Settlement, a free Black community in Rush County, Indiana. Around 1846, Brown was ordained as an itinerant preacher in the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. This work brought him to Paris, Illinois, where he met and married Mary Ann King in 1847. The couple moved to Springfield sometime after 1852. In addition to ministerial duties, Reverend Brown also worked as a whitewasher and general laborer at points in time while living in Springfield.

Shortly after his arrival in Springfield, Henry Brown became acquainted with the attorney Abraham Lincoln, did various jobs for him, and the two became friends. In recognition of that friendship and the reverend's stature within Springfield's African American community, Brown was asked to escort Lincoln's horse, "Old Bob," during Lincoln's funeral procession in Springfield in 1865 (Figure 5). Throughout his life, Reverend Brown was known for his efforts at promoting race equality and was reputed to have worked as a "conductor" for the Underground Railroad network's Quincy and Springfield's stations. The Brown family continued to occupy their home in Wright and Brown's Subdivision until 1890, at which time it was demolished to accommodate the construction of a plaster mill. Reverend Brown resided in Springfield until his death in 1906.

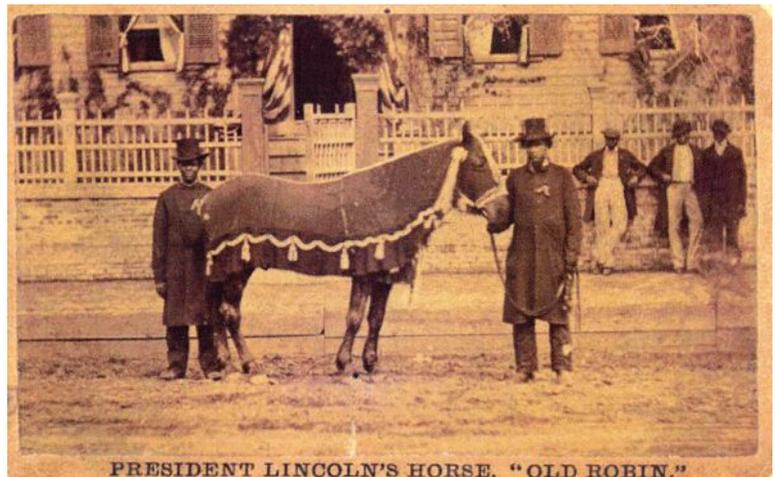


FIGURE 5. Photograph of Reverend Henry Brown (left) and Reverend Trevan (right) with President Lincoln's horse, in front of the Lincoln Home at the time of Abraham Lincoln's funeral on 4 May 1865 (Lance Ingmire Collection, Pittsford, New York).

All eight of the lots in Wright and Brown's Subdivision were initially developed and occupied by African American families. As noted above, the earliest

house was built by Reverend Henry Brown on the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets, no later than 1857. The remaining lots in the subdivision were developed in the early-to-middle 1860s, coalescing around Rev. Brown's residence (Figure 6). At this time, Springfield was experiencing a population boom generated by the American Civil War, and a growing number of free Blacks were settling in the city. Springfield already had a well-established African American community (of which the Rev. Brown and the extended Donnegan families were members), which dated from the earliest days of settlement, but its reputation after 1863 as the home of Abraham Lincoln (the "Great Emancipator") had an added appeal for those born into slavery who had escaped bondage and were looking for a new place to settle. It is speculated that Reverend Brown's residing in the subdivision played a role in attracting other prominent Blacks to build homes and reside in the same subdivision in the 1860s. Ultimately, six residences, all owned by African Americans, were built within the subdivision. Also located in the small subdivision were two dwellings (located on either side of Reverend Brown) occupied by members of one of Springfield's more vocal families in the fight for racial equality and social justice: the widow Leanna Donnegan Knox and her daughter in the house to the east and her (eventually) widowed daughter-in-law and grandchildchildren in the house to the north. Leanna Knox was the matriarch of a large family dedicated to race activism in early Illinois and the mother of William Donnegan (one of the two men lynched in August 1908).

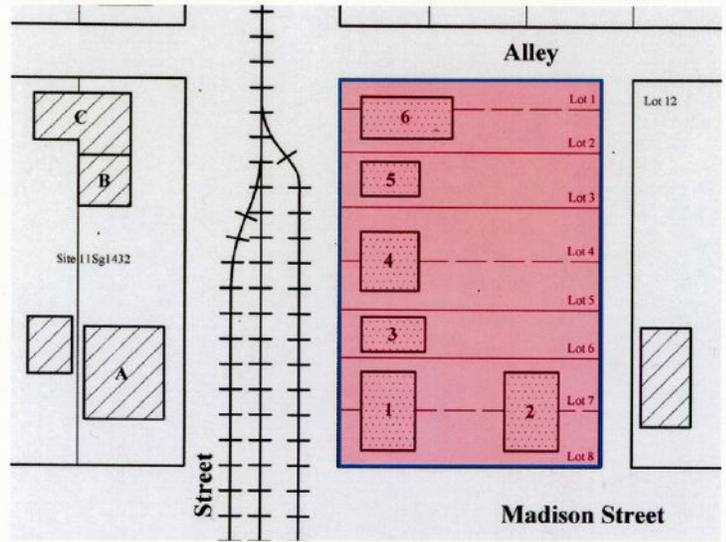


FIGURE 6. Reconstructed circa 1871 landscape at the intersection of Tenth and Madison Streets, Springfield, Illinois. By this time, Wright and Brown's Subdivision (highlighted in red) included six houses constructed for, and occupied by, socially elite African American residents.

Wright and Brown's Subdivision was a significant early Black enclave in Springfield and it served as a nucleus around which the larger Black neighborhood on Springfield's northeast side developed during the latter half of the 19th century. Three of the six houses originally built in the subdivision were demolished when the Fitzgerald Plaster Company constructed a plaster mill at this location in 1890. A fourth was removed shortly thereafter, between 1890 and 1896. The remaining two homes, which were those excavated during the past summer, were destroyed by fire by mob violence on the night of 14 August 1908 during the Springfield Race Riot. The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map illustrates the Fitzgerald Plaster Company's large industrial building and the remaining two mid-19th-century dwellings from this early Black enclave (Figure 7).

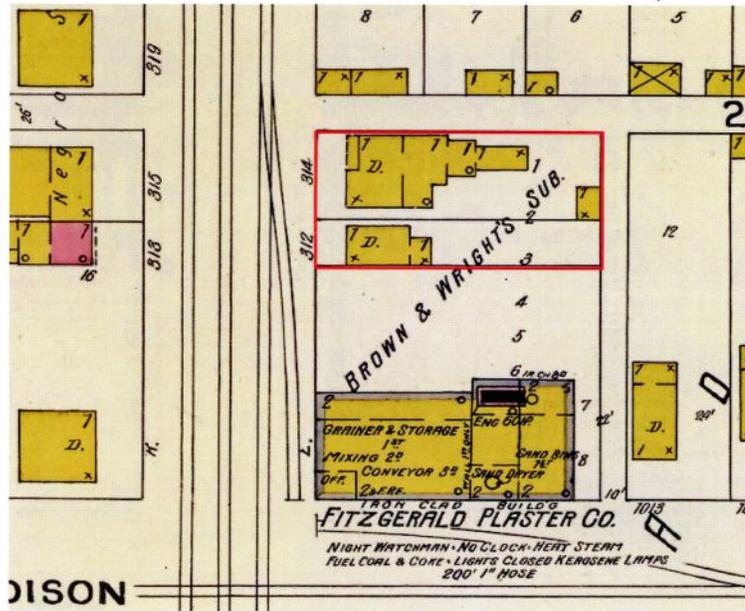


FIGURE 7. View of the Price-Edwards and Sappington Houses (outlined in red), as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map.

The archaeological mitigation conducted in the summer 2022 focused on the Price-Edwards House (located on Lots 1–2, Wright and Brown's Subdivision) and the Sappington House (located on Lot 3, Wright and Brown's Subdivision). The Price-Edwards House was a small, one-story, frame house constructed for George Price in ca. 1864. Price, an African American barber who was born free in Illinois, was partner with Jacob Edwards in a barbershop located on Sixth Street, just north of the Public Square. George Price does not appear in local records after 1870 and it is unclear whether he died or simply left the city. However, his wife Cornelia remained in Springfield and eventually remarried George's partner Jacob, who continued to operate a barbershop. Jacob and Cornelia Edwards occupied the house on Lots 1–2 (314 N. Tenth Street) until 1903. The Sappington House, also a small, one-story, frame dwelling, was constructed by David Sappington, a Black carpenter and laborer, ca. 1864. David was born in Missouri and came to Springfield in the late 1850s, accompanied by his brother Elijah, who generally was employed as a laborer. The two brothers

lived together in the house, even after their respective marriages, which sadly were short-lived due to the early deaths of their wives. Elijah Sappington died in 1890 and David Sappington in 1901, apparently while still residing at this location. The property passed to David's son, William David Sappington, who continued to live there until 1904. William David Sappington was later to serve in the U.S. Army in France during World War I and his service record resulted in the publication of his picture. This is only picture of any of the inhabitants, white or Black, of any of the seven house sites mitigated during the course of these multiyear investigations (Figure 8).

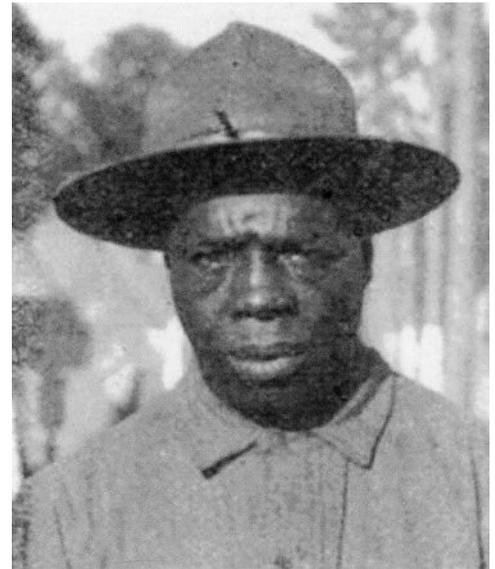


FIGURE 8. William David Sappington, who was born at Site 11SG1532 in 1868 and resided there through 1904. He served in the U.S. Army in France during World War I, when this photograph was taken (Duff 1920).

As noted earlier, the archaeological investigations at these two house sites uncovered the remains of two remarkably well-preserved houses built by free Black families during the 1860s, both of which exhibited evidence of having been destroyed by fire. Figure 9 shows the intact, burned-in-place floorboards of the Sappington House uncovered during the Phase II investigations. A wide range of everyday domestic artifacts were recovered directly on the floor of the burned houses that included burned and melted ceramic and glass tableware, clothing remains (e.g., buttons), and other personal items (such as smoking pipes) (Figure 10).

Unexpectedly, at least seven (possibly eight) Chinese-manufactured opium pipes were recovered from late prefire contexts at both the Price-Edwards (11SG1532) and Sappington (11SG1533) houses (Figure 11). The contexts dated immediately prior to the August 1908 fire and the artifacts most likely were associated with tenants who occupied the dwellings after they were sold by the Price-Edwards and Sappington families (post 1903–1904). Similar opium pipes have been recovered at multiple locations in downtown Springfield. Although opiates were present in a variety of patent medicines by the mid-19th century (one of the more prevalent being Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which was being used to 'soothe' babies troubled with colic and other maladies by the Civil War era), the smoking of opium by Springfield citizens was generally undertaken for its hallucinogenic properties—a practice that was potentially more common than many present-day residents might suspect. The presence of so many pipes at this location may suggest that one or both of the houses were being used for illicit purposes (such as an opium den) just prior to the riots. Collectively, this artifact assemblage from 1908 speaks volumes as to the lifeways of the individuals who were on the receiving end of the racial violence

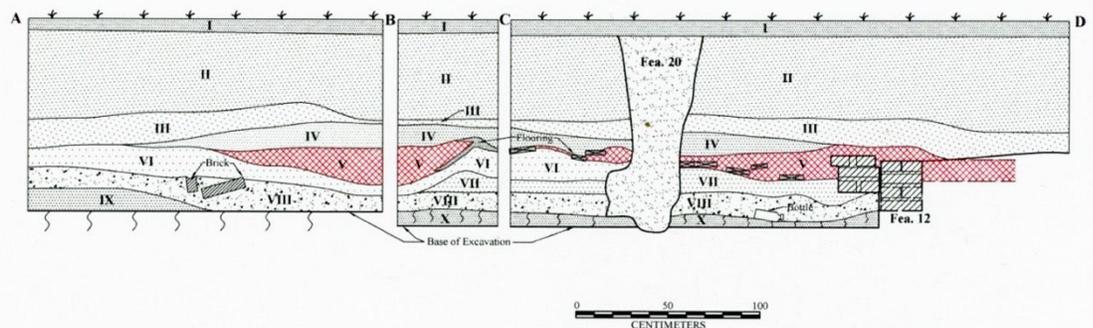


FIGURE 9. Top: View of exposed floorboards (fire deposits) located in the rear addition of the Sappington House. Bottom: Profile of same area, illustrating postfire capping fills (Zones I-IV), fire zone (Zone V, in red), and stratified prefire deposits below.

meted out in August 1908 and complements similar data previously collected at the five house sites mitigated in 2019 (located across the tracks to the west).

Equally as intriguing are the data collected regarding the earlier components at these two house sites. As the profile drawing in Figure 9 illustrates, the fire deposits dating from August 1908 capped stratified deposits that

date from the earlier years of occupation. The midden deposits located beneath the floor boards of both houses, as well as within the surrounding yards, yielded a wide range of artifacts dating from the early years of occupation (1860s–1870s). These artifacts contribute significantly to our understanding of the quality of life of these free Black families during this time period, as they provide direct evidence of the specific consumer choices made by these marginalized families.



FIGURE 10. Artifacts from the fire deposits at the Sappington House (11SG1533). All of these artifacts were located directly on the burned floorboards, within the rear service wing of the house.

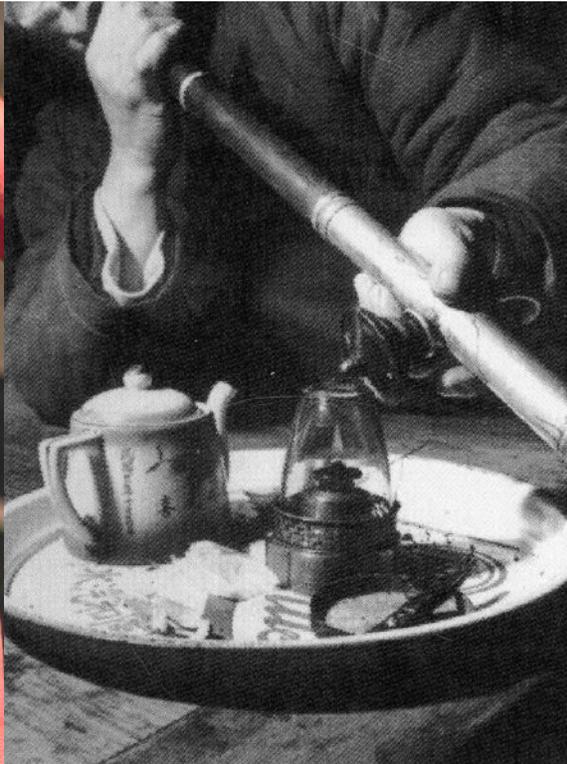


FIGURE 11. Left: Fragments of some of the Chinese-manufactured opium pipes recovered from a late prefire context at the two sites. Right: Opium pipe in use. (Photo by LIFE photographer George Lacks, 1946).

Found adjacent to the original house foundation of the Sappington House, at the base of the early midden, was a whiskey flask typical of the early 1860s (Figure 12). The symbolism associated with this whiskey flask is of note. On the front of the pint flask is a Union shield with two clasped hands and the word “UNION” surrounded by laurel leaves and 13 stars. In an oval at the base of the shield are the letters “F. A. & Co.” On the reverse is the image of a cannon with a pyramidal stack of cannon balls adjacent to it, as well as a U.S. flag with 13 stars and stripes. A plume of smoke extends from the mouth of the cannon, and the gun carriage is slightly raised off the ground, suggesting that it is in the process of

being fired. This flask is attributed to the glass house of Fahnestock, Albree and Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Although McKearin and Wilson (1978:63, 489–491, 655) suggest that this firm was in operation from 1860 through 1863, more-recent research suggests the firm may have been in business through ca. 1870–1871. The recovery of this flask in this early midden fits well with the suspected date of construction for the Sappington house (1863–1864). Most “Shield and Clasped Hands” flasks, which were introduced in the early 1860s with the onset of the Civil War, exhibit a flying eagle carrying a double pennant and a Union shield on the reverse side. A much smaller number of these flasks, such as the one recovered here, exhibit a much more ominous image of war (a cannon being fired). Although the message implied by these flasks (the

shaking of hands with the accompanying word “UNION”) appears to be in support of conciliatory actions to preserve the Union, it clearly suggests that the use of force will be used as well.

Besides this flask, additional artifacts from the early Sappington house assemblage suggest not only a pro-Union sympathy,



FIGURE 12. “Union” whiskey flask recovered from the base of a midden suspected as being deposited shortly after the construction of the Sappington House (11SG1533).

but also the potential Civil War military service of one of the site occupants. Recovered from the early midden was a hand-carved bone pin in the shape of a Federal or Union Shield—typical of Civil War-era imagery supportive of the Union cause (Figure 13, left). Although similar brass examples were located online as part of this research, no known examples of vernacular, hand-carved bone examples of this design have been located. Additionally, a distinctive brass J-hook was recovered from the early midden. These hooks are generally associated with Federal Army canvas knapsacks dating from the Civil War era (Figure 15). Silas Sappington, a brother (or potential cousin) of the two Sappington family members who constructed and occupied the house at this site circa 1863–1864, was a member of the 55th Massachusetts Regiment (an all-Black volunteer regiment who served in the Civil War). The young Silas, who resided in Springfield during the later years of the 19th century, may have lived at this location for a short time after returning to Springfield after the war. Both artifacts emphasize not only the pro-Union sympathy of the Sappington family during this tu-

multuous period of our history, but also the military service of a family member (who apparently trekked off to Massachusetts in order to enlist in the war effort).

Several figural, reed-stemmed, elbow pipes were also recovered from this early midden at the Sappington house (Figure 13, left). One of these pipes depicts a well-adorned woman with earrings and presumably a pearl necklace (most likely representing Queen Victoria). A second figural pipe represents a bearded man, most likely Ulysses S. Grant. A third figural pipe, represented solely by a small stem fragment, was embossed “Old Rough and Ready” in script (Figure 14). This pipe, when whole, bore a likeness of a bust of Zachary Taylor, whose nickname was “Old Rough and Ready.” Taylor was a career Army officer who commanded troops for nearly four decades (1808–1849), spanning from the War of 1812 through the Mexican-American War, and attained renown for his successful campaign in northern Mexico in 1846–1847. He was elected to the U.S. presidency as a



FIGURE 13. Left: Worked-bone Federal Shield Insignia (with loop attachments on rear, designed for sewing onto garment). Right: Redware elbow pipe with figure of well-adorned woman with earrings and presumably a pearl necklace (most likely representing Queen Victoria).

Whig in 1848 and died in office in July 1850. With regards to slavery, Taylor was an enigma. Although he was a Southerner (he was born in Virginia, resided in Kentucky, and owned plantations in both Louisiana and Mississippi) and slave owner, he maintained strong Whig beliefs in regards to slavery, arguing to keep slavery out of new territories and states, as well as being a strong antisecessionist. Most likely manufactured during the 1848 presidential campaign (or slightly after) by German pipe makers, this pipe was fairly old at the time it was most likely deposited at this site (during the latter 1860s or 1870s). Assuming the pipe was the property of one of the Sappington brothers, were they simply using a nearly 15-year-old pipe in the later 1860s or 1870s? Or was it a new acquisition (of an older style pipe) because of the subtle message it conveyed regarding race, a message consistent with the race activism known to be vocally espoused by both Reverend Henry Brown and members of the Donnegan family—both immediate neighbors of the Sappington brothers?



FIGURE 14. Left: Fragment of redware figural pipe stem recovered from the prefire midden at the Sappington House (11SG1533). This pipe bore the likeness of Zachary Taylor, whose nickname was "Old Rough and Ready," which appears in script on the pipe stem. Right: Online example of similar pipe.

Although the laboratory analysis of the artifacts recovered from the Price-Edwards and Sappington sites has only just begun, the preliminary results, combined with those of the previous investigations at the five house sites across the tracks (the Springfield Race Riot Site—11SG1432), have already contributed a significant amount of information regarding the evolution of the neighborhood from 1845 to 1908 and the quality of life of both the white and Black inhabitants. These investiga-

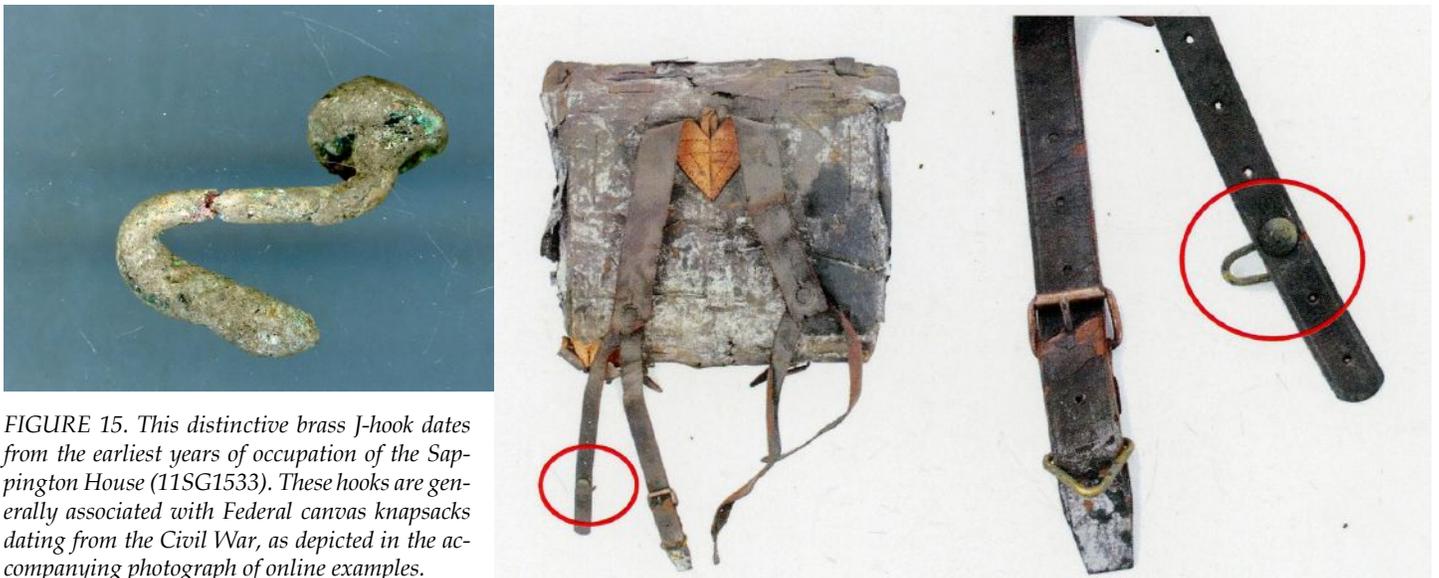


FIGURE 15. This distinctive brass J-hook dates from the earliest years of occupation of the Sappington House (11SG1533). These hooks are generally associated with Federal canvas knapsacks dating from the Civil War, as depicted in the accompanying photograph of online examples.

tions have served as a window into the past, enabling current residents of Springfield to have a direct physical connection to the horrific events of 1908 and has fostered new dialogue concerning them. Artifacts such as the melted and deformed drinking glasses often attain a higher level of significance than similar items from contemporary sites, as they allow present-day observers to literally reach out and touch a particular historic event. But more than just being a nostalgic and highly emotional connection to what has become reverent ground, the excavations have given us significant new insights into the lifeways of the inhabitants who called this neighborhood home at the time of the riot—insights that contrast dramatically with the historical narrative of the contemporary news coverage from 1908.

The research at the Race Riot Site in 2019 and the subsequent research at both the Price-Edwards and Sappington sites has received strong bipartisan support on a state as well as national level and efforts are moving forward for creation of the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument, which would be under the management of the nearby Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The proposed national historic monument would memorialize the events that transpired that fateful

weekend and commemorate the formation of the NAACP. A four-minute video of the significance of the Race Riot Site (titled "Lest We Forget") and the proposed creation of the national memorial can be viewed at <http://illinoisarchaeology.com/Papers/1908%20Springfield%20Race%20Riot%20Memorial.mp4> or <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKnsUyN62qA>.

As part of this process, the U.S. Congress has authorized the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) to conduct a resource study for the potential creation of this new addition to the NPS holdings. More on this process can be found at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=107949> (see also: <https://www.illinoistimes.com/springfield/can-race-riot-site-become-part-of-national-park-service/Content?oid=15596905> and https://www.sj-r.com/story/news/history/2022/08/11/supporters-of-springfields-1908-race-riot-want-commemorative-memorial/65398944007/?fbclid=IwAR1-_m11YtITuA-Mfupck4mbd04wUhClZzJrwR2gO3rODwIyziMyiq9gh4Cg).

In the meantime, the U.S. Department of the Interior has added the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432) as the 30th site within the African American Civil Rights Network (AACRN). This site was recognized for its "historical and national significance of a landmark event in the struggle for civil rights that served as the catalyst in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)." More on this can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1207/springfield-race-riot-site-add-to-the-aacrn.htm>.

Additional information on the project can be found on Fever River Research's Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100063075738565>.

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Michigan

Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference (submitted by Lynn Evans, curator of archaeology, Mackinac State Historic Parks, evansl8@michigan.gov)

Abstract: The 2022 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference was held in Lansing, Michigan. The theme was Archaeology, Communities, and Civil Rights. A variety of presentations and discussions centered around archaeological projects conducted in partnership with diverse community stakeholders.

Resumen: La Conferencia de Arqueología Histórica del Medio Oeste de 2022 se llevó a cabo en Lansing, Michigan. El tema fue Arqueología, Comunidades y Derechos Civiles. Una variedad de presentaciones y debates se centraron en proyectos arqueológicos realizados en colaboración con diversas partes interesadas de la comunidad.

Résumé : La Conférence d'archéologie historique du Midwest 2022 s'est tenue à Lansing, Michigan. Le thème était « l'archéologie, les communautés et les droits civils. » Diverses présentations et discussions ont porté sur des projets archéologiques menés en partenariat avec divers intervenants communautaires.

On 1 October approximately 30 archaeologists gathered in Lansing, Michigan, for the 2022 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference. The theme was Archaeology, Communities, and Civil Rights, nicely summed up as “archaeology with a purpose” in the opening remarks.

Presentations took a variety of formats. Formal research talks were presented by Floyd Mansberger (Fever River Research) and Laura Ng (Grinnell College). Mansberger spoke on the archaeology of the 1908 Springfield Riot (see previous piece in Current Research). Ng spoke on working toward community-engaged Chinese diaspora archaeologies in the Midwest. Shorter updates from the field were provided by Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University), Sarah Surface-Evans (Michigan State Historic Preservation Office), and John Chenoweth (University of Michigan-Dearborn). Ryzewski spoke on the archaeology of Malcolm X, a project sponsored by Project We Hope, Dream and Believe. Surface-Evans copresented with Jessica Overbee and Mindy Bailey, two of her former Central Michigan University students, on Asinii-Waakaa'igan (Stone House): The Cornerstone of Sanctuary and Community, part of a long-term collaboration with the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe. Chenoweth, who had been in the field the previous day, spoke on the Namé-Ziibi/River Raisin Archaeological Project, being carried out in partnership with the City of Monroe and the River Raisin National Battlefield Park. Julia DiLauria (Wayne State University) presented a poster on a mikveh excavated in Detroit.

The final official activity of the day was lively breakout discussion groups on public/community engagement, research methods, cemeteries/bioanthropology, and colonialism.

The conference was organized by Michael Nassaney, Stacey Camp, Stacy Tchorzynski, and Krysta Ryzewski. It was sponsored by the Conference on Michigan Archaeology, Michigan State University, and the Michigan History Center.

USA - Pacific West

California



FIGURE 1. SLOCAS logo.

The San Luis Obispo Archaeological Society Celebrates Archaeology Day/La Sociedad Arqueológica de San Luis Obispo Celebra el Día de la Arqueología/La Société archéologique de San Luis Obispo célèbre la Journée de l'archéologie (submitted by Sarah Nicchitta, vice president, Albion)

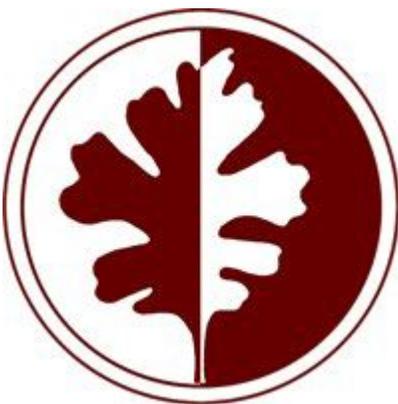
On 22 October 2022 The San Luis Obispo Archaeological Society (SLOCAS) (Figure 1) held Archaeology Day at the Mission in San Luis Obispo. Booths were staffed by volunteers from SLOCAS, Cal Poly – San Luis Obispo, Cuesta Community College, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 5 (Figure 2), State Parks, Applied Earthworks, Albion, and the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. The mayor

of San Luis Obispo helped kick off the event with a city proclamation recognizing October as Archaeology Month. There were flintknapping and Olivella-shell-bead-manufacture demonstrations, as well as multiple activities for children. Junior Archaeologist badges were handed out to participants who visited stations, where activities such as artifact identification and screening took place. Overall, it was a successful event with participation from the public of all ages.



FIGURE 2. Christina MacDonald and Hannah Ehrlich representing Caltrans, District 5.

Society for California Archaeology Announces the 2023 Annual Meeting/Society for California Archaeology Anuncia la Reunión Anual de 2023/La Society for California Archaeology Annonce la Réunion Annuelle 2023 (submitted by Anmarie Medin, president, Society for California Archaeology)



The Society for California Archaeology announces their annual meeting, to be held 16–19 March 2023 at the Oakland Marriot City Center in Oakland, California. Workshops will be held Thursday, 16 March and the meeting officially kicks off with the plenary session on Friday, 17 March. The plenary theme—Connecting People to the Past—will include a panel of working archaeologists whose broad expertise and outreach experience will inspire the audience to be more creative in their archaeological practice.

The society's silent auction will be held at the Peony Seafood Restaurant in Oakland's historic Chinatown, and the awards banquet will feature a dance demonstration by Elem Xemfo of the Elem Pomo Nation of Lake County. Tours of the USS *Hornet* and the East Bay's Coyote Hills Regional Park will be offered on Sunday. The 2023 annual meeting information registration packet and membership renewal went out to members in early November 2022. The early bird deadline is 16 December 2022, and package savings are available; the meeting's preregistration deadline is 16 February 2023. Volunteer

opportunities are also available; volunteers help keep the meeting running smoothly. To learn more about the annual meeting or to register for the meeting, tour, and workshops, please visit www.scahome.org.

**Historic Plastics in the Archaeological Record—Workshop at the Society for California Archaeology’s Annual Meeting/
Plásticos Históricos en el Registro Arqueológico: Seminario en la Reunión Anual de la Sociedad de Arqueología de
California/Les Plastiques Historiques dans les Archives Archéologiques—Atelier à la Réunion Annuelle de la Society
for California Archaeology** (submitted by Kimberly Wooten and Julia Huddleson)

The Society of California Archaeology (SCA) is hosting its annual meeting in Oakland from 16 to 19 March 2023. The meeting features one workshop focused on historical archaeology: Historic Plastics in the Archaeological Record. Kimberly Wooten and Julia Huddleson, both historical archaeologists with the Cultural Studies Office at the California Department of Transportation, will be co-instructors. Wooten and Huddleson have designed and instructed training courses on historic-era artifact identification for over a decade. The two-hour workshop will be held Thursday, 16 March, from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.; the class is limited to 20 students and has a cost of US\$30. Visit www.scahome.org to register online for the SCA’s annual meeting, including the plastic artifact workshop.

Workshop abstract

As ubiquitous as plastic may seem in the archaeological record, plastic artifacts are quickly moving into the period of historic significance. A basic understanding of this material type will be increasingly important for recording and evaluating archaeological sites. This workshop will give an overview of the history and development of plastics, followed by hands-on training with plastic artifacts from the early 1900s through to the modern era with a focus on domestic sites. In many ways plastic can be seen as a hallmark of the Anthropocene, and the last 30 minutes will be a guided discussion of contemporary plastic archaeology, with time focused on individual solutions to the current plastic-pollution crisis. A thumb drive of plastic reference materials will be provided to all participants.



**SOCIETY *for*
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View of Oakland. (Photo courtesy of Visit California.)

**SHA 2024
Oakland, California, USA, 3–6 January**

***THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL
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**Please note the deadlines for submissions of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the *SHA Newsletter***

**Spring 2023 1 March 2023
Summer 2023 1 June 2023
Fall 2023 1 September 2023
Winter 2023 1 December 2023**

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