



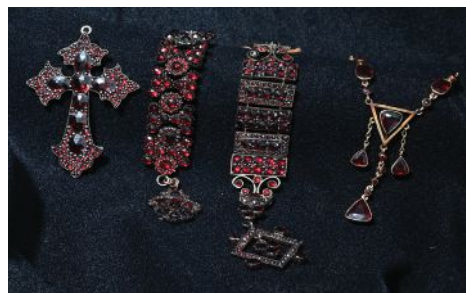
SOCIETY *for*  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY

# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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## President's Corner

Julie Schablitsky

Just a few more months and we will be meeting in Oakland, California, for our annual conference! It has been 18 years since we have been in California, when we met in Sacramento . . . and who can forget the *Queen Mary* in 2001? This year should be just as memorable, as we reconnect with colleagues and attend paper sessions that will inspire us in our scholarship. As usual, there will also be opportunities to explore the city on your own or through organized tours.

In July we held the mid-year board meeting to discuss a range of topics, including diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering (DEIBM) initiatives, ways to increase membership, and our budget. SHA has worked diligently for many years to keep our membership rates low. The last increase for our regular and retired members was four years ago and our student membership rates have not increased since 2008. Unfortunately, the rise in operating costs for our society presents fiscal challenges requiring us to increase our income and reduce expenses. For 2024, the board approved a rate increase for SHA regular members by US\$10, raising membership to US\$160.00. The new professional, retired, and adjunct membership rates will increase by US\$5 while the student rate will remain unchanged at US\$80.

Similarly, SHA conference registration rates have not increased in more than 10 years, despite the rising costs associated with operating a conference. For the 2024 conference, registration rates will increase for SHA members, nonmembers, and guests. The registration rate for students will remain unchanged for the 2024 conference.

For the upcoming fiscal year, the board has taken steps to minimize expenses while continuing to fund the many SHA programs and improve operations. Currently, we are looking at restructuring and redesigning our website to increase our visibility, increase membership, and provide a professional platform for our members. The board is committed to moving forward efficiently and with the interests and needs of the SHA membership always as our primary considerations.

Please continue to support your society and historical archaeology by renewing your membership and attending the annual conference. I hope to see as many of you as possible in Oakland in January!

## Archaeochemistry Testing Opportunities Available

Mark Warner, University of Idaho

For the past 15 years my colleague and I at the University of Idaho have been conducting an archaeochemistry testing project. Basically, I round up samples and my colleague works with students to test them. The bulk of the work has been identifying unknown contents in bottles, but for particular reasons we have also tested things like fabric, tooth fillings, slag, concrete, gunpowder, etc. The benefit of this program is it is a great teaching tool for students and for the archaeologists who send materials and get samples tested for free (minus the cost of shipping to Idaho). This is a callout to all of you to think creatively about how you might be able to take advantage of this opportunity. My chemistry colleague is very good at recruiting students and they are going through samples almost as soon as they get them in. If you have particular questions about testing, I can put you in touch with my colleague, or I can send you either a couple of the 'typical' reports that students produce or some of the articles that are out there describing some of our past work stuff. Please think about sending us samples to test; we've got the labor to handle it—and don't be shy about sending 10, 20, 30 samples (or more) at a time. One caveat is the testing is generally testing at the macro level—meaning it looks like there is visible stuff in the bottle, etc. The students are not doing analysis like blood residue from lithics. For more information and to get the mailing address for your sample, please contact me at [mwarner@uidaho.edu](mailto:mwarner@uidaho.edu).

## The Rights of Our Fallen Soldiers

Michael "Sonny" Trimble

The U.S. Army has recently identified a gap in policy related to the handling of the discovery of remains of servicemembers from the numerous conflicts during the 18th and 19th centuries that helped shape our country. The U.S. Army Office of Army Cemeteries (located within Arlington National Cemetery) is requesting the support of professional archaeological organizations to help with this effort. We feel that educating the archaeological community about the U.S. Army's objections will reduce the number of servicemembers being disinterred and institute a protocol for reporting any remains that are encountered during any archaeological excavations.

The U.S. Army is committed to the care of its servicemembers, past, present, and future. This commitment has been a defining feature of America's army since its inception in 1775, when patriots answered the call to arms and fought to establish our great nation.

Recently, a disturbing trend has emerged that challenges the U.S. Army's ability to care for its fallen: the intentional or deliberate disinterment of the remains of servicemembers from battlegrounds and ancient cemeteries across the country. Both professional and amateur archaeologists have participated in these excavations, and while many are well-meaning, these projects run counter to the U.S. Army's long-standing policy that all interments are final.

To help protect the final resting places of those servicemembers who fell during the many conflicts of the 18th and 19th centuries, the U.S. Army requests that any federal, state, or local government entity or private organization that identifies or inadvertently discovers the burial location or remains that may be of U.S. or foreign servicemembers treat the U.S. Department of the Army as an interested and/or a consulting party regarding all actions related to these burials or remains. Please notify the Office of Army Cemeteries prior to any planned disturbance of such remains, or if the discovery is inadvertent, please immediately halt all disturbance activity and notify the Office of Army Cemeteries. Notification should be made to [usarmy.pentagon.hqda-anmc.mbx.accountability-coe@army.mil](mailto:usarmy.pentagon.hqda-anmc.mbx.accountability-coe@army.mil). Together, we can ensure that the men and women who fell while serving the nation can continue their well-deserved peaceful repose, honoring their place in our history by honoring their current resting place.

For any questions or comments about this statement, please reach out to Dr. Michael "Sonny" Trimble ([michael.k.trimble.civ@army.mil](mailto:michael.k.trimble.civ@army.mil)) or LTC Maxwell Pappas ([maxwell.b.pappas.mil@army.mil](mailto:maxwell.b.pappas.mil@army.mil)) and we would be happy to address them.

### Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

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





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# SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

## 2024 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology



### PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

#### 57th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Oakland, California, USA 3–6 January 2024

The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2024 Conference Committee invites you to join us in Oakland, California, USA, for the 57th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. The SHA 2024 conference will be held at the Marriott Oakland City Center and Convention Center on 3–6 January 2024.

Oakland is located on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay. Our theme for the conference, "Portals to the Past—Gateways to the Future," highlights the significant role Oakland has played in California history, from its indigenous roots to the modern era, as a terminal for the railroads and as a gateway to the Pacific markets by sea. San Francisco Bay was first encountered by Spanish explorers from the Oakland Hills, not by sea.

The earliest-known inhabitants are the Huchiun tribe, who have lived there since time immemorial. The Huchiun belong to a linguistic grouping later called the [Ohlone](#) (a [Miwok](#) word meaning "western people"). In Oakland, they were concentrated around [Lake Merritt](#) and [Temescal Creek](#), a stream that enters San Francisco Bay at [Emeryville](#). Oakland is one of an estimated 425 shellmound sites in the greater Bay Area. [Conquistadors](#) from [New Spain](#) claimed Oakland and other Ohlone lands of the East Bay along with the rest of California for the king of Spain in 1772. In the early 19th century, the Spanish crown deeded the East Bay area to [Luis María Peralta](#) for his [Rancho San Antonio](#). The grant was confirmed by the successor Mexican Republic upon its independence from Spain. The Peralta ranch included a stand of [oak](#) trees that stretched from the land that is today Oakland's downtown area to the adjacent part of [Alameda](#), then a peninsula. The Peraltas called the area El Encinal, a Spanish word that means "the oak grove." This was translated more loosely as "Oakland" in the subsequent naming of the town. The forest was so prominent that ships entering San Francisco Bay would use particular trees as a navigational landmark—hence the logo for the conference.

The City of Oakland was incorporated on 25 March 1854. During the city's early development, Mayor [Samuel Merritt](#) (1867–1869) orchestrated the construction of a dam on a small tidal estuary to the east of downtown that raised the estuary's water level and turned it into [Lake Merritt](#). Today the lake is a lively scene for cultural and civic events and a popular jogging site. The city and its environs quickly grew with the railroads, becoming a major rail terminal in the late 1860s and 1870s. In 1868, the [Central Pacific](#) constructed the [Oakland Long Wharf](#) at Oakland Point, the site of today's [Port of Oakland](#).

In the 1960s, the oldest section of Oakland at the foot of Broadway, [Jack London Square](#), was [redeveloped](#) into a hotel and outdoor retail district. During the 1960s, the city was home to an innovative funk music scene that produced well-known bands like [Sly and the Family Stone](#), [Graham Central Station](#), [Tower of Power](#), [Cold Blood](#), [Azteca](#), and the [Headhunters](#). In

1966, however, only 16 of the city's 661 police officers were black. Tensions between the black community and the largely white police force were high and police malfeasance against black people was common. In response, the Black Panther Party was founded by students [Huey Newton](#) and [Bobby Seale](#) at [Merritt College](#).

Today, shipping remains an integral feature of Oakland, which is home to one of the busiest shipping ports on the Pacific Coast. Oakland has been enjoying a renaissance with restaurants, craft breweries, and the arts in its Downtown and Uptown districts near the conference center. The proximity of Oakland to San Francisco and its position on the "sunny side of the bay" make it a terrific site for a conference.

## **CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**

### **Conference Chair**

Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

### **Program Chairs**

#### **Terrestrial Chair**

Cameron Monroe (University of California, Santa Cruz)

#### **Co-Coordination**

Kent Lightfoot (University of California, Berkeley)

Elaine Foster (Rincon Consultants, Inc.)

Albert Gonzalez (California State University, East Bay)

Laurie Wilkie (University of California, Berkeley)

### **Underwater Chair**

Bert Ho (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

### **Volunteer Coordinator**

Elaine Foster (Rincon Consultants, Inc.)

### **Workshop Coordinator**

Sheli Smith (YKT Consulting, Inc.)

### **Bookroom Coordinator**

Albert Gonzalez (California State University, East Bay)

### **Local Arrangements**

Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

Albert Gonzalez (California State University, East Bay)

### **Media Contact**

Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

### **Sponsorship/Fundraising**

Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

Bert Ho (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

### **Accessibility and Inclusion**

Alicia Hedges (San Jose State University)

### **Roundtable Luncheons**

Kent Lightfoot (University of California, Berkeley)

### **Local Tribal Liaisons**

Michael Wilcox (Stanford University)

### **Awards**

J. W. Joseph (New South Associates, Inc.)



## THE VENUE: MARRIOTT OAKLAND CITY CENTER AND CONVENTION CENTER

The Marriott Oakland City Center and Convention Center is located at 1001 Broadway, Oakland, California, USA, 94607. This venue will host attendees, conference sessions, and meetings.

Room rates for the SHA block at the Marriott Oakland City Center are \$159/night for a single/double room. Hotel room rates are subject to applicable state and local taxes (currently 14 percent and subject to change), CA Tourism Assessment Fees (current \$0.65 and subject to change), and Oakland Tourism Business Improvement District Fees (currently \$1.50 and subject to change), in effect at the time of check-in. To reserve your room in the SHA block at the Marriott Oakland City Center, use the following link: <https://book.passkey.com/gt/219032744?gtid=ea367ffccdc6e86e263102f03d3f1bd2>. The cut-off date for reservations in the SHA block at the Marriott is 5:00 p.m. PST on 11 December 2023.

The Marriott Oakland City Center is attached to the Oakland Convention Center and is a short walk from the Oakland Museum of California, the Library of African American History, and Lake Merritt. We will be adjacent to Oakland's Chinatown and Jack London Square with its breweries and restaurants and the marina is a 15-minute walk. Rooms at the hotel have lovely views of the bay, the Oakland Hills, and the downtown skyline. Additional hotels are nearby. The hotel and conference center are linked to Oakland and San Francisco International Airports by Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) with the 12th Street/Oakland City Center station entrance across the street from the hotel. From this station, conference attendees are only two stops away from downtown San Francisco via the Transbay tube or a 20-minute ride to the University of California, Berkeley campus.

The immediate vicinity hosts hundreds of restaurants and more than 30 craft beer breweries and tap rooms, all within a 1-mile radius of the hotel in the Downtown and Uptown areas.

### Parking at the Marriott Oakland City Center

Parking is available at the Marriott Oakland City Center for conference attendees at the discounted rates of \$40/day for self-parking and \$45/day for valet parking.

For those guests staying at the hotel, the front desk will ask if you have a car upon check-in, and if so, the discounted parking rate will automatically be reflected on your room folio. Please bring your parking ticket to the front desk when you check in.

For day attendees (not staying in the hotel), a parking validation machine will be available at the SHA Registration Desk. Attendees can insert their parking ticket into the machine for a discount code and the discounted rate will automatically be charged when payment is made upon departure.

## GETTING TO AND AROUND OAKLAND

### Airports

**The conference venue is served by two airports, Oakland International Airport and San Francisco International Airport.**

Oakland International Airport (OAK) serves the East Bay with several national airlines, including Delta, Alaska, Southwest, Jet Blue, and Spirit. BART operates an airport link from the airport to the main line connecting to downtown Oakland. Take the link to the Coliseum Station. Transfer to the northbound Antioch line and exit at the 12th Street/Oakland City Center Station. There is an exit directly across the street from the Marriott Hotel. If you emerge at the City Center exit, you will have to walk a half block to the hotel. Total transit time may be 20 minutes.

San Francisco International Airport (SFO) is served by all major airlines and is a hub for American, United, and Alaska, as well as several international carriers. BART serves the airport from a terminal connected at the airport. Direct transit to the Marriott can be achieved on the Yellow Line (Antioch-SFO+Millbrae), exiting at the 12th Street/Oakland City Center Station. Total transit time may be 45 minutes.

BART tickets (Clipper cards) can be obtained at any station with a credit card. The Clipper card is now the only product available with which to purchase fares systemwide. There is a \$3 acquisition fee to purchase the card. The Clipper card is reusable and reloadable. Go to <https://www.clippercard.com/ClipperWeb/pay-with-phone#lets-get-started> to set up a Clipper card on your phone.

Fare from SFO to 12th Street/Oakland City Center is \$10.35 one way. From OAK, first take the link train at the airport to the Coliseum Station, then take the Antioch line to 12th Street/Oakland City Center. The fare is \$2.15 one way. BART can be used to reach other Bay Area destinations.

### Car Rental

Most major rental brands are available at each airport. However, parking in downtown Oakland is both scarce and expensive. Three parking structures are within walking distance of the hotel. You can park free overnight on Oakland streets downtown, with the usual risks in urban environments.

Taxis, Uber, and Lyft all operate from the airports. A taxi from SFO to the Marriott can be \$100 plus and from OAK about \$25.

## **CONFERENCE AGENDA**

### **WORKSHOPS**

*All workshops will be held on Wednesday 3 January 2024.*

#### **WKS-1 Get Hired!**

*Instructor:* Carol Ellick, Archaeological and Cultural Education Consultants

*Half-day:* 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

*Minimum enrollment:* 10

*Maximum enrollment:* 35

*Cost:* \$60 for SHA members, \$80 for nonmembers, \$40 for SHA student members, and \$50 for student nonmembers

*Get Hired!* is a hands-on, interactive workshop taught by the author of *The Anthropology Graduate's Guide: From Student to a Career*. In this workshop, we examine employment statistics across the discipline of anthropology, debunk employability myths, and take participants through the steps for transitioning from being a student to a career in anthropology. Participants will relate knowledge, skills, and abilities from past jobs to future jobs in anthropology, analyze job announcements, and create a plan that will lead toward that dream job and a career. This workshop is not just for undergraduate or graduate students. Planning a capstone course? This workshop, along with the book, will provide a proven framework. Changing jobs or career paths? Find out how to take control of your destiny instead of letting destiny take control of you.

#### **WKS-2 Identification and Dating of Japanese Ceramics from 19th- and 20th-Century Sites**

*Instructors:* Douglas Ross, Albion Environmental and Renae Campbell, Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho

*Half-day:* 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

*Maximum enrollment:* 25

*Cost:* \$40 for SHA members, \$50 for nonmembers, \$20 for SHA student members, and \$25 for student nonmembers

With the rapid increase in research on sites associated with Japanese immigrants in North America and the Pacific Islands, there is an increasing need for researchers to be able to recognize, date, and properly analyze imported Japanese porcelain and other ceramics. Such knowledge is even more broadly applicable, because these wares commonly turn up on non-Japanese sites of the 19th and 20th centuries. Of particular concern is distinguishing them from Chinese ceramics, with which they are often confused, especially when found on Chinese sites. Here we offer a hands-on primer covering the identification of Japanese ceramic wares, common forms, decorative methods and motifs, and chronological indicators and demonstrate how they can be distinguished from non-Japanese ceramics.

#### **WKS-3 Archaeological Illustration**

*Instructor:* Jack Scott

*Full-day:* 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

*Maximum enrollment:* 30

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

Want your pen-and-ink drawings to look like the good ones? Attend SHA's Archaeological Illustration Workshop. Pen and ink is all basically a matter of skill and technique that can be easily taught. It may be the old-fashioned way, but it is still the best. The workshop has been offered almost every year since 1999. Jack Scott is a well-known archaeological illustrator living in Chicago with a distinguished client list and illustrations in many publications. Besides a degree in anthropology and fieldwork and lab experience, he brings over 40 years of experience in the commercial art business to his 'nuts-and-bolts'



approach to learning illustration. The workshop covers materials and techniques, page design and layout, maps, lettering, scientific illustration conventions, problems posed by different kinds of artifacts, working size, reproduction concerns, ethics, and dealing with publishers. Because most archaeological illustration is done in black and white, pen-and-ink techniques will be the major focus of the workshop. A reading list and pen and paper will be provided, but feel free to bring your own pens, other tools, and, of course, questions. Be ready to work.

#### **WKS-4 Plastics**

*Instructors:* Kimberly Wooten, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and Julia Huddleson, Caltrans

*Less than half-day:* 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

*Maximum enrollment:* 20

*Cost:* \$25 for SHA members, \$30 for nonmembers, \$15 for SHA student members, and \$20 for student nonmembers

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 the modern era, with a focus on domestic sites. In many ways, plastics can be seen as a hallmark of the Anthropocene, and the last 30 minutes will be a guided discussion of contemporary plastics 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.

#### **WKS-5 Crafting Partnerships between Unis and Fed Agencies**

*Instructors:* Alex Nalewalk, USDA; Edward Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Todd Ahlman, Texas State University; John Dysart, U.S. Forest Service; Heenal Shah, GACD/NRCS

*Half-day:* 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

*Maximum enrollment:* 30

*Cost:* \$60 for SHA members, \$80 for nonmembers, \$30 for SHA student members, and \$40 for student nonmembers

Research suggests that USA-based universities are in danger of failing to train enough students to meet the demand for archaeologists in the coming years. There are numerous reasons for this, including the growing demand on faculty time coupled with dwindling resources. Simultaneously, many federal agencies are eager to form partnerships with universities. These developments present an opportunity to meet the demand for future archaeologists, provide collaborative approaches for university faculty to train these students, and assist federal agencies with their own growing demands to ethically identify, document, and preserve Section 106 resources. This workshop brings together academic and federal archaeologists to discuss these potentials based on past experiences. The four-hour workshop will be part panel discussion, part brainstorming, and part meet-and-greet to establish a network of academic-federal partners.

### **TOURS AND ACTIVITIES**

*All tours will be on Wednesday 3 January 2024.*

#### **T-1 Going Underground. Black Diamond Mine**

*Time:* 8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

*Maximum number of participants:* 50

*Cost:* \$55. Lunch included.

From the 1860s through the turn of the last century, five coal mining towns thrived in the Black Diamond area: Nortonville, Somersville, Stewartville, West Hartley, and Judsonville. As the location of California's largest coal mining operation, nearly four million tons of coal ("black diamonds") were removed from the earth. The residents of the mining towns were from all over the world and their life was characterized by hard work and long hours. In the 1920s, underground mining for sand began near the deserted Nortonville and Somersville town sites. The Somersville mine supplied sand used in glass making by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company in Oakland, while the Nortonville mine supplied the Columbia Steel Works with foundry (casting) sand. The site is now a regional park. We will access the underground chambers for a guided look at the mining operations.

#### **T-2 Sailing the Coast. Forts and Ships**

*Time:* 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

*Maximum number of participants:* 50

*Cost:* \$55

We'll begin this tour with a visit to Fort Point, dramatically situated directly beneath the Golden Gate Bridge. The fort has been called "the Gibraltar of the West Coast" and "one of the most perfect models of masonry in America." When construction began during the height of the California Gold Rush, Fort Point was planned as the most formidable deterrence America could offer to a naval attack on California. Next, we'll visit the WWII Liberty ship SS *Jeremiah O'Brien* and the USS *Pampanito* submarine. The tour will continue with a brief visit to the Maritime Museum. From there we'll cross the Golden Gate Bridge and travel to Mare Island in Vallejo and the historic naval base. Enjoy lunch on your own at the Mare Island Brewery. Finally, we'll return via the NPS historic small craft warehouse in San Leandro for a behind-the-scenes look at vessels not on public display.

### **T-3 Dead Can Dance. Historic Cemeteries of the Bay Area**

*Time:* 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

*Maximum number of participants:* 50

*Cost:* \$55. Lunch included.

So many cemeteries, so little time. Join us for a tour of historic and unique cemeteries in the East Bay and down the Peninsula. From Oakland, we'll cross the bay to Redwood City and head to the famous Union Cemetery (a National Register of Historic Places site), where we'll have a docent tour. From Union Cemetery, it's on to the city of Colma with 26 cemeteries; the deceased population of Colma ("The City of Souls") dwarfs the living, with the ratio being 20:1. We will stop at the Grand Cypress Lawn Mausoleums, where we'll have an opportunity to view the graves of such notables as Wyatt Earp; Norton, Emperor of the United States; and William Randolph Hearst, among others. Then back to Oakland to end the journey at the Chapel of the Chimes Columbarium, a spectacular architectural gem, again with a guided tour. To sum up, three cemeteries and spectacular views of the Bay Area along the way.

### **ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS**

*Roundtable luncheons are scheduled from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Thursday 4 January and Friday 5 January 2024. Maximum of 10 people per roundtable luncheon.*

*Cost:* \$30

*Luncheon choices:* Deli-Style Ham with Havarti Cheese, Lettuce, and Vine-Ripened Tomato; Oven-Roasted Sliced Turkey with Lettuce and Vine-Ripened Tomato; or Mediterranean Veggie Multigrain Wrap with Hummus and Mixed Greens, Fresh Cucumber, and Carrots

### **Thursday 4 January 2024**

#### **RL-1 Funding Stories: Exploring Grants for Community-Driven Research**

*Hosts:* Alicia Odewale, Executive Director, Archaeology Rewritten; and Ayana Flewellen, Stanford University

In the shrinking landscape of grant opportunities for historical archaeology research projects, understanding where to find funding specifically designed to support storytelling and community-based research can be a challenge. In this roundtable, participants will have the opportunity to explore some of the research grants and education-based program offerings under the umbrella of the National Geographic Society and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. The intention of this interactive roundtable is to have an open discussion to demystify what is often a hidden process in grant writing: deciding which grant agency would be the best partner for your work. The hosts of this luncheon will share their experiences working with two grant organizations and how they have leveraged their relationship with each funding partner to expand research projects and student training opportunities, dive deeper into the world of archaeology as storytelling, and bring forth greater community impact from Tulsa's Black Wall Street to sites of enslavement and freedom in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

#### **RL-2 Archaeology in the Small Liberal Arts College Setting**

*Host:* April Beisaw, Professor and Chair of Anthropology, Vassar College

Archaeologists who work in the small liberal arts college (SLAC) setting do so in an environment that is very different from graduate schools where we get the bulk of our teaching and research experience. Most SLACs have one to two archaeologists at most and usually no graduate students. To conduct research, we often need to create cross-institution collaborations or we spend most of our research time teaching the basics to our assistants. The realities of the SLAC world can make it difficult for newly minted Ph.D.s to land open professor positions, because their application materials are more appropriate to large university settings with low teaching loads. At this roundtable, we welcome those who currently work in SLACs as



well as those who would like to transition to a SLAC. Discussion will revolve around the pros and cons of this career path and explore possibilities for future collaborations.

### **RL-3 Publishing for Early Career Research and Students**

*Hosts:* Kathryn Sampeck, Editor, *Historical Archaeology*; Ben Ford, Editor, SHA Co-Publications; and Mary Sue Daoud, Associate Publisher, Springer

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

### **RL-4 Collections and Curation**

*Host:* Elizabeth Bollwerk, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc./DAACS

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

### **RL-5 Navigating Student Needs and Accommodations in Archaeological Field Schools**

*Hosts:* Kelly Goldberg, University of South Carolina; and Elizabeth Clay, Central Connecticut State University

Join us for an open discussion seeking to identify and address student needs and accommodations in archaeology field school settings. As the field of archaeology continues to work on expanding inclusivity, it is important to accommodate students of all backgrounds and ability levels in basic training. Participants in this luncheon conversation will continue ongoing discussions identifying the unique needs of students with varying abilities and consider ways to ensure equitable and inclusive field school programs. This session is open to those of all experience levels, whether you've taught many field schools and have experience to share or are planning ahead for a course in the future.

**Friday 5 January 2024**

### **RL-6 Archaeology for Public Consumption: Writing for Audiences beyond the Discipline**

*Host:* Krysta Ryzewski, Wayne State University

Writing about archaeology for nonspecialist audiences is not a skill that comes easily for many professionals, especially those among us who were trained to write in *academese*—the detached language of scientific, objective, and third-person reporting. Yet effective public writing can have an outsized impact on the public and the profession in its capacity to build constituencies to support archaeological causes and to facilitate dialogues about the historical legacies our work engages (e.g., inequality, racism, environmental stress, etc.). Join Krysta Ryzewski (recipient of the 2023 James Deetz Book Award) for a casual discussion about the opportunities and challenges that writing for nonspecialist audiences pose. We will discuss writing strategies for various public outlets—from op-ed pieces and blogs to monographs and magazines. We will also share advice for communicating about archaeology accessibly and inclusively with different target audiences. Attendees are not required to have prior experience writing for the public.

### **RL-7 Archaeology of Food**

*Host:* Maia Dedrick, Santa Clara University

The archaeological study of foodways and cuisine requires coordination of a broad array of specializations (in studies of ceramics, plant and animal remains, residues, stable isotopes, and archival documents, among others). Historical archaeology has great potential, in piecing these lines of evidence together, to help track the development of beloved recipes and connect archaeologists to communities interested in food heritage. This lunch will allow participants invested in the archaeology of food to exchange information based on their relevant skill sets and research experiences and brainstorm ways to bring archaeological observations to public audiences.

### **RL-8 Interrupting Disability and Ableism in Archaeology**

*Host:* Mia Carey, Unearthing Our Past Consulting, LLC

According to SHA's Climate Survey, 11 percent of surveyed respondents currently had a physical, learning, or mental

disability that substantially limits one or more of their membership activities. How do we remove barriers in academia; cultural resource management; hiring, recruitment, and retention; fieldwork; and training to foster a more inclusive, welcoming environment for persons with disabilities? Using “calling out and calling in,” an interactive inclusion and equity tool, participants will work together to interrupt disability and ableism in our respective organizations and institutions.

We’ll talk about the comparative benefits and drawbacks of these various paths, as well as their current prospects.

### **RL-9 Jobs in Nautical Archaeology**

*Host:* Paul Johnston, Smithsonian Institution

What are the different job types and career tracks in nautical archaeology today? This discussion will speak to public archaeology (NOAA, U.S. National Park Service, BOEM, Parks Canada, Smithsonian, state programs, etc.); private-sector cultural resource management (contract archaeology, consulting); private foundations; academic positions and museums work (public and private), and treasure hunting.

## **CONFERENCE WELCOME AND PLENARY SESSION**

### **Welcome and Awards Ceremony**

Wednesday 3 January 2024

*Time:* 6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Join us Wednesday evening for the opening session of the SHA 2024 conference for presentation of the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, the James Deetz Book Award, and the SHA Awards of Merit. The J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology will be awarded posthumously to Paul R. Mullins, past SHA President and 2000 winner of the John L. Cotter Award, at the Awards Ceremony this year.

### **Plenary Session and Land Acknowledgment**

*Time:* 6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

The Plenary Session will open with a Land Acknowledgment by a tribal representative of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Council followed by a cultural dance demonstration.

### **The Approaching Storm: Book Banning, Curriculum Dilution, Whitewashing History, and Challenges to the Relevance of Archaeology**

Perhaps the storm is already here. It is not an exaggeration to suggest that the country is experiencing political and social divisiveness not experienced in generations. While many of the issues are being resurrected from the past, and driven by special interests, what is new is the impact these agendas will have on historical archaeology and how the rhetoric has infiltrated academia. Can historical archaeology make any relevant contribution to the counternarrative?

Whether it is the growing demand by a vocal minority that books addressing race, immigration, or gender are being challenged or banned as “harmful,” with librarians being criminalized, or historical facts of the past being rejected as offensive and rewritten in curriculums to satisfy political sensibilities, the potential damaging influence on archaeological research is far-reaching. The outcomes may not be limited to removal of books from the shelves, loss of funding opportunities, or ad hominem attacks on researchers engaged in important questions regarding our shared, sometimes uncomfortable history. The relevance of archaeology as an avenue of critical inquiry is being called into question.

This plenary examines some of the issues impacting historical archaeology and the effects on research that the current highly polarizing climate is having, where alt-facts and the obscuring of historical knowledge in favor of feel-good narratives are being promoted from positions of power benefiting the few.

#### *Speakers:*

Dr. Ayana Omilade Flewellen, Stanford University

Dr. Alicia Odewale, Rice University

Dr. Edward Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley

Dr. Mary Minkoff, Florida Public Archaeology Network

Dr. Nathan Acebo, University of Connecticut

Dr. Ora Marek-Martinez, Northern Arizona University



## **SHA BUSINESS MEETING**

**Friday 5 January 2024**

*Time:* 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

SHA will hold its annual business meeting on Friday 5 January 2024 from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. at the Marriott Oakland City Center. Join the SHA board and congratulate the winners of the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards; the ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award; the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Grants; the ACUA and RECON Offshore Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Conference Award; the GMAC Diversity Field School Competition; the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize; the 2024 Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award; and the ACUA Annual Photo Competition.

## **PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY DAY**

**Saturday 6 January 2024**

### **The Foodways Experience: A Student-Constructed Pop-Up Exhibit at SHA 2024**

The C. E. Smith Museum of Anthropology at California State University, East Bay (CSUEB) invites you to take a seat at our table, opening yourself to observe and understand foodways practices across the Americas and to learn what you can do to get involved in food justice and food sovereignty efforts. This student-constructed exhibit brings together examples of Indigenous, Latinx, and industrial food practices from around California and the United States, past and present, with an eye toward equity and reparation. Please join us at the CSUEB Oakland Center campus, just across the street from the Oakland Marriott, on Saturday 6 January to engage with our student docents and take part in hands-on activities. There you'll have the opportunity to exchange seeds at our traveling seed bank, produce foodways zines at our Foodways Zine Stop, observe and handle experimentally produced adobe (mud-brick) ovens, discover what ails acorns while learning to grind them, and discuss migrant farmworkers' rights. Free entry—and tamales—to those with an SHA badge.

## **SPECIAL EVENTS**

**Wednesday 3 January 2024**

### **Opening Reception**

*Time:* 8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

*Cost:* No fee for SHA conference registrants

Following the Plenary Session, greet old friends and make new ones at the first social event of the conference. Complimentary appetizers will be provided along with a cash bar.

**Thursday 4 January 2024**

### **Past Presidents' Student Reception**

*Time:* 4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

*Cost:* No fee for student conference registrants.

The Past Presidents' Student Reception will take place on Thursday 4 January from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Students will have an opportunity to talk to senior professionals about a variety of career paths in historical archaeology. These career paths include academia; cultural resource management; federal, state, and local agencies; museums—collections; public engagement; and underwater archaeology. Don't miss out on this great opportunity to explore careers in historical archaeology!

**Thursday 4 January 2024**

### **Toast to SHA's Recently Passed Past Presidents**

*Time:* 5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Iron & Oak Bar, 2nd floor of the Oakland Marriott; cash bar.

Join us and raise a glass in honor of the SHA Past Presidents and other valued colleagues who passed in 2023.

**Thursday 4 January 2024**

### **Reception at the Oakland Museum of California**

*Time:* 6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

*Cost:* \$60

Our Thursday night ticketed reception will be held at the Oakland Museum of California ([www. OMCA.org](http://www.OMCA.org)). OMCA explores the big ideas that shape California lives, then brings to life the untold and undertold stories of the people behind them—all with a distinctly Oakland point of view. The Thursday night reception will include passed hors d’oeuvres and a cash bar.

The museum is a 10-minute walk from the Marriott or a short affordable Uber/Lyft ride. Transportation will not be provided for the reception.

**Friday 5 January 2024**  
**Pre-Awards Cocktail Hour**

*Time:* 6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.  
*Cost:* No fee for conference registrants; cash bar.

**Friday 5 January 2024**  
**Awards Banquet**

*Time:* 7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.  
*Cost:* \$60 per person  
*Choice of entrée:* Herb Roasted Salmon, 6 oz. Sirloin Steak, or Cauliflower Steak

Enjoy a three-course dinner with the 2024 recipients of the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology.

**Friday 5 January 2024**  
**Awards Ceremony and Dance**

*Time:* 8:30 p.m. – 12:00 a.m.  
*Cost:* No fee for conference registrants; cash bar.

Join us for the presentation of the SHA’s John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Following the awards ceremony, plan to dance the night away with your friends—new and old!

**SHA Technology Room**

*Hours:*            Thursday 4 January 2024            9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.  
                         Friday 5 January 2024            9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

The SHA Technology Room will feature a number of presentations of various underwater and terrestrial technologies on Thursday and Friday. Minimally, presenters will be there for a 2-hour block to engage SHA members and showcase technology usage in historical archaeology scenarios. Some presenters may be there longer.

**SHA BOOK ROOM**

*Hours:*            Thursday 4 January 2024            8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.  
                         Friday 5 January 2024            8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.  
                         Saturday 6 January 2024            8:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

The SHA Book Room is a marketplace for exhibitors of products, services, and publications from a variety of companies, agencies, and organizations in the archaeological community. Exhibit space is still available on a first-come, first-served basis until 1 November 2023. All exhibitors will be listed in the final conference program. Fees and the Exhibitor Contract can be found online at [https://sha.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/2024-Conference-Exhibitor-Prospectus\\_Final-FILLABLE.pdf](https://sha.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/2024-Conference-Exhibitor-Prospectus_Final-FILLABLE.pdf).

Contact the SHA Business Office at 301.972.9684 or [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) for further information.

CHILD CARE AND NURSING ROOM

If you need to make arrangements for child care during the SHA 2024 conference, please contact Care.com at [https://www.care.com/landingPage-p1523-q156634375.html?\\_qs=1&gclid=EAIaIQobChMli\\_Sqve-JgQMV6iutBh37\\_QW0EAAYASAAE-gJE-vD\\_BwE](https://www.care.com/landingPage-p1523-q156634375.html?_qs=1&gclid=EAIaIQobChMli_Sqve-JgQMV6iutBh37_QW0EAAYASAAE-gJE-vD_BwE)

The Nursing Room for the conference is located down the corridor from the West Hall on the ground floor of the Hotel and Conference Center. Please come to the SHA Registration Desk for the key.

The hotel has two gender-neutral/accessible bathrooms on the ground floor of the Hotel and Convention Center next to the East Hall.

2024 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTO & VIDEO COMPETITION CALL FOR ENTRIES

SHA members and conference attendees are invited to participate in the annual Archaeological Photo & Video Competition and People’s Choice Awards. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference on historical and underwater archaeology. Winning entries are honored during the conference and posted to the ACUA web and social media sites.

**Deadline for online application and final digital uploads is midnight Central U.S. Time on 1 December 2023.**

For more information and to start the process, please visit <http://www.acuaonline.org/archaeological-photo-festival-competition/>. Download the Call for Entries and new guidelines: ACUA Photo Contest Call for Entries 2024.

Categories:

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

For questions about the revised Call for Entries and submission process, please send an email to [photocontest@acuaonline.org](mailto:photocontest@acuaonline.org).

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

*The following schedule is preliminary and is subject to change. The newsletter only carries the general outline of conference-event scheduling.*

Tuesday 2 January 2024

3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. Registration open

Wednesday 3 January 2024

7:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Registration Open
8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	T-1 Going Underground. Black Diamond Mine
8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	T-2 Sailing the Coast. Forts and Ships
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	SHA Board of Directors Meeting
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	T-3 Dead Can Dance. Historic Cemeteries of the Bay Area
9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	WKS-1 Get Hired!
9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	WKS-2 Identification and Dating of Japanese Ceramics from 19th- and 20th-Century Sites
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-3 Archaeological Illustration
10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Book Room Exhibitor Set Up
1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	WKS-4 Plastics



1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	WKS-5 Crafting Partnerships between Unis and Fed Agencies
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Government Maritime Managers Forum: A Ship Is Always Safe at Shore But That's Not What It's Built For – A. Einstein
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	Conference Welcome, Awards Ceremony, and Plenary Session
8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Opening Reception

*Thursday 4 January 2024*

7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.	Registration Open
8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Committee Meetings
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Book Room
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Technology Room
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Roundtable Luncheons RL-1, RL-2, RL-3, RL-4, RL-5
1:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Afternoon Sessions
4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Past Presidents' Student Reception
5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Toast to SHA's Recently Passed Past Presidents
6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Reception at the Oakland Museum of California

*Friday 5 January 2024*

7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.	Registration Open
8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Committee Meetings
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Book Room
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Technology Room
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Roundtable Luncheons RL-6, RL-7, RL-8, RL-9
1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Afternoon Sessions
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	ACUA Open Meeting
5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	SHA Business Meeting
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	SBA Meeting
6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	Pre-Awards Cocktail Hour
7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.	Awards Banquet
8:30 p.m. – 12:00 a.m.	Awards Ceremony and Dance

*Saturday 6 January 2024*

7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Registration Open
8:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Book Room
1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Afternoon Sessions

## SHA CONFERENCE CODE OF CONDUCT

### PREAMBLE

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

### DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES OF IMPERMISSIBLE CONDUCT

Harassment includes offensive comments or behavior related to gender, gender identity and expression, age, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, body size, race, ethnicity, religion, technology choices, sexual images in public space, deliberate intimidation, stalking, following, harassing photography or recording, sustained disruption of talks or other events, inappropriate physical contact, and unwelcome sexual attention.

Outside of research presentations that include specific considerations of sexuality or sexual representations in the past, sexual language and imagery is not appropriate for any conference venue, including talks, workshops, parties, social media and other online media.

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

## OBLIGATION

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

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

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

Should the SHA have concerns regarding an individual's attendance at its conference creating a safety issue, the SHA can bar the individual from registering and attending the conference. In the case of proven violations that took place prior to the annual meeting and that have been reported and documented prior to pre-registration, proven harassers/assailants will be barred from participation. Late and on-site registrations will be rescinded immediately should information be received documenting a proven violation.

The SHA will not conduct its own investigations but will accept the investigations of law enforcement agencies, RPA, universities, EEOC and employers. Documented harassers/assailants should be identified to SHA staff or leadership by survivors or other reporters as early as possible. Identification with documentation of adjudication needs to be provided to bar participation in SHA events.

## REPORTING AT THE CONFERENCE

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

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

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

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

## REGISTRATION

All presenters, discussants, panelists, and exhibitors participating in the SHA 2024 conference must agree with the SHA Ethics Principles (<https://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/>), the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy (<https://>

[sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/](https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/)), and the Conference Code of Conduct and signify their agreement by submission of their registration.

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

**Conference Preregistration**

Registration will open on Sunday 1 October 2023. Advance registration rates will be available until Friday 1 December 2023. After 1 December registration rates will increase. Preconference registration will close at 5:00 p.m. PST on Friday 15 December 2023. On-site registration will be available beginning Tuesday 2 January 2024 in Oakland.

IMPORTANT: All presenters, discussants, forum participants, and session organizers at the SHA 2024 conference are required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2023. Those who fail to register by 1 November 2023 will not be allowed to present their paper/poster or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s/poster’s authors must register for the conference by the 1 November deadline. All panelists and discussants must also register by 1 November 2023 at the full conference registration rate in order to participate in a session.

Anyone planning to attend the SHA 2024 conference must register for the conference.

Rates:

	Until 1/12/2023	After 1/12/2023
SHA Member.....	\$200	\$250
Nonmember.....	\$300	\$350
SHA Student Member.....	\$85	\$110
Student Nonmember.....	\$140	\$165
Guest.....	\$70	\$95

How to Register:

Online [www.conftool.com/sha2024](https://www.conftool.com/sha2024)

The link to the online registration system for the SHA 2024 conference will be posted on the SHA website home page on 1 October 2023. Online registrations will close on 15 December 2023. After that date, registration must be done on-site at the 2024 conference.

Email or Mail

Email your completed registration form and payment information (check or credit card) to SHA at [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org). Or mail your registration and payment information, **postmarked by 15 December 2023**, to

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

**Cancellation Policy**

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by SHA no later than 8 December 2023. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after 8 December 2023. Please note this Cancellation Policy applies in all circumstances (including medical) and as such we strongly recommend all registrants ensure they have purchased sufficient and appropriate travel insurance coverage. Refund requests should be emailed to SHA at [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) or mailed to SHA at the address above and received by 8 December 2023.

**On-site Registration**

Registration will be at the Conference Registration desk on the ground floor of the Marriott Oakland City Center and Convention Center on 2–6 January 2024.

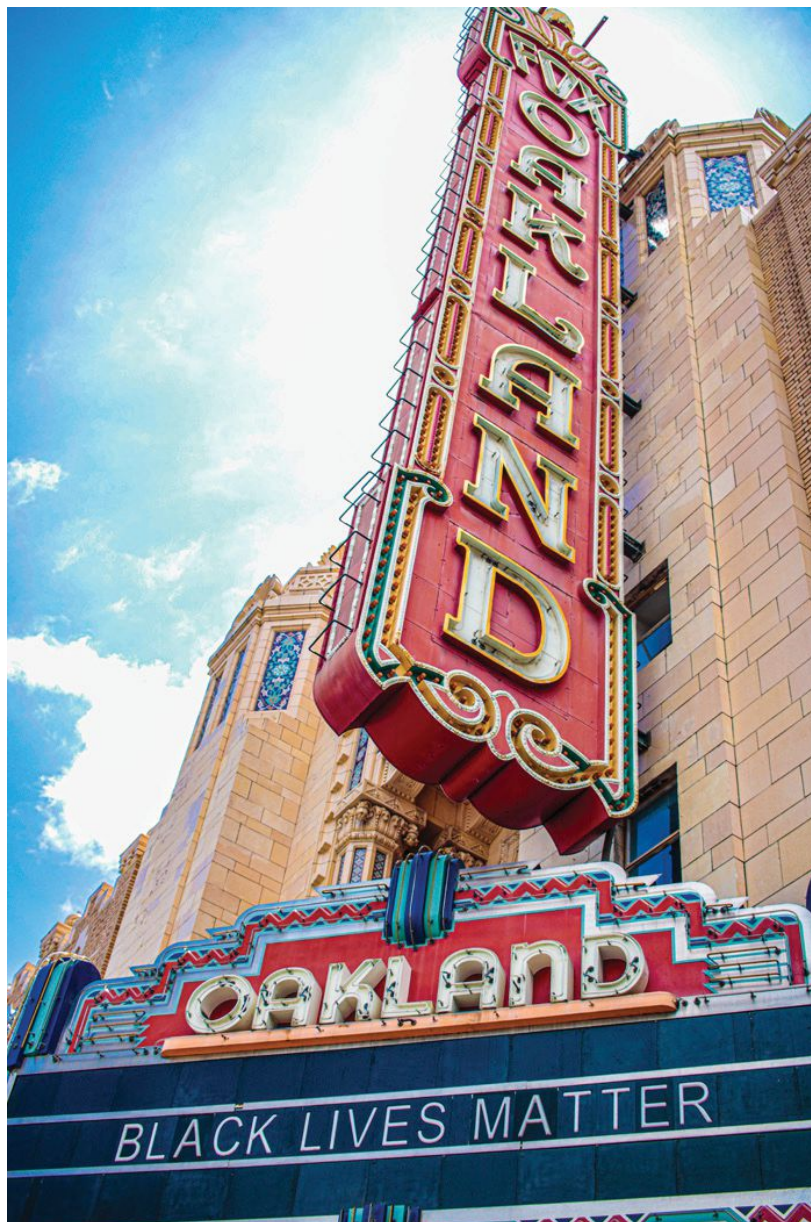


The Registration Desk at the SHA 2024 conference will be open

Tuesday 2 January 2024	3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday 3 January 2024	7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Thursday 4 January 2024	7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Friday 5 January 2024	7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Saturday 6 January 2024	7:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

### Further Information and Updates

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at [www.sha.org/conferences](http://www.sha.org/conferences). Be sure to follow SHA 2024 on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology](https://www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology), on the SHA blog at [www.sha.org/blog](http://www.sha.org/blog), and on X at [@SHA\\_org](https://twitter.com/SHA_org) and [#SHA2024](https://twitter.com/SHA2024). Any questions about the SHA 2024 conference should be sent to SHA headquarters at [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org).



*Fox Oakland Theater. (Photo by Freddie Collins on Unsplash.)*



# 2024 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

JANUARY 3-6, 2024

MARRIOTT OAKLAND CITY CENTER AND CONVENTION CENTER ■ OAKLAND, CA

## CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Registration for the SHA 2024 Conference will open on Sunday, October 1, 2023. The advance registration period runs from October 1, 2023 to Friday, December 1, 2023. After December 1, registration rates increase.

Pre-conference registration will close on Friday, December 15, 2023. After December 15, all registrations must be done on site at the Conference. Contact the SHA office at [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) if you have questions on registering for the SHA 2024 Conference.

**PLEASE NOTE: All presenters (including forum participants and discussants) at the SHA 2024 Conference MUST register by Wednesday, November 1, 2023 at the full conference registration rate.** If you do not register by this date, you will be dropped from the conference program and cannot present at the conference.

All attendees, presenters, discussants, panelists, and vendors participating in the SHA 2024 Conference must agree with the SHA Ethics Principles (<https://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/>), the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy (<https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/>) and the SHA Conference Code of Conduct (<https://sha.org/conferences/>), and signify their agreement by submission of their registration.

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

### Three Ways to Register

**ONLINE** [www.conftool.com/sha2024](http://www.conftool.com/sha2024) until December 15, 2023

**EMAIL** Your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) until December 15, 2023.

**MAIL** Your completed registration form with your check or credit card payment information must be received by December 15, 2023. Mail to: Society for Historical Archaeology, 13017 Wisteria Drive #395, Germantown, MD 20874 USA

## REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

### Full Conference Registration

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

If you are presenting a paper or poster at the conference or participating as a panelist in a forum or discussant in a session, you must register at the Full Conference Registration rate by November 1, 2023. You may not register as a Guest of a Conference registrant or register on-site at the one-day conference rate.

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

To qualify for the SHA Member Registration rate, you must be a 2023 or 2024 SHA Member.

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

### Guest Registration

Includes admission to the Opening Reception and the Book Room.

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

*Please see Cancellation Policy on page 4.*

## FULL REGISTRATION

☐ Please check if RPA.

Full Name (to appear on badge) \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix \_\_\_\_\_

First Name/Nickname for badge \_\_\_\_\_

Firm /Affiliation (to appear on badge) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Please check if special assistance is needed. ☐

## GUEST REGISTRATION

Full Name (to appear on badge) \_\_\_\_\_

First Name/Nickname for badge \_\_\_\_\_

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

Please check if special assistance is needed. ☐

## REGISTRATION RATES

	Until 12/1/2023	After 12/1/2023
SHA Member.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250 ..... \$ 0
Non-Member.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$300.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$350 ..... \$ 0
SHA Student Member .....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$85.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$110 ..... \$ 0
Student Non-Member .....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$140.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$165 ..... \$ 0
Guest .....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$95 ..... \$ 0

**REGISTRATION TOTAL \$ 0**



## SHA 2024 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

MARRIOTT OAKLAND CITY CENTER AND CONVENTION CENTER ■ OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA ■ JANUARY 3-6, 2024

Registrant's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2 of 4

### CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS All workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 3, 2024

	SHA Member	Non-Member	SHA Student Member	Student Non-Member	
<b>Wednesday, January 3, 2024 Workshops</b>					
<b>WKS-1 Get Hired!</b> Instructor: Carol Ellick, Archaeological and Cultural Education Consultants Half-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Minimum Enrollment: 10 Maximum Enrollment: 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	\$ <u>0</u>
<b>WKS-2 Identification and Dating of Japanese Ceramics from 19th and 20th Century Sites</b> Instructors: Douglas Ross, Albion Environmental and Renae Campbell, Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho Half-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Maximum Enrollment: 25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	\$ <u>0</u>
<b>WKS-3 Archaeological Illustration</b> Instructor: Jack Scott Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum Enrollment: 30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ <u>0</u>
<b>WKS-4 Plastics</b> Instructors: Kimberly Wooten, California Department of Transportation and Julia Huddleson, Caltrans 2.5 Hour workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Maximum enrollment: 20	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20	\$ <u>0</u>
<b>WKS-5 Crafting Partnerships between Unis and Fed Agencies</b> Instructors: Alex Nalewalk, USDA; Edward Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Todd Ahlman, Texas State University; John Dysart, US Forest Service; Heenal Shah, GACD/NRCS Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Maximum Enrollment: 30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	\$ <u>0</u>

**WORKSHOP TOTAL \$ 0**

### TOURS All tours will be on Wednesday, January 3, 2024.

☐ **T-1 Going Underground. Black Diamond Mine**

Tour time: 8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 50

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending x \$55.00 each. Lunch included. \$ 0

☐ **T-2 Sailing the Coast. Forts and Ships**

Tour time: 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 50

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending x \$55.00 each \$ 0

☐ **T-3 - Dead Can Dance. Historic Cemeteries of the Bay Area**

Tour time: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 50

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending x \$55.00 each. Lunch included. \$ 0

**TOURS TOTAL \$ 0**





## SHA 2024 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

MARRIOTT OAKLAND CITY CENTER AND CONVENTION CENTER ■ OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA ■ JANUARY 3-6, 2024

Registrant's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3 of 4

### ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Maximum of ten people per Roundtable. Cost: \$30 per person.

☐ **Thursday, January 4, 2024**

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

\$ 0

Sandwich choices (select one): ☐ Ham and Cheese,

☐ Oven-Roasted Turkey, or ☐ Mediterranean Veggie Wrap with Hummus

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL1 Funding Stories:**

**Exploring Grants for Community-Driven Research**

*Hosts:* Alicia Odewale, Executive Director, Archaeology  
Rewritten, and Ayana Flewellen, Stanford University

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL2 Archaeology in the Small Liberal Arts College Setting**

*Host:* April Beisaw, Professor and Chair of Anthropology,  
Vassar College

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL3 Publishing for Early Career Research and Students**

*Hosts:* Kathryn Sampeck, Editor, Historical Archaeology; Ben  
Ford, Editor, SHA Co-Publications; and Mary Sue Daoud,  
Associate Publisher, Springer

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL4 Collections and Curation**

*Host:* Elizabeth Bollwerk, Thomas Jefferson Foundation,  
Inc./DAACS

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL5 Navigating Student Needs and Accommodations in  
Archaeological Field Schools**

*Hosts:* Kelly Goldberg, University of South Carolina, and  
Elizabeth Clay, Central Connecticut State University

☐ **Friday, January 5, 2024**

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

\$ 0

Sandwich choices (select one): ☐ Ham and Cheese,

☐ Oven-Roasted Turkey, or ☐ Mediterranean Veggie Wrap with Hummus

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL6 Archaeology for Public Consumption: Writing for Audiences  
Beyond the Discipline**

*Host:* Krysta Ryzewski, Wayne State University

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL7 Archaeology of Food**

*Host:* Maia Dedrick, Santa Clara University

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL8 Interrupting Disability and Ableism in Archaeology**

*Host:* Mia Carey, Unearthing Our Past Consulting, LLC

\_\_\_\_\_ **RL9 Jobs in Nautical Archaeology**

*Host:* Paul Johnston, Smithsonian Institution

**ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS TOTAL** \$ 0

### SPECIAL EVENTS

☐ **Opening Night Reception**

Wednesday, January 3, 2024 – 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending

**No fee**

☐ **Past Presidents' Student Reception (for students ONLY)**

Thursday, January 4, 2024 – 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending

**No fee**

☐ **Reception at the Oakland Museum**

Thursday, January 4, 2024 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending x \$60.00 each

\$ 0

☐ **Pre-Awards Cocktail Hour**

Friday, January 5, 2024 - 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending

**No fee**

☐ **Awards Banquet**

Friday, January 5, 2024 - 7:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Select one entree:: ☐ Herb Roasted Salmon,

☐ 6 oz. Sirloin Steak, or ☐ Cauliflower Steak

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending x \$60.00 each

\$ 0

☐ **Awards Ceremony and Dance**

Friday, January 5, 2024 8:30 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.

# \_\_\_\_\_ attending

**No fee**

**SPECIAL EVENTS TOTAL** \$ 0



## SHA 2024 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

MARRIOTT OAKLAND CITY CENTER AND CONVENTION CENTER ■ OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA ■ JANUARY 3-6, 2024

Registrant's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4 of 4

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

#### ☐ Student Contribution

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

# \_\_\_\_\_ X \$60.00 per ticket = Total Amount of Donation \$ 0

#### Conference Sponsorship

For information on corporate and event sponsorship opportunities, visit the SHA 2024 Conference webpage at <https://sha.org/conferences/>

☐ I would like to be a Conference sponsor and help offset the costs of the 2024 Conference. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTRIBUTION & SPONSORSHIP TOTAL \$ 0**

### THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

**ONLINE** [www.conftool.com/sha2024](http://www.conftool.com/sha2024) until December 15, 2023

#### EMAIL

your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) until December 15, 2023.

#### MAIL

Your completed registration form with your payment information must be received by December 15, 2023 to:

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

#### QUESTIONS

Phone +1 (301) 972-9684

E-mail [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)

### CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by the SHA no later than December 8, 2023. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after December 8, 2023. Please note this Cancellation Policy applies in all circumstances (including medical) and as such we strongly recommend all registrants ensure they have purchased sufficient and appropriate travel insurance coverage. Refund requests should be emailed to the SHA at [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) or mailed to the SHA at the address above. Mailed refund requests must be received by December 8, 2023.

### TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES

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

Registration .....	\$ <u>0</u>
Workshops.....	\$ <u>0</u>
Tours.....	\$ <u>0</u>
Roundtable Luncheons .....	\$ <u>0</u>
Oakland Museum Reception .....	\$ <u>0</u>
Awards Banquet .....	\$ <u>0</u>
Contributions and Sponsorship .....	\$ <u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES DUE .....</b>	<b>\$ <u>0</u></b>

### METHOD OF PAYMENT

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

**TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES \$ 0**

☐ Check enclosed, *made payable to SHA* Check # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Credit card: ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Authorizing Signature \_\_\_\_\_



2024 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology  
3–6 January 2024  
Oakland, California

STUDENT VOLUNTEER FORM

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

SHA is looking for student volunteers to give **eight** hours of their time during the SHA 2024 conference in exchange for **free conference registration**. If you are a student and would like to volunteer your time in exchange for the opportunity to attend the SHA 2024 conference at no charge, **complete the information below and return it with your conference registration form to SHA Headquarters ([hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)) by 1 December 2023.** In the registration fee area on the conference registration form, write Comp/Volunteer. Should you wish to register for any workshops, tours, roundtable luncheons, the Thursday evening reception at the Oakland Museum, or the awards banquet, please include your payment for these events with your registration form. ALSO, please indicate below when you will NOT be available to volunteer (i.e., times when you are presenting or participating in a tour/workshop).

Applications will be accepted on a first-come/first-served basis until **1 December 2023**. You will be contacted by the Volunteer Coordinator regarding the date/time of your volunteer assignment.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Student at: \_\_\_\_\_

Expected arrival date/time in Oakland: \_\_\_\_\_

Expected departure date/time: \_\_\_\_\_

I am NOT available to volunteer at the following times: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Volunteer and registration forms should be emailed to: [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) by 1 December 2023.

Questions about volunteering at the SHA 2024 conference? Contact the Volunteer Coordinator Elaine Foster at [2024SHAvolunteers@gmail.com](mailto:2024SHAvolunteers@gmail.com).

Society for Historical Archaeology, 13017 Wisteria Drive #395, Germantown, MD 20874  
Phone: 301.972.9684; Email: [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)





# The Register of Professional Archaeologists

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

- ♦ providing a Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance;
- ♦ promoting high standards of professional conduct within archaeological practice;
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- ♦ providing a formal grievance procedure for the investigation of complaints regarding a Registrant's professional conduct.

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## In Memoriam

### Katie Joan Bragdon-Brown (17 May 1953–29 June 2023)

Kathleen Joan Bragdon-Brown, who was set to retire this year from the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, after 34 years as a professor of anthropology, died on Thursday 29 June at Yale New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Connecticut. A beloved wife, mother, sister, daughter, and aunt, Katie—as she was known to family, friends, colleagues, and many former students—was one of her generation’s finest scholars of the history and culture of Indigenous peoples in New England and a leading expert on the written form of Algonquian languages in the region.

Katie was born 17 May 1953 in Worcester, Massachusetts, to George and Patricia (Murphy) Bragdon and spent her childhood between Weymouth, Massachusetts; Falmouth, Maine; and Andover, Massachusetts, where she graduated from high school in 1971. Katie’s academic career began during her undergraduate years at Cornell University, where she studied anthropology and history, immersed herself joyfully in the life of the campus community, sang in the Sage Chapel Choir, and embraced a life of ideas that she would lead until her last days. It is a mark of Katie’s skill and precociousness that the late, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Michael Kammen recruited Katie to work with him as a research assistant during her time as an undergraduate, and her advisor in anthropology, Robert Ascher, directed her to the extremely competitive Vernon Field School in Archaeology in 1973. Katie wasted no time in pursuing a doctorate, moving on to Brown University with Ascher’s encouragement to work with another luminary of early American history and anthropology, James Deetz, whereupon she began to forge her unique identity as a scholar.



Katie’s work combined archaeological, linguistic, ethnographic, and historical evidence to recreate colonial-era American society, particularly colonial-period Native American society, in a unique way. Her books, including *Native People of Southern New England, 1500–1650* (1996), which won the American Society for Ethnohistory’s Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize for best book of the year; *Native People of Southern New England, 1650–1775* (2009); *The Columbia Guide to American Indians of the Northeast* (2005); and notably *Native Writings in Massachusetts* (1988, with Ives Goddard), set the discipline standard for the historical anthropology of Indigenous New England.

Following adjunct appointments at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and The George Washington University, Katie was hired at the College of William & Mary in 1990 and chaired the Department of Anthropology from 2010 to 2015. During her very distinguished career at William & Mary, she served as liaison with the college’s linguistics program, attracted countless undergraduates to the anthropology major, and mentored both master’s and doctoral students.

In her spare time, Katie was a keen and talented decorator, read several crime novels a week, tended to a fabulous garden (a skill she inherited from her mother, Patty), and relaxed with her loyal golden retrievers, Dodger and Finn. Though an introvert by nature, Katie was warm, fun loving, a brilliant conversationalist, and always game for a road trip over the course of her many travels to Europe and elsewhere. Katie is survived by her husband of 41 years, Marley R. Brown III; her son, Marley R. Brown IV; and her brothers, George H. Bragdon Jr. and Geoffrey J. Bragdon. She was preceded in death by her parents, George H. Bragdon Sr. and Patricia J. Murphy Bragdon, and her sister, Sarah J. Wilkinson.

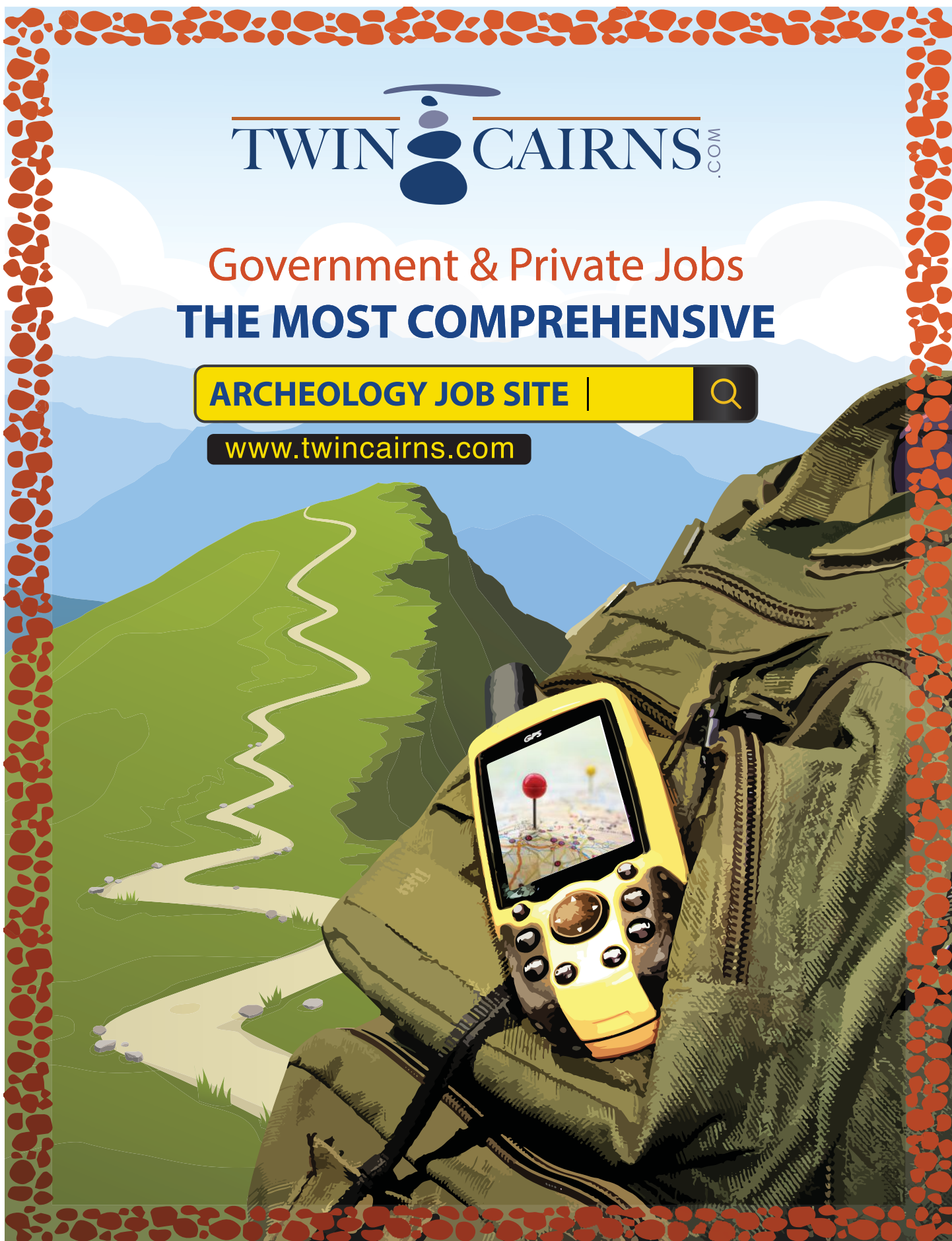


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# Current Research

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

## AFRICA

Jacques Aymeric, University of Geneva, [jacques.aymeric@outlook.fr](mailto:jacques.aymeric@outlook.fr)

## ASIA

Ruth Young, University of Leicester, [rly3@le.ac.uk](mailto:rly3@le.ac.uk)

## AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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## CANADA-ATLANTIC (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

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## CANADA-ONTARIO

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

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## CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

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## CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Paola Schiappacasse, Universidad de Puerto Rico, [Paola.schiappacasse@upr.edu](mailto:Paola.schiappacasse@upr.edu)

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Natascha Mehler, Universität Tübingen, [natascha.mehler@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:natascha.mehler@uni-tuebingen.de)

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## LATIN AMERICA

Horacio Chiavazza, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, [hchiavazza@gmail.com](mailto:hchiavazza@gmail.com)

## MIDDLE EAST

## VACANT

## UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, [tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org](mailto:tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org)

## USA-ALASKA

Justin Cramb, University of Alaska Fairbanks, [jecramb@alaska.edu](mailto:jecramb@alaska.edu)

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

Andrew Robinson, State Historical Society of North Dakota, [andrewrobinson@nd.gov](mailto:andrewrobinson@nd.gov)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nikki Manning, University of Montana, [nikki.manning@umconnect.umt.edu](mailto:nikki.manning@umconnect.umt.edu)

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

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

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

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

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

Kendy Altizer, The University of the South, [kmaltize@sewanee.edu](mailto:kmaltize@sewanee.edu)

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

Michael R. Polk, Aspen Ridge Consultants, [mpolk130@gmail.com](mailto:mpolk130@gmail.com)

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE



## Sénégal

**Archéologie du paysage soninké de Gwey : brefs résultats des prospections, des fouilles et des enquêtes ethnographiques/ Archaeology of the Soninké Landscape of the Province of Gwey: Brief Results of Surveys, Excavations, and Ethnographic Investigations/Kittibattu xasu Gwey sooninkan maran di : Golli sagaandu beenu ga giri muurundun a do koronkoncindu a do tirindindu beenu o ga di dabaari/La arqueología del paisaje Soninké de la provincia de Gwey: breves resultados de estudios, excavaciones y estudios etnográficos** (submitted by Fode Diakho, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, [fode.diakho@ucad.edu.sn](mailto:fode.diakho@ucad.edu.sn), corresponding author; Ibrahima Oumar Sy, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, [ibrahimaoumar.sy@ucad.edu.sn](mailto:ibrahimaoumar.sy@ucad.edu.sn); Amadou Thiam, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, [amadou12.thiam@ucad.edu.sn](mailto:amadou12.thiam@ucad.edu.sn); Ladjé Dianifaba, Université Paris, [dianifaba36@gmail.com](mailto:dianifaba36@gmail.com))

**Résumé :** Cet article est un récapitulatif des travaux récents effectués à l'Est du Sénégal, dans la province de Gwey de l'ancien royaume soninké de Gajaaga. Le royaume de Gajaaga est une des entités historiques administratives de la Sénégalie dont la formation se situe aux VIII<sup>e</sup>-IX<sup>e</sup> siècles de notre ère selon les sources orales et écrites (Bathily 1989). Dirigé par la dynastie des Bacili Sempera, le royaume de Gajaaga joua un rôle privilégié durant la traite atlantique. Toutefois, la province de Gwey, qui forme sa partie occidentale de l'actuelle commune rurale de Moudery, est méconnue d'un point de vue archéologique. Pour pallier cette méconnaissance, dans ce papier, nous présentons les résultats de nos investigations archéologiques récentes du paysage soninké de la province de Gwey.

**Abstract:** This article summarizes recent work in eastern Sénégal, in the province of Gwey of the ancient Soninké kingdom of Gajaaga. According to oral and written sources, the kingdom of Gajaaga was one of the historical administrative entities of Ségambie, the formation of which dates to the 8th–9th centuries A.D. (Bathily 1989). Ruled by the Bacili Sempera dynasty, the Gajaaga kingdom played a privileged role during the Atlantic trade in enslaved persons. However, the province of Gwey, which forms the western part of today's rural commune of Moudery, is little known from an archaeological perspective. To address this lack of knowledge, we present the results of our recent archaeological investigations of the Soninké landscape in the province of Gwey.

**Resumen:** Este artículo es un resumen de trabajos recientes realizados en el este de Sénégal, en la provincia de Gwey del antiguo reino Soninké de Gajaaga. El reino de Gajaaga fue una de las entidades administrativas históricas de Ségambie cuya formación se remonta a los siglos VIII y IX d. C. según fuentes orales y escritas (Bathily 1989). Liderado por la dinastía Bacili Sempera, el reino de Gajaaga jugó un papel privilegiado durante la trata de esclavos del Atlántico. Sin embargo, la provincia de Gwey, que forma su parte occidental de la actual comuna rural de Moudery, es poco conocida desde el punto de vista arqueológico. Para superar esta falta de conocimiento, en este artículo presentamos los resultados de nuestras recientes investigaciones arqueológicas del paisaje Soninké de la provincia de Gwey.

### Introduction

Le royaume de Gajaaga fut l'une des formations politiques soninkés créées aux VIII<sup>e</sup>-IX<sup>e</sup> siècles par les Bacili Sempera venus du Soxoro dans le moyen Delta du Niger. Le nom « Gajaaga » dériverait de Gaja (ou Gaajo), qui est un terme désignant les Soninké de l'Ouest (Bathily 1989). Son espace historique et géographique d'antan

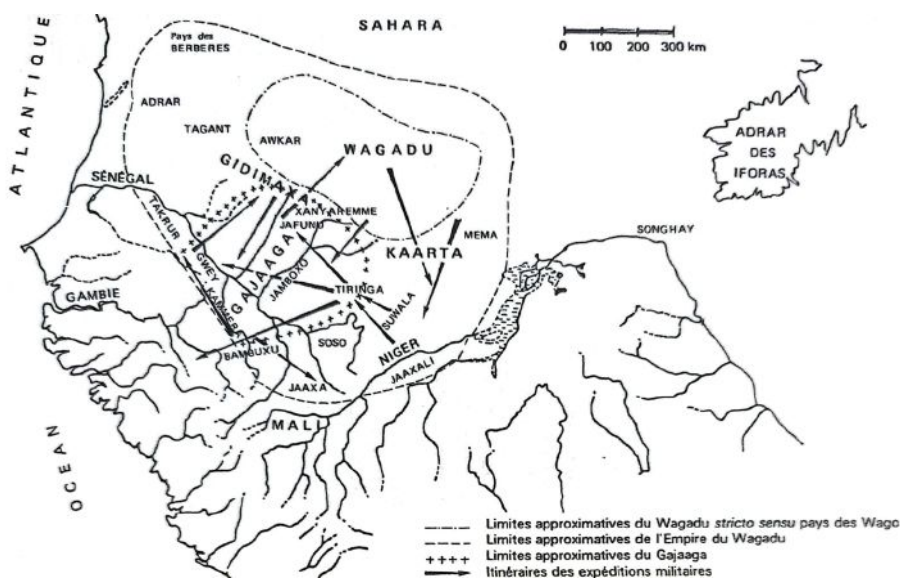


FIGURE 1. Localisation du territoire de Gwey/Localization of the territory of Gwey. (Bathily 1985.)

couvrait le Gwey, Kamera, Gidimakha, Jafunu, Jomboxo, Xaaso, Bundu, une partie du Bambouxu et du Fouta Toro (Bathily 1989) (Figure 1). Le premier site occupé par les princes Bacili se trouverait sur le territoire actuel de la République du Mali entre Gutubé et Tafasiriga (Bathily 1989). Le royaume était divisé en deux provinces. La première province Kamera avait sa capitale à Maxana et la seconde province Gwey avait comme capitale Tuabou (Figure 1). Aujourd'hui, le village de Tuabou se situe sur la rive gauche du fleuve Sénégal dans le territoire du Sénégal. Tuabou est situé dans la commune rurale de Moudey (Figure 2). Toutefois, l'occupation de la rive gauche du fleuve Sénégal semble tardive selon les dates radiocarbone issues de nos fouilles récentes dans la zone.

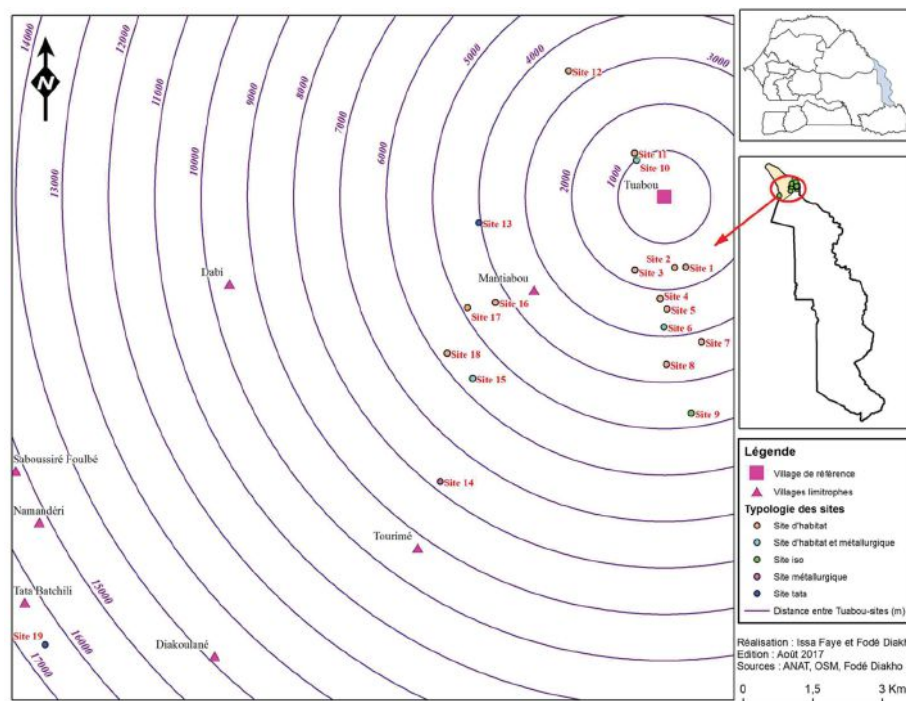


FIGURE 2. Distribution des sites archéologiques dans le paysage/Distribution of the archaeological sites in the landscape.

pénétration dans l'arrière-pays du Sénégal fut accompagnée d'une conséquence drastique de la dégradation écologique du paysage (Thiaw 2012). Ce papier fait le point sur les premiers résultats de nos recherches en lien avec la distribution des sites historiques du paysage et l'occupation stratégique du terroir soninké.

#### Contexte géohistorique et organisation spatiale des villages

Le paysage de Tuabou est peu accidenté, présentant une large gamme de mares, de petits cours d'eau et des collines ne dépassant pas 10 à 30 m de hauteur (Figure 2). L'histoire de la province de Gwey est principalement connue par les sources orales et écrites des récits de voyageurs occidentaux (Raffenel 1846 ; Bathily 1989). Elles sont partielles et présentent des limites. Les sources, en relatant la trajectoire du passé des populations, révèlent surtout l'histoire des classes dominantes que celle des classes subalternes. En outre, les récits de voyageurs négriers relatent plus l'histoire des négociants européens que la population autochtone. Les recherches archéologiques effectuées dans la zone apportent une réponse et un complément sur les non-dits, la géographie sociale des sites, la consommation des objets, etc.

En se référant à la Figure 3, l'analyse de la géographie spatiale permet d'appréhender les villages anciennement établis de ceux qui sont récents. De Tuabou (village des princes Bacili) en passant par Manaël (guerriers), Yelingara, Diawara (ville commerciale), Moudery, Galladé (premiers collaborateurs des princes Bacili), et Gandé sont les plus anciens villages établis du paysage soninké contrairement aux villages se situant à l'ouest (Figure 2). Les premières occupations du territoire s'étaient faites sur les levées moyennes permettant d'éviter les inondations.

#### Objectifs et méthodologie de l'étude

Durant les recherches de terrain dans l'espace communal de Moudery (2016–2020), les questions essentielles étaient dirigées dans une perspective d'appréhension de l'impact de la traite atlantique et des transformations sociales résultant des mou-

La Ségambie semble être une des zones de l'Ouest africain à avoir connu d'intenses échanges dans la longue durée (Barry 1988 ; Bathily 1989 ; Thiaw 1999). Si dans la longue durée, l'eau fut et est toujours une forte attraction pour la population, force est de reconnaître que le peuplement de la région de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal (province de Gwey) a été influencé par le commerce atlantique. Les résultats de nos recherches archéologiques font mention des occupations aristocrates soninkés (princes Bacili et leurs suites militaires Jallo) parmi les sites découverts et qui dateraient aux environs de la seconde moitié du deuxième millénaire de notre ère. Le fleuve Sénégal constituait l'une des principales artères empruntées durant la traite atlantique (Raffenel 1846 ; Bathily 1989 ; Thiaw 1999 ; Tandjigora 2016). L'impact de la traite atlantique s'accrut après la construction du Fort de Saint-Louis en 1659 (Barry 1988 ; Bathily 1989). Ainsi, le pouvoir des négriers se dessinait sur le paysage physique de la région de la vallée suivant le long du fleuve Sénégal et son hinterland. Toutefois, leur

vements de populations dans le paysage soninké dans la longue durée. Les objectifs assignés à cette recherche étaient d'apporter et de compléter l'historiographie du royaume de Gajaaga.

Pour la prospection, quatre transects de 4 x 2 km ont été explorés à pied. Les sites découverts étaient notés sur une fiche d'enregistrement avec une description de l'environnement immédiat et des photos, etc.

Nous avons fouillé quatre sites historiques qui seraient datés entre les XVe–XIXe siècles. Le processus de la fouille était surtout basé par un décapage des niveaux arbitraires des couches stratigraphiques. Pour chaque niveau décapé, les artefacts étaient collectés, puis gardés dans un sac, et enfin enregistrés dans le répertoire d'une fiche de niveau.

## Résultats

Les transects prospectés ont fourni une trentaine de sites recouvrant les sites néolithiques caractérisés par des outillages lithiques en éclats, les sites protohistoriques possédant de la céramique grossière accompagnée d'un décor bien appliqué et souvent des fragments de scories, des disques à cordeler, des poids de filets et les sites historiques dont un *tata* qui se particularisent par la présence des perles, des fragments de pipes, des tessons de verre, des clous, poterie subactuelle.

Nous avons fouillé quatre sites historiques répartis dans le paysage, dont le site d'arch7 qui se distingue à travers deux occupations différentes (Kaajo Xooré et Kaajo Tuguné). Ces dernières, se situant au sud-est du village actuel, sont attribuées aux princes Bacili de Tuabou. Un autre site (arch10) se localise au nord du village dont les populations dépositaires sont méconnues (Diakho et al. 2022). Enfin, le dernier site est attribué aux Jallo, suites militaires, guerriers et derniers collaborateurs des princes Bacili. Les évidences archéologiques sur les sites sont constituées par des objets locaux et importés : les perles, fragments de pipes, tessons de verres, tessons de poterie, les poids de filets, les scories et quelques clous en fer (Figure 4). Ces sites historiques constituent donc des preuves d'une interaction entre les populations de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal et les traitants négriers européens. Ceci corrobore le fait que le Gajaaga était l'un des marchés les plus importants de la Ségambie. L'économie était basée sur le commerce, l'agriculture et la traite des captifs. Les principaux acteurs du commerce étaient les Juula (Bathily 1989).

Par ailleurs, la céramique subactuelle a été signalée pour la première fois par Thilmans et Ravisé (1980) dans la région de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal. Cette céramique particulière intervient avec l'abandon des anciennes formes des poteries relativement complexes à partir du XVIe siècle (Gueye 1998). Elle se caractérise par l'utilisation importante du dégraissant organique avec des traces de cuisson hétérogènes tachetées de noir sur les récipients. Les bords sont spécifiquement plats, arrondis, et rainurés, incurvés ou anguleux (Gueye 1998). En ce qui concerne les propriétés décoratives, la céramique subactuelle présente une pauvreté stylistique avec des décors très mal soignés.

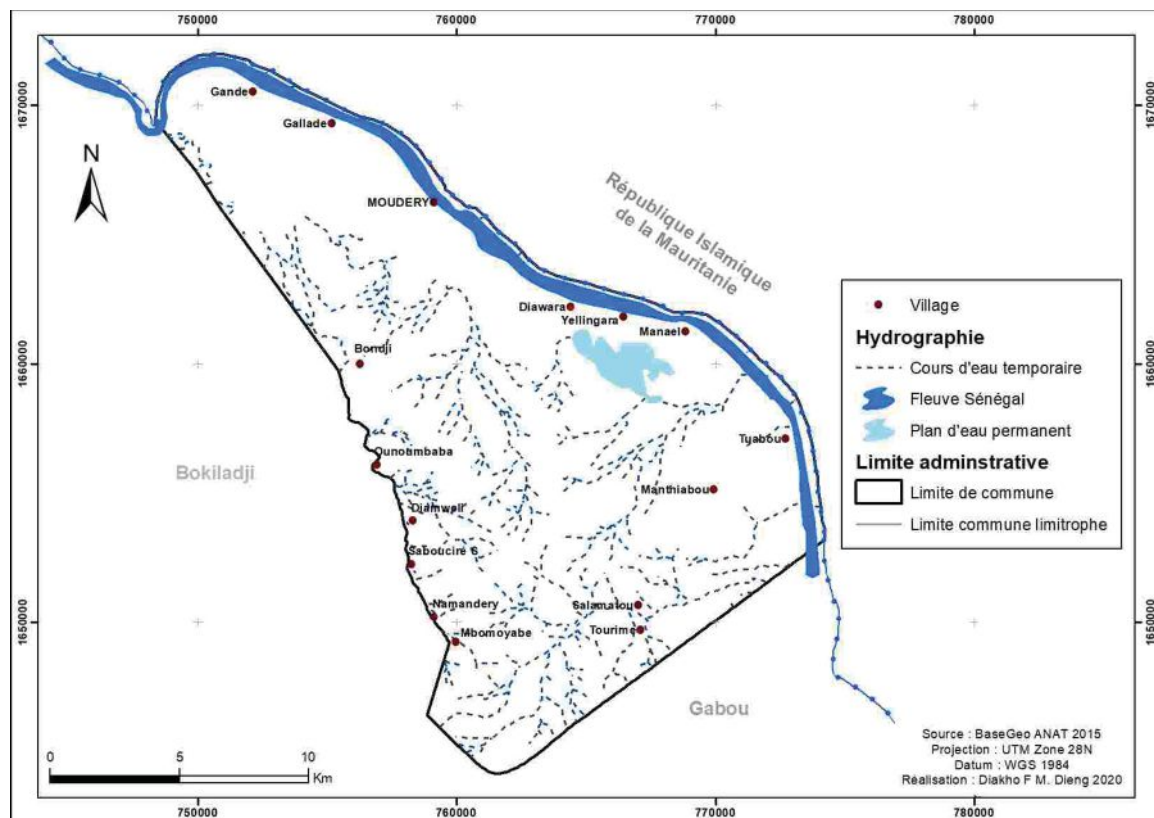


FIGURE 3. Carte hydrographique de la commune rurale de Moudery et l'occupation stratégique des villages longeant la berge du fleuve Sénégal/Hydrographic map of the rural commune of Moudery and of the strategic occupation of the villages along the bank of the Sénégal River.



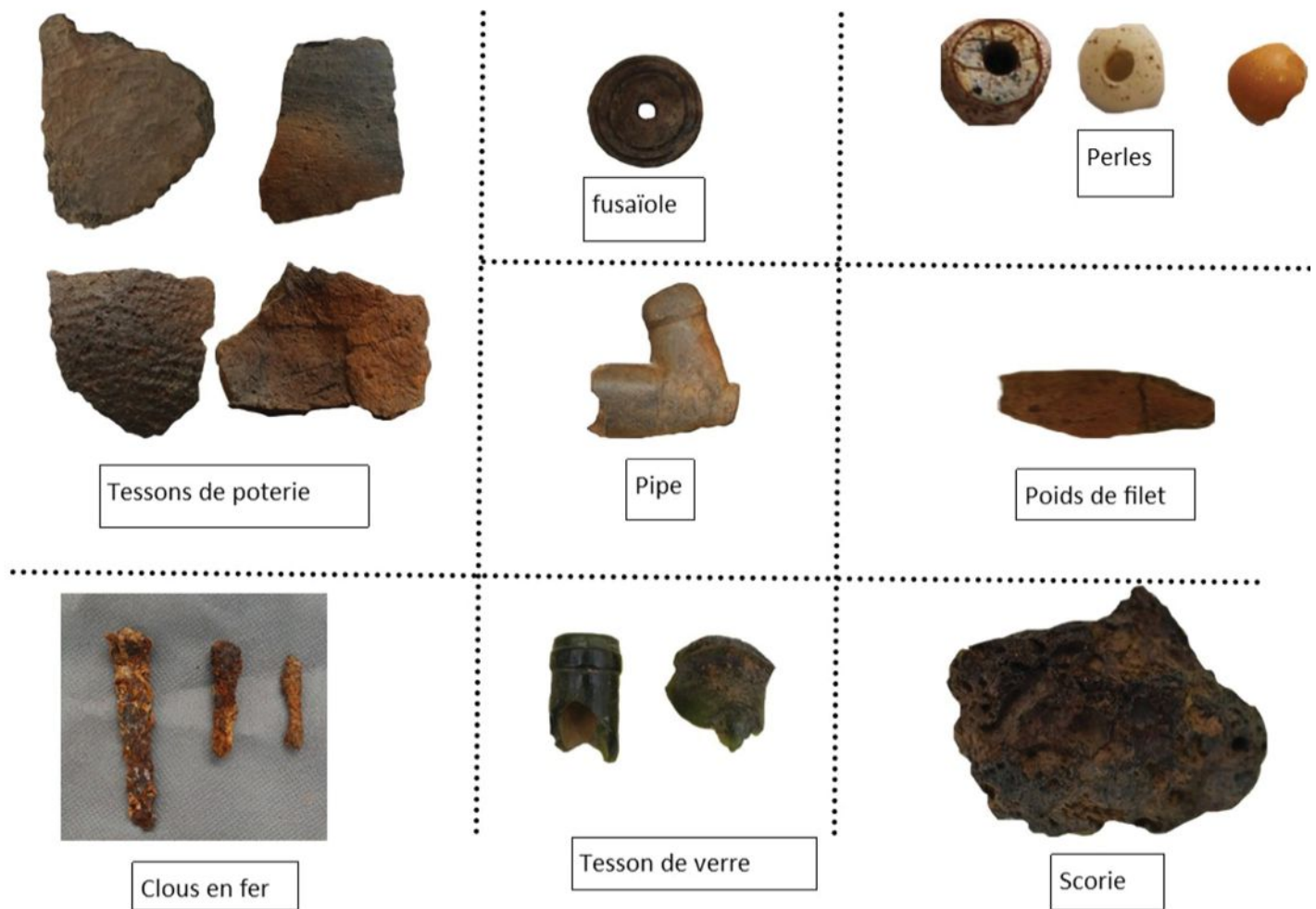


FIGURE 4. Les vestiges issus de la fouille archéologique/The remains of the archaeological excavation.

Selon les ethnoarchéologues, les troubles sociaux résultant de l'instabilité politique durant les périodes précoloniales ont conditionné les mouvements de la population et impactant la production de la poterie (Gueye 1998 ; Gelbert 1995). Cela donna lieu aussi à la présence des sites peu profonds de courtes durées avec une dispersion superficielle des vestiges sur leur surface (Thiaw 1999). Or, ces périodes sont aussi déterminées par des sécheresses plus ou moins longues (Chastanet 1983).

C'est ainsi que les caractéristiques de la céramique de cette période sous le nom de la poterie subactuelle étaient interprétées, du fait de sa porosité et sa mauvaise morphologie (Figure 4), comme preuve d'instabilité permanente pendant la période atlantique (Gueye 1998 ; Thiaw 2012). En dehors de l'instabilité sociopolitique, il se peut que la caractérisation de la céramique subactuelle soit aussi justifiée par le déterminisme climatique avec de nombreuses sécheresses marquant l'espace de la haute vallée. Les recherches de M. Chastanet (1983) donnent un appui à notre hypothèse malgré l'absence des données climatiques avec une perspective de transformations sociales liées à la variation climatique durant les derniers siècles du second millénaire. Ainsi, notre objectif est de comparer les résultats des recherches aux travaux effectués dans la région au cours de ces trois dernières décennies (Gueye 1998 ; Thiaw 1999 ; Gokee 2016 ; Dianifaba 2020 ; Loukou 2018).

En outre, l'organisation spatiale fut un aspect important dans la stratégie de l'occupation du terroir de la province de Gwey pour se protéger contre les attaques des ennemis. Jadis, la répartition spatiale fut que les villages alignés sur le long du fleuve étaient distribués comme suite : les Tunka ou rois résidaient à Tuabou, leurs suites militaires habitaient à Galladé et Manaël, Diawara était le centre commercial occupé par les Juula, enfin le village pour la classe servile était Gandé (Figure 3). Cette disposition des villages établis sur le long du fleuve répondait à l'occupation stratégique (Diakho 2017). De plus, les vols d'enfants étaient devenus monnaies courantes dans la région de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal (Barry 1988 ; Ndiaye 2006 ; Smith 2014). Ainsi, la limite nord-ouest du « paysage de pouvoir » de Tuabou (les espaces qui étaient sous contrôle



des Tunka de Tuabou) était protégée par le village servile de Gandé et plus tard le sud a été protégé par le village de Bakel avec la mise en place de l'administration coloniale au cours du XIXe siècle. En outre, le fleuve et les mares constitueraient des obstacles pour contrer les attaques des Maures en provenance de l'Est (Lericollais 1975), le Sud et le Sud-ouest (royaume de Bundu) (Figure 3). C'est l'une des raisons du déplacement de certains villages vers la berge en face des parties profondes du fleuve Sénégal, comme nous l'a été relayée lors de la collecte des traditions orales dans l'une des assemblées organisées dans la concession du chef de village de Manaël en 2018. En revanche, les villages de Gwey supérieur en amont de Bakel ont profondément souffert des raids des populations du Boudou (Gomez 1987).

### Conclusion

Ce papier est une contribution sur la connaissance du paysage historique d'une partie de la province de Gwey. Les recherches ont permis la découverte de 33 sites archéologiques. La distribution des sites est la suivante : sites anciens caractérisés par l'industrie lithique, sites de la phase IV correspondant aux dernières périodes de l'âge du fer se caractérisent aussi par un assemblage dominé par la production de l'artisanat local et les sites historiques qui se particularisent par l'association des produits locaux et importés. Ce qui suppose que le paysage de la commune rurale de Moudery a connu un processus de peuplement dans la longue durée. Toutefois, les sites datant de la période atlantique ont attiré notre attention. Raison pour laquelle, nos fouilles n'ont ciblé que ces derniers. Les résultats et investigations futures aideront à mieux comprendre la trajectoire historique de la zone en lien avec la traite atlantique et les chronologies des sites.

### Remerciements

Nous sommes reconnaissants à nos collègues de l'Université de Dakar (Rene Ndiana Faye, Mamadou Koulibaly, Niako Mané, Serigne Modou Cissé) et mes cousins (Mamadou Faïnké Seck et Vieux Diouf) de nous avoir épaulés gracieusement et généreusement lors de nos activités d'investigations de terrain dans les prospections et dans les fouilles.

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The Gajaaga kingdom was one of the Soninké polities formed in the 8th–9th centuries by the Bacili Sempera, who had come from Soxoro in the middle Delta of the Niger River. The name “Gajaaga” is thought to derive from Gaja (or Gaajo), a term that designates the Western Soninké (Bathily 1989). The kingdom’s historic and geographic space encompassed Gwey, Kamera, Gidimakha, Jafunu, Jomboxo, Xaaso, Bundu, and a part of Bambouxu and Fouta Toro (Bathily 1989) (Figure 1). The first site occupied by the Bacili princes was located within the present-day Republic of Mali between Gutubé and Tafasiriga (Bathily 1989). The kingdom was divided into two provinces. The first province, Kamera, had Maxana as its capital and the second province, Gwey, had Tuabou as its capital (Figure 1). Today the village of Tuabou is situated on the left bank of the Sénégal River within Sénégal. Tuabou is situated with the rural commune of Moudey (Figure 2). However, the occupation of the left bank of the Sénégal River seems to be late, as indicated by the radiocarbon dates derived from our recent excavations in the area.

Sénégalambia seems to be one of the regions of West Africa that has known intensive trade over the long term (Barry 1988; Bathily 1989; Thiaw 1999). If over the long term water was always a strong attraction for the population, it must be recognized that the settlement of the region of the valley of the Sénégal River (the province of Gwey) was influenced by the Atlantic commerce.

The results of our archaeological research point to the occupations of elite Soninké (the Bacili princes and their Jallo military retainers) among the sites discovered that date to around the second half of the second millennium of our era. The Sénégal River constituted one of the main arteries used during the Atlantic trade in enslaved persons (Raffenel 1846; Bathily 1989; Thiaw 1999; Tandjigora 2016). The impact of the Atlantic trade in enslaved persons became more pronounced after the construction of Fort Saint Louis in 1659 (Barry 1988; Bathily 1989). In this way the power of the traders of enslaved persons was outlined on the physical landscape of the region of the valley of the Sénégal River and its hinterland. Notably, the traders’ penetration into the hinterland of Sénégal was accompanied by the drastic consequence of the ecological degradation of the landscape (Thiaw 2012). This paper reviews the first results of our investigations concerning the distribution of the historic sites in the landscape and the strategic occupation of the Soninké land.

### *Geohistorical context and spatial organization of the villages*

The landscape of Tuabou is somewhat rugged, featuring a wide range of ponds, small watercourses, and hills no more than 10 to 30 m in height (Figure 2). The history of the province of Gwey is known principally from oral sources and the written accounts of Western travelers (Raffenel 1846; Bathily 1989). The accounts are incomplete and have limitations. The oral sources, in relating the trajectory of the past of the population, shine a light on the history of the dominant classes rather than on that of the subaltern classes. Furthermore, the accounts of the travelling traders in enslaved persons relate more of the history of the European merchants than of the Indigenous population. The archaeological investigations carried out in the area provide a response and a complement to the unspoken, the social geography of the sites, the consumption of objects, etc.

The analysis of the spatial geography allows the recognition of the villages established in ancient times and of those that are recent (Figure 3). Beginning with Tuabou (a village of the Bacili princes), via Manaël (warriors), Yelingara, Diawara (a commercial city), Moudery, Galladé (the first supporters of the Bacili princes), and Gandé, these are the oldest villages founded in the Soninké landscape, in contrast to the villages located to the west (Figure 2). The initial occupations of the territory took place on the medium-height levees in order to avoid floods.

### *Objectives and methodology of the study*

During the field investigations in the communal space of Moudery (2016–2020), the essential questions were framed in the hope of grasping the impact of the Atlantic trade in enslaved persons and of the social transformations resulting from the movements of populations in the Soninké landscape over the long term. The objectives guiding the present investigation were to provide and complete the historiography of the kingdom of Gajaaga.

For the survey, four transects of 4 x 2 km were explored on foot. The sites discovered were recorded in registration forms with a description of the immediate environment and photos, etc.,

We excavated four historic sites dating to between the 15th and 16th centuries. The process of excavation was primarily based on the stripping of arbitrary levels of stratigraphic levels. For each level stripped, the artifacts were collected, then placed in a bag, and finally recorded in the directory of level cards.

The transects surveyed identified around 30 sites that included Neolithic sites characterized by lithic tools in shards; proto-historic sites with coarse ceramics accompanied by well-applied decoration and often fragments of slag, perforated ceramic discs, and net weights; and historic sites, including one *tata* that stood out because of the presence of pearls, pipe fragments, shards of glass, nails, and more-recent pottery.

We excavated four historic sites distributed across the landscape, including site arch7, which was noteworthy for spanning two different occupations (Kaajo Xooré and Kaajo Tuguné). These latest ones, situated to the southwest of the present-day village, are attributed to the Bacili princes of Tuabou. Another site, arch10, is localized north of the village; little is known of the populations associated with the deposits (Diakho et al. 2022). Finally, the most recent site is attributed to the Jallo, military retainers, warriors, and latest collaborators of the Bacili princes. The archaeological evidence at the sites comprised local and imported objects: pearls, pipe fragments, shards of glass, sherds of pottery, net weights, slag, and some iron nails (Figure 4). These historic sites thus constitute the proof of interaction between the populations of the valley of the Sénégal River and the European traders of enslaved persons. This corroborates the fact that the Gajaaga kingdom was one of the most important markets of Sénégalbia. The economy was based on trading, agriculture, and the trade in captive persons. The principal commercial actors were the Juula (Bathily 1989).

In addition, the more-recent ceramics in the region of the valley of the Sénégal River were reported for the first time by Thilmans and Ravisé (1980). These particular ceramics crop up with the abandoning of the old forms of relatively complex pottery starting in the 16th century (Gueye 1998). These ceramics are characterized by the important use of an organic degreaser with heterogeneous black-speckled firing marks on the containers. The edges are rather flat, rounded, and grooved, curved or angled (Gueye 1998). With regard to the decorative features, the more-recent ceramics display a stylistic poverty with decoration that is very poorly executed.

According to the ethnoarchaeologists, the social troubles resulting from the political instability during the precolonial periods conditioned the movements of the population and impacted the production of pottery (Gueye 1998; Gelbert 1995). The instability also gave rise to the presence of less-interesting sites occupied for short durations with the superficial dispersion of their traces on the surface (Thiaw 1999). But these periods were also determined by droughts of varying length (Chastanet 1983).

This is how the characteristics of the ceramics of this period, the more-recent pottery, have come to be interpreted, due to their porosity and poor morphology (Figure 4), as proof of the permanent instability during the Atlantic period (Gueye 1998; Thiaw 2012). Beyond the sociopolitical instability, it may be that the characterization of the more-recent ceramics is also justified by the climatic determinism, with numerous droughts marking the space of the upper valley. Despite the absence of climate data, the research of M. Chastanet (1983) with its framework of the social transformations linked to the climatic variation in the last centuries of the second millennium provides support for our hypothesis. Thus our objective is to compare the results of our investigations with the work carried out in the region over the course of the last three decades (Gueye 1998; Thiaw 1999; Gokee 2016; Dianifaba 2020; Loukou 2018).

Furthermore, the spatial organization was an important aspect of the strategy of the occupation of the landscape of the province of Gwey so as to be protected against enemy attacks. Formerly, the spatial distribution was that the villages aligned along the river were distributed as follows: the Tunka (i.e., the kings) resided in Tuabou, their military retainers lived in Galladé and Manaël, Diawara was the commercial center occupied by the Juula, and finally the village for the servant class was Gandé (Figure 3). This disposition of the villages established along the river reflected the strategic occupation (Diakho 2017). In addition, child stealing became common currency in the region of the valley of the Sénégal (Barry 1988; Ndiaye 2006; Smith 2014). In this way the northwest limit of the “landscape of power of Tuabou” (the spaces that were under the control of the Tunka of Tuabou) was protected by the servant village of Gandé and later the south was protected by the village of Bakel with the installation of the colonial administration over the course of the 19th century. Furthermore, the river and the ponds constituted obstacles by means of which to counter the attacks of the Moors coming from the east (Lericollais 1975), the south, and the southwest (the kingdom of Bundu) (Figure 3). This is one of the reasons for the displacement of certain villages to the riverbank to face the deepest sections of the Sénégal River, as was related to us during the collection of oral traditions in one of the assemblies organized in the concession of the village chief of Manaël in 2018. On the other hand, the villages of upper Gwey province upstream from Bakel suffered profoundly from the raids by the peoples of Boudou (Gomez 1987).



This article contributes to the knowledge of the historic landscape of a part of the province of Gwey. The research resulted in the discovery of 33 archaeological sites. The distribution of the sites is as follows: there are old sites characterized by the making of stone tools, phase IV sites dating to the final periods of the Iron Age that are also characterized by an assemblage dominated by local artisanal production, and historic sites that are distinguished by the association of local and imported products. This implies that the landscape of the rural commune of Moudery has seen a process of settlement over the long term. That said, the sites dating to the Atlantic period attracted our attention. This is why our excavations only targeted these sites. The results and future investigations will facilitate the better understanding of the historic trajectory of the area in connection with the Atlantic trade in enslaved persons and the chronologies of the sites.

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## Continental Europe

### Austria

**“Zillertal Garnet”: Studies on the Cultural Heritage of the East Alpine Gemstone Industry as Reflected in Interdisciplinary Research/“Zillertal Garnet”: Estudios sobre el patrimonio cultural de la industria de piedras preciosas de los Alpes Orientales reflejados en la investigación interdisciplinaria/“Zillertal Garnet” : études sur l’héritage culturel de l’industrie des pierres précieuses des Alpes orientales, telles qu’elles se reflètent dans la recherche interdisciplinaire** (submitted by Bianca Zerobin, [Bianca.Zerobin@uibk.ac.at](mailto:Bianca.Zerobin@uibk.ac.at); Gert Goldenberg; Roland Köchl; and Simon Wagner)

*Introduction*

Within the framework of “Zillertal Garnet” a research team of three early-career scientists from the University of Innsbruck has set itself the task of researching and reconstructing the history of garnet mining and the trade in the popular gemstone during the 19th century in the Zillertal Alps (Zillertal = “the valley of the Ziller River”). Staff from the High Mountain Nature Park Zillertal Alps and the Tyrolean Provincial Archives are also involved, as well as the experienced chronicler and collector Walter Ungerank and the descendants of the garnet traders from Zell am Ziller and Mayrhofen in the spirit of citizen-based research (citizen science). The focus of the field research is the upper Zemmgrund valley, where significant garnet deposits are located in the neighborhood of the Berliner Hütte (Figure 1). Garnet was mined under the most difficult conditions, especially on the Rosstrugg ridge and at altitudes of up to 2,900 m. In the middle of the 19th century, the Little Ice Age dominated the area, and the Rosstrugg was at that time enclosed by two mighty glaciers, the Hornkees and the Waxeggkees. Due to climate change, only small portions of both still exist, and today one can hardly imagine the working and living environment of the garnet workers, locally called “Granatler,” a treeless stone and ice wasteland.

During the summer months, the garnet workers lived in simple huts at the foot of the Rosstrugg. They used a water-powered stamp mill to process the garnet-bearing mica schist, the “garnet mill” or “garnet stamp,” which is documented in old wood engravings and photos.

The access to the mining sites and the transporting of the garnet to the huts was largely done across the glaciers and snowfields. One of the goals of the project is to document the mining sites in the extreme locations and to reconstruct the transporting of the garnet over the steep rock faces of the Rosstrugg to the processing sites and garnet huts down in the Zemmgrund valley to Zell am Ziller and Mayrhofen in the Zillertal. From the valley, the garnet was delivered in tumbled form as a rough stone to gemstone cutters in Bohemia or even in the Black Forest, where it was processed into garnet jewelry. Tyrolean garnet was especially popular for the production of costume jewelry set in silver.



### Archaeological traces

Archaeologist Bianca Zerobin is leading the survey and excavations at selected sites. The aim is to locate and document the sparse remains of the former infrastructure of garnet mining in the alpine terrain and to obtain information from the material remains about the everyday working life and living conditions of the garnet workers. There are more than 20 sites, at which the traces of mining are present in the forms of dumps, alpine paths, rock shelters, and ruins of former huts with fireplaces, that bear witness to the once-lively operation.

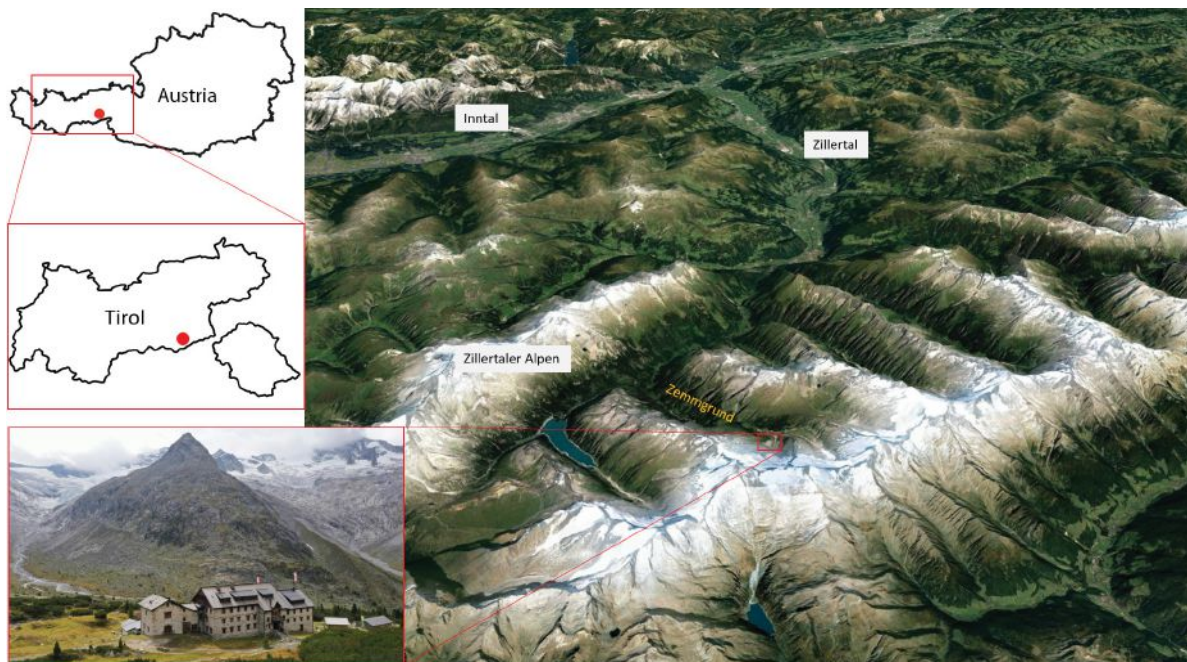


FIGURE 1. From the late 18th to the early 20th century, garnets from the Zillertal were mined for the gemstone industry. (Map courtesy of Google Earth; photo by B. Zerobin.)

In the beginning, the miners used black powder, later switching to dynamite, which is why, for example, one can still see the drill pipes in the rock at the mining site on the Rosstrugg. The garnet-bearing chunks of mica schist were then loaded into baskets and transported on wooden sledges along the glacier to the poaching huts or to the garnet stamp. From 1870 onward, the water-powered stamp at the foot of the Rosstrugg facilitated the “pounding out” of the garnets from their matrix rock (Figure 2). The pounded garnets were then placed in a water-powered roller mill. The garnets were “tumbled” in the rotating wooden box with the help of the water wheel. The result of this process was the well-rounded, ovoid to spherically

shaped hard and translucent nuclei of the gemstones, which were perfectly suited for further processing in the cutting workshops (Figure 3).

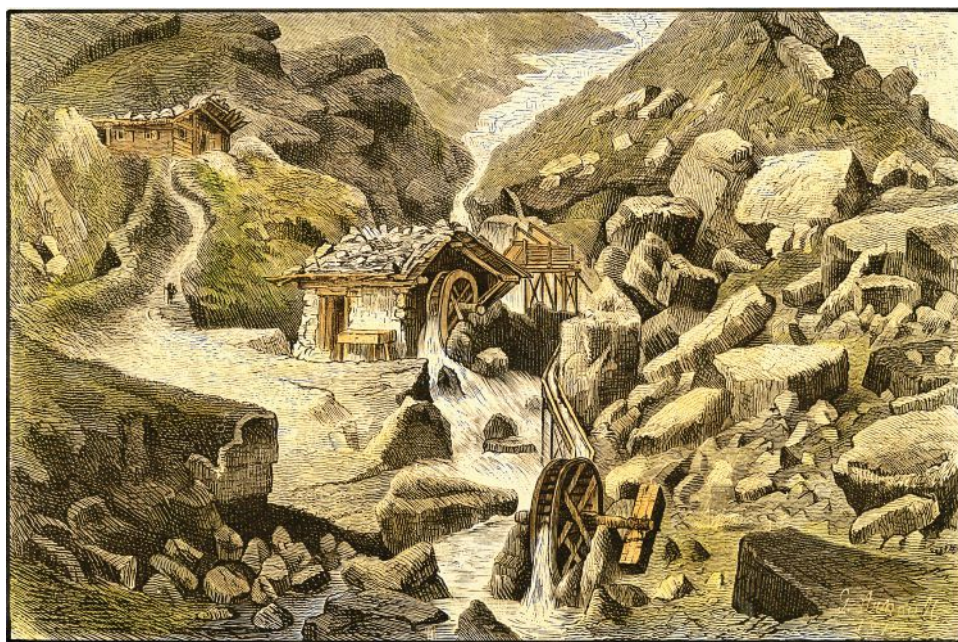


FIGURE 2. An historic wood engraving depicts a large miner's hut in the background, a garnet stamp in the center, and a roller mill in the foreground at the foot of the Rosstrugg in the Zemmgründ valley, Zillertal. (Image courtesy of G. Arnould 1878.)

### Historical sources

Historian Roland Köchl is conducting research on the handwritten records of the Zillertal garnet traders and other archival documents. The evaluation of numerous documents in the possession of the descendants is enabling the reconstruction of the trade routes of the Zillertal garnet to the gemstone cutters, mainly in Bohemia and the Black Forest. Award certificates, account books, delivery bills, and correspondence provide information about the garnet mine owners and their clientele as well as about order quantities and prices of the trade goods, which consisted of tumbled garnets of various sizes and qualities. Exciting stories





FIGURE 3. The garnet with its matrix rock (left) and the tumbled garnets as a semifinished product for the gemstone-cutting industry (right). (Photos courtesy of W. Ungerank.)

about the garnet workers can be found in travel reports of early alpine tourists of the 19th century, who often hired the local garnet workers, who had experience on the glaciers, as mountain guides in order to climb the surrounding peaks with them. Collecting and selling minerals also brought the garnet workers welcome extra income. Georg Samer, called Josele, who made a name for himself as a mountain guide and mineral collector and was a key figure in numerous first ascents in the Zillertal Alps, deserves special mention in this context. The development of the Zillertal Alps for tourism thus also had something to do with garnet mining, at least in the area of the Zemmgrund valley, in the vicinity of which the “Berliner Hütte” (the hut of the Berlin section of the German Alpine Club) was built in 1879.

#### *Mineralogical analyses of the red gemstone*

Mineralogist Simon Wagner is using state-of-the-art analytical methods and equipment to characterize Zillertal garnet mineralogically and geochemically and to determine its typical features. The aim is to develop criteria for differentiating garnets by place of origin, with which it will be possible to detect Zillertal garnet (almandine) in historical jewelry and to distinguish it from other garnets such as the Bohemian garnets (pyrope) that were widespread in the 19th century. The garnet-bearing rocks (mostly mica schist), garnet crystals, and tumbled garnets from the archaeological sites as well as cut and set garnets in historical jewelry are being analyzed (Figure 4). To this day, the minerals of the Zillertal Alps and especially the garnet exert a great fascination and attract collectors and mineral-loving families to the area.



FIGURE 4. Garnet jewelry of the garnet-trading Hofer family from Zell am Ziller, Zillertal. (Photo courtesy of B. Zerobin.)

#### *Further information*

The research project is being funded by the Heritage Science Austria grant program of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the University of Innsbruck. The project homepage is [www.uibk.ac.at/himat/projekte/zillertaler-granat](http://www.uibk.ac.at/himat/projekte/zillertaler-granat).

# Latin America

## Dominican Republic

**The Portuguese Trade in Chinese Porcelain before the Manila Galleons** (submitted by Linda Rosenfeld Pomper, independent scholar, [lindapomper@gmail.com](mailto:lindapomper@gmail.com))

*Abstract:* Many pieces of Chinese porcelain have been found in Spanish colonies in Latin America. Some pieces predate the Manila Galleon trade, so possibly these pieces could have arrived via the Portuguese, who were also bringing enslaved African persons to Latin America.

*Resumen:* Se han encontrado muchas piezas de porcelana china en las colonias españolas de América Latina. Algunas piezas son anteriores al comercio del galeón de Manila, por lo que posiblemente estas piezas podrían haber llegado a través de los portugueses, que también traían africanos esclavizados a América Latina.

*Résumé :* De nombreuses pièces de porcelaine chinoise ont été trouvées dans les colonies espagnoles d'Amérique latine. Certaines pièces sont antérieures au commerce des galions de Manille, il est donc possible que ces pièces soient arrivées via les Portugais, qui amenaient également des esclaves africains en Amérique latine.

Around two decades ago I wrote an article (Pomper 2001) about a Chinese porcelain blue-and-white bowl recovered during an excavation in Concepcion de la Vega, Dominican Republic, by Kathleen Deagan. However, the image was blurred and I was unable to arrange for more photography. Fortunately, a similar bowl was found in Portugal, in a context formed between 1540 and 1560 (Figure 1). This bowl was important, because its presence in a Spanish colony settled before the Manila Galleon trade began showed that Portuguese traders in enslaved persons could have been involved. The first galleon crossed the Pacific Ocean to Acapulco in 1565, but large shipments of porcelain do not begin to arrive until 1573 (Schurz 1939:17, 27).

On other sites with which I have been involved, such as Santa Elena, South Carolina, and Panama Viejo, on the Pacific Coast of the Isthmus of Panama, I can identify and date the porcelain, but I have discovered that the history of Portuguese trade is actually far more interesting. I believe there to be a significant connection between Chinese porcelain and the Portuguese slave trade.



FIGURE 1. Cup: blue-and-white Chinese porcelain, diameter 6.6 cm, preserved height 2.8 cm. Archaeological context, Lisbon 1540–1560. (Photo courtesy of Jose Pedro.)

There was certainly the enslavement of persons in Europe before 1500, and enslaved persons were often on vessels that carried passengers and merchandise. Calling such ships “slave ships” would be misleading. Distinguishing the 16th century from later periods, Eagle and Wheat (2020:51) state that “significant numbers of enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean on merchant ships leaving Seville, rather than on specialized slave ships sailing directly from Africa.” Although Borucki et al. (2020:2) note that the “first peak of slave trading to the Spanish colonies took place during the Iberian Union (1580–1640),” when Spain and Portugal were ruled jointly, the period that is the focus of this article is earlier. The transatlantic trade in enslaved persons with Spanish America as the destination evolved rapidly in the 1520s and 1530s, with increasing numbers of enslaved Africans transshipped to the Caribbean directly from the Cape Verde Islands. Jose Pedro Henriques, a Portuguese archaeologist and member of the history faculty at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, has mentioned sherds of Chinese porcelain found there as well as in Lisbon, further indicating the Portuguese role in this trade.

Columbus’s famous voyage in 1492 was important because of the ‘discovery’ of the Americas and a new route to Asia. In 1493 Pope Alexander VI established an imaginary line from pole to pole 180 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. After



the European settlement of Hispaniola, the site of Columbus's first landfall, gold was discovered in 1495, and the first Africans were brought as slaves to Hispaniola in 1516 (Kulstad-Gonzalez 2020:109). Although I had thought of Hispaniola as an outlying colony, not as important or wealthy as Mexico or Peru, it was instead the veritable center of the early trade in enslaved persons.

According to the terms of the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, the Portuguese were given the right to capture persons in Africa and bring them to the Americas. The Portuguese were active in the trading of enslaved persons on the West African coast while the Spanish focused on territorial settlements in the Americas (Ferreira and Seijas 2018:29).

The goal of both the Spanish and Portuguese explorations was to dominate the spice and pepper trade. The merchants of the two nations developed different routes, with the Portuguese sailing south around Africa to get to India. Many interesting shipwrecks have turned up on the east coast of Africa and it has been noted that the pieces found on these wrecks are of excellent quality, superior to the Spanish trade pieces (Ostkamp 2011:108). The Spanish depended on whatever was brought by the Chinese to Manila, whereas the Portuguese traded directly with the Chinese. Once a year, the Portuguese were permitted to attend a trade fair within China, which gave them direct access to these pieces. After claiming the Philippines in 1519, the Spanish established a base in Manila at which they traded with Chinese merchants to get silk, porcelain, and lacquer as well as spices, goods that along with local spices were shipped across the Pacific to Mexico.

Other than to Hispaniola, enslaved persons were brought to the Spanish colonies of Panama and Santa Elena, probably by the Portuguese. In Panama, the duck sherd found there dates to the Jiajing period (1522–1566) before the galleon trade. Santa Elena (now in South Carolina), which was settled by the Spanish explorer Menéndez in 1565, received the “right to import 500 black slaves” possibly through Portuguese traders (Lyon 1984:1). We do not know if he actually did import African persons as slaves, but it must have been a possibility. In addition, Santa Elena was inhabited by the Spanish from 1565–1587, before large shipments of porcelain reached Acapulco. Given the timing, it seems unlikely the porcelain found at these sites could be from the then-nascent Manila galleon trade.

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## USA - Mid-Atlantic

### Maryland

**Well, Well, Well...What Do We Have Here?¿Mira [povo], mira [povo], mira [povo] . . . lo que hay aquí?/Eh bien [poudre], eh bien [poudre], eh bien [poudre] . . . qu'avons-nous ici?** (submitted by Elizabeth Tarulis; Brigid Ogden, [bogden@vols.utk.edu](mailto:bogden@vols.utk.edu); and Taylor Bowden, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

One of the joys of archaeology is the serendipitous way that research opportunities can arise, whether through new excavations or collections research later on. Working in our student offices one day, we stumbled upon a news article about ‘America’s oldest condom’ from the Maryland Archaeological Conservancy’s (MAC) collections. The article details Sara Rivers-Cofield’s discovery of a colonial-era intestine condom in the MAC collections. Rivers-Cofield had previously presented her own analysis, but stated that she wanted to use DNA to confirm what animal the condom was made from. We realized we could use a different method—Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectrometry (ZooMS)—to help. ZooMS uses the composition of collagen, a protein in animal tissue, to identify species, and has made many previously unidentifiable animal artifacts identifiable. With permission, we brought the artifact to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and identified the condom as being made from a sheep! The next step in our project will be conducting further testing to determine whether the condom was made locally in the Chesapeake region or imported from Europe. Through the support of MAC Lab’s [Gloria S. King Fellowship](#), we will be conducting stable isotope analyses on the artifact which will provide insight into its geographic origins and inform our understanding of sexual health industries in colonial America.

This project wouldn’t have been possible without proper archaeological excavation and curation methods. The waterlogged conditions of an archaeological well ensured the condom’s survival after deposition and its fragile nature benefited from systematic excavation. If the well had been excavated unsystematically, it’s likely that the condom would have been destroyed. Additionally, because all artifacts were collected during excavation, the condom was saved rather than discarded in favor of “exciting” objects such as bottle glass or ceramics. Though the condom was initially misidentified as paper, the MAC Laboratory recognized its value by curating it for future research. These processes allowed Sara Rivers-Cofield to find the artifact within the collections, correct its misidentification, and conduct her own research. We were then able to provide insights that would not have been possible before the development of new methods like ZooMS!



FIGURE 1. The MAC Lab condom, photographed by Rebecca Webster. (Image courtesy of Rebecca Webster and Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.)



FIGURE 2. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville Condom Team of Brigid Ogden (seated), Taylor Bowden (center), and Elizabeth Tarulis beginning the ZooMS sampling process in the Department of Anthropology's Stable Isotope and Zooarchaeology Laboratory in October 2022.

important pieces of maritime heritage provided new opportunities for studying the past while simultaneously posing massive preservation challenges. As soon as these resources surfaced from the mud along the Potomac River, City of Alexandria archaeologists realized that there was a need for exploring alternative storage methods to protect them for future study and exhibit. In May 2022, City of Alexandria staff, conservators from the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, and archaeologists and scientific divers from AECOM implemented a creative storage solution for the ship remnants excavated from one of the sites, the Robinson Landing Site. A year later in June 2023, a monitoring dive indicated that this medium-term preservation strategy is working as intended. This brief article provides an update on this curation method and outlines the lessons learned to date.

*Resumen:* Entre 2015 y 2018, la reurbanización a lo largo de la costa de Alexandria, Virginia, condujo al descubrimiento de cuatro barcos históricos, múltiples estructuras de construcción de terrenos y un vecindario costero completo. Estas importantes piezas del patrimonio marítimo brindaron nuevas oportunidades para estudiar el pasado y al mismo tiempo plantearon enormes desafíos de preservación. Tan pronto como estos recursos emergieron del lodo a lo largo del río Potomac, los arqueólogos de la ciudad de Alexandria se dieron cuenta de que era necesario de explorar métodos de almacenamiento alternativos para protegerlos para futuros estudios y exhibiciones. En mayo de 2022, el personal de la ciudad de Alexandria, los conservadores del Laboratorio de Conservación Arqueológica de Maryland y los arqueólogos y buzos científicos de AECOM implementaron una solución de almacenamiento creativa para los restos de barcos excavados en uno de los sitios, el sitio de aterrizaje de Robinson. Un año después, en junio de 2023, una inmersión de seguimiento indicó que esta estrategia de preservación a mediano plazo está funcionando según lo previsto. Este breve artículo proporciona una actualización sobre este método de curación y describe las lecciones aprendidas hasta la fecha.

*Résumé :* Entre 2015 et 2018, le réaménagement le long du front de mer d'Alexandria, en Virginie, a conduit à la découverte de quatre navires historiques, de plusieurs structures foncières et de tout un quartier riverain. Ces éléments importants du patrimoine maritime ont offert de nouvelles opportunités pour étudier le passé tout en posant d'énormes défis en matière de préservation. Dès que ces ressources ont émergé de la boue le long de la rivière Potomac, les archéologues de la ville d'Alexandrie ont réalisé qu'il y avait une nécessité d'explorer des méthodes de stockage alternatives pour les protéger en vue d'études et d'expositions futures. En mai 2022, le personnel de la ville d'Alexandria, les restaurateurs du Maryland Ar-

A strength of archaeological excavation and curation standards is their ability to reveal the past beyond memory and written records. An equally vital benefit is their ability to preserve all artifacts—from the most exciting to those that may at first seem mundane. By using these practices consistently at all levels of archaeological inquiry, we can ensure that, someday, small things that seem unimportant in the moment remain available for new generations to research and don't remain forgotten at the bottom of a well.

Link to news article: <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/91385/america-oldest-condom>.

For readers interested in ZooMS and archaeology: <https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/videos/1606-zooarchaeology-by-mass-spectrometry>.

This article originally appeared in the 2023 *Maryland Archeology Month* booklet published by the Archeological Society of Maryland.

## Virginia

**Keeping Decay at Bay: Continued Preservation of Alexandria's Derelict Merchant Fleet** (submitted by Tatiana Niculescu, Ph.D., RPA, Alexandria Archaeology, [tatiana.niculescu@alexandriava.gov](mailto:tatiana.niculescu@alexandriava.gov))

*Abstract:* Between 2015 and 2018, redevelopment along the waterfront of Alexandria, Virginia, led to the discovery of four historic ships, multiple land-making structures, and an entire waterfront neighborhood. These



chaeological Conservation Lab, ainsi que les archéologues et plongeurs scientifiques d'AECOM ont mis en œuvre une solution de stockage créative pour les restes de navires exhumés de l'un des sites, le site de Robinson Landing. Un an plus tard, en juin 2023, une plongée de surveillance a indiqué que cette stratégie de préservation à moyen terme fonctionne comme prévu. Ce bref article fait le point sur cette méthode de conservation et présente les leçons apprises à ce jour.

## Introduction

Between 2015 and 2018, archaeologists from Thunderbird Archaeology working along the Potomac River in Alexandria, Virginia, excavated the remains of four historic ships, multiple land-making structures, and an entire waterfront neighborhood. These important pieces of maritime heritage provided new opportunities for studying the past while simultaneously posing massive preservation challenges. The ship remnant uncovered at the Hotel Indigo Site (44AX229) is undergoing conservation at Texas A&M University's Conservation Research Lab (CRL). At the Robinson Landing Site (44AX235), one block south of the Hotel Indigo Site, 2018 was a busy year, as archaeologists discovered three more historic ships. As soon as the vessels surfaced from the mud on the river's edge, City of Alexandria archaeologists realized there would be the need for exploring alternative storage methods to protect these resources for future study and exhibit, because full conservation of the over 1,000 timbers was likely not feasible.

Alexandria was originally situated on bluffs and mud flats along a crescent-shaped bay between two headlands. Formally established in 1749, the town became an important regional center by the late 18th century. It served as a major port of entry for vessels, goods, and people from around the world. Early Alexandrians extended their waterfront lots to reach deeper water by making new land using a combination of soil, timber wharves, and occasionally derelict ships through a process locally called "banking out." These land-making projects were fundamental to the development of the city's port and created the modern shoreline. The vessels found at the Hotel Indigo and Robinson Landing Sites appeared to have been at the end of their useful life as sailing ships and were likely expediently reused to build out the shoreline (Niculescu 2019; Skolnik 2018).

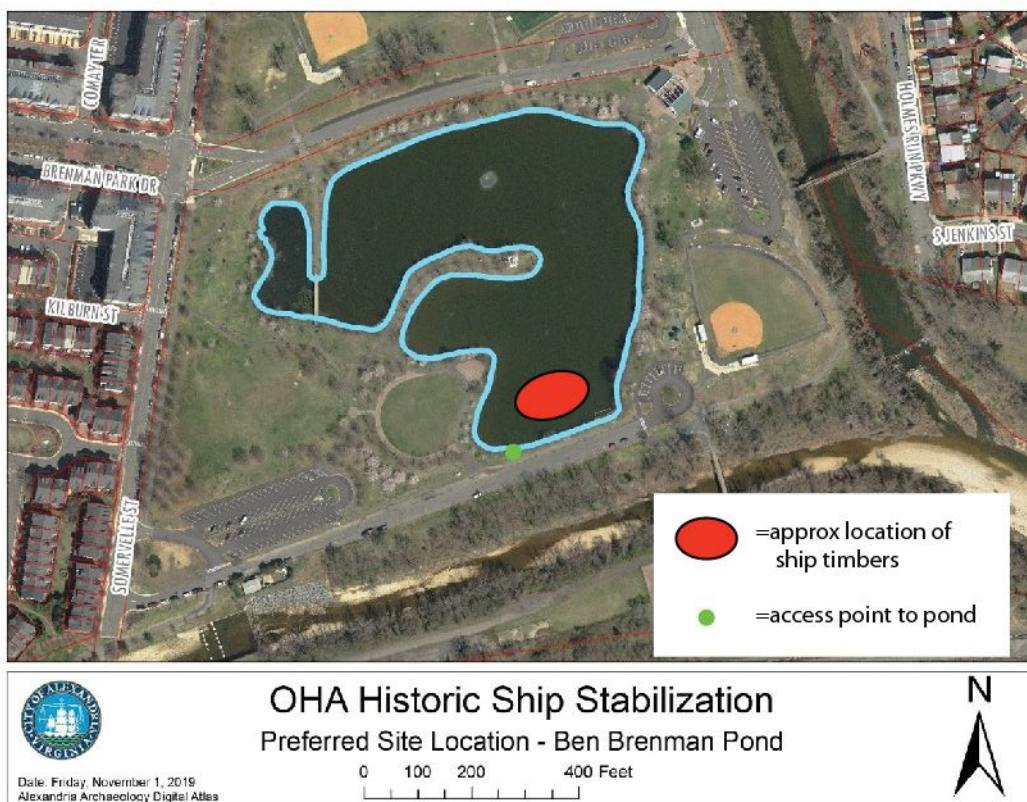


FIGURE 1. Timber-storage location in Ben Brenman Pond.

## Ponding for preservation

Between 2018 and 2022, Alexandria archaeologists stored the over 1,000 wooden ship timbers from the Robinson Landing Site in 9 aboveground swimming pools at the city-owned warehouse facility. This was intended as a short-term preservation solution. After carefully weighing the benefits and risks of several preservation strategies and working with conservators, other experts, and stakeholders, Alexandria Archaeology decided to submerge the timbers for roughly 20 years in Ben Brenman Pond (Figure 1) (Doub and Niculescu 2023). This medium-term curation solution best balances the needs of the artifacts with staffing and resource demands. The project design drew on lessons learned from other large-scale submersion projects in Maryland (Enright et al. 2017), Ohio (Sewell and Zink 2017), and the Reburial and Analysis of Archaeological Remains project (Nystrom et al. 2009).



Over the course of 18 days in May 2022, City of Alexandria staff worked with Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab conservators and archaeologists and scientific divers from AECOM to submerge 1,185 timbers in Ben Brenman Pond at a depth of approximately 7 feet below surface (Parker 2022). A team at the warehouse facility removed the timbers from the swimming pools, cleaned them, and wrapped them in geotextile. These were then loaded onto a flatbed and driven to the pond, where a team of archaeologists, forklift drivers, conservators, and divers carefully positioned and attached them to a geogrid on the bottom of the pond (Figure 2).

### *Ongoing monitoring*

The ship timbers may be submerged, but they are not forgotten. Three interpretive panels around the pond tell the tale of the ships from excavation to ponding. Additionally, before embarking on the ponding project, the City of Alexandria planned for the long-term commitment necessary to ensure the continued preservation of these important historic resources. As the timbers were wrapped, City of Alexandria archaeologists with guidance from the MAC Lab selected five to six timbers from each ship for future monitoring. These were chosen on the basis of being easily manipulated by one to two divers without mechanical assistance and representing a sample of structural components (frames, planking). Their special status was noted in the Fulcrum project management application and their location in the pond was marked using buoys and recorded on a map.



FIGURE 2. A team of archaeologists, scientific divers, and forklift operators placing the historic ship timbers in the pond.

On 8 June 2023 AECOM, the MAC Lab, and City of Alexandria archaeologists again reconvened at Ben Brenman Pond to conduct the first monitoring inspection of the curation strategy. Overall, the solution appears to be working as intended. The geogrid and anchors are still in position and have not shifted since last year. The submerged timbers remain well wrapped and well attached to the geogrid. A protective layer of silt (between 1 and 5 mm) has accumulated on the timbers that mimics the original burial conditions and helps minimize biological growth by creating an anaerobic environment. We anticipate that silt will continue to accumulate in the years to come, further protecting the timbers. By early June the water temperature in the pond was relatively warm. This did not significantly impact the monitoring dives, but future dives will likely be scheduled for earlier in the spring when there is slightly less biological and algal growth for the comfort and safety of the team.



FIGURE 3. Timber recovered for condition assessment.

Divers successfully raised all 15 timbers previously chosen for more-thorough condition assessment (Figure 3). These were easily located using maps and the buoy markers placed in 2022. The materials the team had used to wrap and tag these timbers appear to have withstood a year of submersion. The flagging tape used to denote the special status of monitoring timbers survived remarkably well. The geotextile wrapping was generally in good condition, despite being saturated with silt and some having red worms in it. Only one section of geotextile needed to be replaced during monitoring because it was slightly gaping. The orange polyurethane tags were in excellent shape and the printing on them was still vibrant and readable. The copper nails used to attach the tags and the polypropylene

zip ties used to close the ends of the geotextile were in excellent condition and are holding up well under the conditions within the pond. The nails and zip ties did have to be replaced due to the nature of the monitoring project, which required that the timbers be unwrapped in order to check the condition of the wood.

These timbers are in very good shape and the wood has maintained its physical integrity while submerged in Ben Brenman Pond. The team had originally planned on using a penetrometer to quantitatively assess the integrity of the wood, but the timbers were too dense for the device to be used. However, the team members were able to quickly devise another testing plan using a 4 cm long stainless-steel pin that was inserted at several points across each monitoring timber using gentle finger pressure (Figure 4). The wood's hardness was assessed on a scale from 1 to 6 with a rating of 6 indicating a high level of preservation, with the pin not able to penetrate more than 2 mm, and 1 indicating a very compromised, mushy specimen where the pin could penetrate more than 40 mm. Some timbers were more deteriorated than others, but this is likely due to their inherent nature and previous burial environment as opposed to being a result of ponding conditions. Generally, the ends of timbers, edges, regions around fastener holes, and hewn surfaces tended to be more deteriorated than radial surfaces.

The discovery of four historic ships within two city blocks is unusual enough in itself, but Alexandria's merchant vessel fleet as an archaeological resource is proving to be a watershed for new documentation, interpretation, and preservation strategies. Ponding the three ships from the Robinson Landing Site is the largest preservation project of its kind in the United States and will significantly contribute to the growing conservation literature on the viability of submersion for preservation. This creative curation strategy balances the needs of the artifacts with available resources and allows for future access, interpretation, and possible conservation. We will learn what sort of packing materials hold up to submersion, how timbers deteriorate over time, and the best strategies for placing and relocating submerged resources. The next monitoring dive will occur in the spring of 2028 and every 5 years after that for another 15–20 years, at which point the project will be reassessed.



FIGURE 4. City archaeologist and MAC Lab conservator assessing the condition of an historic ship timber in June 2023.

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### **Henry Brooks Shipyard, Westmoreland County** (submitted by Julia A. King, St. Mary's College of Maryland)

*Abstract:* Archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland recently uncovered traces of a rare mid-17th-century shipyard associated with colonist and shipwright Henry Brooks at the George Washington Birthplace National Monument in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Located on a finger ridge between the south side of the Potomac River and a tidal pond, the site's unusual features and recovered artifacts indicate that the area was used for building, scuttling, and/or repairing boats. Descriptions of Brooks's boats in the Maryland records give the length of vessels he built as being between 15 to 23 feet by the keel.

*Resumen:* Arqueólogos del Saint Mary's College de Maryland descubrieron recientemente rastros de un raro astillero de mediados del siglo XVII asociado con el colono y carpintero Henry Brooks en el Monumento Nacional Lugar de Nacimiento de George Washington en el condado de Westmoreland, Virginia. Ubicado en una cresta entre el lado sur del río Potomac y un estanque de marea, las características inusuales del sitio y los artefactos recuperados indican que el área se usó para construir, hundir y/o reparar embarcaciones. Las descripciones de los barcos de Brooks en los registros de Maryland indican que la eslora de los barcos que construyó oscilaba entre 15 y 23 pies por quilla.

*Résumé :* Des archéologues du St. Mary's College du Maryland ont récemment découvert des traces d'un rare chantier naval du milieu du XVIIe siècle associé au colon et charpentier naval Henry Brooks au monument national du lieu de naissance de George Washington, dans le comté de Westmoreland, en Virginie. Situé sur une crête entre la rive sud de la rivière Potomac et un étang de marée, les caractéristiques inhabituelles du site et les artefacts récupérés indiquent que la zone était utilisée pour la construction, le saborder et/ou la réparation de bateaux. Les descriptions des bateaux de Brooks dans les archives du Maryland donnent la longueur des navires qu'il a construits entre 15 et 23 pieds par la quille.

#### *Introduction*

During the fall of 2022, St. Mary's College of Maryland undertook archaeological investigations at a portion of the Henry Brooks Site (44WM0205) threatened by shoreline erosion. The history of the Henry Brooks Site, located on the south shore of the Potomac River in the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, includes centuries of Indigenous occupation followed by English occupation after 1648. Henry Brooks emigrated to Maryland ca. 1641, later joining former Marylanders on the Potomac's south shore in the late 1640s. Brooks was repeatedly identified in the records as a shipwright; he amassed hundreds of acres of land and no doubt produced tobacco for the English market as well. In his will, proved in 1662, Brooks identified himself as a shipwright.

Previous investigations by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) had revealed a mid-17th-century settlement in the vicinity that was likely associated with Brooks. WMCAR's work also revealed the extensive shoreline erosion taking place in this portion of the site (Monroe et al. 2022).

Brooks's shipyard is located on a narrow finger ridge with the Potomac River on one side and a tidal pond known since the 17th century as "The Gut" on the other side. The recovery of 12 iron roves, a distinct type of iron fastener used in the building of lapstrake boats, from an area measuring approximately 35 ft. by 12 ft. suggested some type of boatbuilding activity (Figure 1). More than 150 wrought nails and nail fragments were also recovered from this area. Some appear to have been "peened" (the ends cut and hammered flat) for use with rove-type fasteners. Domestic artifacts—primarily ceramics

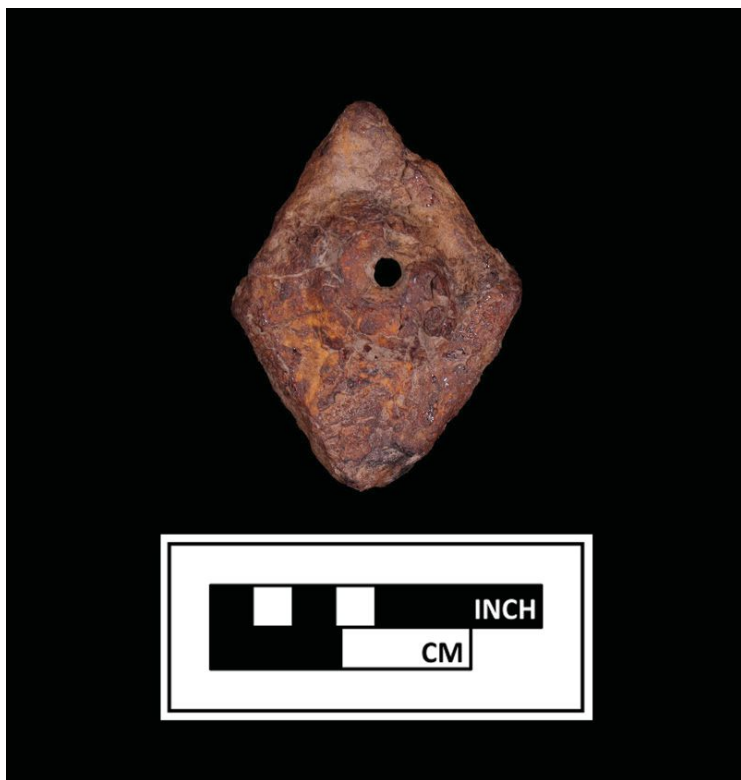


FIGURE 1. Iron rove recovered from the Henry Brooks Site (44WM0205). (Photo by Travis Hanson.)

and tobacco pipes—were also recovered, but in minimal quantities, suggesting that this area was not used for residential purposes.

An unusual trench-like feature at the site, initially thought to represent traces of a buried sill, appears to have run for at least 20 ft. (part of the feature is now inaccessible due to shoreline instability). This feature is associated with a single hole-set post driven more than 2.5 ft. into the ground. Two additional post mold and hole features were uncovered, that were less than a foot in depth. Efforts to “chase” wall alignments associated with the posts failed to identify any patterns that would suggest earth-fast domestic architecture. Figure 2 presents a plan of the features uncovered at the site.

The features uncovered at the Brooks Site, the recovery of the roves and nails in association with the roves, and the relatively low numbers of ceramics and tobacco pipes appear to suggest a small, rare 17th-century boatyard. Assistant Archaeologist Garrett Terner’s research suggests some possible identifications of the features. First, the trench feature may represent either a now-decayed timber platform presenting as the trench feature or a trench dug to align vessels during construction. It is possible and perhaps likely that Brooks would have built his boats “by eye.” In that case, the “trench” may represent a single wooden beam or trench laid to align the keel. The posts,

including two of the discovered posts and two yet-undiscovered posts, could represent reference points used to mark the bow/stern and breadth of the vessel. These posts would be used not only for reference, but to support the vessel while it was under construction. In the event the “trench” represents an actual trench in which the keel would rest, this would have the further advantage of lowering the vessel during construction. If this interpretation is correct, however, there is the problem of removing the vessel from the trench after construction.

Alternatively, the trench feature and associated posts represent the remains of a slipway from which vessels would be launched into the Gut. Of all the features of a 17th-century shipyard, a slipway would be expected to leave the greatest archaeological trace. According to shipwrights consulted for this project, the design of the trench with the C-shaped “arm” extending to the south (Figure 2) is reminiscent of a side-launching slipway, common for small vessels in the 17th and 18th centuries. The slipway interpretation has problems, too, as the number of timbers suggested by the trench feature is insufficient for a slipway. It is possible that further remains are present within unexcavated areas (the project focused only on those areas at immediate risk of shoreline erosion). The deep-seated post suggests the post was anchored to bear considerable weight. This post may have been used to anchor the slipway or may have served another purpose, such as towing vessels up or down the slipway. It is also possible that the deep-seated post was likewise used to attach a block and tackle or a similar instrument, such as a capstan or windlass. Such an instrument would make launching safer for both laborers and the vessel.

Brooks could not have launched the boats directly into the Potomac River, because the drop on the Potomac side is steep and measures approximately 16–17 ft. On the Gut side, however, the land has a slope of 6 to 15 percent, providing a manageable incline for launching or pulling a small vessel. Boats launched into the Gut could have been evaluated for seaworthiness and then towed into the Potomac. It is likely that timbers associated with boatbuilding survive in the Gut.

Though it is unknown specifically what the boats Brooks was building or repairing looked like, it is likely that they were similar to the Lyons Creek wreck, a late 17th-century to early 18th-century vessel found in Calvert County, Maryland. Like Brooks’s presumed vessels, the Lyons Creek craft was of lapstrake hull-first construction, with planks joined by roves and rosehead nails. The frames were joined to the hull using both rosehead nails and hand-shaped trenails. Examinations of the surviving timbers found that the planks were white oak, cut by pitsaw. The hull planks had a maximum thickness of three-quarters in. and the vessel in its entirety was estimated to be between 16 and 22 ft. in length (Neyland 1990:7; Eshelman and Shomette 1987:74–75).



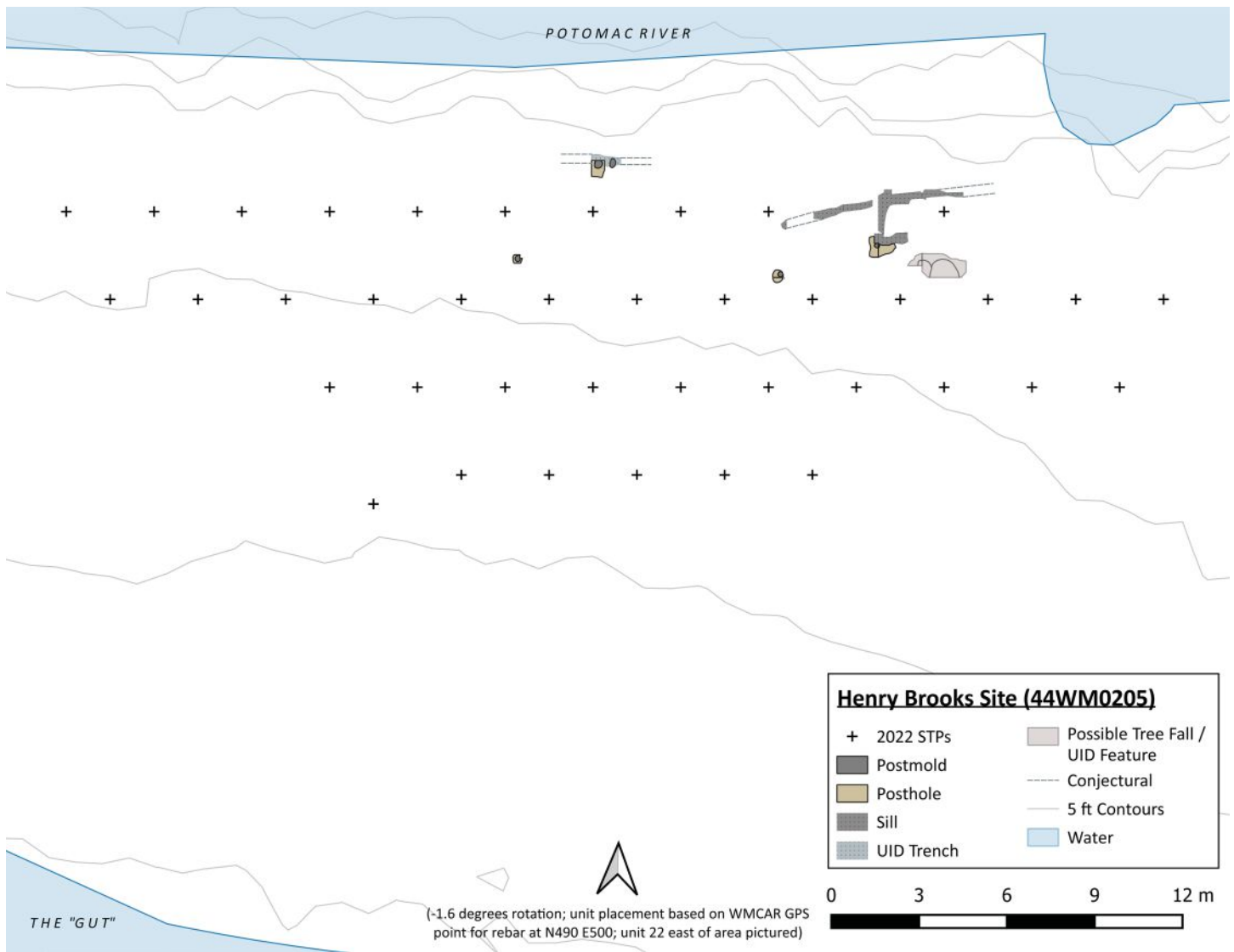


FIGURE 2. Plan of archaeological and landscape features at the shipyard location, Henry Brooks Site (44WM0205). (Map by Megan Postemski.)

This estimate is similar to the size of Brooks's boats reported in the documentary record: between 15 and 23 ft. in length (Browne 1887:389, 466). The sizes of recovered whole nails suggest that the vessels Brooks was building would have been about this size. Plank thickness, too, may have been comparable, as an intact rove and nail from the site suggests that the thickness of the planks it held would have been around 0.65 in., of comparable thickness as those of the Lyons Creek wreck (Neyland 1990:7). According to shipwrights from the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum and Historic St. Mary's City, planks of this thickness would be expected on vessels of the length described in the documentary record.

Brooks likely constructed his vessels of cedar wood, as cedar is common in the local area; Pope's Creek was originally known as Cedar Creek. Seventeenth-century shipwrights preferred to use cedar wood over woods such as oak, as its high tensile strength made it both lighter and stronger. Cedar also had the advantage of having high resin content, which would have better protected the vessel from shipworms and other parasites (Evans 2016:12).

#### Acknowledgments

Assistant Archaeologist Garrett Ternent undertook the research presented in this report. St. Mary's College of Maryland expresses its deep appreciation of the U.S. National Park Service's George Washington Birthplace National Monument and the Northeast Archeological Resources Program for the opportunity to work at the Henry Brooks Site. Shipwrights from the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum and Historic St. Mary's City provided valuable input concerning the nature of early ship-building operations in the Chesapeake Bay region. The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research also provided important information from their earlier work at the Henry Brooks Site.

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## USA - Midwest

### Indiana

**Archaeological Investigations of the Williams Farmstead Site in Hamilton County** (submitted by Christopher R. Moore, director, Material Culture Lab, Department of Anthropology, University of Indianapolis; and Christy Brocken, historical resource specialist at the Taylor Center of Natural History, Strawtown Koteewi Park)

**Abstract:** The Williams House is an excellent example of mid-19th-century Italianate architecture located at Coxhall Gardens in Hamilton County, Indiana. University of Indianapolis archaeological investigations of the former Williams property have documented numerous intact mid- to late 19th- and early 20th-century deposits associated with the John Williams farmstead. This work augments the house's architectural significance and will contribute to the park's interpretation of the property's history by providing visitors with tangible connections to the Williams family.

**Resumen:** La casa Williams es un excelente ejemplo de la arquitectura "Italianate" de mediados del siglo XIX situado en los Jardines Coxhall en el condado Hamilton en Indiana. Las investigaciones arqueológicas de la Universidad de Indianápolis sobre la antigua propiedad de Williams han documentado numerosos depósitos intactos de mediados a finales del siglo XIX y principios del XX asociados con la granja de John Williams. Este trabajo aumenta la importancia arquitectónica de la casa y contribuirá a la interpretación que hace el parque de la historia de la propiedad al brindar a los visitantes conexiones tangibles con la familia Williams.

**Résumé :** La maison Williams est un excellent exemple de l'architecture « Italianate » du milieu du XIXe siècle située à Coxhall Gardens, dans le comté de Hamilton, dans l'Indiana. Les recherches archéologiques de l'Université d'Indianapolis sur l'ancienne propriété Williams ont documenté de nombreux gisements intacts du milieu à la fin du 19e et au début du 20e

siècle associés à la ferme John Williams. Ces travaux augmentent l'importance architecturale de la maison et contribueront à l'interprétation de l'histoire de la propriété par le parc en offrant aux visiteurs des liens tangibles avec la famille Williams.

John Williams moved to Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1857, where he and his family built a successful farm on what later became Coxhall Gardens, a beautiful park managed by the Hamilton County Parks and Recreation Department (HCP&R). Included among the park's facilities are the Williams family's mid-19th-century brick Italianate home and their 1926 English-style barn (Brocken and Rosenow 2022). In 2023, the University of Indianapolis (UIndy) partnered with HCP&R to document any archaeological deposits associated with the Williams occupation located on the property, with the goal of nominating the house and its associated archaeological resources (designated Site 12H1960) to the National Register of Historic Places. From 31 August to 5 October 2022 UIndy field school students excavated 66 50 x 50 cm shovel tests and 2 1 x 2 m excavation units around the house, documenting the presence of several intact mid-19th- to early 20th-century midden areas and cultural features (Moore and Straub 2023).

Built in 1865, the Williams House is an early example of Italianate architecture and is reflective of the growing middle-class farming communities in Hamilton County, Indiana, in the mid-19th century (Figure 1). The home exhibits the defining features of Italianate design, such as bracketed cornices; decorative circular vents; tall, narrow one-over-one windows; and a decorative porch. The house retains the original building layout and association with major roads to the west and south. The historic Williams House and the surrounding 125 acres were generously donated by Jesse and Beulah Cox to HCP&R in 1999. The Coxes purchased the 125 acres, which included the Williams House, from descendants of the Williams family in 1962 and resided in the home throughout the early 1960s (Brocken and Rosenow 2022).



FIGURE 1. The Williams Family in front of the Williams House. (Photo courtesy of the Taylor Center of Natural History, Strawtown Koteewi Park.)

Jesse Cox was a wealthy and successful businessman who started Areo Drapery Company, a home-goods manufacturing company specializing in window treatments and wallpaper located in Indianapolis, Indiana. During the Coxes' occupancy, decorative alterations such as crown molding, wood paneling, and wallpaper were made to the interior of the Williams House, but these are largely cosmetic and do not negatively impact the integrity of the historic structure (Brocken and Rosenow 2022).

The archaeological investigations around the Williams House included a combination of shovel test survey and targeted excavation of geophysical anomalies identified by contracted gradiometry and ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) surveys performed by Stantec (Hipskind and O'Sullivan 2022). Unit 1, located near the house and above a linear GPR anomaly interpreted by Hipskind and O'Sullivan (2022) as possibly being pipe, yielded a late 19th- to early 20th-century deposit (Feature 1) likely associated with a house renovation or remodel. Unit 2, located in the backyard between the house and the barn above a second GPR anomaly, was characterized by a stratigraphic zone interpreted as a likely floor deposit from a late 19th- to mid-20th-century outbuilding, likely a barn or mechanic's shop. Shovel tests revealed several intact features associated with the construction of the house in the front yard and a thin sheet midden in the backyard (Moore and Straub 2023).

The stratigraphy of Unit 1 is complex and reflects at least three major depositional events: (1) the deposition of a late 19th- to early 20th-century midden or fill deposit potentially associated with a renovation or remodel of the Williams House (Feature 1), (2) the construction of a septic tank behind the Williams House sometime in the mid-20th century, and (3) the construction of a modern sewage system through the septic tank, probably after HCP&R acquired the property in 1999 (Figure 2). Artifacts found throughout all contexts date predominately to the Williams occupation, although some late 20th- to early 21st-century plastic refuse and construction-related artifacts were found throughout the mixed-unit levels and Feature 4 and 6 fills (Moore and Straub 2023).



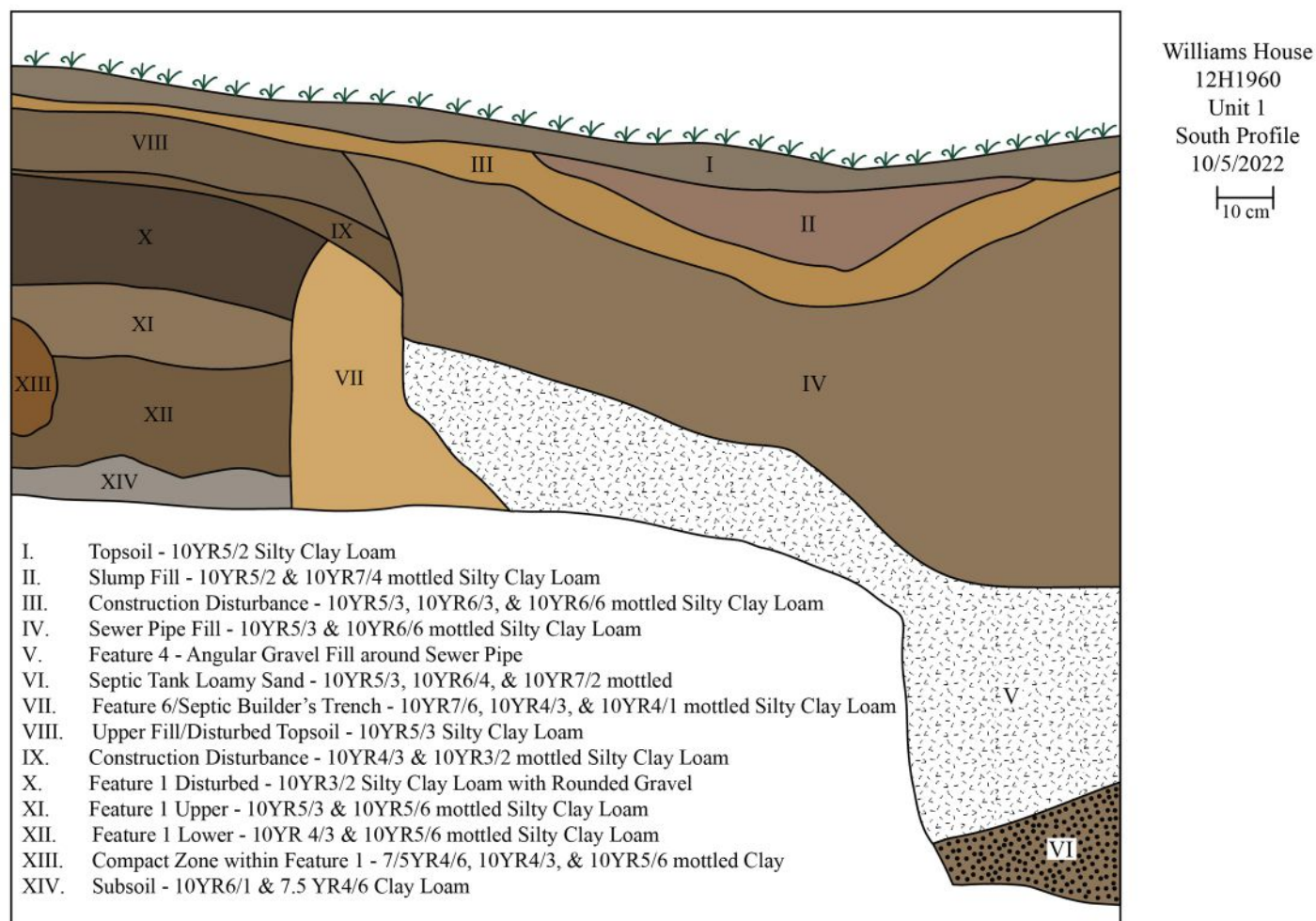


FIGURE 2. Unit 1 south wall profile. (Figure by Christopher R. Moore.)

The high frequency of architectural artifacts and relatively low frequency of domestic artifacts from the undisturbed Feature 1 indicate that the feature testifies to specialized activities, likely associated with the construction and/or remodeling/renovation of the Williams House. Based upon the ages of diagnostic artifacts from this feature, this remodel/renovation likely occurred between ca. 1885 and 1920, during the middle portion of the Williams occupation (Moore and Straub 2023) (Figure 3).

Artifacts recovered from the Unit 2 midden/structure floor indicate that it was in use between ca. 1890 to at least 1961, just one year prior to the Williamses' sale of the property to the Cox family (Moore and Straub 2023) (Figure 4). A 1962 aerial photograph of Hamilton County suggests that the building may have been demolished by the Williams family between 1956 and 1962; unfortunately, the resolution of the image is poor, and it is possible that the building is present in the image but not discernible. The building is definitely missing from a 1972 aerial photograph of the county (Hamilton County 2023).

The upper portions of the midden/structure floor were partially disturbed, probably during the building's demolition. Artifacts from the undisturbed lower levels of Unit 2 date between ca.



FIGURE 3. Artifacts from Feature 1. (Photos by Christopher R. Moore and Elizabeth Straub.)



1890 and 1930 and consist predominately of nails, stoneware, and other artifacts consistent with the building's function as a barn or other agricultural outbuilding (e.g., a mechanic's shed). Temporally, the lowest levels of Unit 2 are similar in age to Feature 1, perhaps slightly later (middle Williams component), while the upper levels of Unit 2 include artifacts that date to the end of the Williams occupation (Moore and Straub 2023).

Given the presence of numerous deposits of intact late 19th- to early 20th-century midden and the discovery of multiple late 19th- to early 20th-century features at the Williams Farmstead Site, it is evident that the site has the potential to yield information that can shed light on the agricultural development of central Indiana specifically and the Midwestern United States more generally.

In addition to sponsoring archaeological investigations of the Williams Farmstead Site, HCP&R is undertaking a restoration of the Williams home to the condition of its early period of significance. HCP&R plans to restore the home as defined by the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, while also incorporating elements of "preserve in place." This approach allows for a broader interpretation of the home and its furnishings. The goal of the restoration is to open the home to the public and highlight early farming families and early home construction in Hamilton County, while also retaining some of the superficial alterations, such as the wallpaper, made by the Coxes, as they help to tell the entire story of the benefactors of Coxhall Gardens.



FIGURE 4. A 1961 Indiana dog tax tag from Unit 2. (Photo by Elizabeth Straub.)



FIGURE 5. The Williams House today. (Photo by Christy Brocken.)

HCP&R has partnered with the Historic Preservation Department at Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning, to help establish a pathway to restoration. At the request of HCP&R, staff with Ball State University have completed a building assessment, an historic paint analysis, and a preservation master plan (Figure 5), all of which will inform the restoration of the home. At present, Brocken and Rosenow (2022) have written a National Register nomination for the Williams House. The archaeological investigations will help define a boundary for the National Register nomination and provide a broader understanding of the construction methods used to build the Williams House.

UIndy personnel are returning to the Williams House to continue these investigations as part of the fall 2023 field school. The shovel test survey will

be resumed to determine the nature and distribution of intact subsurface deposits across the farmstead site. Unit 1 will be expanded with the goal of resolving the age and function of Feature 1. Units will also be opened in the thin sheet midden discovered last fall and over a third geophysical anomaly identified by Hipskind and O'Sullivan (2022). Finally, a short-interval auger survey will be conducted around Unit 2 to test the hypothesis that the dense artifact-bearing stratum in this unit is a structure floor and to document its horizontal extent. It is anticipated that these investigations will help HCP&R better interpret the daily lives of the Williams family and provide visitors to the restored Williams House with tangible connections to the family and their place within Hamilton County history.

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# USA - Pacific West

## California

**Holmes Lime Kilns Project, Placer County/ Proyecto de hornos de cal Holmes, condado de Placer/Projet de fours à chaux Holmes, comté de Placer** (submitted by Dr. Marco Meniketti, Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University)

In 2021, the River Fire in Placer County, California, roared up the Bear River Canyon, destroying forest and homes near Colfax, California, in its path. In the aftermath, the remains of an intact lime kiln and associated industrial operations, including evidence of a tramway, Pelton wheel, possible workers' dwelling zone, and the quarry associated with production were revealed along the east bank of the river.

Figure 1 shows the kiln. Archaeologists Denise Jaffke and Alyssa Scott with Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., were first to investigate the site, now designated CA-PLA-002843H, soon after the burn, and recommended it as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The California Lime Kiln Conservancy (CLKC) contacted San Jose State University with a proposal to conduct an archaeological field study. In partnership with CLKC, an archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Marco Meniketti examined the site and documented the landscape. Figure 2 shows students preparing a unit for excavation. The project was concluded in mid-July 2022. Preliminary research by Jaffke and local geologist Jim Wood found that the kiln had been operated by the Holmes Lime Company from 1903 to 1911 and represented a satellite operation to the larger lime quarry and manufacturing production center at Felton in Santa Cruz County. The Colfax kiln was established to exploit the rich limestone deposits along the Bear River that had been known and worked for marble since the 1860s. However, the kiln was at the cusp of change: the lime market was declining as Port-



FIGURE 1. The Holmes lime kiln. (Photo courtesy of the author.)





FIGURE 2 (left). Opening an excavation unit. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

FIGURE 3 (above). Lime kiln funnel. (Photo courtesy of the author.)



FIGURE 4 (left). Interior brickwork of kiln stacks. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

FIGURE 5 (right). Processing artifacts in the field. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

land cement began to replace lime as a construction material. The short run of the Holmes Lime Company thus allows for a tight temporal control.

The kiln is in excellent condition, considering its long abandonment and exposure to fire—but kilns are accustomed to fire. The structure's dry-stone masonry and brick work was relatively unscathed, although a layer of mortar over the stonework is spalling. The firebox arches and lower vaults are mostly robust. Invasive plants, including trees, were emerging from the structure in several places when first encountered. Figure 3 is a view of the funnel and Figure 4 is a view of brickwork inside the stack. The kiln is a rare twin-stack, patent Monitor continuous kiln, designed to work around the clock without the necessity of cooling down in order to retrieve the product—a cost-saving innovation that nevertheless entailed the prodigious consumption of cordwood. While other examples of continuous kilns are known in the state, none are in as good condition, nor do others still have elements of the associated industrial activities or laborers' components.

Students mapped, measured, and documented the structure and adjacent terraces, which have been invaded by blackberry thickets and impressive stands of poison oak. Figure 5 shows students processing artifacts in the field. Twelve total excavation units were completed, six associated with the kiln and six in the areas hypothesized to be related to the workers' bunkhouse and cookhouse shown in a 1909 photograph. Artifacts of an industrial nature include fire bricks with makers' marks, hardware, tools, iron parts of the tramway, ore buckets, narrow-gauge rail sections, and parts of the penstock for the Pelton wheel that powered the ore tramway. Material culture associated with laborers includes plain and decorated table





FIGURE 6. Spoon. (Photo courtesy of the author.)



FIGURE 7. Padlock. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

ceramics, teacups, saucers, plates, stove parts, trunk hardware, tobacco tins (“Prince Albert” brand), bottle glass, lamp parts, bottles of imported Italian wine, scores of medicinal bottle fragments, and rusted tin cans in heaps. Figures 6 and 7 show artifacts recovered from the laborers’ habitation area. The faunal material is still being analyzed; so far it appears to consist mainly of beef, deer, and pig bones. A major surprise recovered on the last day (of course) were fragments of a tiny ceramic doll face and the mechanism for a music box. Studies will continue to focus on understanding the lives of workers at the site and the economic impact of the operations.

The site is on private land and the owner wishes to have it studied and protected. We are grateful to Charles Guenzer, Jim Wood, Amber Barton, Chris Corey, and Denise Jaffke of CLKC for the opportunity to train archaeology students at such a rich site. We are also ever grateful to Tiffany Van der Linden and the Meadow Vista Trail Association for their hard work clearing pathways and blackberry bushes for our project and Jim Wood for eradicating the poison oak before the students’ arrival. Special thanks go to Jordan Perry for cutting away the trees and burned snags from the kiln and immediate vicinity. My deepest gratitude goes to the students who worked in the increasingly intense heat of the day to record the site and to the CLKC for the steady supply of cold drinks. Questions about the Holmes Lime Kilns Project can be directed to Dr. Meniketti at [marco.meniketti@sjsu.edu](mailto:marco.meniketti@sjsu.edu).

## USA - Southeast

### South Carolina

**Archaeological Investigation at the Revolutionary War-Era Site of Fort Rutledge** (submitted by Rachel Rickborn, Luke Dickard, and David M. Markus, Clemson University, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice)

*Abstract:* The Fort Rutledge and Battle of Esseneca archaeological site (38OC20) is located on the campus of Clemson University in upstate South Carolina. The fort was built on the remains of the Cherokee town of Esseneca in the aftermath of a battle between the South Carolina militia and the Cherokee in the fall of 1776. The structure was constructed as a way for colonial forces to claim authority over the Cherokee communities in the Seneca River Valley, but was later decommissioned by the British. In 1908, the Andrew Pickens chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) constructed a commemorative monument on the site that is alleged to be directly over the remains of one corner bastion of the fort. With support from a U.S. National Parks Service American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grant, Clemson archaeologists and students have been excavating and analyzing the site since 2021 in order to search for the walls of the fort and uncover information regarding the communities and cultures who once occupied the landscape.

*Resumen:* El sitio arqueológico de Fort Rutledge y la Batalla de Esseneca (38OC20) está ubicado en el campus de la Universidad de Clemson en el norte del estado de Carolina del Sur. El fuerte fue construido sobre los restos de la ciudad Cherokee de Esseneca después de una batalla entre la milicia de Carolina del Sur y los Cherokee en el otoño de 1776. La estructura se construyó como una forma para que las fuerzas coloniales reclamaran autoridad sobre las comunidades Cherokee en el valle del río Seneca, pero luego fue desmantelada por los británicos. En 1908, el capítulo Andrew Pickens de las Hijas de la Revolución Americana (D.A.R.) construyó un monumento conmemorativo en el sitio que supuestamente está directamente sobre los restos de un bastión de esquina del fuerte. Con el apoyo de una subvención de planificación del programa de protección del campo de batalla estadounidense del Servicio de Parques Nacionales de los Estados Unidos, los arqueólogos y estudiantes de Clemson han estado excavando y analizando el sitio desde 2021 para buscar los muros del fuerte y descubrir información sobre las comunidades y culturas que alguna vez ocuparon el paisaje.

*Résumé :* Le site archéologique de Fort Rutledge et de la bataille d'Esseneca (38OC20) est situé sur le campus de l'Université de Clemson, dans le nord de l'État de Caroline du Sud. Le fort a été construit sur les vestiges de la ville cherokee d'Esseneca à la suite d'une bataille entre la milice de Caroline du Sud et les Cherokee à l'automne 1776. La structure a été construite pour permettre aux forces coloniales de revendiquer leur autorité sur les communautés Cherokee de la vallée de la rivière Seneca, mais a ensuite été mise hors service par les Britanniques. En 1908, le chapitre Andrew Pickens des Filles de la Révolution américaine (D.A.R.) a construit un monument commémoratif sur le site qui se trouverait directement au-dessus des vestiges d'un bastion d'angle du fort. Avec le soutien d'une subvention de planification du programme américain de protection du champ de bataille du Service des parcs nationaux des États-Unis, les archéologues et les étudiants de Clemson fouillent et analysent le site depuis 2021 afin de rechercher les murs du fort et de découvrir des informations sur les communautés et les cultures qui occupaient autrefois le fort paysage.

This project seeks to document, protect, and plan for the interpretation of the site of the Battle of Esseneca and Fort Rutledge (38OC20) located in Clemson, South Carolina, through the use of geophysical survey, archaeological excavation, archival research, and stakeholder collaboration. This American Revolutionary War battle and the fort were part of the longer struggle for control of the backcountry. Despite settlers colonizers' destroying the Cherokee town of Esseneca in the Anglo-Cherokee War of 1759–1761, it became one of the major lower Cherokee towns, with 500 inhabitants by 1775. During the American Revolution, Major Andrew Williamson and his South Carolina militia provoked the Battle of Esseneca and destroyed the town and later built Fort Rutledge upon or near its remnants. In that engagement, Francis Salvador became the first Jewish soldier to die in the Revolutionary War. During the war, the fort changed hands and remained occupied until the British abandoned the structure in 1780 due in part to the wishes of the Cherokee. This engagement and the subsequent fortification not only played a role in the Revolutionary War, it had a devastating impact on the Cherokee peoples living in what is now South Carolina. The Battle of Esseneca literally and symbolically cleared the way for colonization and the growth of a plantation economy in the upstate. The patriots' fight for independence meant the subjugation and loss of freedom for other peoples.

Clemson University has layers of history that many people prefer to leave undisturbed. The university is built upon John C. Calhoun's plantation. Passed on to his son-in-law Thomas Green Clemson, the home of these enslavers, known as Fort Hill, is preserved by the



FIGURE 1. Excavated units from the 2023 Fort Rutledge field season. (Photo by Dr. David M. Markus.)



university at the center of campus as a public history tourism destination. This history is important and is beginning to occupy a great deal of discussion on campus. However, there is another largely forgotten legacy a layer deeper: settler colonialism and the Battle of Esseneca. Clemson University is not only the site of an enslaved persons labor camp, it is partially built upon the former Cherokee town of Esseneca. Over the past two centuries, the site has served as an important location for various groups including the Cherokee, the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.), the greater American Jewish community, and Clemson students and faculty. In 1830, John C. Calhoun renamed his own home "Fort Hill" to pay homage to this history. Following the death of Thomas Green Clemson in 1888, the location became part of Clemson College in 1889. As one observer noted in 1907, "For generations the Indians [Cherokee] preserved a strong attachment for this spot up to the time that the college began its active work."



FIGURE 2. Posthole soil stain split between Units 20 and 26. (Photo by Dr. David M. Markus.)

In the summer of 2021, Clemson University archaeologists and students began excavating at the site of Fort Rutledge surrounding a stone monument built in 1908 by the D.A.R. with the intention of locating the walls of the fort. Based on archival research, the recovered assemblage was expected to include materials from the era of the Revolutionary War, as well as artifacts relating to the Cherokee and later antebellum and university periods. While this proved true, the volume of Indigenous materials such as lithics and low-fired pottery also found has changed the course of site analysis. Radiocarbon dating analysis determined that the site included a previously undocumented Woodland Period occupation from the 7th century CE. This discovery expanded both the occupational history of and the spread of descendant communities related to the site.

The summer 2023 field season expanded on efforts of the 2021–2022 season in order to locate evidence of the wall of Fort Rutledge (Figure 1). During the six weeks of excavation, it was determined that the brick feature found during the 2021 and 2022 excavations continued south, making an appearance in the southeast of the site. This feature was recorded in situ and extensively mapped. Another surprising discovery was uncovered, a feature that was determined in the field to be a posthole (Figure 2). This posthole was split between two units and contained a distinct charcoal burn line through it. The posthole also directly aligned horizontally with the posthole identified in the north side of the excavation in the previous field school. In terms of the artifact assemblage recovered, the findings of period brick, Indigenous pottery, lithic materials, and building materials mirrored those of previous years. Munitions, both modern and Revolutionary War era, were also recovered, including a French import pistol flint and .22 caliber shotgun casings. Current interpretations of the site layout and timeline are preliminary, as the raw data excavated during the 2023 field season have yet to be analyzed in a laboratory setting and thus presently serve simply as a framework for future excavation and artifact analysis. Clemson University archaeological interns will work throughout the remainder of the 2023 calendar year in order to analyze the site's materials and plan for future excavations and site interpretations.



**SOCIETY *for*  
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# USA - Southwest

## New Mexico

### **Following the Wires to Project Y, Los Alamos** *(submitted by Schön Levy, retired from Los Alamos National Laboratory)*

*Abstract:* The release of the film *Oppenheimer* is a good opportunity to remember that many aspects of Project Y, the Los Alamos, New Mexico, part of the World War II Manhattan Project overseen by J. Robert Oppenheimer, remain unknown. Artifacts buried in fill dirt, historic photographs, and surviving communications infrastructure provide insights into otherwise-undocumented facets of the project. I examine these items to extract details about the telephone and electrical systems in place when the U.S. Army took over the Los Alamos Ranch School and compromises the U.S. Army Military Police Corps officers protecting the site had to make in the communications system supporting their security duties.

*Resumen:* El estreno de la película *Oppenheimer* es una buena oportunidad para recordar que muchos aspectos del Proyecto Y, de Los Alamos, Nuevo México, parte del Proyecto Manhattan de la Segunda Guerra Mundial supervisado por J. Robert Oppenheimer, siguen siendo desconocidos. Los artefactos enterrados en la tierra del relleno, las fotografías históricas y la infraestructura de comunicaciones sobreviviente brindan información sobre facetas del proyecto que de otra manera no estarían documentadas. Examine estos elementos para extraer detalles sobre los sistemas telefónicos y eléctricos existentes cuando el Ejército de los EE. UU. se hizo cargo de la escuela Los Alamos Ranch y los compromisos que la Policía Militar del Ejército de los EE. UU. que protegía el sitio tuvo que hacer en el sistema de comunicaciones que respaldaba sus tareas de seguridad.

*Résumé :* La sortie du film *Oppenheimer* est une bonne occasion de rappeler que de nombreux aspects du Projet Y, celui de Los Alamos, au Nouveau-Mexique, qui fait partie du projet Manhattan de la Seconde Guerre mondiale supervisé par J. Robert Oppenheimer, restent inconnus. Les artefacts enterrés dans la terre de remblai, les photographies historiques et les infrastructures de communication survivantes fournissent un aperçu des facettes autrement non documentées du projet. J'examine ces éléments pour extraire des détails sur les systèmes téléphoniques et électriques en place lorsque l'armée américaine a repris le Los Alamos Ranch School et les compromis que la police militaire de l'armée américaine en protégeant le site a dû faire dans le système de communication soutenant ses fonctions de sécurité.

The film *Oppenheimer* may have left viewers feeling as if they knew everything about Project Y, the Los Alamos, New Mexico, part of the Manhattan Project overseen by J. Robert Oppenheimer. Director Christopher Nolan and his team devoted a great deal of effort to the task of working with local Los Alamos historians and the Los Alamos Historical Society Archives in order to create accurate-looking sets that provide a strong sense of reality supporting this people-centered story. The recreated buildings, as well as surviving buildings in Los Alamos, contribute a background verisimilitude, but are not themselves part of the film's narrative.

Some of the buildings, both preexisting and purpose-built, from the Project Y era survive in Los Alamos in various stages of historic preservation. Most are associated with the Los Alamos Ranch School (LARS), a private residential school for boys that operated from 1917 to early 1943, when the school was acquired by the U.S. Army. Existing LARS and Project Y buildings within the present-day Los Alamos townsite have received little or no archaeological investigation and the sites of former buildings have been rendered inaccessible by post-World War II development.

In the absence of sites available for excavation, there is an alternative but more ambiguous source of relevant artifacts. Los Alamos was and remains distinctive as a growing community in an isolated area where topography initially limited development to mesa tops. This condition led to an increased place value for a humble material with low unit value: fill dirt. Construction and demolition projects both generated and consumed fill dirt. The life cycle of fill dirt includes excavation, transport, stockpiling, further transport, and emplacement, with steps repeated as needed. The fill dirt involved in these processes was overwhelmingly of local origin to avoid the cost of transport from areas beyond Los Alamos. As it underwent these processes, the dirt acquired an admixture of artifacts from multiple 20th-century time periods.

Some of the artifacts in townsite fill dirt are assigned to the LARS era or Project Y based on written or photographic documentation. Of particular interest are those that relate to the war-era transition from the LARS to an atomic weapons laboratory run by the U.S. Army. One of the first challenges faced by army engineers was providing electric power to replace the

school's inadequate generator and wet-cell battery system. A second challenge was the much-maligned U.S. Forest Service (USFS) telephone line that was the only means of communicating beyond Project Y (Serber 1988), which was either to be endured or upgraded.

An example of such an artifact is a broken white porcelain insulator observed on the surface in fill dirt away from the main campus of the LARS (Figure 1). The dimensions and style of the insulator make it an almost exact match to the "No. 4 solid porcelain knob. Height, 1 11/16 in. Diameter, 1 1/2 in. Hole, 3/8 in. Groove, 3/8 in." in the Montgomery Ward 1915–1916 catalog (612) in the category of "Standard Electric Wiring Materials." The knob was designed for inside electrical wiring.



FIGURE 1. Glazed white porcelain insulator, broken in half: left, exterior; right, interior. Dimensions are 1 11/16 in. (4.3 cm) high x 1 1/2 in. (3.8 cm) wide; diameter of the center hole is 3/8 in. (0.15 cm); width of groove is 3/8 in. (0.15 cm); and from base of insulator to base of groove is 15/16 in. (2.4 cm). (Photo courtesy of Schön Levy.)

A single insulator, out of its original context, represents only a starting point to encourage ongoing investigations of the challenges and choices involved in electrification at a remote site. Close examination of photographic records reveals the possibilities of insulator use in the evolution of local electrical and telephone service. An example of such an analysis, excerpted from a more extensive study in progress, is presented below to show how information can be extracted.

The Los Alamos Ranch School Trading Post, constructed around 1923 (Wirth and Aldrich 2003:39) and demolished after the war, was one of the smaller buildings at the LARS. The rustic architecture of the trading post made it a favorite photography subject. It briefly appears in *Oppenheimer* as a ghostly façade at twilight.

In Figure 2, the electric-service wires come from an unseen pole (upper left) to two white, probably porcelain, insulators on the lower edge of the right fascia. A short utility pole in front of the building supports a single telephone wire descending to insulators at the exposed ends of vigas (slender logs used as roof supports) below the right side of the roof.



FIGURE 2. LARS Trading Post and Otowi Post Office. See Figure 3 for enhanced visibility of pertinent features. (Photograph P1984-832-1-12463; courtesy of Los Alamos Historical Society Archives.)



A magnified detail of Figure 2 with enhanced contrast highlights the single wire that distinguishes the telephone line from the two-wire power line (Figure 3). The attachment for the wire on the pole is further magnified in Figure 4.

Telephone service to the LARS was provided by a single-wire, ground-return system installed and maintained by the USFS in support of its responsibility for detection and suppression of forest fires. By 1914, the USFS was offering an agreement to extend telephone lines to private properties within the USFS system in exchange for residents' assistance in the detecting, reporting, and even the fighting of fires. The cooperative agreement included the LARS and the school appeared on maps as a permanent lookout station from 1924 to 1933 (O'Rourke 2006:28, 35–36).



FIGURE 3. Magnification of the power and possible telephone wiring in Figure 2. (Photograph P1984-832-1-12463; courtesy of Los Alamos Historical Society Archives.)

Further magnification of the wire attachments on the utility pole in front of the trading post (Figure 4) reveals that the line wire extends in two directions and does not dead-end at the horizontally mounted white porcelain insulator on the pole. A short piece of tie wire was used to secure the line wire to the insulator and the ends were wrapped around the line to the left and right of the insulator. The heavier mass of wire to the right of the insulator includes a splice securing the drop wire (connection to the trading post) to the line.

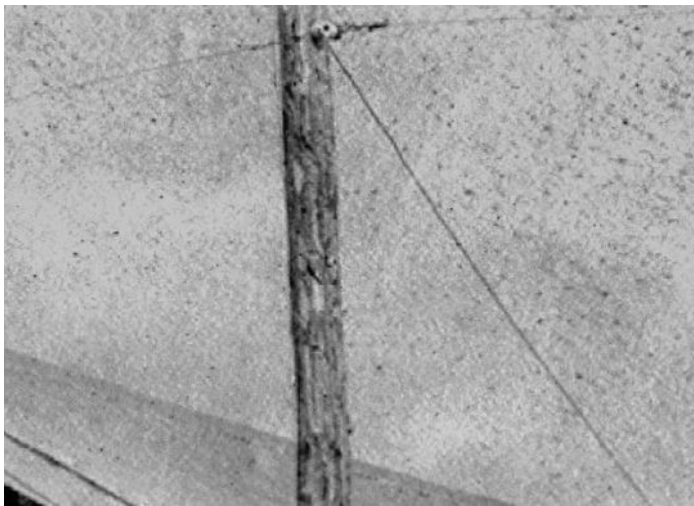


FIGURE 4. Magnification of wires and attachments on telephone line. (Photograph P1984-832-1-12463; courtesy of Los Alamos Historical Society Archives.)

The arrangement of wires shown in Figure 4 is significant, because it indicates that the wire system almost certainly served more than a single telephone at the LARS. The presence of multiple telephones suggests that the LARS had a private telephone network not connected to the USFS line, which could not support more than a few telephones. Therefore, the telephone system inherited by Project Y may not have been quite as primitive as anecdotal accounts indicate, even if the connection to the outside world was poor.

The dimensions of porcelain insulators shown in photographs cannot be accurately determined, but the photographic evidence presented here and ongoing elsewhere indicates that insulators like the artifact shown in Figure 1 were used on the exteriors of buildings for both electrical and telephone connections at the LARS. This usage of electric power was a potential violation of electrical codes, but the school was isolated and had its own electric plant. Also, standard code-conforming guidelines for electric service installation were not optimized for log buildings (Schneider 1916).

In situ remains of telephone lines also survive and offer insights. Tree-mounted insulators from the USFS line installed around 1937 (Figure 5) speak to the fragility of the bare iron-wire line that Project Y personnel in Los Alamos initially relied on to communicate with the support office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and beyond. Aside from the poor voice quality and frequent outages, the line was insecure: there were other parties on the line and ground-return systems were particularly susceptible to being tapped into (this investigation; O'Rourke 2006).

The porcelain lag-screw insulator in Figure 6 is also mounted in a tree, but the telephone wire is different from the USFS standard. Insulated two-conductor parallel-lay (not twisted) solid (not stranded) line wire is tinned copper (or bronze) spliced to double-insulated drop wire (for connection to a military field telephone?). O'Rourke (2006:57, 80, 82) observed similar but not identical installations along a relict telephone line that extended southward from the Project Y townsite/





FIGURE 5. Tree-mounted, brown-glazed, split-knob porcelain insulator of the ca. 1937 USFS telephone line. (Photo courtesy of Schön Levy.)

main technical area to a U.S. Army Military Police Corps officers barracks. The installation in Figure 6 is in a location that was optimal for surveillance of the townsite/main technical area as well as approaches to the secret facility. So far, no documentation for the existence of this telephone line has been found. My working hypothesis is that the line was connected only to the military side of Project Y, somewhat analogous to the private line of the LARS.

Artifactual remains of the telephone line serving the terminal connection in Figure 6 are inferior in insulation and design to the line wire specified by the U.S. Army Signal Corps (U.S. War Department 1944:Table 47). Apparently, Project Y was given what was unsuited to overseas combat applications. Making do with substandard or minimal equipment and supplies was a major theme of Project Y and this investigation provides new details about that challenge.

Apart from the historical insights to be gained, another goal of this ongoing series of studies is to raise awareness concerning the existence of surviving infrastructure as archaeological resources, the lack of formal protection, and the natural attrition that occurs as support trees die. This investigation was per-

formed on a pro bono basis by the author, who is responsible for all photographs not otherwise attributed.

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FIGURE 6. Tree-mounted, brown-glazed, lag-screw porcelain insulator with tie wire and drop wire of a possible U.S. Army Military Police Corps telephone line of Project Y vintage. (Photo courtesy of Schön Levy.)



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

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