



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

Looking back over the last four years, I have been honored and humbled to serve as your president-elect and president alongside a board of committed, capable, and intelligent historical archaeologists. Through this journey, I have been privileged to interface with our committee chairs and work through challenging issues with Executive Director Karen Hutchison. My focus has always been on supporting our members and moving forward with the initiatives of my predecessors in this role. One of those initiatives has been to create a more inclusive society by implementing the recommendations identified in our diversity audit. As a society, we stand firm in our commitment to diversify our membership and nurture an equitable and inclusive environment where all colleagues feel supported, encouraged, and empowered. Please read our acknowledgment statement committing ourselves to this culture on page 3.

Recently, the board made the decision to withdraw from the Coalition for American Heritage led by Cultural Heritage Partners. We believe the coalition no longer served the best interests of our membership or completely aligned with our priorities. Despite this decision, the SHA board plans to maintain a presence in Washington, DC, to ensure we are made aware of any changes affecting historic preservation legislation. In January, we will be discussing various avenues to maintain representation, influence, and awareness on cultural resource-related issues and preservation legislation applicable to our membership. Additionally, we will continue to support the African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program by working with preservation partners to ensure it is funded through the FY2025 appropriations process.

One of the most important things you can do as a professional archaeologist is to support SHA through membership and volunteering. There are many ways to participate, including joining committees focused on a range of interests, such as collections, government affairs, and history. There are also opportunities to lead by serving on the board or chairing one of these important committees. I would also request that you encourage your colleagues, friends, students, and other young professionals to join our society. We need diverse and new perspectives to engage with and challenge our discipline and to ensure anthropology stays relevant and important to communities, universities, agencies, and businesses. In closing, I would like to thank you for allowing me to serve. I am looking forward to Richard Veit's leadership, our society's professional growth, and continuing my active participation in SHA.

Editor's Column

It has been a busy year putting together the newsletter, with help from all of the contributors, editors, Dan McNaughton, copy editor extraordinaire, and The Sheridan Press, who creates the digital version of the newsletter. In 2023, the newsletter has featured contributions from Australia, Austria, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, and Sénégal, as well as ten states within the United States (Arizona, California, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia). I would like to challenge the membership to make 2024 a year in which we not only keep up the great coverage from these areas, but also expand to include contributions from at least 25 states within the United States, all of the provinces in Canada, and at least 6 not-recently-heard-from places in Africa, Australasia, the Caribbean, Continental Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and under the water!

I am currently seeking editors for the Middle East and for the Gulf States region of the United States. Please contact me at patricia.samford@maryland.gov for more information. I would like to thank Kathleen H. Cande, who is stepping down as the USA–Gulf States editor.

Society for Historical Archaeology Acknowledgment Statement on Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, Belonging & Mattering

The Society for Historical Archaeology was founded in 1967 to unite colleagues studying archaeology of the modern world. As members of the board, we acknowledge the history of our organization was reflective of societal trends that supported institutional exclusionary behavior. Despite this oppressive environment, there were countercurrents and allies who supported each other in their professional aspirations.

Today, we are a society committed to promoting an inclusive and equitable environment that values and respects the diverse experiences, identities, and perspectives of all individuals. We recognize that diversity in all forms, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, culture, gender, sexual orientation, age, ability, religion, and socio-economic background, enhances the richness and depth of our work. Although the landscape is changing, we acknowledge that building a diverse, inclusive and equitable society is an endless process requiring continual self-examination, action, and implementation of board initiatives and member's actions that uphold this mission.

To this end, the Society for Historical Archaeology and their membership will be dedicated to:

- Embracing diversity in all forms and treating everyone with respect and dignity without discrimination and bias.
- Promoting equity by actively working to identify and eliminate barriers to allow for full participation and advancement of our colleagues, particularly those who have been historically marginalized or underrepresented.
- Creating a culture of belonging, where everyone feels supported, valued, and empowered to contribute their unique talents to the field of archaeology.
- Continuing to learn and grow, by seeking out diverse perspectives and actively challenging our own biases and assumptions.
- Growing an inclusive organization that embraces diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering through action.

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.



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The Society for Historical Archaeology's work is supported through the generosity of individuals, organizations, and universities. We are grateful for their support! Our donors and sponsors of special memberships and initiatives for 2023 are listed below (as of 27 November 2023).

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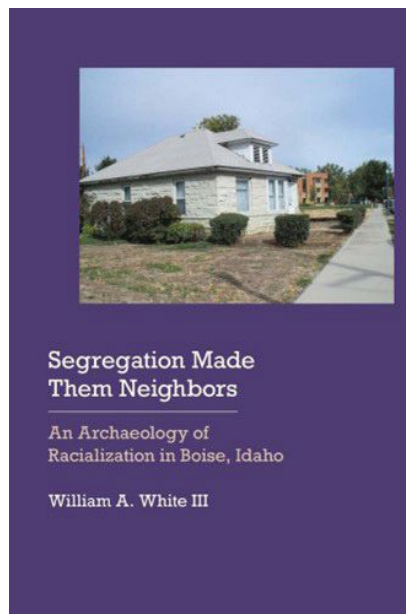
Historical Archaeology of the American West Book Series

The Historical Archaeology of the American West is a book series co-published by the University of Nebraska Press and the Society for Historical Archaeology. The goal of the series

is to support archaeological work that expands our understanding of the diverse histories of Western North America (broadly conceived). Recent titles include *Segregation Made Them Neighbors: An Archaeology of Racialization in Boise, Idaho* by William A. White III and *Alliance Rises in the West: Labor, Race, and Solidarity in Industrial California* by Charlotte K. Sunseri.

If you have a project that might be a good fit for the series, please contact series editor Lee Panich (lpnich@scu.edu) or SHA Co-Publications editor Ben Ford (nywq@iup.edu). Lee and Ben will be attending the SHA annual meeting in Oakland and will be available to discuss projects in person or via Zoom.

As part of the co-publication agreement, series editors offer personalized support at all stages of proposal and manuscript development. SHA members receive a 40% discount on co-publications and the book royalties support future SHA publication projects.



SHA Scholarship Supports Fieldwork at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights

Sierra McKinney, Université de Montréal

This year I was honored to be selected as a recipient of the Society for Historical Archaeology's Dissertation Research and Travel Scholarship. Due to the society's support, I was able to travel to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in Canada to conduct research in partnership with the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (Figures 1–2). This fieldwork provided critical data for my doctoral research examining the use of archaeological collections to productively address shame and guilt that may be experienced by non-Indigenous visitors due to difficult colonial histories.

Grounded within a multidisciplinary approach combining archaeology, museum studies, and psychology, this research aims to identify how historical archaeological collections can be used to promote reconciliation. Psychological studies clearly demonstrate the negative impacts of unaddressed shame, which include feelings of anger, despair, and defensiveness (Tangney and Dearing 2002; Leach 2017; Vaish 2018). However, guilt can also encourage empathy, understanding, and a desire to make amends (Allpress et al. 2010; Brown et al. 2008; Mari et al. 2010).

Due to the nature of the history and archaeological materials on display, shame and guilt are present in museum spaces (Dudley 2017; Kidd 2012; Smith 2010). In order to avoid the negative impact of these emotions and encourage the positive aspects of guilt, I developed a practical model for visitor interpretation that uses facilitated dialog and the museum's archaeological collections as "Social Objects." Social Objects (Simon 2010) serve to create a shared focus, can connect the participants' own experiences to the discussion, and foster a sense of care. Surrounding the social object is a model of facilitated dialog that provides additional historical context, explains the difference between shame and guilt, and allows participants to share their personal experiences and reflections.

To evaluate the efficacy of this model, I conducted a series of dialog sessions at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights in June of 2023. During the sessions, participants were asked to collectively explore the Witness Blanket, for which

the museum serves as a steward, using the Witness Blanket Digital App and *Picking Up the Pieces*, a book written about the Blanket (Figure 3). The Witness Blanket was created by Carey Newman/Hayalthkin'geme and pieces together hundreds of archaeological objects and belongings connected to and reclaimed from Canadian Residential Schools (The Witness Blanket 2022). Within the app individuals can examine the blanket and read the stories of the survivors connected to these belongings. As it is critical to listen to the voices of survivors, the Witness Blanket App was an invaluable resource to share with participants.

Over the course of 4 days, 37 individuals participated in the program, including members of the general public as well as museum staff. This sample group was diverse, with a wide range of ages and religious, ethnic, gender, and national identities represented. The evaluations resulted in over 15 hours of audio and video recordings, which have been transcribed and are currently in the process of being coded. While these data are still undergoing analysis, the initial results are positive.

Following the session, participants were able to provide their thoughts and feedback via an open-ended questionnaire with the option to respond to an additional questionnaire six weeks after the session. In the first questionnaire, multiple participants indicated that they had learned new information, felt empowered to continue learning, and felt there was value to holding these

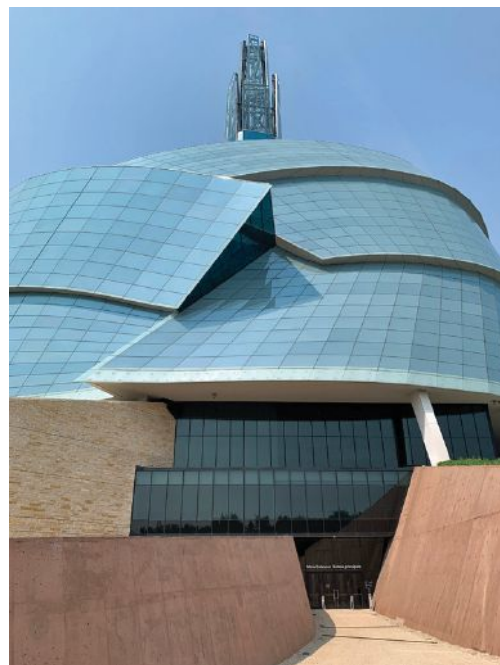


FIGURE 1. Entrance to the Canadian Museum for Human Rights located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



FIGURE 2. The Canadian Museum for Human Rights.

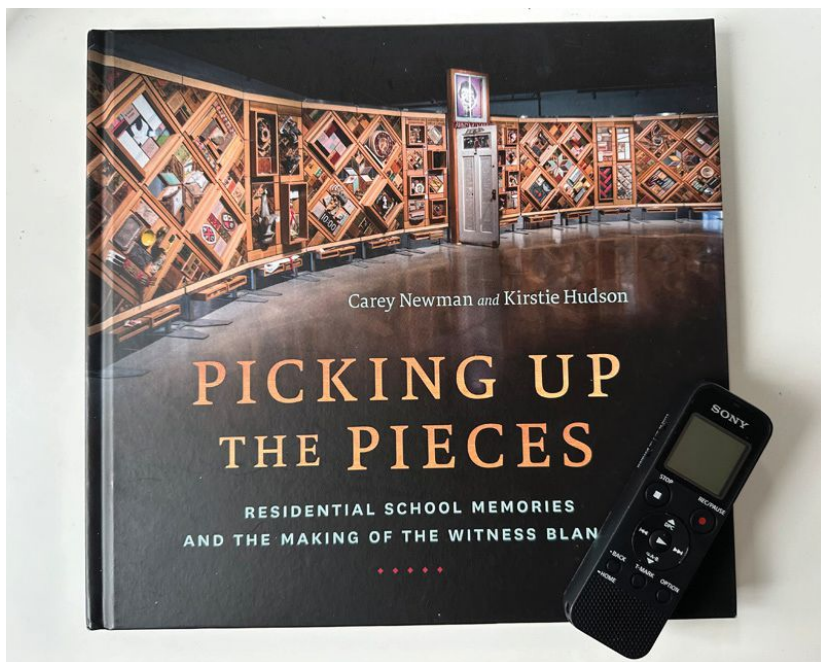


FIGURE 3. *Picking Up the Pieces*, a book written by Carey Newman regarding the creation of the Witness Blanket.

types of conversations. Participants also noted the value of explicitly discussing emotions and learning the difference between guilt and shame, with one noting they would speak to others about the difference between these emotions in the future to encourage others to reflect.

The potential for ongoing and future conversations was further evidenced by the second questionnaire. Of the nine respondents who opted to participate in the second questionnaire (two of whom did not answer this question), five respondents stated they had spoken about the session and the lessons they learned to others in the six weeks following their participation, with three doing so more than five times. This continued engagement with the session suggests a meaningful impact that I hope to explore in more depth as I continue my analysis.

As the frequently upsetting nature of colonial artifacts and histories cannot and should not be avoided, this model of visitor interpretation seeks to repurpose and recontextualize these items as social objects to promote meaningful self-reflection and encourage productive change. Upon the completion of my analysis, if the results continue to indi-

cate these sessions had a positive impact on participants, I intend to create a free and accessible how-to guide for heritage institutions hoping to run similar programs.

As this work is a direct result of the Dissertation Research and Travel Scholarship, I wish to close this summary with my sincerest thanks to and deepest gratitude for the Society of Historical Archaeology's support.

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In Memoriam

Peter Hitchcock 1970–2023

Underwater archaeologist, explorer, and conservator Peter Hitchcock passed away on 13 September 2023 at the age of 53. Peter graduated from Texas A&M University (TAMU) in 1993 with a B.A. in Anthropology and continued his studies at the university, earning an M.A. from the Nautical Archaeology Program (NAP) in 2002. As a student in 1993, Peter worked with TAMU on sites in Mount Independent and Lake Champlain. In 1997 Peter participated in the Texas Historical Commission’s La Salle Shipwreck Project on excavation of the 17th-century French colonial bark *La Belle* associated with Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle’s expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. As part of the conservation effort, he worked at TAMU’s Conservation Research Laboratory from 1997 to 2002 as a member of the team tasked with the conservation and reassembly of the hull. Peter assisted in the design and creation of the carbon-fiberglass composite-fiber support framework used in the *La Belle* exhibit at the Bullock Texas State History Museum.

From 2002 to 2005, Peter worked on the excavation of the Red River Wreck, identified as the 1838 wreck of the steamboat *Heroine*. Peter was the assistant director on this project, conducted by TAMU in partnership with the Oklahoma Historical Society. Peter was involved in two early deepwater archaeological investigations led by TAMU—the Mica and Mardi Gras Shipwreck Projects—both significant as early deepwater testing and data recovery projects in the Gulf of Mexico; he was the project manager on the Mardi Gras Project. Peter’s experience in deepwater exploration led to his career at TBI-Brooks International Inc., an offshore geophysical exploration company specializing in multidisciplinary oceanographic projects including mineral exploration and offshore windfarms. Peter worked at TBI Brooks in College Station, Texas, from 2010 until his retirement as a Senior Project Manager in 2022. His wife Molly and their two children survive him.



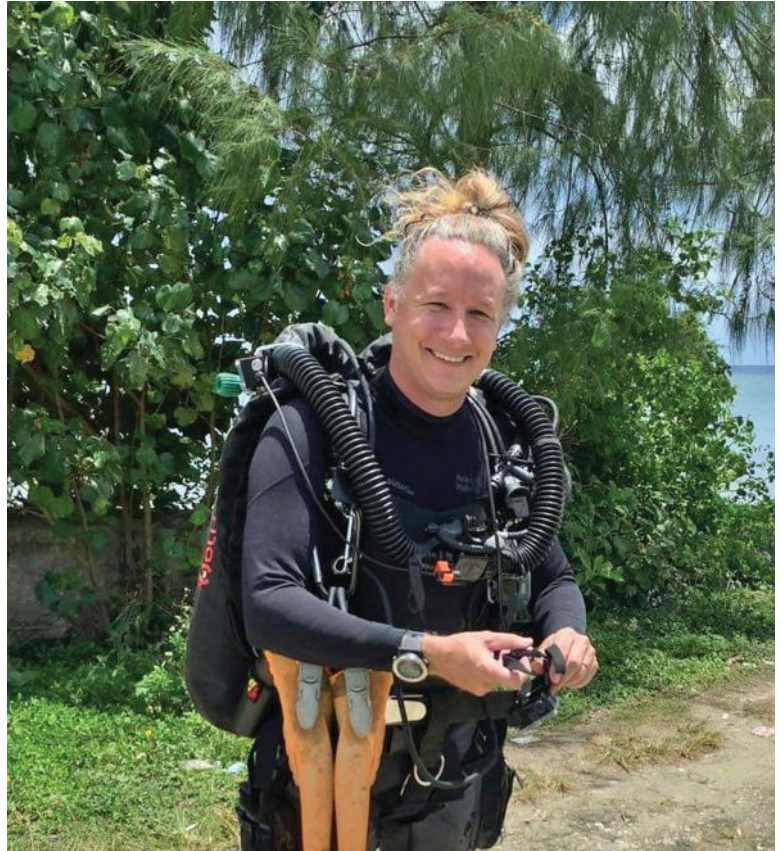
James R. Pruitt 17/3/1986–2/2/2023

James R. “Jimmy” Pruitt, 36, was declared lost at sea on 2 February 2023 while scuba diving in the waters of Guam. Jimmy received his undergraduate degree from Middle Tennessee State University, majoring in Mass Communications. During undergrad, he moved to Japan as an exchange student and remained to teach English. He fell in love with Japan, spending much of his time traveling the country and SCUBA diving at every opportunity.

Jimmy returned to the United States to attend East Carolina University’s (ECU) Maritime Studies Program. He was already a highly skilled diver and dive instructor, loved to discuss the technical side of diving, and delighted in any challenging underwater environment. During his two years at ECU, he took every opportunity to advance his career and received several awards and professional internships, including one at the Naval History and Heritage Command.

Jimmy worked as a marine archaeologist employed by AECOM and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Historic Preservation Office. In April 2019, he temporarily joined Ships of Discovery on a Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency project in Palau to recover the remains of service personnel lost in World War II. Jimmy’s technical diving expertise and archaeological skills directly contributed to the recovery of two airmen, leading to their eventual identification and family reunification. In August 2020, Jimmy moved to Guam and took an archaeologist job with the Department of Defense, Naval Base Guam.

As his friends and colleagues can attest, Jimmy was full of life, quick with a joke and a smile, and took on every challenge with a lightheartedness that was both contagious and inspiring. His wife Sakura and their three children survive him. Jimmy had the mind of a scholar, the soul of an explorer, and the loving heart of a husband, father, son, brother, and friend. Good people leave big holes and Jimmy is and will continue to be missed.



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RURAL CHINATOWNS AND HIDDEN SITES IN THE UNITED STATES

CALL FOR PAPERS

CONFERENCE ON RURAL CHINATOWNS AND HIDDEN SITES

19-21 JUNE 2024, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Call for Papers opens: 1 November 2023

Final abstract submission deadline: 15 January 2024

The 1882 Foundation and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office are pleased to cosponsor a dynamic exploration of rural settlements developed by Chinese workers throughout the United States. Assisted by several sponsors—including the U.S. Bureau of Land Management-Utah, the Church History Department of the LDS Church, the U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Chinese Railroad Workers Descendants Association—the conference will convene scholars from diverse fields, preservation and museum professionals, and descendants of Chinese settlers to discuss these “rural Chinatowns.”

A Comprehensive Approach to Sharing. The conference will be composed of on-site paper sessions, discussions, and informal story circles. A highlight of the conference will be a day-long tour of Terrace, Utah—a ghost town that will provide an excellent case study. The tour will include explanations by site archaeologists and historians, enriched by stories of descendants of Chinese railroad workers.

Conference Themes. The overarching theme of this multidisciplinary conference is “Chinese communities in rural America.” The conference planning team invites proposals related to the following themes, but will review proposals related to other topics if they reflect the overarching theme.

1. **Geographic differences and similarities** between urban and rural Chinatowns, and characteristics of rural Chinatowns across the United States including their rise, fall, and legacy.
2. **Economic motivations** and repercussions related to socioeconomic status, recruitment and retention, big business, anti-Chinese movements, and labor union protests.
3. **Social structure and linkages**, including interaction with the broader community and other groups; religion and places of worship; marriage, education, rituals, and funerary practices; and mutual aid, tongs, and social activities.
4. **Confronting ethical issues:** discrimination, racism, criminal treatment, deportation, and legal cases.
5. **Women, marriage, family**, and generational differences.
6. **Archaeological investigations of rural Chinese communities**, including findings and evidence of domestic and work-related activities, as well as of continued trade and ongoing contact with China and other Chinese communities.
7. **Collecting and sharing stories**, archiving, and networking; exhibits, and media.
8. **Historic preservation**, with a focus on rural Chinatowns as historic sites, exploring local, state, and national historic designations.
9. **Making it personal:** Descendants and others are invited to share family histories of life in rural Chinatowns.

Intent to Publish. Following the conclusion of the conference, the 1882 Foundation and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office will pursue opportunities to publish papers from the conference as an edited collection or special issue of a well-established journal.

General Schedule. The full conference agenda will be published by 15 February 2024, on the conference website at RuralChinatown@1882foundation.org. The conference will be organized as follows:

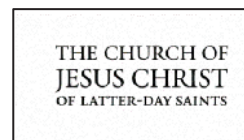
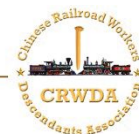
Date	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
18 -6 Tuesday Preconference		Optional seminar: Researching Chinese American genealogy	Welcome reception
19-6, Weds. Conference	Keynote address, paper presentations/discussions	Paper presentations and discussions continued	Informal story circles
20-6, Thursday Conference	All-day tour of Terrace, Utah	Tour, ongoing until 6:00 P.M.	Unscheduled time
21-6, Friday Conference	Paper presentations/discussions	Paper presentations and discussions continued	Closing dinner
22-6, Saturday Postconference	Continental breakfast, closing comments	Optional tour of Chinatown	

Location and Accommodations. The conference will be held in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah, at the Family History Library (FHL), 35 North West Temple Street. Transportation and lunch will be provided for the tour to Terrace, Utah. The conference hotel, the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel (SureStay, Best Western), is across the street from the FHL at 122 West South Temple. A block of rooms will be held for conference attendees until 1 April 2024.

Additional Information. For additional information about the conference and to register, please visit RuralChinatown@1882foundation.org.

Conference Partners. The 1882 Foundation and the Utah Division of History are pleased to have the assistance of the following agencies and organizations:

鐵路華工後裔協會
Chinese Railroad Workers Descendants Association



Responding to the Call for Papers

CONFERENCE ON RURAL CHINATOWNS AND HIDDEN SITES

Deadline: 15 January 2024

Presentations. The conference venue will accommodate PowerPoint and film presentations. Speakers will be required to submit media presentations in advance. Presentations are limited to 15 minutes, to be followed by a discussion period. A limited number of presentations will be 30 minutes in length. Potential speakers should request this longer timeframe in their proposal. Most papers will be organized into sessions focused around one or more of the conference themes.

Story circles. Story circles will be on an ad hoc basis during times set aside for small group gatherings. The story circles will be informal sharing of stories told by descendants and others with ties to rural Chinatowns. No PowerPoint presentations and no advance approval process—just come with your stories! Please contact us at RuralChinatown@1882foundation.org if you would like to lead a story circle.

Submitting a paper proposal. Persons interested in presenting should submit the following materials by 15 January 2024. Selections will be made by 15 February 2024.

The application package must contain the following:

1. The application form "Request to Present a Paper and/or Serve as a Session Chair";
2. Resume of presenter;
3. Abstract, not to exceed 250 words.

Submitting an electronic proposal. All proposals must be submitted electronically in a Word format with the subject line, "Conference Proposal: [Add title of your proposal]." Please submit proposals to RuralChinatown@1882foundation.org.

ALL PRESENTERS MUST REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE BY 15 MARCH 2024!

REQUEST TO PRESENT A PAPER AND/OR SERVE AS A SESSION CHAIR
Rural Chinatowns and Hidden Sites Conference
Due 15 January 2024

Submission: All proposals must be submitted electronically in a Word format. Proposals should be sent as email attachments to RuralChinatown@1882foundation.org.

1. Name:
2. Affiliation:
3. Email address:
4. Surface mail address:
5. Telephone number: Alternate phone number:
6. Title of paper:
7. **Request for 30-minute time slot.** Please describe in 100 words or less why a longer timeframe is requested. Papers not approved for 30 minutes will be limited to 15 minutes.
8. **Request to serve as a session chair.** Please let us know if you would like to serve as a session chair and, if known, identify the session(s) you would like to lead. The chair will introduce the topic and speakers and lead the discussion that follows the paper presentations. Presenters may may serve as panel chairs.

This request to present must be accompanied by the speaker's resume and an abstract of the paper (not to exceed 250 words). All components of the proposal must be submitted together.

Thank you for submitting a proposal
to the Conference on Rural Chinatowns and Hidden Sites!



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Africa

Sénégal

Prospecting Mission in the Podor and Matam Regions: Preliminary Results/Mission de prospection dans les régions de Podor et Matam: résultats préliminaires/njillu witto e ndeer diiwaan Podor e Matam: ngalindaandi ngadanndi (Pular)
(submitted by Yao Serge Bonaventure Loukou, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar-Sénégal, serge.loukou@ucad.edu.sn; and Oumar Seydi Sow, oumarseydi.sow@ucad.edu.sn, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar-Sénégal)

Abstract: Funded by a research grant (2021) from the Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines (FLSH) of the Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), a prospecting mission took place in the Sénégal River valley between the departments of Podor and Matam (northern Sénégal). The main aim of the survey was to identify sites likely to enable us to study the transitional phases between the Neolithic, protohistoric, and historic eras, as well as gain a better understanding of the so-called Sereer settlements in this area of high archaeological potential. This article presents the preliminary results of our reconnaissance work.

Résumé : Financée par la subvention de recherche (2021) de la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines (FLSH) de l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), une mission de prospection s'est déroulée dans la vallée du fleuve Sénégal entre les départements de Podor et de Matam (Sénégal septentrional). L'objectif principal de ces reconnaissances était d'identifier des sites susceptibles de nous permettre d'étudier les phases de transition entre le néolithique, la protohistoire et l'histoire ainsi que de mieux comprendre les habitats dits Sereer dans cette zone à fort potentiel archéologique. Ce texte présente les résultats préliminaires de nos reconnaissances.

Resumen: Financiada por la beca de investigación (2021) de la Facultad de Letras y Ciencias Humanas (FLSH) de la Universidad Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), se llevó a cabo una misión de prospección en el valle del río Sénégal entre los departamentos de Podor y Matam (norte Sénégal). El principal objetivo de estos reconocimientos fue identificar sitios que pudieran permitirnos estudiar las fases de transición entre el Neolítico, la protohistoria y la historia, así como comprender mejor los llamados hábitats Sereer en esta zona con alto potencial arqueológico. Este texto presenta los resultados preliminares de nuestro reconocimiento.

Introduction

The Sénégal River valley, a cross-border area located in present-day Sénégal, Mauritania, and Mali, is home to numerous archaeological sites that reflect their long and rich histories (Chavane 1985; Kane 1986; McIntosh et al. 2016). For millennia, this region on the edge of the Sahara, watered by the Sénégal River, has been a favorable place to live for populations of diverse origins, even in times of drought (Dème 2019). Occupied by political powers such as Ghana, Mali, and Tekrour, it is known to have developed ancient iron metallurgy as early as the first millennium A.D., between the 4th and 6th centuries (Bocoum 1986). Arab (Al-Omari Ibn Fadl 1927:53–55; Chavane 1985:37–38; Levzion and Hopkins 2011:73–77, 107) and European (Fernandes 1938; Walckenaer 1826:1–30) sources give an idea of the geography and importance of this territory in West Africa.

From the early 20th century to the present day, research has been carried out in this region of northern Sénégal, making the area one of the most studied archaeologically (Bessac 1964; Bonnel de Mézières 1918; Chavane 1985; Dème 2019; Martin and Becker 1974; McIntosh et al. 1996; McIntosh and Bocoum 2000; Thilmans and Ravisé 1980). These investigations have enabled us to deepen our knowledge of the settlements in this region through the remains studied. The main results include

- the establishment of a chronology of occupations in the middle valley of the Sénégal River based on ceramic phases and carbon-14 samples (Dème 2019);
- the characterization of iron metallurgy techniques in the middle and upper valleys of the Sénégal River (Bocoum 1986; Bocoum and Fluzin 2000a, 2000b; Dianifaba 2020); and
- a better understanding of the process of the establishment of complex societies (McIntosh and Bocoum 2000; McIntosh et al. 2016).

It should be pointed out, however, that the data most often come from large “urban” centers marked by habitat mounds. Understanding the occupation of this vast area will only be possible if all the sites are considered, taking into account the interactions between them. Knowledge of the transitional phases between the Paleolithic and historic periods will also be needed to refine the data on settlement. Finally, we believe it will be useful to look again at the question of the so-called Sereer settlements. One of Sénégal’s largest ethnic groups, the Sereer trace their region of origin to the Sénégal River valley in their oral traditions. However, evidence for this origin is still poorly known, based on the material data provided by archaeology (Thiaw 2012:12). Conducting archaeology on this type of site and making use of the oral sources still available will enable us to address the question of settlement in this region through rural occupations.

The aim of our work in this area was to list, map, and describe sites in regions that have not yet been systematically surveyed in the Podor and Matam departments. We also intended to identify sites likely to enable us to better date transitional phases, as well as study sites linked to the occupations of Sereer populations identified by oral sources as among the oldest in the area (Martin and Becker 1974; Gravrand 1983; Thiaw 2012). Finally, we plan to set up a field school to train students in archaeological field techniques and related disciplines.

Methodology

The methodology adopted was based initially on a review of written and oral sources, as well as of published data on archaeological research in the Sénégal River valley. Areas to be prospected were delineated on the basis of available site maps, especially the well-documented one produced by V. Martin, C. Becker, A. Lericollais, C. Santoir, and A. Ravisé and published by G. Thilmans and A. Ravisé (1980:202–209). Following this data collection phase, we prepared record sheets to systematize the localizations and descriptions of archaeological sites and remains (structures and surface remains). During walking surveys, surface collections of diagnostic material were made for laboratory analysis and photography. Due to material and meteorological constraints, we prioritized three areas in the departments of Podor and Matam. These were the valleys to the south of the village of Mboumba (after the N2 national road) and to the north of the village of Mbolo Birane (Podor), followed by an area to the east of Dioguel (Matam). This vast area of over 140 km² covers *jejeengol*, *jeeri*, and *walo*, the three geomorphological components of this region of Sénégal; we explored it over a period of 10 days accompanied by students from the History Department of the Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar-Sénégal (Figure 1).

Preliminary Results

Surveys carried out around the 3 previously defined poles have revealed around 10 sites that can be interpreted as settlements, sites linked to iron metallurgy, and cemeteries.

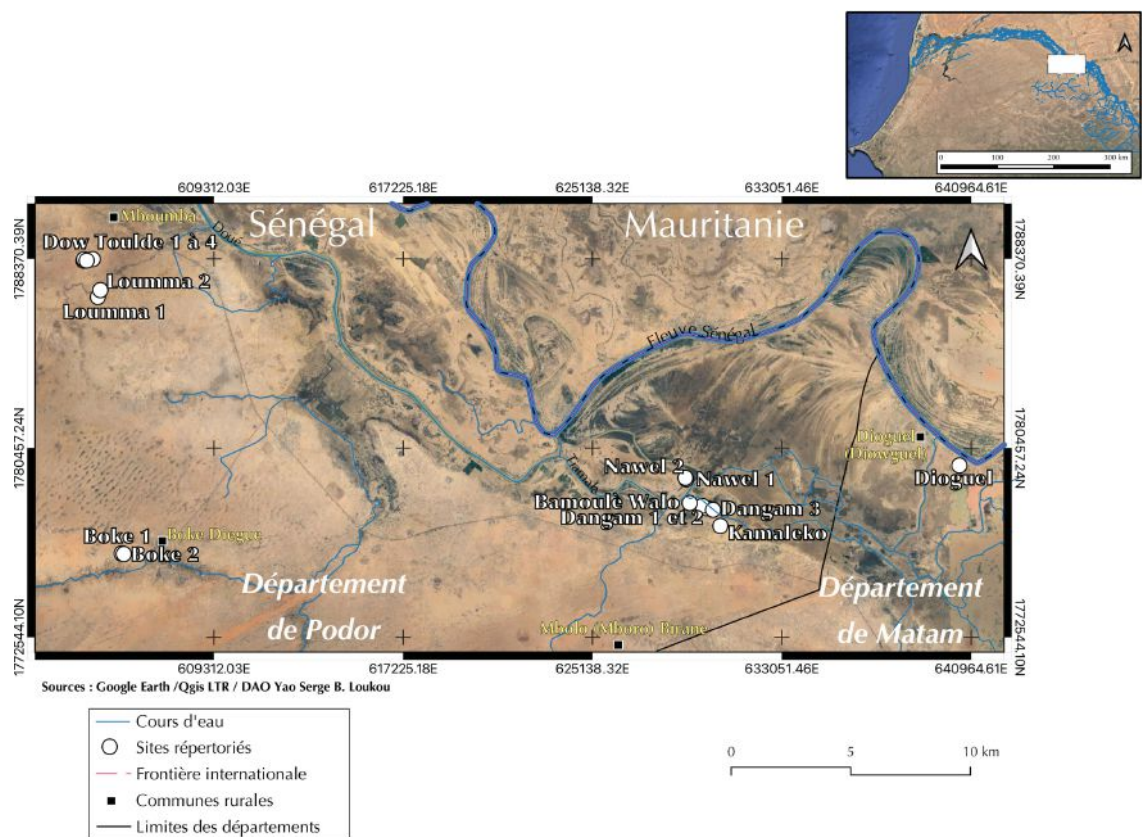


FIGURE 1. Sites and villages mentioned/Sites et villages évoqués.

South of Mboumba: Surveys of the last remaining settlements to the south of the village revealed sites located on higher ground in relation to the village topography, known locally as Dow Toulde (1 to 4). Then, in the plains near the bed of a stream called Gounougol, the Loumma 1 and 2 sites were identified. Further on, near Boke Diegue, two other modest-sized sites were identified. Very few structures are visible on the surface at these sites. At Boke 2, the only visible structures are laterite block alignments that betray the bases of dwellings. As far as archaeological remains are concerned, this area contains scattered ceramic material, mainly fragments of vessels and a few smoking pipes (Figure 2). The bowl sherds are mostly decorated with twisted twine roulette, while the rims are highlighted with red slip. Examination of the bodies of the ceramic vessels shows that they are made of grog combined with plant or mineral matter. We also noted the presence of a few iron and copper remains, such as rods, plates, rings, pot fragments, ornaments, and some slag, as well as glass objects such as containers (bottles) and rare beads.

North of Mbolo Birane: Investigations to the north of Mbolo Birane took place near the hamlet of Dirim Bodioal, the inhabitants of which identified several sites that they linked to Sereer populations who, in their opinion, had formerly occupied the site. These include the Dangam sites (1–3) and the Kamaleko site, the structures of which include the floors of flake dwellings, ash pits containing material, burials with bones exposed on the ground surface, and a set of iron-reduction furnaces.

The material found on the surface consists of numerous pottery sherds and fragments of containers, often undecorated, which seem to belong to an ancient facies. Some sherds bear channeling or slip. The temper agents consist of vegetable matter, minerals, and grog. In addition to these fragments, net weights and ceramic *disques à cordeler* have been recorded as ceramic material. Other types of artifacts include iron slag, especially at Dangam 3 and Kamaleko, and glass beads.

We were also led to a burial site named Bamoulè Walo that according to oral tradition is associated with Sereer populations. We were made aware of the local knowledge during interviews with the chief of the Dirim hamlet of Bodioal, Ngouso Samba Sy, and with the chief of Mbolo Birane, Abdourahmane Kane, and one of his notables, Daouda Mamadou Kane, on 21 and 23 July 2022.

Finally, to the north of the hamlet of Dirim Bodioal, past Tiamala stream, we surveyed a “tongue of land” on which were located two vast sites, Nawel 1 and 2. Structures present on the site include dwelling bases made of banco “bricks,” dwelling floors, ash pits, burials with outcrops of bones, and iron-reduction furnace bases. In situ remains include abundant ceramics, often decorated with twisted twine roulette and represented by jars and bowls, some of which are whole (Figure 3). Identified temper agents include minerals, vegetable matter, and grog. Nonceramic material is also abundant and varied that includes fragmented and whole objects made of iron and copper (Figure 3).

East of Dioguel: We explored the areas around the village of Diowguel (Dioguel), especially those along the Sénégal River. Indeed, one of our students from this village (Hamadou Ba) had informed us of the presence of remains linked to iron metallurgy. We were able to verify this information and document the site, which consists of more than 200 iron-reduction furnaces containing slag and aeration nozzles, all of which are outcrops on the heavily eroded surface (Figure 4). Among these structures are shards of thick-walled earthenware containers (large jars), most often decorated with twisted twine roulette of various sizes. A quick examination of the ceramic bodies reveals a combination of mineral tempered and often coarse grog. This site has also yielded net weights, some of which are very large, spindle whorls, and ceramic *disques à cordeler*, as well as a number of ornamental items, including pearls.

Conclusion

The research mission organized in the departments of Podor and Matam enabled us to identify a number of interesting sites, most of which appear to have been occupied during the protohistoric and historic periods based on the surface remains. Indeed, the presence across the sites of ceramics mostly decorated with twisted twine roulette, also found at sites in the middle Sénégal valley such as Cuballel and Siwré, dating to between A.D. 200 and 400 (McIntosh et al. 2016), and at Sincu Bara, dating to between the 4th and 8th centuries (McIntosh and Bocoum 2000; Bocoum and McIntosh 2002), as well as relics linked to iron metallurgy or associated with long-distance trade (glass bead, pipe, copper object) supports this chronological attribution.

Some of these sites will be the subject of in-depth research in the very near future (Figure 5). In the *jeeri* (south of Mboumba), the Loumma site attracted our attention due to the good preservation of its archaeological levels. In the *jejeengol* region (north of Mbolo Birane), the study of two site complexes comprised of a settlement, cemeteries, and sites associated with iron metallurgy will enable us to understand the interactions between the different types of sites associated with the Sereer populations.



FIGURE 2. Finds, whole and fragments, from the Boke, Loumma, and Dow Toulde sites/Quelques vestiges (fragmentés ou non) issus des sites de Boke, Loumma et de Dow Toulde.

Boke site: (1) bowl, undecorated everted rim, incised decoration on body; (2–3) bowls, red engobe and twisted twine roulette on body; (4) undecorated couscoussier base; Loumma sites: (5) jar with undecorated simple rim; (6–7) bowls, undecorated everted rims and bodies; (8) bowl, undecorated simple rim, body with undetermined decoration; (9–11) fragments of iron pots; Dow Toulde sites: (12) bowl, everted rim with slip, body with engobe; (13) bowl, simple rim without decoration, body with incisions; (14) bowl, everted rim and body without decoration; (15) bowl body with twisted twine roulette and incisions; (16) couscoussier base decorated with twisted twine roulette; (17–18) pipes; (19) spindle whorls; (20) copper bracelet; (21) iron ring (?); (22) hollow iron tube.

Site de Boke : (1) bol, bord incurvé sans décor, panse décorée à l'aide d'incisions ; (2–3) bols, panses décorées à la cordelette torsadée et engobe rouge ; (4) fond de couscoussier sans décor ; Sites de Loumma : (5) jarre avec bord simple sans décor; (6–7) bol, bords incurvés sans décor, panses sans décor ; (8) bol, bord simple sans décor, panse au décor indéterminé ; (9–11) fragments de marmites en fer ; Sites de Dow Toulde : (12) bol, bord incurvé avec de l'engobe, panse engobée ; (13) bol au bord simple sans décor, panse avec des incisions ; (14) bol, bord incurvé et panse sans décor ; (15) panse de bol avec cordelette torsadée et incisions ; (16) fond de couscoussier décoré à la cordelette torsadée ; (17–18) pipes ; (19) fusaïole ; (20) bracelet en cuivre ; (21) bague en fer (?) ; (22) tube de fer creux.

Lastly, in the *walo* region the Dioguel metallurgical site, which may be home to a settlement, will provide an opportunity to examine iron working along the Sénégal River. This initial work has raised many questions concerning the populations who occupied the sites inventoried, as well as how the sites were occupied and abandoned. Future missions will be devoted to test pits, excavations, and sampling for dating, with an eye to establishing a chronostratigraphy of the best-preserved sites. This will undoubtedly shed light on the human occupation of the region.

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FIGURE 3. Finds from the Nawel 1 and 2 sites/Quelques vestiges provenant du site de Nawel 1 et 2. (1) bowl, single rim with cordon and engobe, body with engobe; (2) bowl with single rim with engobe; (3) bowl with neck bearing fine channeling, body and bottom without decoration; (4) bowl, channeled rim with red engobe, body and bottom with engobe; (5–6) channeled rims of bowls; (7) jar with undecorated everted rim, undecorated body; (8) body of jar with a gentle hull and without decoration; (9) everted rim with slip of jar or ceramic bottle (?); (10) bowl with rim highlighted with incised cordon or notched wheel impressions and incisions, undecorated body; (11) bowl with simple rim bearing an incision, body with engobe; (12) bottle base, undecorated; (13) ceramic disque à cordeler, undecorated (?); (14–15) pipes; (16–17) spindle whorls; (18–19) copper bracelets; (20) glass bottle base; (21) stone pendant; (22–28) stone and glass beads.

(1) bol, bord simple avec un cordon simple et engobe, panse avec engobe ; (2) bol avec bord simple et engobé ; (3) bol avec col portant de fines cannelures, la panse et le fond sont sans décor ; (4) bol avec un col cannelé et engobe rouge, panse et fond engobés ; (5–6) cols de bols avec des cannelures ; (7) jarre avec bord incurvé sans décor, panse sans décor ; (8) panse de jarre avec une légère carène sans décor ; (9) col d'une jarre avec bord incurvé engobé ou bouteille en céramique (?) ; (10) bol avec bord simple souligné par un cordon incisé et incisions, panse sans décor ; (11) bol avec bord simple portant une incision, panse engobée ; (12) fond d'une bouteille sans décor ; (13) disque à cordeler sans décor (?) ; (14–15) pipes ; (16–17) fusaiïoles ; (18–19) bracelets en cuivre ; (20) fond de bouteille en verre ; (21) pendentif en pierre ; (22–28) perles en pierre et en verre.

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FIGURE 4. View of the Dioguel site/Vue du site de Dioguel.

Introduction

La vallée du fleuve Sénégal, zone transfrontalière se situant entre le Sénégal, la Mauritanie et le Mali actuels abrite de nombreux sites archéologiques qui reflètent leurs longues et riches histoires (Chavane 1985 ; Kane 1986 ; McIntosh et al. 2016). Cette région à la lisière du Sahara et arrosée par le fleuve Sénégal a constitué un lieu de vie propice durant des millénaires pour des populations d'origines diverses, même en temps de sécheresse (Dème 2019). Occupée par des pouvoirs politiques tels que le Ghana, le Mali et le Tekrour, elle est également connue pour avoir développé une métallurgie du fer ancienne dès le premier millénaire de notre ère, entre le IV^e et le VI^e siècle (Bocoum 1986). Des sources arabes (Al-Omari Ibn Fadl 1927 : 53–55 ; Chavane 1985 : 37–38 ; Levzion et Hopkins 2011 : 73–77, 107) et européennes (Fernandes 1938 ; Walckenaer 1826 : 1–30) permettent de se rendre compte de la géographie et de l'importance de ce territoire dans l'ouest africain.

Depuis le début du XX^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours, des recherches y sont conduites faisant de cette région du nord du Sénégal, l'une des plus étudiées sur le plan archéologique (Bessac 1964 ; Bonnel de Mézières 1918 ; Chavane 1985 ; Dème 2019 ; Martin et Becker 1974 ; McIntosh et al. 2016 ; McIntosh et Bocoum 2000 ; Thilmans et Ravisé 1980). Ces investigations ont permis d'approfondir les connaissances sur les peuplements de cette région à travers les vestiges étudiés. Comme principaux résultats, on peut évoquer :

- l'établissement d'une chronologie des occupations de la moyenne vallée du Sénégal à partir de phases céramiques et des échantillons de carbone 14 (Dème 2019) ;
- la caractérisation des techniques de métallurgie du fer dans la moyenne et haute vallée du Sénégal (Bocoum 1986 ; Bocoum et Fluzin, 2000a, 2000b ; Dianifaba 2020) ;
- une meilleure connaissance du processus de mise en place des sociétés complexes (McIntosh et al. 2000, 2016).

Il convient toutefois de relever que les données sont le plus souvent issues de grands centres « urbains » matérialisés par des buttes d'habitats. La compréhension de l'occupation de cette vaste zone ne sera possible qu'avec la prise en compte de l'ensemble des sites tout en considérant les interactions entre eux. La connaissance des phases de transition entre le paléolithique et l'histoire sera également nécessaire pour affiner les données sur le peuplement. Enfin, nous pensons qu'il sera utile de se pencher à nouveau sur la question des habitats dits Sereer. Les Sereer sont un des groupes ethniques les plus importants du Sénégal qui rattachent leur région d'origine à la vallée du Sénégal selon leurs traditions orales. Cependant

Zones	N°	Nom des sites	Latitude	Longitude	Structures	Vestiges en surface
Sud de Mboumba	1	Dow Toulde 1	16.17339222	-14.02486706	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients, pipes Fer, cuivre : bracelet, bague, plaque, scories
	2	Dow Toulde 2	16.17280447	-14.02842898	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients Fer : scories
	3	Dow Toulde 3	16.17335447	14.02825615	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients Fer : scories
	4	Dow Toulde 4	16.17285554	-14.02722111	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients Fer : scories
	5	Loumma 1	16.15906440	-14.02292277	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients très roulés Fer : tubes, anneaux, scories
	6	Loumma 2	16.16168061	-14.02189336	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients, fond de couscoussiers Verre : perles, fragments de bouteilles Pierre : perles (?)
	7	Boké 1	16.06206068	- 14.01411498	-	Céramique : fragments de récipients Verre : perles, fragments de contenants Fer : tiges
	8	Boké 2	16.06183989	-14,013854	Base d'habitat, alignement de latérite	Céramique : fragments de récipients Verre : perles, fragments de bouteilles Pierre : perles (?)
Nord de Mbolo (Mboro) Biranc	1	Dangam 1	16.07797949	-13.78626011	Sol d'habitat, épandage cendreuse	Céramique : fragments de récipients, poids de filet, disques à cordeler) Verre : perles Pierre : perles (?)
	2	Dangam 2	16.07836212	-13.7836212	Sépultures	Céramique : fragments de récipients Verre : perles Pierre : perles (?) Ossements humains
	3	Dangam 3	16.07765581	-13.78467779	l'ensemble d'une dizaine de fours de réduction du fer	Fer : scories dans les fonds de four en place
	4	Kamaleko	16.07125633	-13.78581388	Fours de réduction du fer	Céramique : quelques fragments de récipients Fer : scories dans les fonds de four en place
	5	Bamoulé Walo	16.07998905	-13.79197807	Sépultures	Ossements humains
	6	Nawel 1	16.08901119	-13.79328463	Base d'habitat (latérite, banco)	Céramique : fragments de récipients dont certains sont presque complet, fusaïole, disque à cordeler, pipes, poids de filet Fer, cuivre : bracelets, tiges, scories Verre : perles, fragments de bouteilles Pierre : perles (?)
	7	Nawel 2	16.08952775	-13.79378267	l'ensemble de sépulture (très mal conservé)	Céramique : fragments de récipients
Dioguel (Diouguel)	1	Dioguel	16.09490947	-13.68564341	l'ensemble de plus de 200 fours	Céramique : fragments de récipients, fonds de couscoussiers, poids de filets, disques à cordeler, fusaïoles) Verre : perles Pierre : perles (?)

FIGURE 5. Summary of the characteristics of the listed sites/Bilan récapitulatif des caractéristiques des sites répertoriés.

les preuves de cette origine sont encore mal connues si l'on se base sur les données matérielles fournies par l'archéologie (Thiaw 2012 : 12). Tout en intensifiant les interventions sur ce type de site et en faisant appel aux sources orales encore disponibles, cette démarche permettra d'aborder la question du peuplement de cette région à travers les occupations rurales.

Notre travail dans cette zone a pour but de répertorier, cartographier et décrire les sites de régions non encore prospectées systématiquement dans les départements de Podor et de Matam. Il était également question lors de cette prospection d'identifier les sites susceptibles de nous permettre de mieux dater les phases de transition et d'étudier les sites liés aux occupations de populations Sereer identifiées par les sources orales comme l'une des plus anciennes dans la zone (Martin et Becker 1974 ; Gravrand 1983 ; Thiaw 2012). Enfin, nous envisageons de mettre en place un chantier de fouille-école pour la formation des étudiants aux techniques de terrain en archéologie et aux disciplines qui lui sont associées.

Méthodologie

La méthodologie adoptée se base dans un premier temps sur l'exploitation des sources écrites et orales ainsi que des données publiées sur les recherches en archéologie portant sur les vallées du fleuve Sénégal. Des zones à prospecter ont été

délimitées en nous appuyant sur les cartes de sites disponibles surtout celle très bien documentée, produite d'après les travaux de V. Martin, C. Becker, A. Lericollais, C. Santoir et A. Ravisé et publiée par G. Thilmans et A. Ravisé (1980 : 202–209). Après cette phase de recueil des données, nous avons préparé des fiches d'enregistrement permettant de systématiser le positionnement, la description des sites archéologiques ainsi que des vestiges (structures et vestiges en surface). Durant les prospections pédestres, des ramassages de surface de matériels diagnostiques ont été effectués pour des analyses et des photographies au laboratoire. En raison de contraintes matérielles et météorologiques, nous avons priorisé trois zones des départements de Podor et de Matam. Il s'agit de vallées au sud du village de Mboumba (après la route nationale N2) et au nord du Village de Mbolo Birane (Podor), puis une zone à l'est de Dioguel (Matam). C'est donc une vaste zone de plus de 140 km² qui recouvre à la fois le *jejeengol*, le *jeeri*, et le *walo*, trois composantes géomorphologiques de cette région du Sénégal que nous avons parcouru durant une dizaine de jours en compagnie d'étudiants du département d'histoire (Figure 1).

Résultats préliminaires

Les prospections menées autour des trois pôles préalablement définis ont permis de mettre en évidence une dizaine de sites qu'on peut interpréter comme des habitats, des sites liés à la métallurgie du fer et des cimetières.

Sud de Mboumba : Les reconnaissances à partir des derniers habitats au sud du village de Mboumba ont permis de découvrir des sites qui se situent sur les zones élevées par rapport à la topographie du village que nous avons dénommé Dow Toulde (1 à 4), selon l'appellation locale. Puis dans les plaines à proximité du lit d'un cours d'eau dénommé Gounougol, les sites de Loumma 1 et 2 ont été identifiés. Plus loin, à proximité de Boke Diegue, deux autres sites de dimensions modestes ont été répertoriés.

Les occupations identifiées livrent très peu de structures visibles en surface. On ne dénombre que des alignements de bloc de latérite qui trahissent des bases d'habitat sur le site de Boke 2. Au niveau des vestiges archéologiques, cette zone abrite des épandages de matériel céramique qui sont pour l'essentiel des fragments de récipients, quelques pipes et des fusaïoles (Figure 2). Les tessons de panses sont décorés majoritairement à l'aide de roulettes de cordelette torsadée quand les bords sont soulignés par un engobe rouge. L'examen de la pâte céramique montre que celles-ci sont constituées de chamotte associée à des végétaux ou à des minéraux. On note également la présence de quelques vestiges en fer ou en cuivre tels que des tiges, des plaques, des anneaux, des fragments de marmites, des parures, quelques scories ainsi que des objets en verre comme des bouteilles et de rares perles.

Nord de Mbolo Birane : Les investigations au nord de Mbolo Birane se sont déroulées à proximité du hameau de Dirim Bodioal dont les habitants nous indiquent plusieurs emplacements qu'ils lient à des populations Sereer ayant anciennement occupé le site d'après eux. Il s'agit tout d'abord des sites de Dangam (1 à 3) et du site de Kamaleko qui comprennent comme structures des sols d'habitats en lambeau, des fosses cendreuses contenant du matériel, des inhumations avec des ossements affleurant au sol, un ensemble de fours de réduction du fer.

Le matériel en surface se compose de nombreux tessons de céramique qui sont des fragments de contenants souvent non décorés mais qui semble appartenir à un faciès ancien. Quelques tessons portent des cannelures ou de l'engobe. Les dégraissants sont constitués de végétaux, de minéraux et de chamotte. En dehors de ces fragments, des poids de filets et des disques à cordeler ont été répertoriés comme matériel céramique. Les autres types d'artefacts sont constitués de scories de fer surtout à Dangam 3 et à Kamaleko ainsi que de perles.

Nous sommes également conduits vers un site funéraire dénommé Bamoulè Walo qui regrouperait, selon la tradition orale, des sépultures de populations Sereer. Nous avons recueilli ces informations locales lors d'entretiens réalisées auprès du chef du Hameau de Dirim Bodioal Ngoussou Samba Sy, puis auprès du chef de Mbolo Birane Abdourahmane Kane et de l'un de ses notables Daouda Mamadou Kane les 21 et 23 juillet 2022.

Enfin, au nord du hameau de Dirim Bodioal après le cours d'eau Tiamala, nous prospectons une « langue de terre » sur laquelle s'étend deux vastes sites ceux de Nawel 1 et 2. Les structures présentes sur le site sont des bases d'habitats constituées de « briques » en banco, des sols d'habitats, des fosses cendreuses, des sépultures dont les ossements affleurent, des bases de fours de réduction du fer. Les vestiges en place sont constitués d'une céramique abondante souvent décorée à la cordelette torsadée et représentée par des jarres, des bols dont certains sont entiers (Figure 3). Des disques à cordeler, des bouteilles, des pipes et des fusaïoles complètent les types de vestiges en céramique. Les dégraissants identifiés dans les pâtes céramiques sont des minéraux, des végétaux et de la chamotte. Le matériel non céramique est également abondant et varié, il comprend des objets fragmentés ou non qui sont en pierre, en fer ou en cuivre (Figure 3).

Est de Dioguel : Nous avons prospecté les zones autour du village de Diowguel (Dioguel) surtout celles le long du fleuve

Sénégal. En effet, l'un de nos étudiants, originaire de ce village (Hamadou Ba) nous avait fait part de la présence de vestiges liés à la métallurgie du fer. Nous avons pu vérifier cette information et documenter ce site constitué d'un ensemble de plus de 200 fours de réduction du fer contenant des scories et des tuyères d'aération affleurant en surface en proie à une forte érosion (Figure 4). Parmi ces structures, on dénombre des tessons de contenants aux parois épaisses (grandes jarres) en terre cuite qui sont décorés le plus souvent à l'aide de roulettes de cordelettes torsadées de différentes tailles. L'examen rapide des pâtes céramiques révèle une combinaison de dégraissant minéral et de chamotte souvent grossière. Ce site a également livré des poids de filets dont certains ont de grandes dimensions, des fusaïoles, des disques à cordeler ainsi que quelques objets de parures, dont des perles.

Conclusion

La mission de recherche organisée dans les départements de Podor et de Matam a permis de répertorier quelques sites intéressants qui semblent avoir été occupés pour la plupart durant la protohistoire et l'histoire si l'on se base de façon relative sur les vestiges de surface. En effet, la présence simultanée de céramique majoritairement décorée à la cordelette torsadée que l'on retrouve également sur des sites de la moyenne vallée du Sénégal tels que Cuballel et Siwré entre A.D. 200 et 400 (McIntosh et al. 2016), à Sincu Bara entre le IV^e et le XIII^e siècle (McIntosh et Bocoum 2000 ; Bocoum et McIntosh 2002) ainsi que de vestiges liés à la métallurgie du fer ou issus du commerce à longue distance (perle de verre, pipe, objet en cuivre) milite en faveur de cette insertion chronologique.

Quelques-uns de ces sites feront l'objet de recherches approfondies dans un futur très proche (Figure 5). Dans le *jeeri* (sud de Mboumba), le site de Loumma a retenu notre attention en raison de la bonne conservation de ses niveaux archéologiques. Dans le *jejeengol* (nord de Mbolo Birane), l'étude de deux complexes de sites qui comprennent à la fois un habitat, des cimetières et des sites liés au travail de la métallurgie du fer nous permettra de comprendre les interactions entre les différents types de sites attribués aux populations Sereer.

Enfin, dans le *walo*, le site métallurgique de Dioguel qui abrite peut-être un habitat sera l'occasion d'interroger le travail du fer le long du fleuve Sénégal. Ce premier travail a suscité beaucoup de questions portant sur les populations ayant occupé les sites répertoriés ainsi que sur les modalités d'occupation et d'abandon de cette zone. Les prochaines missions seront consacrées à des sondages, des fouilles, des prélèvements d'échantillons pour des datations en vue de l'établissement d'une chronostratigraphie des sites les mieux conservés. Elles permettront certainement de mieux connaître les occupations humaines de cette région.

Remerciements

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Australasia and Antarctica

French Polynesia

First Excavations at the Missionary Sites of the Mangareva Islands/Primeras excavaciones en los sitios misioneros de las islas Mangareva/Premières fouilles sur les sites missionnaires des îles Mangareva (submitted by James L. Flexner, University of Sydney; and Émilie Perez and Moanatea Claret, University of French Polynesia)

During five weeks in October and November 2023, a small team of archaeologists carried out the first season of test excavations in the Mangareva Islands of French Polynesia (as is the case in Hawai'i, Mangareva is both the largest island in the group and the general name for the archipelago). The Mangareva Islands are home to an extremely rich and varied assemblage of 19th-century building remains associated with French Catholic missionary activity. A preliminary survey in 2022 recorded over 100 structures in various states of conservation. The largest category of buildings were stone cottages

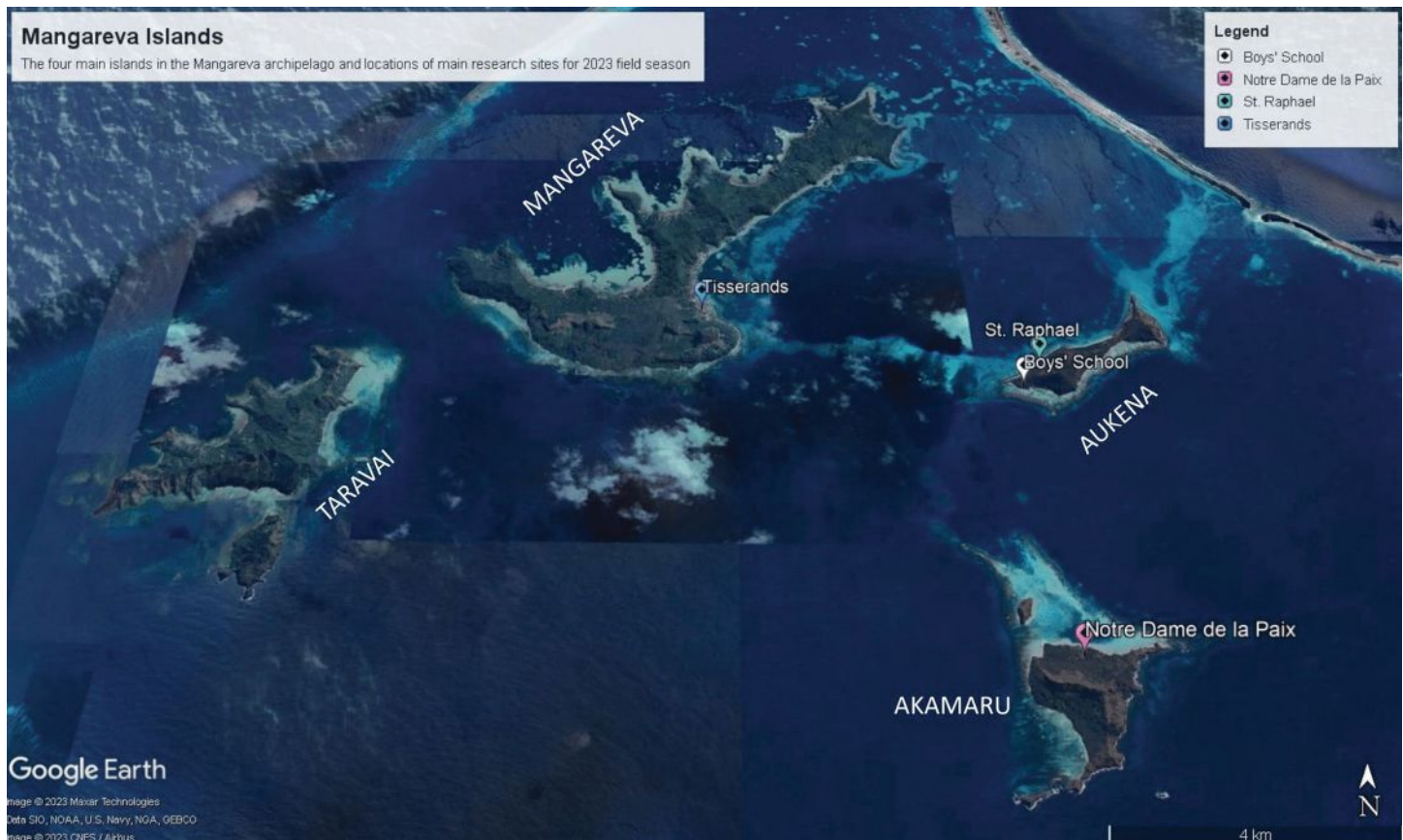


FIGURE 1. Map of the Mangareva Islands, including the four main research areas where excavations were carried out in 2023.

inhabited by European missionaries and their Polynesian converts, called *'are po'atu* in Mangarevan. Other structures included churches; school buildings for the boys' and girls' schools; a royal palace complex for the family of Maputeoa, the paramount Catholic chief from the 1840s; and megalithic pits for preparing *popoe*, fermented breadfruit paste (Flexner 2023). A dozen previously unrecorded structures were added to the catalog during the 2023 fieldwork, mostly houses in areas the team had not visited before on the islands of Aukena and Mangareva.

Mangareva was discovered by Polynesian navigators in the 9th century A.D., with evidence for large-scale settlement commencing around A.D. 1100 (Kirch et al. 2021). The Mangareva Islands were the earliest location of sustained Catholic missionary activity in Polynesia. Beginning in the 1830s, French Catholic missionaries from the *Pères des Sacrés Cœurs de Jésus et de Marie* began constructing stone masonry houses, churches, and associated buildings (Delbos 2011). They also trained Mangarevans in European building techniques, which then spread to neighboring islands including Tahiti (Laval 1968:LXXXIII) and the Tuamotus (Lagarde et al. 2020:77).

Our excavations in the Mangareva Islands were designed to target a variety of missionary structures, from the *presbytères* (priests' houses) that were places of everyday life and interaction to institutional spaces of communal work and schooling. The initial suite of sondages consisted of 1 x 1 and 1 x 2 m test units excavated at sites on the islands of Mangareva, Aukena, and Akamaru (Figure 1).

We started our excavation program at the Maison des Frères Tisserands (House of the Weaver Brothers) in Rikitea, which is next to the monumental Cathédrale de St. Michel. Weaving cotton clothing was an important activity for the missionaries. Weaving was done both for the production of religious vestments, but more importantly to actively transform habits of dress and personal adornment among the Mangarevans (Laval 1968:LXXXI–LXXXII). Rikitea remains the main inhabited village in the islands, and despite some promising 19th-century material on the ground surface, we found the area we tested to have been heavily disturbed by construction activity dating to the 1990s.

The neighboring islands of Aukena and Akamaru, which have been more sparsely populated from the 20th century until the present, provided better outcomes in relation to uncovering contexts and material from the missionary period. At the Church of St. Raphaël in Aukena, which was the first Catholic church in Polynesia (completed in 1839) (Laval 1968:LXXXI),

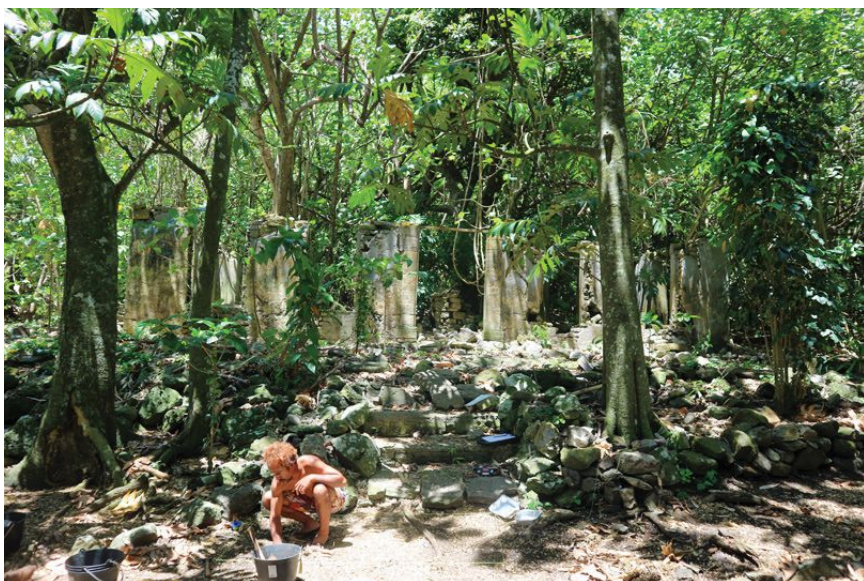


FIGURE 2. Félicien Paeamara (local boat captain and field guide for the team) excavating a sondage in front of the stone platform at the presbytère (visible in background) associated with the church of St. Raphaël.

served as a granary or storage building. Slightly further away there is a massive stone lime kiln and a kitchen, including a stone bread oven and a wheel for grinding seeds or grains. Six test pits dug around the exterior of the school building revealed a dark loamy deposit overlying light beach sand, with some variability between the units (Figure 3). Excavations and surface collections uncovered a rich assemblage of artifacts including a copper-alloy crucifix, iron tools, alcohol bottles, whiteware and porcelain dishes, and notably, a large amount of pearl shell (*Pinctada* sp.), including complete examples and fragments that had been cut or sawed (Figure 4). Schooling in missionary contexts was only partly about religious education or literacy (Smith 2014), and equally about training young converts into ideologically “appropriate” gender roles and vocations to prepare them for adulthood. In the Mangareva Islands, one of the main activities was cultivation and preparation of pearl shell, which was exported in quantities of thousands of tons by the 1850s (Laval 1968:LXXX) for production as buttons, inlay, and other products. It is clear that the boys in Aukena were learning the pearl shell craft as part of their education.

Finally, in Akamaru our fieldwork activities focused on the area around the *presbytère* and associated structures surrounding the Church of Notre Dame de la Paix, which dates to 1844 (Flexner 2023:4). A 1 x 1 m test pit excavated to the east of the stone enclosure wall surrounding the priests’ compound yielded hundreds of fragments of bottle glass, almost all of which dated between the mid-19th and the early 20th century. The assemblage represents dozens of bottles, including multiple examples of case gin, champagne, and other alcohol containers imported by the missionaries, as well as medicine, drinking glasses, and other containers. Bottles collected from the surface included an example of the American patent medicine Davis’ Vegetable Painkiller, and French perfume from the Roger & Gallet parfumerie in Paris (Figure 5).

we focused our excavation efforts on the *presbytère* constructed on top of a stone platform that appeared to be a similar form to a traditional Polynesian marae (Figure 2). Building mission structures on top of existing sacred space is a long-standing Catholic practice globally. However, in this case the stone platform appears to have been constructed within a few decades prior to the missionaries’ arrival or possibly even in concert with construction of the church. Our excavations revealed only shallow deposits containing 19th-century artifacts and no clear evidence for earlier Polynesian activities associated with these structures. In addition to excavated material, the surface of the stone platform and surrounding area featured a rich assemblage of ceramic artifacts, including shell-edged and transfer-printed whitewares.

On the southern side of Aukena, the boys’ school is represented by the main two-storey school building, as well as a nearby chapel and an unusual round structure that may have



FIGURE 3. Excavations in progress along the imposing south-facing (seaward) façade of the boys’ school at Aukena.



FIGURE 4. Examples of complete *Pinctada* sp. pearl shells found in a single deposit outside of the northwest entrance to the boys' school at Aukena.

In total we recovered over 1500 artifacts from 19 sondages excavated around 8 structures, not including the hundreds of fragments of bone, including fish and bird bone, and shell that are still being analyzed. These artifacts begin to paint a distinctive picture of mission life in a remote corner of French Polynesia that can be compared with other studies from the region (Flexner 2016; Middleton 2008; Monton-Subias et al. 2020), demonstrating transformations of everyday practice, social space, and material culture among the Mangarevan Catholics. However, the results of this field season are only the beginning. We have two additional seasons of excavation planned for 2024 that we are confident will continue to provide us with fascinating evidence for the material dimensions of colonial encounters during a pivotal century in Polynesian history.

Acknowledgments

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FIGURE 5. Complete or nearly complete bottles from the presbytère of Notre Dame de la Paix. Left, Davis' Vegetable Painkiller; right, Roger et Gallet Perfume.

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Continental Europe

Czech Republic

Anthropological and Archaeological Research on a Defunct Military Cemetery in Prague/ Investigación antropológica y arqueológica sobre un cementerio militar desaparecido en Praga/Recherche anthropologique et archéologique sur un cimetière militaire défunt à Prague (submitted by Martin Vyšhlid, vyshhlidm@archaia.cz)

The establishment of the Military Cemetery in Prague was closely linked to the establishment of the nearby Baroque Invalidovna, a building intended for the accommodation of war invalids that was built between 1731 and 1737 in Prague-Karlín (previously Karolinenthal, Prague's suburb eastward of the Prague New Town). The cemetery was similarly founded around the middle of the 18th century. Its area was gradually expanded up to 23,000 m², with a cemetery for privates (common soldiers) and two Protestant cemeteries (Lutheran and Helvetic) for officers becoming part of it. The cemetery was shut down in 1894 and the bodies of many high-ranking officers and a portion of the most important tombstones were transferred to the Prague Central Cemetery. An engineering plant was built on a part of the cemetery's footprint at the beginning of the 20th century. Today, the only surviving remnant of the cemetery is the Baroque cemetery chapel (Figure 1).

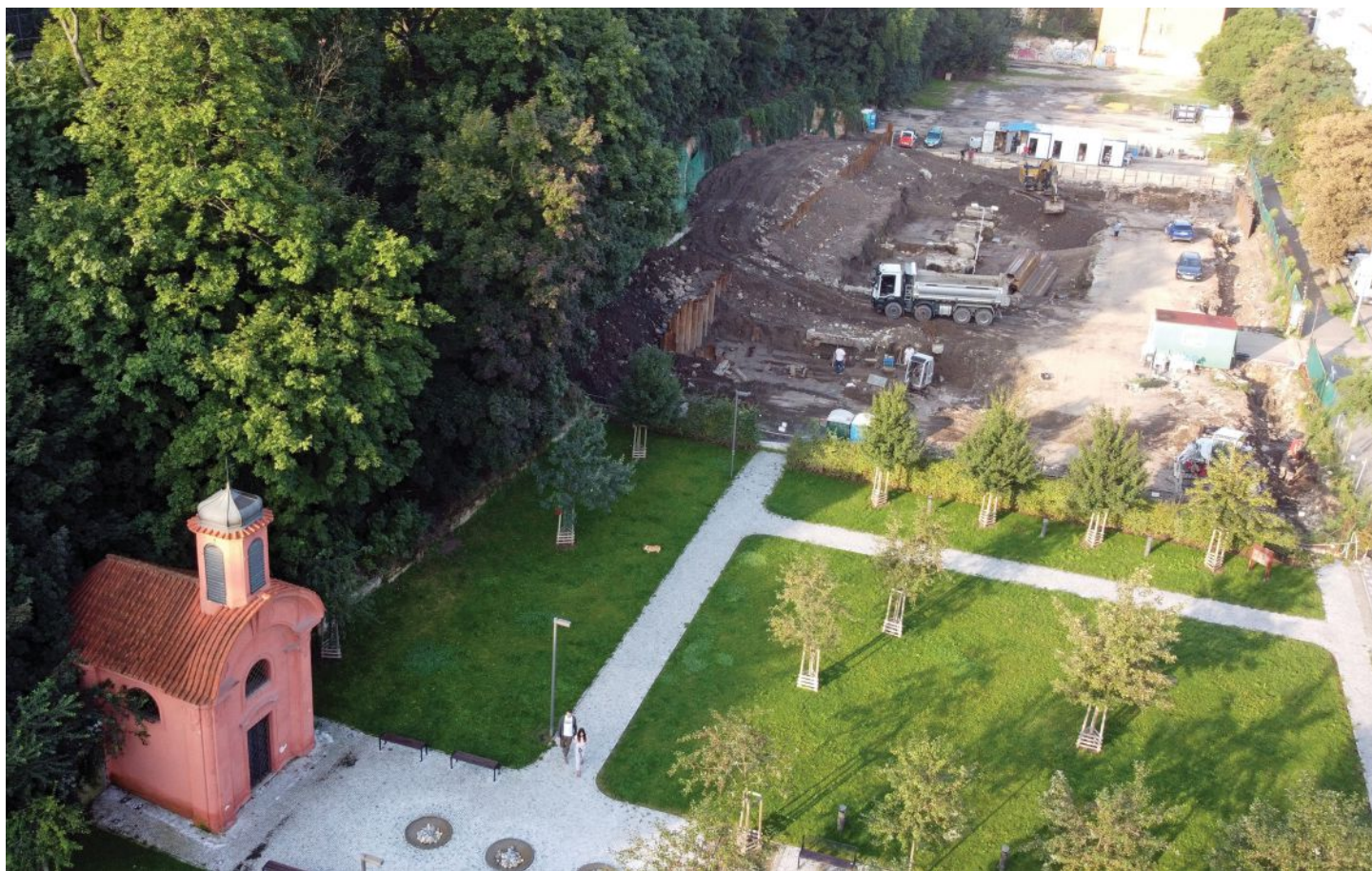


FIGURE 1. Drone photo of excavations in August 2022; lower left, the Baroque cemetery chapel.



FIGURE 2. A selection of crosses from officers' graves (1801–1894).

While the number of the burials here is unknown, the total is likely in the tens of thousands. It is estimated that about 3,000 officers of the Austro-Hungarian army and their family members were buried in the cemetery. A large number of bodies were buried here in mass graves during the Napoleonic wars. Thousands of wounded Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and French soldiers from the battles of Dresden and Chlumec were transported to Prague in 1813. Other mass graves were dug in 1866 during the Prussian-Austrian War.

Anthropological-archaeological excavation was carried out over an area of more than 7,000 m² in the central and eastern parts of the cemetery in 2013. During this project, 1019 graves with 1429 individuals were uncovered. The officers' part of the cemetery was not investigated at that time.

In 2022–2023, more anthropological-archaeological excavations took place, this time in the western part of the officers' cemetery, which was established in 1801 over an area about 2,550 m². The foundation walls and well of a farmhouse, probably dating to the 17th–18th centuries and predating the cemetery, were uncovered and about 800 graves (with more than 1,200 bodies) were documented during the excavations. The oldest section of the examined part of the cemetery was characterized by mass graves from the time of the Napoleonic Wars (1813), more than ten of which were excavated (the number of buried bodies in each grave ranged from a few dozen to hundreds). The younger section of the cemetery is where officers and their wives and children were buried, the graves of whom contained numerous finds. A large number of the recovered artifacts, such as crosses, crucifixes, medallions, and parts of rosaries, were related to the Catholic faith of those interred (Figure 2). Other finds of a personal nature, such as coins, combs, jewels, military ribbons and medals, and dentures, were

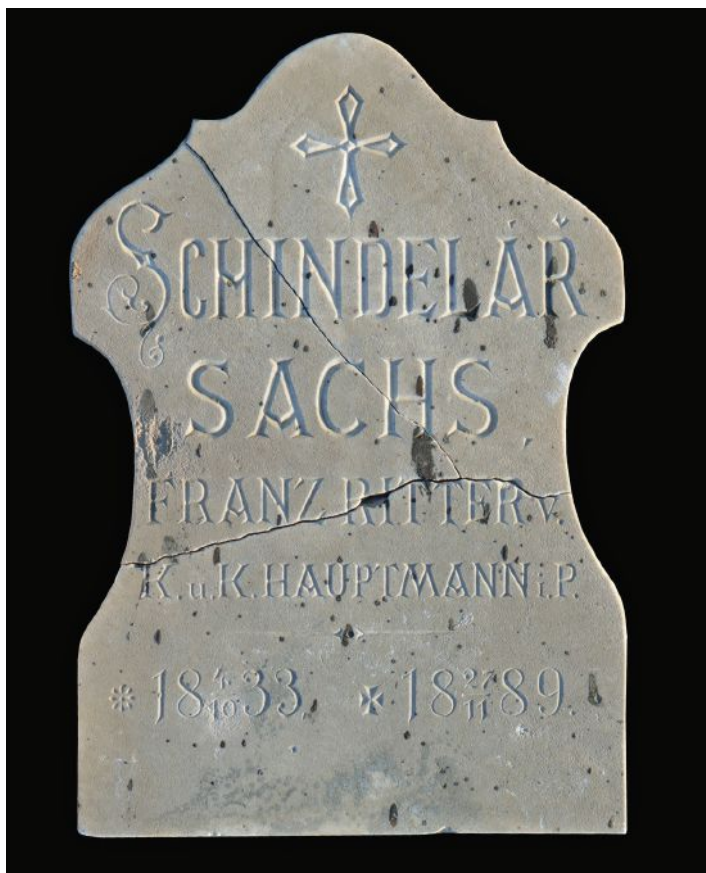


FIGURE 3. One of the gravestone plates found during excavations.

rather exceptional. A large number of metal parts of wooden coffins (decorations, handles) was also found. The vast majority of officers were buried in wooden coffins, though zinc coffins were encountered as well, and some of the burials were in brick tombs. More than 200 fragments of tombstones have been found, sometimes including inscription plates (Figure 3).

Evidence of pathologies such as scoliosis, arthritis, and osteoporosis was frequently encountered, whereas evidence of syphilis and cancer was rather exceptional. The high physical load some individuals had experienced in their lifetimes was discernible in the form of so-called Schmorl's knots (protrusions of the intervertebral discs into the vertebral bodies) and insufficient nutrition in childhood in the form of poor tooth enamel were also documented. While cranial autopsies in the form of a severed cranial vault were relatively common, there was almost no unequivocal evidence of war injuries.

Together with the excavations from 2013, the investigations from 2022–2023 comprise the most extensive archaeological excavations of a military cemetery not only in the Czech Republic, but probably in Central Europe as a whole.

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Maryland

Witnesses of Wallville: Documenting a Rural Southern Maryland Community (submitted by Alexandra Glass, Patricia Samford, and Scott Strickland, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)

Abstract: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) received a grant from the African American Civil Rights Grant Program of the National Park Service, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Interior, for an historical and archaeological study of Calvert County, Maryland's Wallville community. Following the American Civil War, newly emancipated Black Marylanders found themselves negotiating a new world, one filled with both opportunities and constraints, especially in southern Maryland, where freed families formed nearly half the population and yet struggled against efforts to perpetuate inequitable systems of labor. The "Witnesses of Wallville: Documenting a Rural Southern Maryland Community" project is, with the help of descendants, articulating the history through a focus on Wallville, a small rural community in Calvert County, which explores how the community's residents crafted new lives as they confronted racism and bigotry into the mid-20th century.

Resumen: El Laboratorio de Conservación Arqueológica de Maryland en el Parque y Museo Jefferson Patterson (JPPM) recibió una subvención del programa de subvenciones de Derechos Civiles de los Afroamericanos del Servicio de Parques Nacionales, una oficina del Departamento del Interior de EE. UU., para un estudio histórico y arqueológico de la comunidad de Wallville del condado de Calvert de Maryland. Después de la Guerra Civil estadounidense, los habitantes negros de

Maryland recién emancipados se encontraron negociando un mundo nuevo, lleno de oportunidades y limitaciones, especialmente en el sur de Maryland, donde las familias liberadas constituían casi la mitad de la población y, sin embargo, luchaban contra los esfuerzos por perpetuar los sistemas injustos de trabajo. El proyecto “Testigos de Wallville: Documentando una comunidad rural del sur de Maryland”, con la ayuda de los descendientes, articula la historia a través de un enfoque en Wallville, una pequeña comunidad rural en el condado de Calvert, que explora cómo los residentes de la comunidad crearon nuevas vidas a medida que enfrentó el racismo y la intolerancia hasta mediados del siglo XX.

Résumé : Le Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory du Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) a reçu une subvention du programme de subventions pour les droits civils des Afro-Américains du National Park Service, un bureau du ministère de l’Intérieur des États-Unis, pour une étude historique et archéologique de la communauté de Wallville du comté de Calvert dans le Maryland. Après la guerre civile américaine, les Noirs du Maryland nouvellement émancipés se sont retrouvés à négocier un nouveau monde, rempli à la fois d’opportunités et de contraintes, en particulier dans le sud du Maryland, où les familles libérées formaient près de la moitié de la population et luttait pourtant contre les efforts visant à perpétuer les systèmes inéquitables de travail. Le projet « Témoins de Wallville : Documenter une communauté rurale du sud du Maryland » , avec l’aide des descendants, articule l’histoire en se concentrant sur Wallville, une petite communauté rurale du comté de Calvert, qui explore comment les habitants de la communauté ont construit de nouvelles vies à mesure qu’ils ont été confrontés au racisme et au sectarisme jusqu’au milieu du 20^e siècle.

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) received a grant from the African American Civil Rights Grant Program of the National Park Service, a bureau of the U.S. Department of Interior, for an historical and archaeological study of Calvert County, Maryland’s Wallville community. Following the American Civil War, newly emancipated Black Marylanders found themselves negotiating a new world, one filled with both opportunities and constraints, especially in southern Maryland, where freed families formed nearly half the population and yet struggled against efforts to perpetuate inequitable systems of labor. The “Witnesses of Wallville: Documenting a Rural Southern Maryland Community” project is, with the help of descendants, articulating the history through a focus on Wallville, a small rural community in Calvert County, which explores how the community’s residents crafted new lives as they confronted racism and bigotry into the mid-20th century.

Drawing on archaeological, documentary, and oral history sources, the project is giving voice to both the ancestors and descendants of four prominent and interconnected Black families in the Wallville community. The project examines the social and economic history of Wallville’s Black citizens, as well as the important roles of churches, schools, fraternal organizations, and extended families. The evidence and the stories revealed are being used, in consultation with descendants of the Wallville community, to prepare a history and interpretation of this community.

Today, Wallville remains rural, containing numerous small residential properties and some larger farms. One of these larger farms now forms the grounds of JPPM. Historic maps and census records, as well as oral history accounts of former residents and their family members, indicate that at least 10 postbellum Black-occupied sites are present on the grounds of the JPPM, with others located on a nearby privately owned land parcel. These sites have been located and recorded using a combination of archaeological and historical research. The data recovered are being used to create a portrait of Wallville and the factors that influenced its changing demographics over eight decades following the American Civil War.

In the late summer and fall of 2023, archaeological testing was conducted at five late 19th- and early 20th-century sites associated with Black Wallville residents (Figure 1).

Maria Dare Site (18CV551): The Maria Dare Site is an early to mid-20th-century 9.5-acre farmstead purchased by Dare in 1903. The property was then inherited by Emma F. Coates, who lived on the farm with her husband Benson and their children and grandchildren between 1910 and the early 1940s. Benson Coates made a living through both farming and oyster-ing.

Archaeological testing indicates that the farmstead was abandoned at this time. It was later sold to the State of Maryland and became part of JPPM in 2001. The site had not been impacted by farming or development since it was inhabited in the early 20th century. Archaeological testing on the site consisted of regularly spaced shovel test pits across the property, as well as mapping and controlled collection of a surface trash midden (Figure 2). While stands of bearded iris and daffodils are still present as yard plantings, the only structural remains associated with this property are locally sourced stone foundation piers.

Alexander Gross Site (18CV552): Alexander Gross (1865–1950) lived in Wallville his entire life. Active in the community, he was a trustee of the Alexander Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Luke’s Methodist Church, and the Wallville branch of



FIGURE 1. Black farmsteads tested during the project. All of the sites are now heavily wooded, but early to mid-20th-century aerial photographs show the farms on open land during that period.

Rawlings was listed as the property owner on a plat drawn for a neighboring property. The house did not appear in the 1938 aerial photograph mentioned above, suggesting it had been abandoned by that time.

Remnants of foundation piers of local stone were observed by archaeologists during the shovel test survey of the property. There are two surface trash middens associated with the site. On the north side of the house is debris associated with the regular disposal of trash from the household, including food remains, broken ceramics, and glass. On the south side of the likely house location is a scatter of larger debris, including cast-iron stove parts (Figure 3), metal buckets, and glass bottles, that appears to be associated with the destruction of the property in the second quarter of the 20th century.

Edward Rawlings Site (18CV554): This early to mid-20th-century site was a farmstead located on a small and narrow knoll overlooking a cove. The site is currently wooded, but clearly visible are the remains of a brick-and-stone chimney fall, as well as a scatter of surface midden. Property research identified the structure as the residence of Edward Rawlings, a Black waterman recorded in the 1920s U.S. Census, and who appears in additional U.S. Census records from 1870 to 1930

the Knights of Pythias. Sometime in the early 1890s, he married Emma J. C. Coates. As early as 1894, Alexander and Emma owned a farm on the west side of Mackall Road and were assessed in 1897 for \$200 in land and improvements, \$50 for a horse, \$40 for two canoes, and \$10 for a horse. Alexander Gross died in January of 1950, shortly after his wife's death in late 1949.

In October of 2023, archaeologists conducted archaeological testing at the Alexander Gross farmstead. While the site is in a forested area today, a 1938 aerial photograph shows the house on an open lot surrounded by agricultural fields and a few small outbuildings. The remains of the house, which stood into the 20th century, were bulldozed by a nearby property owner to prevent his children from playing in the abandoned structure. An earlier structure was likely also in this area; it was depicted on a U.S. Coast Survey map made around 1848.

As with many other houses in Wallville, a combination of brick, fossil rock, and a local ferruginous sandstone were used in constructing the foundation of the house. The house had a brick chimney, the intact stack of which was visible on the ground surface, as was a large pile of rubble from the destruction of the house. Shovel test pits across the site revealed scatters of yard midden that had accumulated over the lifetime of the farm. A large midden of 1920s–1950s trash is visible on the ground surface of the slope south of the house and this midden was selectively sampled.

Elizabeth Rawlings Site (18CV553): Early 20th-century maps indicated a house site on a small knoll overlooking a stream. Ownership of the property within the Rawlings family started in 1903, with its purchase by Edward Rawlings, but by 1926, Elizabeth

living in Wallville. Property deeds record that Edward purchased the property in 1903 and lived there with his wife, Mary. Artifact dates as revealed by shovel tests and surface midden sampling are consistent with the early to mid-20th-century date provided by documentary research. A chimney fall consisting of a combination of brick and fossil rock was observed and mapped on the grounds.

Straiten Site (18CV307): Oral histories from Wallville residents recount members of the Straiten family living in this tenant house site during the late 19th century and into the 20th. The Straitens worked for the Petersons, another local family, as both farm and domestic laborers. The site is located on JPPM property near the top of a terrace overlooking a marshy area where St. Leonard Creek and the Patuxent River meet. Maps from 1848 and 1901 depict one to three structures in this location. One fossil-rock foundation was previously identified and a cluster of fossil-rock fragments along the western edge of the site may indicate another.

Shovel testing in this area recovered a variety of domestic artifacts including ceramics, glass, food remains, and a comparatively large quantity of buttons of various materials including copper alloy, pewter, glass, and shell. Artifact dates range from the second quarter of the 19th to the 20th century. Artifact concentrations were densest at the slope of the southern edge of the site, suggesting refuse was swept or dumped away from the house.

Although analysis is still ongoing, some preliminary conclusions can be drawn from the work done so far. All of the tested sites associated with postbellum Black farmers and watermen are located on small knolls overlooking streams and creeks. Photographs and archaeological results suggest that these homes were two stories, with small footprints (because the most expensive component of a house is its roof, creating a smaller footprint was a way to keep construction costs lower). These frame houses rested either on piers or continuous foundations built using local stone, which could be gathered from outcrops adjacent to the waterways. Chimneys tended to be constructed with locally sourced stone bases and brick stacks. Analysis of the artifacts from the sites shows that oysters formed an important part of the diets of Wallville residents, which is not surprising, because many of the residents supplemented their farming income with oystering in the colder months. Canning jars and stoneware storage crocks indicate that residents were putting up food grown on their farms and were purchasing items at the local stores that they could not grow or prepare themselves, such as baking powder, cosmetics, medicine, and alcohol.



FIGURE 2. Using a backpack blower (left) to remove leaf cover at the sites exposed surface midden dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries (right).



FIGURE 3. Many of the components of a ca. 1880 New Emerald cast-iron stove were found at the Elizabeth Rawlings site (18CV553).

The “Witnesses of Wallville” project is being supported in part by an African American Civil Rights Grant from the Historic Preservation Fund administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Fifty-three projects in twenty states were awarded funding in 2022, with the total across all the projects being over \$15 million. The National Park Service’s African American Civil Rights Grant Program funding helps preserve sites and history related to the African American struggle for equality. For more information about the project, please visit our website here: <https://arcg.is/18iWun>.

USA - Midwest

Indiana

Research and Immersive Learning at French Post Park (submitted by Elizabeth Straub, Marilyn Henderson, Alexa Huffman, Nole Marchand, Vanessa Mullins, Taylor Stahl, Abigail Paul, and Christopher R. Moore, Department of Anthropology, University of Indianapolis)

Abstract: This newsletter entry provides a preliminary update on research and teaching at French Post Park, a community park in Carroll County, Indiana. According to local lore, the park was the location of a French trading post in the early 19th century. A field survey and limited excavation provided excellent opportunities for immersive learning in both the field and lab. Unfortunately, we did not find evidence of the trading post. However, we were able to document a long and continuous history of public use of the park.

Resumen: Esta entrada del boletín proporciona una actualización preliminar sobre la investigación y la enseñanza en French Post Park, un parque comunitario en el condado de Carroll, Indiana. Según la tradición local, el parque era la ubicación de un puesto comercial francés a principios del siglo XIX. Una prospección de campo y una excavación limitada brindaron excelentes oportunidades para el aprendizaje inmersivo tanto en el campo como en el laboratorio. Desafortunadamente, no encontramos evidencia del puesto comercial. Sin embargo, pudimos documentar una historia larga y continua de uso público del parque.

Résumé : Cette entrée du bulletin d’information fournit une mise à jour préliminaire sur la recherche et l’enseignement au French Post Park, un parc communautaire du comté de Carroll, Indiana. Selon la tradition locale, le parc abritait un poste de traite français au début du XIXe siècle. Une prospection sur le terrain et des fouilles limitées ont fourni d’excellentes opportunités d’apprentissage immersif sur le terrain et en laboratoire. Malheureusement, nous n’avons trouvé aucune preuve de l’existence du poste de traite. Cependant, nous avons pu documenter une histoire longue et continue d’utilisation publique du parc.

As part of our immersive field archaeology course, the University of Indianapolis (UIndy) has spent two field seasons surveying French Post Park, a small county park located at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Wabash River opposite the town of Lockport in northern Carroll County, Indiana. These investigations are part of UIndy’s ongoing Wildcat Archaeological Research Project (WARP). WARP is a long-term project charged with the investigation and definition of archaeological cultures and historical developments in Carroll, Clinton, Tippecanoe, White, and Howard Counties.

Carroll County and local community members officially dedicated the park for public use on 18 August 1923, but the park had been in use as a public meeting and picnic grounds since the mid-1850s (Stuart 1924). It was named French Post Park in honor of fur trader Jean (John) Baptiste Duret, an agent of John Jacob Astor’s American Fur Company, who established a trading post near this location in 1820. The post operated between 1820 and 1823, with Duret selling goods primarily to Potawatomi people who lived in villages on the opposite side of the Wabash River (Lasselle 1906). The trading post entered Carroll County lore around 1825 or 1830, when European American settlers arrived in the area and discovered an abandoned log cabin that they called the “Old Trading House.” Since that time, French Post Park has been rumored to have been the location of the Duret trading post, although some accounts suggest the post was actually located a bit farther upstream at the mouth of Little Rock Creek (Mayhill 1966).

When we set out to investigate French Post Park, we had three objectives. Our primary research goals were to assess the nature and extent of any undisturbed archaeological deposits preserved within the park boundaries and to evaluate claims that a 19th-century trading post stood at the park location. The third goal of the project was to provide graduate and undergraduate students with immersive learning experiences in the lab and field, which would enable them to contribute to legitimate archaeological research. This article provides preliminary updates on both the research and educational goals of the project.

Research at French Post Park

UIndy surveyed French Post Park in the falls of 2022 and 2023. Students ranging from sophomores to graduate students excavated a series of shovel test probes across the entire park. In the fall of 2023 we also excavated a single 1 x 2 m test unit in an early 20th-century trash deposit that we discovered during the survey (Figures 1–2).

Unfortunately, our survey and excavation failed to yield any evidence of the early 19th-century Duret trading post or contemporaneous Potawatomi sites, suggesting that the post was located upstream at the other proposed location. Our survey did, however, document intact archaeological deposits associated with the park's early use. Interestingly, the survey recovered a high number of coins via shovel probes, including a 1902 barber dime, a 1919 wheat penny, and two 1970s Lincoln pennies (Figure 3). These coins confirm oral traditions that the park's usage as a meeting and picnic ground originated in the 19th century, decades before the small grove officially became a county park.

In the fall of 2023, UIndy field school students excavated a single test unit in an early 20th-century trash deposit originating from the early decades of the park's official use. Most of the artifacts recovered were beer and soda cans and bottles, illustrating that the kinds of artifacts likely to be disposed of in such a setting have not changed in the last 100 years. Also recovered from this trash pit were a handful of unique artifacts, including two triangular beads, several .22 cal. cartridges, a piece of desiccated bubblegum, and various other debris (Figure 4).

Currently, there is no archaeological evidence that French Post Park was the location of John Duret's trading post. Future researchers interested in locating the site might consider looking upstream from the park at the mouth of Little Rock Creek (Mayhill 1966). While we were not able to find archaeological evidence to support this bit of local history, we did find evidence of the community's continuous use of the park as a meeting and recreational space, a function that has remained largely unchanged since at least the early 20th century.



FIGURE 1. Students trying to identify a metal artifact during the French Post Park excavations. (Photo courtesy of Christopher Moore.)



FIGURE 2. Students observe a coring demonstration during the French Post Park survey. (Photo courtesy of Christopher Moore.)



FIGURE 3. Coins recovered during the French Post Park excavation. These artifacts were a particular favorite among students processing the artifacts in the lab. (Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Straub.)



FIGURE 4. Some of the most common artifacts from French Post Park are pictured here. Aluminum pull tabs, metal bottle caps, and .22 cal. cartridges were all very common and provide evidence of the park's role as a public space. (Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Straub.)

Instructors at UIndy have been teaching immersive field schools for about 25 years. Like many anthropology and archaeology departments around the world, we recognize the value of teaching students through hands-on experience. This method of instruction, where students contribute directly to real archaeological research through survey and excavation, is common in our field. Unfortunately for many undergraduate students, this style of teaching often ends with the field season, when they return once again to their classrooms to learn archaeology through lectures and reading. We wanted to take a slightly different approach in our work at French Post Park.

We are attempting to take the same hands-on approach to lab work that archaeology programs so often take with fieldwork. We want students to work beside faculty to make legitimate and meaningful contributions to archaeological research beginning in their very first semester. To this end, we are working alongside students to produce a technical report for the project. During their first week of classes, we put freshmen students to work cataloging artifacts from French Post Park under faculty supervision (Figures 5–6). As we move into their second semester, they will each undertake a more detailed analysis of a particular kind of material culture (such as glass or nails), with the goal of contributing to the report through their analysis,

the research questions outlined above. In the end, it is our hope that they will contribute to the report through their analysis, the creation of graphics, photography, and perhaps even small sections of the report that they will draft themselves.

It should come as no surprise that this instruction method seems to work as well in the lab as it does in the field. It is the instructors' perception that students in this way acquire important lab skills quickly and are able to practice them repeatedly, which prepares them to learn more-advanced analysis techniques early in their education. We feel that this also prepares them to be good collaborators and colleagues. They were certainly good collaborators in writing this update, so the rest of this article is devoted to what our freshmen have to say, in their own words, about their first semester in this immersive lab course.

Student Perspectives

As freshman archaeology students at the UIndy, we have the opportunity to experience hands-on learning early in our careers. This first semester we learned the basics of cataloging and organizing artifacts recovered from French Post Park, helping to draw conclusions about the site. By completing this we have continually practiced the important skill of identifying artifacts, a skill that will be applied in our future careers. This style of learning has been more beneficial than the typical note-taking applied in a basic classroom.

By spending so much time in the lab cataloging artifacts, we became much more adept at the task. We worked together to try different strategies to improve our productivity, and after a lot of trial and er-



FIGURE 5. Taylor Stahl hard at work cataloging artifacts from French Post Park. (Photo courtesy of Alexa Huffman.)

ror, we found the system that worked best for us (Figure 7). When we started, the catalog was passed around the table for everyone to fill in with their own artifacts, which led to people sitting there for the majority of class waiting to get the catalog. Eventually, we shifted to having one person fill out the catalog for everyone else, which was more efficient and allowed us to get more work done each class. Having a single person fill out the catalog also improved how collaborative the project was—while the divide-and-conquer approach was innately collaborative, having multiple people involved with the cataloging of each individual artifact added an extra level of teamwork that would have been missing otherwise. Our efficiency was also helped by us coming into class each day focused, ready to work, and determined to make it a fun, collaborative environment, which was vital to keeping us motivated to finish the project (Figure 8). The emphasis on collaboration and communication in the class taught us how to work better with not only peers, but those above us in our desired field.

Our professors also gave us methods for identifying and learning about artifacts, from tricks of the trade (for example, licking bone, placing glass on the table to discover if it is flat or vessel, etc.) to the history of the artifacts. Seeing this variety of artifacts allowed for impromptu pop quizzes as well, such as the random occurrences after learning the different types of pottery when Professor Straub would pick a sherd off someone's tray and ask us to identify the type. There are also so many terms and acronyms in archaeology that we saw often and now understand without hesitation that we wouldn't have seen otherwise. Acronyms like "UID" or "FCR" were foreign to us at the beginning of our cataloging experience, and without having seen them so often, they still would be. This more informal, conversational style of teaching was different from what we experienced in the classroom, but still allowed us students the opportunity to discuss with each other in a way that increased our knowledge of archaeology.

If we were not able to work something out, the professor was never far away. We were able to ask any questions and find solutions to the problems that arose. Our professors guided us with questions and gave assistance when needed while giving us space to learn things on our own and develop solutions. This taught us that it is okay to not always be right and that it is okay to ask for help.



FIGURE 6. In addition to cataloging, students in the lab course prepared the collection for curation. Here Vanessa Mullins is making a tag to be stored with the artifacts to preserve their context information. (Photo courtesy of Alexa Huffman.)



FIGURE 7. Alexa Huffman dutifully recording artifact information in the site catalog. (Photo courtesy of Abigail Paul.)



FIGURE 8. Vanessa Mullins (left) and Abigail Paul (right) working through their latest conundrum with good humor. (Photo courtesy of Alexa Huffman.)

In regards to our future careers, being exposed to this hands-on learning gives insight into what specifically we want to pursue moving forward. Each of us has our own aspirations, such as working for a CRM firm, becoming a bioarchaeologist, a museum curator, or pursuing a career in teaching. Whichever field we decide to go into, our experiences will give us a head start in the very competitive field of archaeology. We have been provided with every asset needed to build a strong resume, filled with experience that will catch the eye of any employer.

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IU's Center for Underwater Science Collaborates with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to Establish, Protect, and Study the *Muskegon* Shipwreck Nature Preserve (submitted by Sam Haskell and Kirsten Hawley, Indiana University Center for Underwater Science)

Abstract: Archaeologists from the Indiana University (IU) Center for Underwater Science and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (INDNR) have established Indiana's second shipwreck nature preserve to safeguard and promote the steamship *Muskegon* in Lake Michigan. Built as the *Peerless* in 1872, the vessel underwent several transformations before its final incarnation as the *Muskegon*. Accidentally burning in 1910 and subsequently sinking, the ship now lies in 30–35 ft. of water near Michigan City, Indiana. Discovered in the 1960s, the *Muskegon* is a popular recreational dive site recognized for its historical significance. The first formal archaeological survey by former Indiana State Archaeologist Gary Ellis led to its listing on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1988. IU researchers, employing the Living Museums in the Sea Model, assessed the site in 2000, noting minimal structural change but identifying a modern intrusive pipeline. Designated as an Indiana Nature Preserve in September 2022, the *Muskegon* testifies to collaborative efforts in preservation, public education, and cultural heritage tourism.

Resumen: Arqueólogos del Centro de Ciencias Subacuáticas de la Universidad de Indiana (IU) y el Departamento de Recursos Naturales de Indiana (INDNR) han establecido la segunda reserva natural de naufragios de Indiana para salvaguardar y promover el barco de vapor *Muskegon* en el lago Michigan. Construido como el *Peerless* en 1872, el barco sufrió varias transformaciones antes de su encarnación final como el *Muskegon*. El barco se quemó accidentalmente en 1910 y posteriormente se hundió, y ahora se encuentra entre 30 y 35 pies de agua cerca de Michigan City, Indiana. Descubierta en la década de 1960, el *Muskegon* es un popular sitio de buceo recreativo reconocido por su importancia histórica. La primera prospección arqueológica formal realizada por el ex arqueólogo del estado de Indiana, Gary Ellis, condujo a su inclusión en el Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos de EE. UU. en 1988. Los investigadores de IU, empleando el Modelo de Museos Vivientes en el Mar, evaluaron el sitio en 2000, notando cambios estructurales mínimos pero identificando una tubería intrusiva moderna. Designado como Reserva Natural de Indiana en septiembre de 2022, el *Muskegon* atestigua los esfuerzos de colaboración en preservación, educación pública y turismo del patrimonio cultural.

Résumé : Des archéologues du Centre des sciences sous-marines de l'Université d'Indiana (IU) et du Département des ressources naturelles de l'Indiana (INDNR) ont créé la deuxième réserve naturelle d'épaves de l'Indiana pour sauvegarder et promouvoir le navire à vapeur *Muskegon* dans le lac Michigan. Construit sous le nom de *Peerless* en 1872, le navire a subi plusieurs transformations avant sa dernière incarnation sous le nom de *Muskegon*. Brûlant accidentellement en 1910 puis coulant, le navire repose maintenant dans 30 à 35 pieds d'eau près de Michigan City, Indiana. Découvert dans les années 1960, le *Muskegon* est un site de plongée récréative populaire reconnu pour son importance historique. La première prospection archéologique formelle menée par l'ancien archéologue de l'État de l'Indiana, Gary Ellis, a conduit à son inscription au registre national des lieux historiques des États-Unis en 1988. Les chercheurs de l'IU, utilisant le modèle des musées vivants dans la mer, ont évalué le site en 2000, notant des changements structurels minimes mais identifiant un pipeline intrusif moderne. Désigné réserve naturelle de l'Indiana en septembre 2022, le *Muskegon* témoigne les efforts de collaboration en matière de préservation, d'éducation du public et de tourisme du patrimoine culturel.

Archaeologists from the Indiana University (IU) Center for Underwater Science have a long-standing relationship with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (INDNR) with the goal of protecting and providing public education about Indiana's maritime heritage, especially that in Lake Michigan. Most recently, IU and INDNR have formally established Indiana's second shipwreck nature preserve to protect and promote recreational diving on the 1910 shipwreck of the steamship *Muskegon*, located offshore of Michigan City, Indiana, and the Indiana Dunes National and State Parks. IU and INDNR worked together to establish infrastructure on the site, perform yearly monitoring of the archaeological integrity of the shipwreck, and create photogrammetric models and site plans for use in public education materials and recreational dive guides.

The *Muskegon* was originally built in 1872 under the name *Peerless* in Cleveland, Ohio, by Ira LaFranier for the Chicago transportation firm of Leopold and Austrian (Runge Marine Collection [RMC] 1959). The *Peerless* was built to serve as a passenger freighter in the firm's Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company fleet, operating on the Chicago-Duluth Run until 1879. In 1875 the vessel is listed as having a length of 211 ft., a 40 ft. beam, and a 12 ft. draft and was constructed from the "best Ohio oak" (*The Evening News* [TEN] 1910; RMC 1959). The *Peerless* weighed in at 1,275 gross tons, being capable of carrying several hundred passengers and hundreds of tons of packaged cargo (Ellis 1988). The *Peerless* served as the flagship of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company until 1900, when it was sold to W. H. Singer of Duluth, Minnesota (RMC 1959). The *Peerless* was bought and sold several times before it was ultimately renamed the *Muskegon* in 1908 by its new owner, the Muskegon and Chicago Navigation Company.

In 1910, the *Muskegon* was sold to the Independent Sand and Gravel Company in Chicago. The ship was moved from Michigan City, Indiana, to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, to be modified and reequipped as a sand-mining barge. Shortly after returning to Michigan City, an accidental fire on 6 October 1910 burned the *Muskegon* to just above the waterline while it was berthed at the Indiana Transportation Company's dock on the north side of the Michigan City harbor (Ellis 1987). The *Evening News* (1910) described it as one of the worst fires to have ever been fought in the harbor. While the fire was eventually extinguished, the volume of water used to control the flames caused the vessel to settle at dockside (Ellis 1988). In early June 1911, the Independent Sand and Gravel Company transferred the *Muskegon's* sand-sucking equipment and deck to their new ship, the *J. D. Marshall*, which replaced the *Muskegon* (Ellis 1987). The *Muskegon* was then towed out of the harbor and sunk just west of Michigan City by the Indiana Transportation Company on 11 June 1911.

The *Muskegon* now rests in 30–35 ft. of water, 0.28 mi. offshore from the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore's Mount Baldy. The vessel is embedded in a Pleistocene clay deposit that was once found under the ancient glacial Lake Chicago, ca. 18,000–10,000 B.C. (Ellis 1988). The ship was discovered by recreational divers in the early 1960s and is still a popular and commonly known recreational dive site. The first formal archaeological survey of the *Muskegon* was conducted by former Indiana State Archaeologist Gary Ellis from 1985 to 1988. The results of Ellis's initial survey were ultimately used to put together a nomination to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1988. Due to its status as an historically significant shipwreck representing important innovations in engineering, commerce, transportation, and industry, as well as its tremendous research potential, the *Muskegon* is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Maus and Haskell 2016).

In 2000, IU researchers visited the *Muskegon* with the goal of making recommendations on the management of Indiana shipwrecks as recreational resources based on the Living Museums in the Sea Model, which emphasizes in situ preservation of cultural resources and their associated biology for sustainable tourism and academic study (Hanselmann and Beeker 2008). IU noted little structural change in the site from Gary Ellis's initial archaeological assessment, with site features extending above the lakebed and a plethora of undisturbed cultural deposits (Beeker et al. 2000). A significant change from Ellis's initial survey that was noted during the IU assessment in 2000 was the presence of a 24-inch intrusive, modern pipeline. At the time of the investigation, the pipeline crossed the hull of the *Muskegon* north of the engine and two boilers, along the port of the ship's keel (Beeker et al. 2000). IU divers returned to the site in 2016 and 2017 to document the site photogrammetrically and provide recommendations for the removal of the intrusive pipe.

Indiana previously had only one underwater shipwreck park. In 2014, the *J. D. Marshall* was inaugurated as an underwater preserve under the Indiana Nature Preserves Act (1967:Article 31, Section 1). The *J. D. Marshall* Underwater Preserve was established with the mission to "promote understanding and appreciation of cultural values of areas by the people of Indiana" (Indiana Nature Preserves Act 1967:Article 31, Section 1). As an important shipwreck in the state of Indiana on the NRHP, the *Muskegon* was determined to be a prime candidate for nomination as an Indiana Nature Preserve to protect associated archaeological resources and promote cultural heritage tourism and was officially designated as such in September of 2022. IU has continued to collaborate with INDNR to provide infrastructure for the site as well as create public outreach materials and conduct historic research on the vessel (Haskell et al. 2018).

Video links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hqd7NMNryp4>

https://indiana-my.sharepoint.com/personal/wjfritz_iu_edu/_layouts/15/stream.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fwjfritz%5Fiu%5Fedu%2FDocuments%2FAttachments%2FSHA%20BROLL%2Emp4&ga=1&referrer=StreamWebApp%2EWeb&referrerScenario=AddressBarCopied%2Eview

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Runge Marine Collection [RMC]

1959 Note File No. 20470 with Photo Archive. Great Lakes Marine Collection, Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, WI.

The Evening News [TEN]

1910 Steamer Burns at Wharf: The *Muskegon* Wrecked. *The Evening News* 6 October. Michigan City, IN.

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

Abstract: The summer of 2023 marked the 64th season of archaeology at Michilimackinac. Since 2007 Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) has been excavating a rowhouse unit lived in by fur-trading households, first French Canadian and, from the mid-1760s on, English. The house was constructed in the 1730s and demolished in 1781. Highlights of the season were the recovery of a gaming die and a Dutch smoking pipe and the identification of the north wall.

Resumen: El verano de 2023 marcó la 64ª temporada de arqueología en Michilimackinac. Desde 2007, los Parques Históricos Estatales de Mackinac (MSHP) han estado excavando una unidad de casa adosada habitada por familias de comerciantes de pieles, primero franco-canadienses y, desde mediados de la década de 1760, inglesas. La casa fue construida en la década de 1730 y demolida en 1781. Los aspectos más destacados de la temporada fueron la recuperación de un dado de juego y una pipa holandesa y la identificación del muro norte.



FIGURE 1. Tin-glazed earthenware ointment pot. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

Résumé : L'été 2023 marquait la 64e saison d'archéologie à Michillimackinac. Depuis 2007, les parcs historiques d'État de Mackinac (MSHP) ont fouillé une maison en rangée habitée par des ménages de commerçants de fourrures, d'abord canadiens-français et, depuis le milieu des années 1760, anglais. La maison a été construite dans les années 1730 et démolie en 1781. Les moments forts de la saison ont été la récupération d'un dé de jeu et d'une pipe hollandaise ainsi que l'identification du mur nord.

The 2023 Michilimackinac field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This rowhouse was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders and demolished in 1781 as part of the move of the fort and settlement to Mackinac Island. Documents indicate this house unit was owned by Charles Desjardins de Rupallay de Gonneville in the 1740s and 1750s. A 1765 map of the fort lists House E as an English trader's house. Few English traders' houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac. The archaeological goals for the season were to complete the southeast cellar, to further define the central cellar, and to locate the north wall trench of the house. As with every season, these were partially accomplished.

The southeast cellar yielded a few more interesting artifacts this season. Most notable were some plain white tin-glazed earthenware sherds, which matched with some similar sherds found late last season to form an ointment pot (Figure 1). This is the second ointment pot we have been able to reconstruct from the southeast cellar. We now appear to be through the layers containing artifacts thrown into the cellar during the demolition of the house. This season we exposed more of the plank walls of the cellar and late in the season we uncovered remnants of the cellar floorboards.

The wall posts of the central cellar were better defined this season as well. Two unusual artifacts were found near the north cellar wall. The first was a six-sided gaming die (Figure 2). This is the second die we have found in this house. This season's die is of higher quality than the previous example, being made of ivory or polished bone and with its pips in the standard pattern of opposing sides adding up to seven. The other unusual find was a marked white clay smoking pipe bowl fragment. White clay pipe fragments are fairly common, but most of the pieces we find are plain. This one was stamped with a "jumping deer" maker's mark (Figure 3). This motif was used by a series of Dutch pipemakers in Gouda from 1660 to at least 1776. It is a good reminder of the worldwide trade networks of which Michilimackinac was a part.



FIGURE 2. Six-sided gaming die. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)



FIGURE 3. Jumping deer Gouda pipe fragment. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

As the season progressed, we were able to identify humic stains from the north wall of the house cutting into the beach sand underlying the fort. The west end of the wall trench was well-defined. Unfortunately, we confirmed that the tree stump we have been working around for several seasons is in the center of the east end of the wall trench. The roots do not seem to have grown around artifacts; instead, as they grew the roots displaced the artifacts in the sandy soil. The tree postdates the house; it was planted around 1910, shortly after Michilimackinac became Michigan's second state park. While the location of the fort was never forgotten, its interior layout was.

Excavation of this house will continue for several more summers. The project is sponsored by Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) and directed by Curator of Archaeology Dr. Lynn Evans. Elizabeth Kerton-Schmit was the field supervisor for the 2023 season. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.



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New Thematic Volume on Heritage at Risk: Historical Archaeology's Response to the Climate Crisis/Nuevo volumen temático sobre Patrimonio en riesgo: la respuesta de la arqueología histórica a la crisis climática/Nouveau volume thématique sur le patrimoine en péril : la réponse de l'archéologie historique à la crise climatique (submitted by Jeneva Wright, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, University of Miami)

We are pleased to highlight a recent thematic collection of papers on heritage at risk, "Historical Archaeology's Response to the Climate Crisis," recently published in *Historical Archaeology* 57(2) (Miller and Wright 2023). The issue features 12 papers written by archaeologists and heritage resource managers from a range of backgrounds working in many different areas of practice, offering examples of the unprecedented threats posed by the global climate crisis and response options. These range from multidisciplinary site analyses and predictive modeling to adaptive monitoring and management strategies and incorporation of climate change into site interpretation and public engagement. This thematic issue presents key case studies in both the terrestrial and underwater realms, with the overarching theme of highlighting research approaches and novel multidisciplinary partnerships to address this global crisis. The result is a synthesis of climate response strategies available to cultural resource managers and historical archaeologists.

Camp Bumblebee #1: A Story of a Standard/Pickering Lumber Company Work Camp/Campamento Bumblebee #1: Una historia de un campo de trabajo de la empresa maderera Standard/Pickering/Camp Bumblebee #1 : L'histoire d'un camp de travail de la compagnie de bois Standard/Pickering (submitted by Mary L. Maniery and Andrea E. Maniery, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento, California)

The California Gold Rush brought with it a need for wood to shore up and develop mines and build lodging, infrastructure, and commercial properties for the miners. After the mid-19th-century gold rush, the demand for milled lumber dwindled; all but six sawmills in Tuolumne County, California, had closed by the end of the 19th century. By 1900, the lumber industry began to focus on exploiting forest resources for export, leading to renewed interest in logging. In Tuolumne County, the introduction of the railroad to the area served as one catalyst for logging expansion, as companies used railroads to transport logs from wood sites to mills and finally to market.

The Standard Lumber Company formed in 1899. By 1903, the company had incorporated the Sugar Pine Railway and built a logging railroad system to access trees located further and further away from the mill. The company was sold to Pickering Lumber Company in 1922, but the strategy of logging by rail and creating portable work camps near timbered areas continued to be used.

Initially, wood cutting camps were rudimentary and consisted of temporary tent lodging. After the inception of the railroad, portable structures or boxcars housed workers. Logging camps lingered in a given area for weeks to years, depending on the supply of timber in the vicinity, and often had a communal cookhouse, first aid stations, bathhouses, and other amenities.

In 2017 and 2021, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., working for TriDam Project and Stanislaus National Forest, evaluated and conducted data recovery at Camp Bumblebee #1, a Standard/Pickering Lumber Company camp occupied from 1922 to 1925. Work included extensive metal detection, excavations in privy pits and cookhouse refuse disposal areas, surface clearing to identify living spaces, and detailed mapping. Research design questions centered around camp layout and design, company housing and diet, the demographic composition of the camp, health and safety, and technology.

Camp Layout

Camp Bumblebee #1 was laid out in consideration of the topography and environment. Residential areas were located on a flat at the top of a slope on the east side of the camp, with all other features stepping downhill from that high point. The company took advantage of large (6–10 ft. high) boulders that provided natural privacy and separation from cabin pads as the ideal place for toilet facilities. Based on personal effects and architectural features, small cabins occupied this space at the top of the hill (Figure 1).



FIGURE 1. Brown hoist unloading a cabin off the flatbed at Camp Bumblebee #1, 1922. (Photo courtesy of Stanislaus National Forest.)

Proceeding down the hill, a railroad spur was cut into the slope below the residential cabins. Payroll records and newspapers indicate that 100 to 175 men lived and worked at the camp in various years. The loggers were housed in at least 19 boxcars parked at the site. It is likely that this spur line was used for boxcar housing once the cabins were unloaded.

Below the grade and down the hill between the residential spur and the main line through camp were work areas. These are marked today by high stumps, discarded cable, and a few tools. Stairs were cut into the hill leading from the main line and cookhouse areas up to the residential areas. These stairs were nearly hidden under a dense cover of pine needles and soil. Archaeologists cleared the duff away, exposing hand-cut logs and boards placed in cuts in the slope to create stairs (Figure 2).



FIGURE 2. Example of cleared staircase at the site.

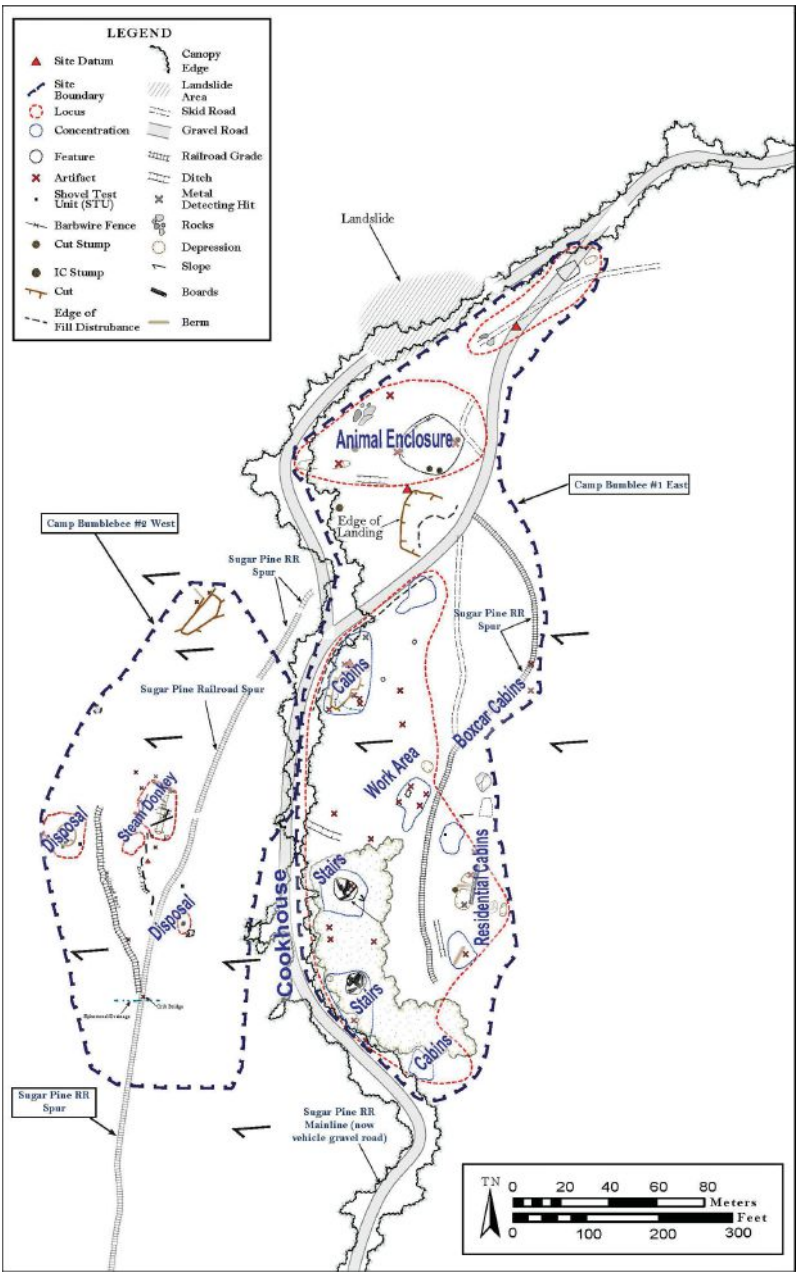


FIGURE 3. Camp Bumblebee #1 site map.

Camp refuse was disposed of downhill, below the cookhouse. Two large pits were dug into the slope. An excavation unit placed in the bottom of the pit nearest the cookhouse location exposed ash and charcoal layers and calcined and very burned bones interspersed with melted glass and burned cans, evidence that table scraps from meals and cooking discards were regularly burned in the pit. A third large pit further downhill was dug around a rock outcrop and used as a disposal area for cans, bottles, tableware, and non-organic material.

Work areas were interspersed around the residential camps, but were concentrated on the slope below the cookhouse. Another spur line extended through this area, near a steam donkey platform. The maintenance and repair area and a corral for camp animals were located at the north end of the camp, separated from the residential areas of the camp. Communication lines, strung on trees, linked this work area with the company dispatch in Standard, California (Figure 3).

Housing the Workers

Workers at Camp Bumblebee were provided with either boxcar housing or a portable cabin. Wood cabins were typically about 10 x 18 ft., big enough for four men or a small family. Planned as temporary and portable housing, the cabins were often built of low-grade lumber with simple batten walls and gabled roofs covered with tar paper or double boarded. The cabins sat on the ground on prepared pads or rested on 8 x 10 in. skid timbers, facilitating their movement by steam donkeys and transport by flat cars. Today, the artificial flats are separated by a low berm of back dirt scattered with roofing, flooring, and common box nails used in construction. In addition, a few personal items mark the locations of cabins.

Who Lived at the Camp?

In 1925, there were 145 men on the camp payroll working as cooks, storekeepers, train engineers, fallers, swamping and yarding team members, and loaders. The workforce included Western Europeans, Mexicans, and Eastern Europeans. Some of these men, such as the train engineers and cooks, brought their families to live with them at the camp. One photograph depicts a group of seven women and three children sitting in a flat car, hitching a ride from Bumblebee Camp to town in 1923 (Figure 4). In addition to the documentary evidence, one artifact found on a cabin flat is a stopper for a perfume bottle, likely indicating that a woman lived on the flat (Figure 5). While no archaeological evidence of children was found, the photograph below clearly shows children among the camp occupants (Figure 4).

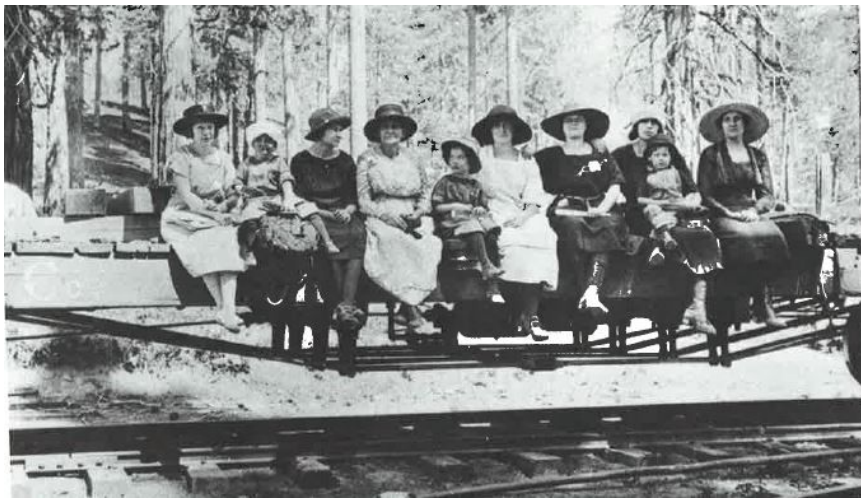


FIGURE 4. Camp Bumblebee #1 women and children on the way to town, 1923. (Photo courtesy of Stanislaus National Forest.)

In addition to photographs depicting women and children, newspaper accounts of camp activities provide evidence that the company hired workers from Mexico. Company payroll records and stories told by former camp occupants also document Spanish-speaking workers. One beer bottle, made in El Salvador and recovered from the cookhouse pit, may be related to these workers (Figure 6).

Feeding the Workers

Of importance to a logger's decision to work for a particular company or remain at a camp was the quality of the food. In 1921, Standard Lumber Company placed an advertisement in local newspapers noting that they were upgrading camp conditions and hiring expert chefs to prepare food (Figure 7). The same ad noted that their camps would be supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables daily, as well as fresh meats of all kinds. These ads were planned as a way to entice workers.

The faunal collection from the cookhouse refuse pit indicates a reliance on beef, sheep, and pork. Company records list ham, steaks, stews, roasts, ribs, and chops as meals provided to the crews. The faunal bones in general show that butchering was done with band saws and machine-cut saws, likely at the company slaughterhouse and butcher shop in Standard. Some bones, however, show cleaver chop marks, suggesting that the camp cook was responsible for processing large cuts into smaller-sized portions (Figure 8).

The cookhouse garbage provides additional information regarding the diet of the loggers and company-provided foodstuffs. Large "Number 10" cans typically con-



FIGURE 5. Perfume bottle stopper found in the cabin area.



FIGURE 6. Close-up of El Salvador identification on beer bottle.



FIGURE 7. Cookhouse at Camp Bumblebee #1, 1923. (Photo courtesy of Stanislaus National Forest.)



FIGURE 8. Examples of animal bone found in the cookhouse disposal pit.



FIGURE 9. Food and juice cans found at Camp Bumblebee #1.

tained fruits, stewed tomatoes, tomato sauce, or vegetables such as peas, corn, or string beans. Canned citrus juice first became available in 1921, just before the camp was occupied. The size of the juice cans indicates either tomato or pineapple juice, although citrus juices may also have been used at the camp (Figure 9). The cookhouse served coffee, particularly Hills Brothers brand (Hills Brothers was based in San Francisco), and used canned milk. Two-pound cans of Calumet Baking Powder were also found, suggesting that biscuits, bread, pancakes, and other baked and fried flour-based foods were provided to the workers.



FIGURE 10. Tablewares from the cookhouse.

Tablewares used in the cookhouse were uniformly plain, undecorated, and inexpensive white improved earthenware (Figure 10). The dishes used at the camp were typical of place settings depicted in cookhouse photos taken throughout California from this era. Plates, bowls, straight-sided mugs, saucers, jugs, pitchers, oval serving platters, and shallow-sided serving dishes were found in the main disposal area. These were made at well-known factories in the United States, such as Homer Laughlin in Ohio and Empire China in Los Angeles.

Taking Care of Health

Excavations in the residential area of the camp indicates that workers and their families used a variety of products to maintain their health and treat illnesses. Homemade soap dishes, crafted from old fish tins, suggest that the company shower house was put to good use (Figure 11). A spent Colgate Toothpaste tube points to oral hygiene practiced by camp occupants.



FIGURE 11. Fish tin modified to create a soap dish.

Numerous small prescription bottles were found in the residential areas, attesting to the use of over-the-counter products likely for coughs, pain, or other ailments. Many of these bottles found at the site are identical, having been made by the Standard Glass Company (perhaps purchased in the company commissary). While it appears that the bottles contained liquid (probably tonics), it is uncertain what curative products were used by the workers. One Bayer aspirin tin and an aqua pill bottle were found at the camp residential area, suggesting self-medicating for pain.

Vaseline jars have been recovered in work camps throughout the Western United States and are one of the most commonly found health-related artifacts (Figure 12). Vaseline is a petroleum-based ointment used for the treatment of minor wounds and bruises. During World War I (1914–1918) it proved to be an outstanding way to prevent trench foot (caused by wearing wet socks and boots for too long). In the 1920s work-camp environment, Vaseline was used for trench foot prevention; chapped hands, faces, and lips; cuts, scrapes, and abrasions; and bruising.

Files, heavy cast-iron hinges, large bolts, 16d and 20d spikes and nails, and heavy canvas machinery belts are randomly scattered across the site, offering clues regarding the technology employed at the camp. Tall stumps, some wrapped with cable, serve as reminders that logging was the focus on-site. The most obvious evidence of technology used at the camp is the remains of a steam donkey platform and boiler and discarded braided steel cables, suggesting that machines were used for lifting and transporting logs. A tractor seat patented in 1918 hints that the company also embraced the use of steam shovels and cranes on work sites.

Personal items are scattered throughout the work areas. The most common item is the ubiquitous pocket tobacco tin, especially Prince Albert cans, some with remnant lithography (Figure 13). This type of tin has been found at nearly every work camp recorded in California on sites dating to between 1910 and 1930. Loggers required sturdy footwear to perform their jobs. Hobnail boot soles, made of stacked cork and leather, and boot uppers were found at the camp (Figure 14). Other clothing items found in the residential and work areas, including overall buckles and clasps, suggests the need for durable work clothes.

Conclusion

The features, deposits, and logged landscape found at Camp Bumblebee #1 provide silent testimony of the rich history associated with the company and its camps. From personal items left in residential cabin areas to the deposits of cans, bone, and tablewares discarded by the cookhouse, a story emerges of a woods community brought together by the single purpose of work. The men, women, and children living at the camp found ways to integrate long-lasting friendships, play, and lifestyle choices into camp life. Today, these archaeological remains at the camp provide visual confirmation of the oral histories, company records, and newspaper accounts documenting life in a Standard/Pickering Logging Company work camp. The U.S. Forest Service has completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the camp as part of a larger Multiple Property Nomination for the Sugar Pine Railway and the logging activities of the Standard/Pickering Lumber Company.



FIGURE 12. Back row, left to right: Vaseline jar (with remnant ointment still inside), pill jar, medicine jar fragment, Standard Glass medicine jar; center: Standard Glass jar bases; and foreground: Colgate toothpaste tube.



FIGURE 13. Lithographed Prince Albert tobacco tin, front (left) and back (right).



FIGURE 14. Discarded boot and hobnail sole found at Camp Bumblebee #1.

Project Update on the Colfax Lime Kiln Project, Placer County/Actualización del proyecto sobre el horno de cal de Colfax, condado de Placer/Mise à jour du projet de four à chaux Colfax, comté de Placer (submitted by Dr. Marco Meniketti, Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University)

San Jose State University field school investigations at the site of a previously undocumented lime kiln in Colfax, California, concluded operations in July 2023. Students in the Introductory Archaeology class have been analyzing more than 1000 artifacts in an effort to learn about the daily life of kiln workers. Artifacts recovered range from industrial items such as tools, pulley wheels, and kiln hardware to medicinal bottles, kerosene lamp parts, imported Italian wine bottles, and doll fragments.

The site was revealed following the River Fire in 2021, a record year for wildfires in California. What the first archaeologists on the scene encountered shortly following the fire was a nearly complete two-stack continuous Monitor kiln. Nearly all brickwork was intact, the dry-stone masonry remained robust, and the fire had done very little exterior damage. With the brush burned off, areas where workers had lived were also exposed, along with work sites, the quarry, and trash dumps. The California Lime Kiln Conservancy in partnership with San Jose State University operated a field school over the summer to record the industrial landscape and to collect evidence about the laborers (Figures 1–2, 7).



FIGURE 1. Students opening a unit.

the river 40 ft. above current levels and altered the physical terrain. The destructive nature of hydraulic mining is well-documented. Fisheries in San Francisco Bay 150 mi. away were compromised and silting interfered with navigation on the Sacramento River. The practice and the technology for “hydraulicking” was called “a California word for a California process” (Ross 1970:28). The practice was ended in 1884, following a successful lawsuit brought by a consortium of farmers and fisherpeople.

In the late 1860s, marble formations were discovered along the Bear River and the quality was immediately recognized and exploited. It was commented in the *Sacramento Daily Union* in 1866 that the “marble was of superior quality to Italian marble of the same variety” (*Sacramento Daily Union* 1866). The marble was quarried for use as tiling for the San Francisco Branch Mint. The marble was also fashioned into columns for several commercial buildings and for the entrance to the Napa County Asylum. This same marble was quarried for lime. Lime has numerous uses, for example to make mortar for the construction of masonry structures and for plaster. It is the main ingredient in whitewash, which is often applied over wood or stone. Mixed with water to make slaked lime, it was used as a fertilizer. Lime was added to raw sugar in refiner-

Area History

Colfax has a unique, if not notorious, place in California Gold Rush history. The land of Placer County has been occupied for millennia by Miwok and Maidu tribes who suffered significant hardships and genocide from the influx of miners, railroad operations, and settlers. The region borders the Nisenan tribal land in Nevada County on the Bear River. The Nisenan were among the last tribal group to clash with Europeans and among the most brutally suppressed. In 1851–1852 treaties were signed granting a rancheria (reservation), which was never provided.

Founded in 1852 as Alder Grove, the town transitioned through several names until final incorporation as Colfax. In April 1852 the Reelfoot Gang carried out the first stagecoach robbery in Gold Country, taking \$7000 in gold bullion from the Nevada City Stage. Hydraulic mining on the Bear River began in the 1850s, a few miles upstream of where the Holmes kiln site is located, and the subsequent siltation and soil deposits raised



FIGURE 2. Brushing an artifact in situ.

ies as a precipitate to remove impurities. It has uses in paper making and leather treatment. Lime has also been used as a flux in steelmaking and in blast furnaces. According to Perry et al. (2007:4), 86% of the lime sold in the United States in 1906 was for building purposes. Innovations in the industry, especially the development of Portland cement, reduced the share in construction that lime had previously enjoyed. By 1934, only 27% of construction involved lime, with the bulk of the lime produced being used in agriculture and manufacturing. Today the market for lime is mainly in steelmaking.

The Colfax lime manufacturing complex under study is a type called a continuous kiln. It was established by the Holmes Lime Company in 1903 in the vicinity of quarries that had been previously worked (Figure 3) (the company had a long history in the area) and operations continued until 1911. Continuous kilns, also called perpetual kilns, were first introduced in the 1860s as commercial-scale production began to replace small local kiln operations (McVarish 2008:264). James Schuyler, an engineer who inspected the kiln in 1909, mentioned that the lime was loaded directly into rawhide bags for hauling, each holding 100 pounds of lime. These bags, he noted, were made on-site by Chinese laborers (Schuyler 1909:10). Albeit incidental, it is a significant remark. A Chinese district was located in Colfax, as well as in camps in nearby Nevada City, and the operation reflects a rare employment opportunity for this severely persecuted group after completion of the railroad (Williams 1930:39; Chiu 1967).

Prodigious amounts of cordwood are required for lime roasting and timbering can be seen as a complementary industry. The Holmes Lime Company employed company timbermen and also purchased timber locally under contract. A report in the *Truckee Republican* (1903) describing the awarding of a separate contract for hauling the lime to the railroad at the rate of 12 tons per day also relates that a year of operation would require 2000 cords, which was “no small part of the contract.” Hauling was accomplished by horse wagon.



FIGURE 3. Looking upward in the kiln stack.

Field School Investigations

Although no subsurface investigation was undertaken during this first reconnaissance, hundreds of artifacts were recorded (Jaffke et al. 2022:3). Undecorated white ceramics, bottle glass, assorted nails, and scattered tin cans comprise the bulk of the finds. Ecofacts include several butchered bones, most of which are bovine. The ceramics are of interest, as they indicate a wide assortment of dinnerware, such as plates, saucers, tea cups, and mugs; and parts of a chamber pot. The workers were eating off of robust tablewares as well as delicate tea services. The few makers' marks recorded indicate imports from England. For instance, a Johnson Bros. Royal Ironstone China maker's mark that was used from 1883 to 1913 was found on two plate fragments and a saucer. Johnson Brothers was one of the more successful Staffordshire potters producing tableware for the American market.



FIGURE 4. Sample of bottle finishes.

An interesting find was the applied green-glass medallion from a bottle of imported Italian wine. The medallion would have been applied to the blown glass bottle while still molten. The vintner, Fratelli Branca of Milan, founded this winery in 1845 and began exporting broadly in the late 1880s. The brand became known in America following the 1893 exposition in Chicago. This particular bottle and medallion combination was discontinued after 1890. Colfax was thus one node of international commerce connected by the railroad. Additional identifiable glass included clear tomato catsup bottle fragments



FIGURE 5. Various clothing fasteners.

do speak to grooming habits. Buttons, leather shoe soles, and clothing fasteners were also in the assemblage (Figure 5). The number of tea cups and decorated wares, including vases, pitchers, and serving wares, some with gilded floral designs, helps paint a picture of aspirations for social normalcy even in the industrial environment (Figure 6). A surprising find was fragments of a Frozen Charlotte doll.

There are two entangled stories from the Colfax kiln site to be unraveled, one of industrial production and economics and the other of the lives of workers responsible for the production. The Holmes Lime Company made a strategic business decision to locate this kiln near a quarry of known quality and to process the limestone on-site. Although the quarry had never been profitably exploited previously, its expansive deposits and location were appealing. This surely made sense, as the town of Colfax had the necessary infrastructure, such as a railroad line connected to Sacramento to the west and eastward to markets in Reno and beyond. Labor was also available. However, there were already signs in the industry that the days of lime as construction material were waning when the kiln was built. The development of Portland cement ended the use of lime for construction. Several factors may have contributed to its closure, but economic realities appear to have been chief among them.

The second story is the health of workers. Lime is a hydrophilic substance. It draws out moisture on contact and when inhaled, the fine chemical particulate seats itself in the lungs, dries out the membranes, and pulls moisture from the tissues, hands, and face. Working in lime came to be associated with dryness and related illnesses and made existing ailments worse. Lime production is a dangerous occupation with several related health issues. Perry et al. (2007:127) list a variety of ways in which workers can be maimed or killed during lime production. Quarry work, such as blasting with dynamite, has its own set of hazards. Working around the burning of lime rock, laborers inescapably breathe in lime dust. While working to stoke the fires, workers cannot avoid breathing in charcoal dust, smoke, and other particulates. Burns were common. Lime workers suffered from slow illnesses, diseases that gradually eroded their health—not the headline-grabbing hazards luridly portrayed to the public in the press of the day. In response, the workers self-medicated and consumed various patent medicines for relief. A Vaseline jar recovered suggests applications on lips or hands to protect exposed surfaces or as an application to the hands at the end of a shift. An elixir bottle recovered by the first archaeologists on-site was sent out for analysis by the California Lime Kiln Conservancy to the chemistry lab at the University of Idaho and found to contain substantial percentages of magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), potassium (K), and sodium (Na). This is consistent with a popular concoction of the era sold under the label “Angier’s Emulsion.” The emulsion was marketed as giving relief for



FIGURE 6. Floral ceramics.

irritated lungs and problematic digestion and was commonly used by miners suffering from black lung disease. The emulsion was petroleum based and mixed easily with milk or other liquids according to the *British Medical Journal* (1907). The oily substance was said to coat and “sedate irritated mucus surfaces” including the intestines. As there was no workmen’s health insurance at the time or other recourse, sick laborers generally self-medicated and went to work. Illness exposed one to losing employment.

The Colfax lime kiln is a nearly intact example of a continuous kiln, an innovation in the industry that promised to reduce costs of fuel, time lost to the shutdowns common with pot kilns, and to facilitate maintenance. The short time frame in which it operated followed by the abandonment and envelopment by forest created a unique archaeological opportunity and tight temporal control for study of both the site’s economics and the material culture of laborers. The site retains all components of kiln production, most of which are absent from other kiln sites in the state. The kiln operations were just one of many industries active in the dynamic landscape around Colfax. The substantial structure on the site provides a fresh look at the technology that once dominated the manufacture of construction materials and gives evidence of the interconnected industries that supplied one another. Material at the site, both industrial and domestic in character, increases our understanding of the lives of workers juxtaposed with one of the major extractive industries that sustained California’s early prosperity. Geologist Jim Wood of the California Lime Kiln Conservancy observes the irony that the kiln site shows evidence of the application of cement in site construction—the very product that would bring about the decline of the lime industry.



FIGURE 7. Hiking to the Holmes kiln site.

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USA - Southwest

Arizona

Archaeological Fieldwork at the Presidio San Agustin del Tucson (submitted by J. Homer Thiel, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson, Arizona)

Abstract: Recent excavations in downtown Tucson, Arizona, uncovered the foundations of early American Territorial-era governmental buildings overlying thick layers of Spanish- and Mexican-period trash from the Presidio San Agustin del Tucson, a fort dating from 1776 to 1856. The large collection of artifacts and food remains have provided new insights into the daily lives of fort residents.

Resumen: Excavaciones recientes en el centro de Tucson, Arizona, descubrieron los cimientos de los primeros edificios gubernamentales de la era territorial estadounidense sobre gruesas capas de basura de los períodos español y mexicano del Presidio San Agustín del Tucson, un fuerte que data de 1776 a 1856. La gran colección de los artefactos y restos de comida han proporcionado nuevos conocimientos sobre la vida cotidiana de los residentes del fuerte.

Résumé : Des fouilles récentes dans le centre-ville de Tucson, en Arizona, ont mis au jour les fondations des premiers bâtiments gouvernementaux de l'ère territoriale américaine recouvrant d'épaisses couches de déchets des périodes espagnole et mexicaine provenant du Presidio San Agustin del Tucson, un fort datant de 1776 à 1856. La grande collection d'objets les artefactes et les restes de nourriture ont fourni de nouveaux aperçus de la vie quotidienne des résidents du fort.

Desert Archaeology conducted data recovery in 2019 prior to the construction of the January 8th Memorial on the west side of the domed 1929 Pima County Courthouse in downtown Tucson, Arizona (Figure 1).

A portion of the first Pima County Courthouse was located. This building was built in 1868 and had a substantial stone foundation with an adobe brick superstructure. It was in use until 1881, when it was demolished prior to the



FIGURE 1. Aerial photograph of the excavations: (left) foundations of the 1883 Tucson City Hall and Jail; (center) railroad rails covering the 1881 Pima County Courthouse cesspool. The L-shaped foundation is the 1868 Pima County Courthouse. Deeper units are in the Spanish- and Mexican-period trash layers. (Photo by Randy Metcalf, Pima County Communications Office.)

construction of the second courthouse. In 1871 it was the location of the infamous Camp Grant Massacre trial, during which 150 residents were tried for the murder of over 100 Apache people, mostly women and children, at Camp Grant north of Tucson. The accused were acquitted (Figure 2).

Nearby to the north was the first Tucson City Hall and Jail. The stone-and-mortar foundations have survived. A small section of the jail was located, surviving as a collapsed wooden floor. Beneath the floor were rows of upright metal bars, placed there to prevent prisoners from tunneling beneath the floor and foundation to escape.

A surprise find was a set of parallel railroad rails. These were placed in this location in 1889 when the wooden roof of the 1881 courthouse cesspool collapsed. The rails were covered with wood and turf to form the roof of the cesspool. In 1911 a sink-hole opened in the lawn of the courthouse that revealed the forgotten cesspool, which was then filled in.

Beneath the Territorial-period structures was a thick layer of trash discarded by soldiers and their families living inside the Presidio San Agustín del Tucson, a Spanish- and Mexican-era fortress dating from 1776 to 1856. The area had apparently been mined for soil to make adobe bricks and the area was then used for trash disposal. The recovered artifacts and food remains form the largest sample found to date.



FIGURE 2. The participants in the 1871 Camp Grant Massacre trial posing in front of the 1868 Pima County Courthouse.

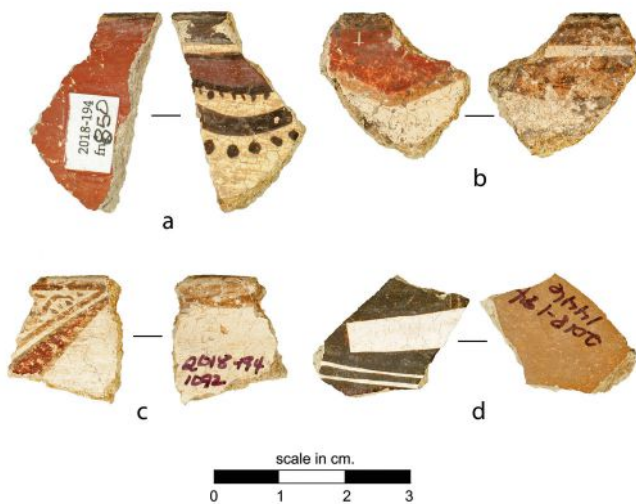


FIGURE 3. Zuni sherds. (Photo by Robert Ciaccio.)

Factory-manufactured ceramics included 1,314 majolica fragments, mostly plates and bowls (Figure 4). The residents of the presidio preferred to serve meals on majolica vessels. The 21 fragments of Chinese porcelain recovered were from luxury items, probably used by the fort's elites.

Other Presidio-era artifacts included musket parts, lead balls, buttons (Figure 5), buckles, a light blue glass bead, a thimble, and metal and majolica gaming pieces. Numerous pieces of Pacific Ocean shell jewelry were also recovered. A gunflint and strike-a-lights were manufactured from both French and local stones.

Among these were O'odham ceramics used for cooking and storing food. Over 30 fragments of Zuni pottery, carried over 300 mi. to Tucson, included pieces from 21 bowls and 2 jars (Figure 3). These black-on-white and polychrome ceramics were dramatically different from the local O'odham redwares and plainware.



FIGURE 4. A Puebla blue-on-white vessel featuring a bird design (Photo by Robert Ciaccio.)



FIGURE 5. Spanish brass uniform buttons. (Photo by Robert Ciaccio.)

In one area, a thick layer of Presidio trash yielded evidence for a feast. Sheep bones dominated the sample with there being at least seven skulls, suggesting a mass butchering event. Cattle, chicken, and pig bones were also present. Plant remains included barley and wheat, common bean, maize, Arizona walnut, and 112 peach pits. Peaches are harvested in late August in Tucson and the other plants are harvested in August and September. The Feast of San Augustine, honoring Tucson's patron saint Augustine of Hippo, took place beginning on 28 August and lasting two weeks. The trash likely represents the remnants of one of the feasts celebrated during the Presidio era. The festival continued into the 1890s.

The Presidio Cemetery is located beneath Alameda Street and the adjoining sidewalks to the north of the 1929 Pima County Courthouse. During monitoring of a sidewalk replacement an inhumation burial of a Presidio soldier was discovered. He apparently died in his sleep and rigor mortis had set in. He was then probably wrapped in cloth and placed in a shallow pit. He was between 35 and 50 years old at death and had arthritic lipping on several long bones and vertebrae, as well as a congenital deformation of his sternum. Bones from several other individuals were found in disturbed soils.

Pima County made a video of the excavation that is available on Youtube at

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fq8T1eZOpIk>.

The following report is available:

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Map of French Quarter courtesy of Pixabay

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