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President's Corner

William B. Lees

One of the many hats that I wear these days is as a member of the Florida Historical Commission. At a recent meeting, we reviewed and ranked applications for funding from the state's once-robust Historic Preservation Grants Program (the legislature allocated over \$14,000,000 for historic preservation grants for the fiscal year 2007-2008; the last three years the allocation has been \$0). During this meeting, Commission Chair and archaeologist Marion Almy handed a button to a state representative who had come to speak in support of an application from his district. The button, which was produced by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, said simply, "Preservation Equals Jobs." The message to the representative was that while our job was to review and rank applications, his, as a member of the legislature, was to appropriate funds for the Historic Preservation Grants Program, which will result in immediate jobs where they are most needed, and help to improve Florida's sustainable heritage tourism industry.

In the economic and political climate in which we find ourselves today, and are likely to remain in for some time to come, it behooves us to deliver this message—Preservation Equals Jobs—every chance we get and chance that we make. Cultural resource management is after all an industry unto itself which employs individuals at many levels. We also have the opportunity—I would say responsibility—to broaden the economic impact of our work by giving back to the communities in which we work. We need to seek, where it is not already provided, small increases in funding to allow the transformation of the results of our work into a public product that can be used in a new exhibit in a local

museum, an interpretive kiosk in a roadside visitor center, an educational video on a local government website, or an historical marker. Where money is not available, this would be a good time to bite the bullet and give back to the community. This is a good business investment that will help to make what we do relevant to a ready-made constituency. The people whom you help or reach in this fashion are often transformed into advocates.

We also need to remember that we, as archaeologists, are part of a larger historic preservation community, and we need to actively support historic preservation writ large as a means to invest dollars in local economies. This will result in preservation gains and also will create or preserve jobs. In these tough economic times, we are seeing unusual pressure placed on local historic preservation programs, with the loss of staff and sometimes with the loss of entire preservation programs, local museums, and historic sites. These often fall beneath the axe because administrators do not see them as essential services such as utilities and police and fire protection. But these are programs that create jobs directly and indirectly by attracting heritage tourists or prolonging the stay of tourists who may be visiting for other reasons, and cutting these programs represents a false economy. Even though some of these programs may not directly affect our lives as practicing archaeologists, they do affect our lives as part of the larger historic preservation community and erode the work that has been done to bring preservation to local communities.

It is at this level—at the level of local governments—where we increasingly realize we can make the

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greatest advances in terms of preservation of historical and archaeological resources. SHA and our sister organizations such as SAA and RPA have long put substantial effort into securing preservation at the national level. Recently, focus has been shifting towards making an impact at the state and local level because this is where, especially in regions with little in the way of public land, the greatest impact on archaeological resources occurs. Unfortunately, state and local government is a patchwork of amazing complexity that is impossible to address with a single approach. Here the importance of archaeologists living and working in these local jurisdictions (that would be you!) becomes ever-more important. While you may feel unable to make an impact on a

national or even a state level, you can make an impact at the local level.

SHA has been very active in government affairs, and has been very successful as well due to the work of the Governmental Affairs Committee, currently chaired by Terry Klein, and of Nellie Longworth, who is retained by SHA and ACRA and who has been of incredible assistance on the Hill for many years. We will continue these efforts, but we need to broaden our impact at the local level. Here, we need to develop the tools (training, online resources) that will help SHA members know how to influence archaeological preservation and archaeological heritage tourism at the local level. I am hopeful that SHA, SAA, and ACRA can work together to develop a coordinated approach to the challenges of preservation at the local level.

If you have a particular interest in

local preservation, I would encourage you to contact Terry Klein, chair of the SHA Governmental Affairs Committee (<tklein@srfoundation.org>), and offer your assistance. For that matter, I would encourage all of our members to review the list of Standing and Presidential Committees (<<http://www.sha.org/about/committees.cfm>>), and step up to help in their work if you are not already doing so. I would especially encourage students to volunteer for committee work. I guarantee that your fresh perspective and enthusiasm will be welcomed and there is no better way to get to know your new profession than to participate in this manner!

Shannon Lee Dawdy: One of 23 New MacArthur Fellows Announced

(Chicago, IL) – On September 28, 2010, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation named 23 new MacArthur Fellows for 2010. Working across a broad spectrum of endeavors, the Fellows include a stone carver, a quantum astrophysicist, a jazz pianist, a high school physics teacher, a marine biologist, a theater director, an American historian, a fiction writer, an economist, and a computer security scientist. All were selected for their creativity, originality, and potential to make important contributions in the future.

The recipients learned, through a phone call out of the blue from the Foundation, that they will each receive \$500,000 in “no strings attached” support over the next five years. MacArthur Fellowships come without stipulations and reporting requirements and offer Fellows unprecedented freedom and opportunity to reflect, create, and explore. The unusual level of independence afforded to Fellows underscores the spirit of freedom intrinsic to creative endeavors. The work of MacArthur Fellows knows neither boundaries nor the constraints of age, place, and endeavor.

“This group of Fellows, along with the more than 800 who have come before, reflects the tremendous breadth of creativity among us,” said MacArthur President Robert Gallucci. “They are explorers and risk takers, contributing to their fields and to society in innovative, impactful ways. They provide us all with inspiration and hope for the future.”

Shannon Lee Dawdy is an archaeologist and anthropologist who links scholarship with historical preservation to illuminate the history of the Atlantic World since

Published Quarterly

Subscription Rate: Individual: Regular (\$125), Student (\$70), Adjunct (\$40), Friend (\$175), Developer (\$250), Benefactor (\$400), Life (\$3,600).
Organizational: Institution (\$200). All U.S. funds.

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2010 The Society for Historical Archaeology 3rd Class Postage Paid

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standards for Information Sciences--Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSIZ39.48-1984.

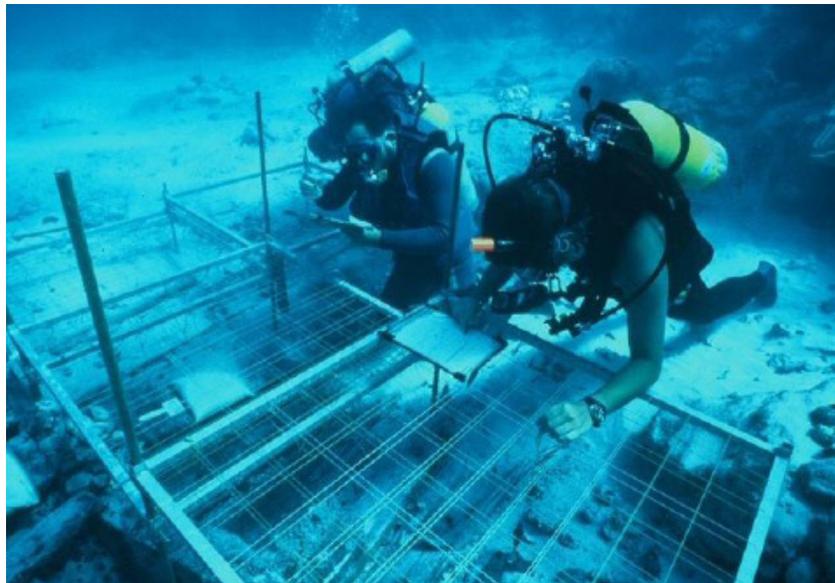
1450. In addition to work on the Southeast United States and Caribbean, Dawdy has produced insightful studies of New Orleans from its establishment as a French colony to the present day. In *Building the Devil's Empire: French Colonial New Orleans* (2008), she integrates the intellectual life of the community with the story of the adventurers, entrepreneurs, and smugglers who resisted governance, providing a markedly expanded narrative of the colonial dynamics and structure of the region. Her recent fieldwork in New Orleans, concentrating on the former site of the Rising Sun Hotel and St. Antoine's Garden behind St. Louis Cathedral, is

the largest archaeological excavation undertaken to date in the French Quarter. These two sites are an important part of her current project: an exploration of the connections between aesthetics and social life. Complementing her academic work, Dawdy has also been a vocal advocate for historical preservation. She served as special liaison between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that recovery efforts in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina remained cognizant of the city's singular archaeological heritage. Through her boundary-crossing scholarship, fieldwork, and efforts to

engage the public in uncovering the history of their communities, Dawdy is enriching the arenas of historical archaeology and urban preservation.

Shannon Lee Dawdy received a B.A. (1988) from Reed College, an M.A. (1994) from the College of William and Mary, and an M.A. (2000) and Ph.D. (2003) from the University of Michigan. Since 2004, she has been an assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago. She is the author of numerous journal articles and book chapters, as well as co-editor of *Dialogues in Cuban Archaeology* (2005) and *Dumont de Montigny: Regards sur le monde atlantique, 1715-1747* (2008).

Saint Mary's College-University of Rhode Island 2011 Summer Field School in Maritime Archaeology



The Summer Field School in Maritime Archaeology is a joint research expedition conducted in Bermuda by faculty and students of Saint Mary's College of California and the University of Rhode Island. The field school is a research-based learning experience that will expose students to a variety of activities, including archival research, artifact conservation, remote sensing survey, and underwater documentation of historic shipwrecks.

The field school will run from 18 July to 9 August 2011. Classroom work related to maritime history and maritime archaeological field methods will comprise the first week. Underwater research and documentation of 16th- and 17th-century shipwrecks will be conducted in Bermuda during the subsequent two weeks. Students will receive three units of upper-division anthropology credit.

Course enrollment is limited. There are no academic prerequisites, but all participants in the field school must obtain both scuba and AAUS certification prior to the beginning of the field school and must have their own diving equipment (no tanks or weights required). While in Bermuda, students will participate in each of three research modules: laboratory training in the museum's conservation facility; archaeological survey and documentation of historic shipwrecks; and archival research in the Bermuda Archives, located in the nearby city of Hamilton. In addition, students will attend periodic lectures on archival research methods such as archaeological survey (magnetometer and visual survey), site excavation and mapping, analysis of archaeological data, and conservation of waterlogged artifacts.

Application Procedures

For applications or additional information, please contact Professor James M. Allan of the Saint Mary's College Anthropology Department, <jallan@stmarys-ca.edu>, or Professor Roderick Mather of the University of Rhode Island History Department, <roderick@uri.edu>, who are the co-directors of the program.

IMAGES OF THE PAST

Benjamin C. Pykles



Figure 1. Archaeological testing at Limerick Plantation, South Carolina, July 1977. Left to right, Michael A. Harmon, J. W. “Joe” Joseph, and William Lees. There were as many dogs on this project as archaeologists; left to right, Lees’ dog Atoka (in the screen) and the two Golden Retrievers – Beauregard and Plum – that belonged to the owners of Limerick Plantation (image courtesy of William Lees).

From South Carolina to SHA

Not surprisingly, those currently serving in leadership positions of the Society for Historical Archaeology have had wide-ranging careers. In at least one instance, however, two of our current leaders – William Lees, SHA President, and Joe Joseph, editor of *Historical Archaeology* – crossed paths early in their careers.

During the summer of 1977, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology was contracted to survey the proposed route of a new rail line being constructed by the South Carolina Public Railway Commission to serve factories and chemical plants being erected in the vicinity of Charleston. The project went directly from testing to full-scale mitigation because the rail line went through the early-18th-century main house at Limerick Plantation. At the time, Lees was taking a break from graduate studies at Michigan State University for a one-year research assistantship at the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, where he was assigned to work on the Limerick project. Joseph and Mike Harmon were specifically hired for the rail line survey and retained for the three months of excavations that followed.

Limerick Plantation was one of the early rice plantations along the East Branch of the Cooper River, near Charleston, South Carolina. Excavations at the plantation’s main house, kitchen, and at the site of an earlier 18th-century kitchen documented the evolution of rice agriculture from upland to tidal marsh cultivation. Excavations also allowed for an interpretation of the ways the plantation’s main settlement changed over time, from a fairly informal Colonial-era landscape to one that was characteristic of the more formal arrangement of the Antebellum period. Among the publications resulting from this project was an article that appeared in volume 13 of *Historical Archaeology* (1979), in which was presented an analysis of the Colonowares unearthed at the plantation, with a particular emphasis on their function. Significantly, this was among the earliest archaeological publications on Colonowares and contributed to the debate concerning the origin of their manufacture.

After working on the Limerick Plantation project, each of the three men pursued successful but diverse careers in archaeology. Lees is the Executive Director of Florida Public Archaeology Network at the University of West Florida, Joseph is the Vice President for Administration and Project Manager at New South Associates in Georgia, and Harmon is an archaeologist with the U.S. Forest Service, currently working out of the supervisor’s office of the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, not far from Limerick Plantation.

Velhos e Novos Mundos
Congresso Internacional de Arqueologia Moderna

Old and New Worlds
International Congress of Early Modern Archaeology

Faculty of Social Sciences and the Humanities
Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Lisbon, Portugal
6-9 April 2011

The advent of the Early Modern Era triggered profound changes in the history of Europe. Urban development and increased commercial exchange went hand in hand with the spread of new cultural ideas and paradigms, and major changes in religious geography. All this occurred in a framework of political shifts that were often determined by wars, themselves determined/transformed by a technical revolution in military art. It was also the era of the discovery of new worlds, and the first expansion of modern globalization, with goods moving and being traded on a previously unknown geographical scale. The Iberian kingdoms played a pioneering role in these transformations. The American, African, and Asian regions were now linked by lengthy sea voyages that would have defied the imagination and technologies of earlier times. Furthermore, contacts with local populations led to different types of political domination, economic exploitation, and cultural exchange, sometimes radically altering the existing patterns of life.

All of these themes have been studied by historians from many regions and of diverse origins, whose research has been based primarily on written, cartographic, iconographic, or artistic sources. Archaeology is a recent discipline in much of the world as far as the study of this period is concerned, and its contribution is still in its initial stages. However, only the continued development of early modern, colonial and/or postmedieval archaeology will help shed light on many of these issues; in some cases it is the only available source of information. Often, archaeological research does much to increase awareness of the intangible patrimonial value of the heritage of these periods and paves the way for modern heritage development based on the economic importance of culture.

The aim of this Congress is to bring together both emerging and established archaeologists who have worked in academic or rescue archaeology contexts relating to this period (15th – 18th centuries) in Europe and in colonized areas. The goal is not only to encourage the development of early modern archaeology but also to establish bridges between the archaeological communities spread throughout various parts of the world, particularly those concentrating their research on the Iberian kingdoms and their world expansion.

The Congress themes are:

- Cities: urbanism, architecture, and daily life
- Fortifications, battlefields, and arms
- Religious buildings and burial practices
- Maritime landscapes, ships, and life on board
- The countryside: landscapes and production means
- Ceramics: production, trade, and consumption

Submission of proposals for communications/posters should be sent to <coloquios.cham@fcs.unl.pt>, by 31 January 2011, and should include the following:

Name/ Address/Phone/Email/Occupation/Institution
Title of presentation/poster
Abstract of presentation/poster (up to 300 words)
Curricular notes (up to 300 words)

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For more information visit the website:

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Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>

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

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, <b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com>

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

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, <EvansL8@michigan.gov>

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

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

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

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, <sbaker@montrose.net>

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

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USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten <kimberly_wooten@dot.ca.gov>

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

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USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia and Antarctica

Susan Piddock

<spiddock@ozemail.com.au>

Antarctica

South American Research in Antarctica

(submitted by Pedro Paulo Funari): An international team of archaeologists recently carried out fieldwork in Antarctica, sponsored by the Brazilian National Science Foundation (CNPq) and the Argentine Antarctica Program (PROANTAR). Andrés Zarankin (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil) is leading the project, with the assistance of Maria Ximena Senatore (Buenos Aires University) and Ruben Stehberg, head of the Chilean Antarctica Archaeological Program. The team consists of four archaeologists, two anthropologists, and one keeper. The first season of fieldwork was carried out in the Southern Hemisphere summer of 2009/2010, the main goals being to look for evidence relating to transient workers and other maritime visitors, particularly those less well-known adventurers who stayed in Antarctica the whole summer engaged in activities such as the hunting of marine animals. This project, with its goal of exploring the rich experiences of ordinary people in Antarctica, is thus charting a path different from the often-encountered approach of studying the narratives of elite voyagers. It draws on 15 years of previous Argentine archaeological exploration in the region, as pioneered by Andrés Zarankin, who, as mentioned above, is leading this new international endeavor. The next field season is scheduled for the summer of 2010/2011, in the South Shetland Islands.

Canada-Atlantic

Amanda Crompton

<ajcrompt@mun.ca>

Newfoundland and Labrador

Archaeology at Ferryland (reported by James A. Tuck and Barry Gaulton, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University): As the 2010 field season winds down, and rain and a northeast wind seem to be the prevailing weather features, we are able to summarize briefly the results of the season (almost) past. Excavations were carried out in three main locations: the southeastern portion of the waterfront excavated beginning in 1992, the defensive works

which anchored the southeast corner of the settlement, and a large deep profile that was expanded westward from the main area of settlement.

In the first area we (or rather one of the students employed thanks to a generous grant from Ben and Millie Benham of New Mexico!) discovered a well-built stone wall (Figure 1) that separates the waterfront terrace from the higher terrace upon which most of the dwellings, the forge, brewhouse, stable, and so forth are located. There may



FIGURE 1. The well-built stone wall that separates the waterfront terrace from the higher terrace upon which most of the dwellings, the forge, brewhouse, stable, and so forth are located.

be a third terrace, but thus far we have only located a single structure where this level would be. The whole village must have resembled the small port towns of the West Country with their layers of buildings and cobbled walkways, courtyards and work areas. Unfortunately, most of the terrace edge, as well as the north or south ends of a number of structures, are concealed beneath the present paved road. Preliminary steps are being taken to have the road rerouted, but this will undoubtedly take some time.

Aaron Miller (Ph.D. candidate, Memorial University) continued his attempt to locate the south wall of the "palisado" that surrounded the 1621 settlement. The eastern fortifications include a ditch, rampart, and presumably the wooden palisade made from "posts,

rails and trees seven feet tall and sharpened at the top" which we cannot find. These features are clear as far south as a major bastion which anchored the defenses at the southeast corner and for a short distance to the west after they turn around the bastion. After that, despite considerable trenching with shovels and a mini-excavator, no trace of the ditch, rampart, or palisade was found. However, a small three-sided stone structure, about eight feet on a side, was discovered. It is not a fireplace (there is no evidence of burning), and its function remains obscure. It is filled with 18th-century trash, probably from a nearby tavern, but despite this material even its age is not certain. Hopefully, excavations in 2011 will provide some answers.

Finally, excavations continued at the western edge of the second terrace (the main living area) following the removal of a house purchased by the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. The profile increases in depth from south to north from about 60 cm on the hill to the south to more than two meters at the northern end, closer to the inner harbor known as The Pool. The upper layers contain refuse from the 18th through the 20th centuries. The 17th century is represented by a deep midden from a nearby house which we suspect may have been built by Philip Kirke, the son of Sir David and Lady Sara Kirke. Regardless of exactly who lived there, it is clear from the artifacts, especially the ceramics, that it was a gentry family. There were north Italian sgraffito vessels, bowls, and plates bearing the initials "SK" and clearly belonging to Lady Kirke, and so much Portuguese tin-glazed pottery of all forms and sizes that one researcher from Lisbon said the site "looked like a Portuguese settlement."

Beneath the 17th-century layers there is evidence of migratory fishing crews. Judging from the ceramics, almost all of which originated in Brittany, the fishermen were almost entirely Bretons. Below that stratum are refuse deposits made by Beothuk Indians, consisting of arrowpoints and waste flakes from their manufacture, and a single Dorset Eskimo harpoon end blade identical to others found to the west in Trinity Bay.

Excavations are expected to resume in the spring of 2011. However, with a break in the weather this fall, some of the questions left dangling at the end of the season will be answered.

Excavations at the North Range Soldiers' Barracks, Signal Hill, St. John's (reported by Amanda Crompton): Signal Hill's dominant position overlooking the harbor of St. John's,



FIGURE 1. Excavating at the North Range Barracks site, on a terrace at the summit of Signal Hill, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

Newfoundland, assured that it would become an important part of the defense of the town that lay at its base. The process of fortifying the summit of Signal Hill began at the end of the 18th century. The scale of fortifications increased throughout the following century, until the military was withdrawn from St. John's in 1870.

For the third season in a row, students participated in Memorial University's Archaeology Field School at Signal Hill National Historic Site. This project is a joint venture between Parks Canada and Memorial University; both of these institutions provided funding, logistical support, and assistance. This season, we returned to the North Range Barracks site (1A51), which is located on the top of Signal Hill, on a terrace just below Ladies' Lookout (Figure 1). This was a British soldiers' barracks, used from 1799 to approximately 1842. After this point, the building's use is not clear, but it was certainly abandoned by 1870, and likely collapsed after 1880 (Candow 1979).

This site was tested in 1984 by archaeologists Robert Ferguson and Martha Drake, and was excavated intensively by the 2009 Memorial University Archaeology Field School (Ferguson 1986). These field seasons determined that the site preserved several features that could be associated with the barracks. Comparisons with extant historic maps indicated that excavations had uncovered one external stone wall of the barracks, as well as a rectangular stone base which formed the



FIGURE 2. The south face of the double-hearth stone chimney base.

foundation for one of the barracks' four chimney stacks. By the end of the season, though, it was not clear whether we had exposed the single-hearth chimney base at the end of the building, or a larger double-hearth chimney base from the middle of the building. Guided by the historic maps, we attempted to locate the end wall of the barracks, with little success.

Thus, the goals of this season's excavations were to resolve this uncertainty. The first task was to locate a second chimney base, and compare its dimensions to the base excavated in 2009. A series of trenches uncovered the second mortared-stone chimney base. At over three meters wide (on its north-south axis), the chimney

base found this year was over a meter larger than the base excavated in 2009 (Figure 2). This suggested to us that the second chimney base supported a double-hearth fireplace, while the first chimney base, which was narrower, supported a single-hearth fireplace. This in turn indicated that the first chimney base was indeed located near the end of the building, where the historic maps showed the single-hearth fireplace. Accordingly, we opened a large trench near the 2009 excavations in the hope of locating the end wall of the structure. Our trench encountered unexpectedly deep (and frustratingly compacted) deposits that had clearly been disturbed during the construction of a gun emplacement during the Second World War. Over a meter below the present ground surface, we finally located the southwest corner of the barracks building. Only the bottom two or three courses of stone were intact, but

fortunately the interior deposits below this level remain undisturbed.

The 2010 excavations uncovered rich deposits of artifacts and ecofacts, representing the remains of items stored (and discarded) in the building's cellar. These provisions, utensils, and personal goods would have been the property of military personnel of varying backgrounds: officers (who resided in the building for a time), convalescent veterans (for whom this was a residence for a short while), and infantry soldiers and their families, who



FIGURE 3. A plate from a shako-type hat, bearing the insignia of the 99th Regiment, in situ.

also lived in the barracks building.

The substantial artifact collection includes ceramics, bottle glass, and tobacco pipe fragments consistent with a 19th-century occupation. The majority of the ceramics are typical early- to mid-19th-century types, including undecorated creamware, decorated pearlware, and decorated whiteware. We also uncovered buttons and other uniform-related artifacts marked with insignia of various regiments, some of which were not known to be in Newfoundland (Figure 3). We suspect that the latter examples probably represent the use of surplus supplies or informal exchange between soldiers rather than the undocumented presence of regiments. Research on the insignia displayed on the buttons and on the maker's marks found on the reverse of some fully support the dates derived for the site thus far. We also found other personal belongings, such as clay marbles and ceramic plate fragments with initials scratched into them. Another curious find was the mouthpiece of a ceramic whistle, with a roughly cut finger hole remaining. After the artifact was cleaned in the lab, we determined that the whistle was still functional and it emitted a

piercing noise when used.

Ecofacts were recovered from the cellar deposits as well, though they remain largely unidentified and unquantified. At this point, we can say that this part of the site contains abundant faunal material (which appears to have preserved very well), but little in the way of paleoethnobotanical remains (for which there is apparently poor preservation). The faunal remains certainly demonstrate that the cellar was used for storage of food supplies. Initial information derived during cataloging suggests the assemblage contains plentiful mammal and fish bone. The discovery of rat bones and rodent-gnawed bones suggest that rodent infestation was likely a problem in the barracks.

In the end, we hope to achieve a better understanding of the world of the British soldier in Newfoundland. Life on the exposed summit of Signal Hill, in constrained living quarters, presented more than the usual complement of problems for the soldiers garrisoned there. To this end, we will combine further artifact analysis and research in the Provincial Archives to further draw out their story. For further details, please visit our site blog at <https://signalhillarchaeology.wordpress.com/>.

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Black Island, Labrador (reported by Amelia Fay, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University): The summer of 2010 was the first season of my Ph.D. research on Black Island, northern Labrador. The site on Black



FIGURE 1. The site at Black Island, northern Labrador.

Island is an 18th-century Inuit sod house settlement which was identified during the 1960s but has received little attention since. According to a 1776 census this dwelling was occupied by a woman named Mikak. Her life story is significant in the history of Labrador as she was very influential in securing British land grants to the Moravian missionaries (who established their first mission in Nain in 1771) and she was also heavily involved in the coastal baleen trade network. My goals for this season were to map the site and surrounding area and test excavate portions of the house to determine the length and nature of occupation.

My crew and I began by clearing out the dense vegetation and overgrowth. A light covering of mosses, berries, and grasses is present on the island; the interior of the house structures by contrast were filled with dense willow and alder shrubs. Once cleared, it became obvious that the settlement consisted of two sod houses rather than one large bilobed structure (Figure 1). We set up the total station to begin making a detailed contour map of the cove and once that was complete we set to work mapping the house structures.

Once we finished mapping we set up our first test trench (1 x 4 m) in House 1. Excavations revealed large wooden beams that resembled roof collapse and later we came down upon some flat wooden planks laid over a paving-stone floor. Very few artifacts were recovered from this trench with the exception of some pipe stem and bowl fragments, small pieces of ceramic, bottle glass, and a musket ball. Our next four units were placed in the entrance tunnel of House 1, leading into House 2. Here we found large pieces of cut whalebone but other than that the artifact assemblage was similar to that of the trench in House 1. Our next trench (1 x 4 m) was placed in House 2, perpendicular to the entrance tunnel of House 1. The top layers in this trench appear to be midden from House 1, under which we found whalebone handles, beads of varying colors, large pieces of creamware, baleen, and pipe stem and bowl fragments. This trench yielded much less wood than did the trench in House 1, and the paving stones were flat pieces of basalt with beautiful Labradorite inclusions.

It appears that House 1 was built later and perhaps borrowed structural elements from House 2. We found the use of test trenches (Figure 2), rather than full-scale excavation, problematic due to the inability to get a good sense of what is going on. Here the primary problem is that we encountered overlapping occupations, with one dwelling



FIGURE 2. Sod house under excavation.

having been built partially on top of the other. My goal for next season is to return to Black Island to completely excavate House 2 and, time permitting, excavate another trench in House 1. I plan to go back with a larger crew in 2011 in order to complete my research goals.

Nova Scotia

Grand Pré National Historic Site (reported by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada): Work continued on an unidentified stone feature described in the summer 2010 Newsletter, with three weeks of excavation by the Saint Mary's University field school under the direction of Dr. Jonathan Fowler, SMU, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, taking place in May. This was followed by two weeks of a public archaeology program directed by Ferguson in July. The feature is located near the western edge of a memorial building built in 1922.

The stone alignment was originally thought to be the footing for a large building, possibly the 17th- to 18th-century Acadian church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines. In fact, it turned out to be a loose array of stones laid over the top of a drainage trench (Figures 1 and 2). The trench appears to have been built by a New England Planter, or settler, towards the end of the 18th century. Ceramics recovered from in and around the trench are predominantly of creamware style, with other material types fitting a late-18th- to early-19th-century time frame. It suggests the presence of a Planter house site in the area. A stone-



FIGURE 1. Overview of drainage trench and stone cover at Grand Pré National Historic Site. (Photo by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University.)

filled pit, which may be the cellar of the house, is indicated at the southern edge of the excavations and awaits excavation. A cluster of pewter spoons and bone-handled forks immediately outside the pit supports a domestic function.

Closer to the memorial building, the field school uncovered a probable well. Artifacts in this area include a mix of Planter- and Acadian-period artifacts, though again the former predominate. Excavation into the well has been deferred.

Graduate students Christina Fry (Calgary University) and Stéphane Noël (Université de Laval), employed through Young Canada Works, facilitated these program throughout the summer. They also added to last year's blog of the site:



FIGURE 2. Stéphane Noël exposing the stone lining of the drain. (Photo by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada.)

<<http://grandpre.wordpress.com/>>. An article on the site is one of fifteen chapters on historic and precontact Nova Scotian sites in a new publication, *Underground Archaeology*, edited by Jonathan Fowler and Paul Erickson, Nimbus Publishing, 2010.

Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site, Nova Scotia (submitted by Stéphane Noël, Ph.D. student, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec City): In October 2010, I undertook one week of fieldwork at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site (NHS), about eight kilometers west of Annapolis Royal, on the north shore of the Annapolis Basin (Figures 1 and 2). I was assisted in the field by two fantastic and hard-working archaeologists, Anne-Marie Faucher and Rob Ferguson. This project was undertaken as part of my doctoral research on Acadian foodways at Université Laval. The fieldwork had two main objectives: (1) to re-locate all previously known archaeological features and record new features; and (2) to test around cellar features for potential midden

deposits. This testing was undertaken in preparation for more intensive fieldwork planned for the summer of 2011.

A Little Bit of History

The hamlet which would come to be known as the Melanson Settlement NHS was founded by Charles Melanson and Marie Dugas, shortly after their marriage in 1664. Between ca. 1664 and ca. 1693, the Melanson couple had 14 children; 8 of their children established households in the settlement between the late 17th century and 1755. The settlement also included the family of Jean Roy dit Laliberté, who was probably an employee of the Melansons. In 1755, the British began the deportation of the Acadian population, and the Melanson settlement was most likely burnt to the ground. According to previous archaeological investigations and historical documentation, the site does not seem to have been reoccupied after the 1755 expulsion. Apparently only light farming and grazing of animals took place on the site from the mid-18th to the 20th century (Crépeau and Dunn 1986; Dunn 2007).

Previous Research at the Site

From 1984 to 1986, Andrée Crépeau led excavations at the site. In total, 18 different features were recorded, including cellar remains, circular building remains, small circular mounds, small circular depressions, and various unknown features (which could be houses, barns, storage sheds, dairies, windmills, dovecotes, pigsties, bread ovens, wells, or other outbuildings). Crépeau tested three cellar depressions and completely excavated one of them (Crépeau and Dunn 1986).

Site Survey and Archaeological Testing



FIGURE 1. General location of the Melanson Settlement NHS and Annapolis Royal. (Source: Google Maps.)



FIGURE 2. Aerial view of the Melanson Settlement NHS area (circled). (Photo courtesy of Nova Scotia Dept. of Natural Resources.)

We first re-located all previously known features and new GPS coordinates were taken for them. Three new features were recorded and shovel tested. Two features were roughly circular mounds, located about 35 m from each other. Tests at one mound yielded a great deal of *bousillage* (a mixture of clay and hay used to fill or enclose a log structure) and charred wooden planks, which confirms the mound's architectural origins, though the exact function of this building is unknown. At the



FIGURE 3. Large fragment of charred *bousillage*. (Photo by Stéphane Noël.)

second mound, testing was inconclusive, yielding very little in the way of artifacts or architectural debris. More testing at both mounds is required to better understand the nature and function of these features. The third new feature is a small circular mound, about three m in diameter. Testing at this mound produced an impressive amount of burnt *bousillage* fragments in a layer over

60 cm deep. We stopped the excavation at about one meter below surface, as there was no indication that the *bousillage* layer would end. Some fragments were as large as 20 cm and bore very clear impressions of salt marsh hay (Figure 3).

Household of Jean Roy dit Laliberté and Marie Auboïs

We also tested a cellar feature which historic maps (from 1708 and 1710) indicate could be attributed to the household of Jean Roy dit Laliberté and Marie Auboïs (4). Jean Roy probably moved his family from Cape Sable (Nova Scotia) to Melanson due to the influence of his employer's wife, Anne Melanson, daughter of the settlement's founder.

A 1706 entry in the parish records of Cape Sable described Marie Auboïs as an Aboriginal woman, while Jean Roy dit Laliberté was believed to be of African descent (the 1686 census of Cape Sable identified him as "Laliberté Le Neigre"). According to historic records, the Roy family had no land in cultivation and very little livestock. Documenting such a household archaeologically could prove extremely interesting in terms of the socioeconomic dynamics and ethnic identity in the settlement.

We excavated 12 shovel tests on every side of the supposed Roy cellar. The exterior limits of the cellar depression are about 6.5 x 5.5 m and are oriented east-west; there seems to be the collapse of a chimney, hearth, or oven at the west end of the cellar. We found no diagnostic Acadian artifacts. Rather, we found a few sherds of creamware and pearlware in at least three test pits close to the cellar. The presence of ceramics that postdate the 1755 deportation and the absence of Acadian artifacts suggest that this part of the site could actually have been used or reused by the New England Planters who settled the area from ca. 1760 to 1780.

Household of Alexandre Robichaud and Anne Melanson

The second house we tested should have been occupied by the family of Anne Melanson, according to the 1708 map of the site. Anne Melanson's first husband, Jacques de Saint-Étienne de La Tour, had passed away by this time and she had remarried, to

Alexandre Robichaud. In 1720, Robichaud was chosen to be a *deputé* (representative) to mediate between the British government and the Acadians. The household consisted of Anne's four children from her marriage to La Tour, and five daughters from her marriage to Robichaud (Dunn 2007).

Our objective at this site was to locate a midden deposit associated with the cellar feature. The soils in Nova Scotia are generally acidic, which reduces the

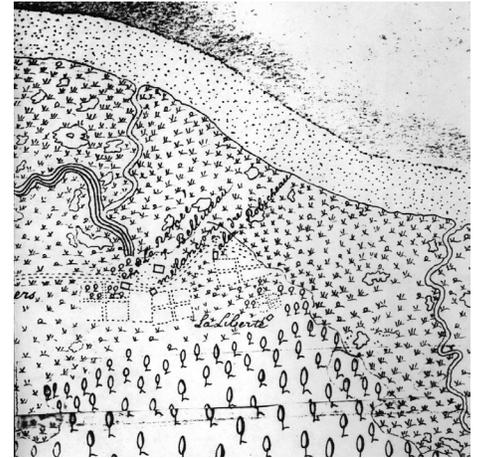


FIGURE 4. Part of "Plan de la Banlieue du fort Royal a Lacadie Et de ses Environs" drawn by Delabat in 1708 (LNA, National Map Collection, VI/249/Annapolis R/(1708) (1926)).

preservation of organic materials and bones. However, the Crépeau excavations in 1984–1986 discovered a midden rich in shells and bones, and this encouraged us to look for other middens at the site. Our test pits on each side of the cellar yielded 17th- and early-18th-century artifacts commonly encountered on Acadian domestic sites, such as sherds of Staffordshire slipware, Anglo-American coarse earthenware (CEW), Rhenish stoneware, and English salt-glazed stoneware, along with some fragments of *bousillage*. No diagnostic postexpulsion (post-1755) artifacts were found. The last test pit, located about four meters southeast of the cellar, yielded a 20 cm thick black organic loam which had a large quantity of broken-up clam shells, with some mammal, bird, and fish bones throughout (Figure 5). This is a very promising site for next summer's fieldwork.

Household of Jean Belliveau and Madeleine Melanson

Buoyed by our success in finding this midden, we began coring (using a 30 cm long hand-held corer) around the supposed cellar of the residence of Jean Belliveau and Madeleine Melanson. The footprint of this building is larger than other features on the site. The building would have been



FIGURE 5. Cellar of Alexandre Robichaud's and Anne Melanson's house (Feature 11) with test pit in foreground, looking west. (Photo by Rob Ferguson.)

approximately 13 by 7 m, with a roughly square cellar depression in the western half measuring about 4 by 5 m and about 1.5 m deep. On the east side of the cellar is a footing and what may be the remains of a central chimney (Crépeau and Dunn 1986:8).

Belliveau and Melanson would have married sometime in the 1690s and were probably living back in the Melanson settlement by 1701. Jean Belliveau died in 1707, and his widow never remarried, raising her four children here by herself. Her home was burnt by the English in 1707, but she seems to have rebuilt it by 1710 (Dunn 2007:29). As was the case with Robichaud's cellar, we found a black organic soil with shell and charcoal inclusions a few meters southeast of the feature. We then opened a test pit, which yielded a large amount of clam shells and bones, in a 35 cm thick organic layer. Again, we found artifacts common in late-17th- and 18th-century Acadian contexts, such as Anglo-American CEW and Saintonge CEW, as well as bottle glass, pipe bowl and stem fragments, sheet iron, nails, and bousillage chunks.

Cellar Feature 4: Unknown Occupants

We tested another cellar feature (Feature 4), which at present cannot be associated with a specific occupation. Again, we first used the corer to locate black organic soil. A core southeast of the house indicated a pattern of midden deposition similar to what we had found elsewhere. We opened a test pit, which yielded a large amount of shell and bone and late-17th- and 18th-century artifacts: Anglo-American CEW, Saintonge CEW, and sherds of an English salt-glazed stoneware jug. This cellar, too, offers good potential for next summer's excavations.

In conclusion, this past October's short field season was a resounding success. We recorded three new features and found

at least three middens rich in shells, bones, and artifacts. Next summer's more intensive excavations will certainly produce ample data to get a better understanding of pre-expulsion Acadian foodways, and how the people at the Melanson Settlement appropriated the landscape and used the environment around their settlement.

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Archaeological Assessments in Nova Scotia (submitted by Laura de Boer, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia):

Cape Sable Island Breakwater Assessments
In June 2010 Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited conducted archaeological resource impact assessments of three proposed breakwater structures on Cape Sable Island, Shelburne County: the South Side Groyne Extension, the Stoney Island Breakwater Extension, and the Cripple Creek Breakwater Construction (Figure 1). The assessments included historic background studies and preliminary reconnaissance. The background studies revealed that the island was occupied by First Nations peoples prior to historic European occupation in the 17th through 20th centuries. The



FIGURE 1. Photo of the shoreline at Cripple Creek on Cape Sable Island.

reconnaissance showed that all three sites rested chiefly on disturbed fill and were of low archaeological potential. However, the surrounding landscape, consisting of dunes, white sand beaches, and forest, is known to contain sites of interest and significance from both historic and pre-Contact-period activity. Construction of the breakwaters will disturb no part of the landscape that has not already been heavily disturbed by modern construction, and as a result no further active mitigation was recommended for any of the three sites.

Railway Bridge Assessments

In July 2010, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited conducted archaeological resource impact assessments of three railway bridges scheduled for demolition in Annapolis and Digby Counties: Bear River Railway Bridge (Figure 2), Moose River Railway Bridge, and Sissiboo Railway

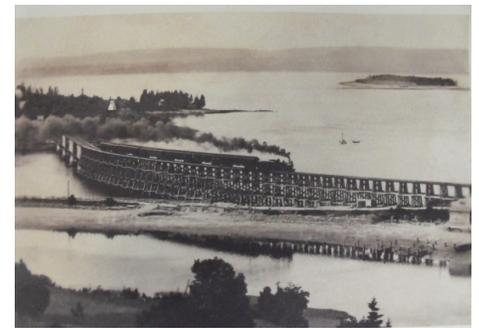


FIGURE 2. Archival image of a locomotive (probably the "Flying Bluenose") crossing the Bear River railway bridge. (Photo courtesy of the Smith's Cove Old Temperance Hall Museum.)

Bridge. The assessments included historic background studies and reconnaissance surveys. Background research showed that all bridges were originally constructed from wood in the latter half of the 19th century, and were replaced in the early 20th century with steel structures. The reconnaissance showed that the soil surrounding the abutments of all three bridges consisted chiefly of fill. However, the land around the western abutment of the Sissiboo Bridge was determined to be of moderate archaeological potential for First Nations activities, and archaeological testing and monitoring have been recommended should the bridge demolition activities include ground disturbance on the western side.

St. Mary's Trail Assessment

In July 2010, Davis MacIntyre

& Associates Limited conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed St. Mary's Trail from Aspen to Cameron Lakes in Guysborough County. The St. Mary's Trail Association plans to refurbish the trail and open it for public recreation. The trail itself rests on the unfinished rail bed of the Guysborough Railway, which began construction in the late 1920s but abandoned the project due to lack of funding before the rails were laid. Several bridges were planned, but the concrete piers were abandoned before structure and surfacing allowed them to be traversable. DM&A surveyed a 6.4 km stretch of the trail and did not locate any archaeological sites or areas of elevated potential. The trail's refurbishment involves minimal soil disturbance, and thus no further recommendations were made. The St. Mary's Trail Association intends to include more of the trail in a later survey once sufficient funds are raised.

King's Wharf Assessment, Dartmouth

In June of 2010, Davis MacIntyre & Associates were contracted to complete a background study and to conduct archaeological monitoring of the ongoing construction activities in Dartmouth, Halifax County, related to the proposed King's Wharf development complex. The complex is being constructed on the site of the former Dartmouth Marine Slipways, near the termination of the Shubenacadie Canal. A great deal of the land consists of fill deposited since the 19th century, and much of it is contaminated with diesel and other industrial byproducts related to ship construction. A great deal of this contamination occurred during World War Two, when pressure to construct ships as quickly as possible outweighed the need for proper disposal methods. Two vessel hulls, possibly those of the ferries that once crossed the harbor, are known to have been intentionally sunk as part of the infilling process. These vessels were not uncovered during construction, as building methods on-site involved driving steel pillars into the ground to support a concrete pad beneath each building, rather than risk large-scale excavation in contaminated soil. Monitoring is ongoing in the event that significant archaeological resources are identified and potentially disturbed.

Muggah Creek Shipwreck

In August of 2010, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of the shipwreck resting on the northern shore of Muggah Creek in the Sydney Tar Ponds, Cape Breton. Despite extensive research and consultation, the wreck could

not be firmly identified as any vessel on record at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, the Heritage Division, the Beaton Institute, or the Nova Scotia Archives. The wreck was thoroughly photographed and sections were measured and drawn for posterity, as the wreck will be destroyed prior to the solidification process scheduled to take place in the northern tar pond in the coming months (Figure 3). Archaeologists spent a week on-site, working on the wreck at low tide in full safety equipment and Tyvek suits. The wreck consisted mostly of wood, held together with an unusually high number of wrought-iron spikes. Although several ship's knees remained in place, the deck and much of the hull was rotted away, and all wood below the high tide mark was impregnated with coal tar. A part of

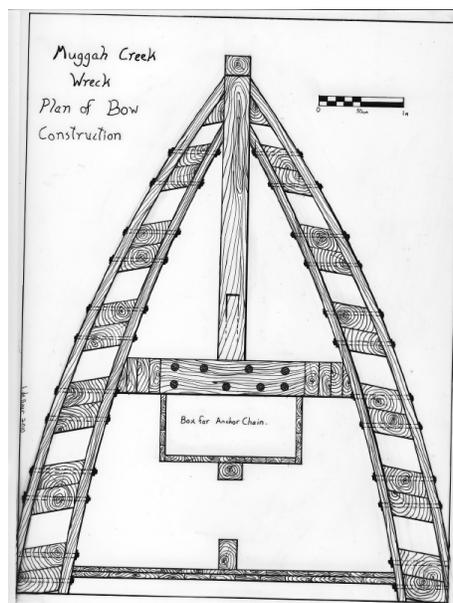


FIGURE 3. Illustration of the bow construction of the Muggah Creek shipwreck.

the vessel remained covered by the slag shoreline, which has been shown through historical records to have extended outward through dumping to meet the wreck in the mid-20th century. The wreck's presence prior to 1948 could not be confirmed, but the wreck appears to date to the late 19th or early 20th century, and originally had a central mast. It is speculated that the vessel was once used for sailing, but at the end of its life was stripped down and used as a coal barge before its final abandonment at what was then the middle of the mouth of Muggah Creek. It was recommended that a professional archaeologist be present during the removal of the vessel in order to better determine the full size of the hulk. It is also expected that more wrecks like this are present below the thick slag fill that

encompasses many acres to the north of the Tar Ponds.

Prince Edward Island

Port La Joye/Fort Amherst National Historic Site (reported by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada): The University of Prince Edward Island Archaeological Field School held its second season at this site in June, 2010, under the direction of Dr. Richard Forsyth, UPEI, and myself. Building on last year's excavations, the project had two goals: to expand on a brick-and-wood feature in the area of the French garrison, and to complete excavation of the Haché-Gallant cellar.

In the garrison site, the expanded area revealed a broad area of rubble but no actual structural remains. However, a random test pit by two graduate students (Noël and Fry of the Grand Pré project), located a flagstone floor, probably from the garrison storehouse. Identification of the building will allow us to establish limits of the fort and location of other buildings identified on historical plans. Twenty years of historical research, geophysical survey, and archaeological survey strategy, and our first success comes from a random test pit. I am left to deal with the hubris of two graduate students who confounded us all.

At the Haché-Gallant site, we removed the last quadrant of the cellar fill. The rest of the cellar had been excavated in 1987-1988 by Parks Canada archaeologists under my direction. Michel Haché-Gallant, formerly a resident of Beaubassin in Acadia, was the first Acadian to settle on the island, joining settlers from France in 1720, and is the ancestor of the largest Acadian family on PEI today. The cellar has been cut into the soft sandstone bedrock. Walls are thus irregular, but a square cut in the floor suggests that it had either wooden walls or a wooden floor. Artifacts reflect a 1720-1745 occupation period.

Stanhope, PEI National Park (submitted by Rob Ferguson): Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, directed a week-long excavation in a late-18th-century house, working with volunteers of the Stanhope Historical Society. This work follows a one-week excavation at the site in 2008. The site is likely the residence of the Bovyer family, Loyalists from Rhode Island who took over management of a large flax plantation owned by Sir James Montgomery. The former manager, David Lawson, had been fired for mismanagement of money. Lawson, one of the original Scottish settlers in the area in 1770, had built a large log dwelling 70 x 20 feet. Correspondence to Montgomery indicates that the Bovyers acquired the house.



FIGURE 1. Excavations at the Stanhope site, Prince Edward Island.

A trench was placed from the upper edge of the cellar to the center to expose structural features. There was no evidence of a footing for the building or of a cellar wall, but a flagstone floor was revealed at the bottom. Two test pits were placed outside the depression, expanding on a midden deposit located in 2008. Artifacts recovered from the midden and from the cellar indicate a tight occupation span in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. Ceramics are dominated by undecorated creamwares, with some hand-painted pearlwares, agatewares, and scattered sherds of a black Basaltes teapot. An iron file was recovered from the cellar floor.

Canada-Québec

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Université Laval's 2010 Field School: Excavations at the Intendant's Palace Site in Québec City, Québec (submitted by Frédéric Dussault and Martin Fields, M.A. candidates, Université Laval, Québec City): Université Laval's field school in Québec City was back at the *îlot des Palais* site in the spring of 2010. Located in the Lower Town and just below the historic district, the site is an excellent example of complex urban historical archaeology (Figure 1). Primarily known for having been the administrative hub of the colony during the French Regime, it was also home to Canada's first brewery and possibly a small shipyard. A total of nine undergraduate students attended the field

school, a requirement for the completion of the undergraduate archaeology program at Université Laval. They were separated into two teams each led by a graduate student, under the supervision of a field assistant and Dr. Allison Bain. Working from 10 May until 11 June, the undergraduates got their hands dirty, this being the first field experience for most of them.

Located in the courtyard of the Second Intendant's Palace (1716–1760), this year's unit (operation 65), measuring 11 by 7 m (Figure 2), was positioned to overlap with operations 61 and 63, which were excavated in 2008 and 2009, respectively. These previous excavations, also part of Université Laval's field school, identified a number of

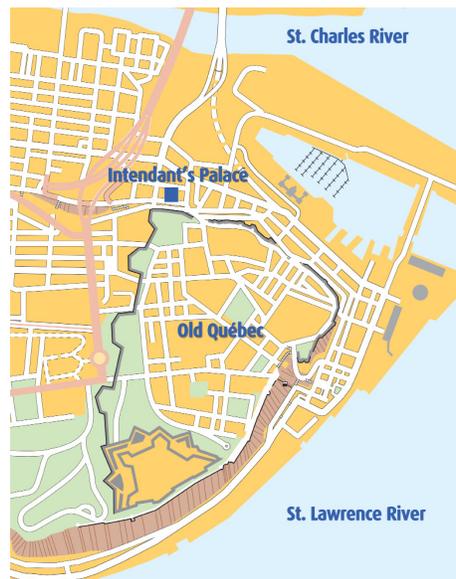


FIGURE 1. Location of the Intendant's Palace in Québec City.

elements worth documenting in greater detail. First of these was a paved courtyard associated with the Second Intendant's Palace. Although construction began on the building sometime between 1714 and 1716, the courtyard was not paved until ca. 1750. Identifying the dimensions of this paved surface was a primary research goal this year. Excavations under this pavement in 2008 revealed a succession of organic layers dating from the 17th and 18th centuries which may have been accumulated on the banks of the St. Charles River or on a small pond which is visible on certain maps from this period. The Lower Town, near the mouth of the St. Charles River, has undergone extensive land reclamation over the last three

centuries. Circa 1750 the intertidal zone would have extended out to the Intendant's Palace site. Determining whether or not the organic levels found in 2008 were fill for a small pond was the secondary objective of this year's dig.

The paved courtyard was found about a meter underneath various 19th- and 20th-century fill levels related to the Boswell brewery. While the first levels under the pavement seem to be backfill related to the partial burning of the palace in 1725, deeper levels appear to be sediments that were dug during the construction of its foundations in 1714. The artifacts from these levels were fragmented but very well preserved due to the high water table: leather was still flexible and metal was often in pristine condition. However, wood was by far the most common find: 5000 pieces were counted in four levels over an area of 10 m². About six hundred of these pieces had visible cut or saw marks.

The northern part of Operation 65 contained a different sequence of levels. Several interesting discoveries were made, which shed light on the transformation of the natural landscape where the Europeans settled. The paving stones found across the operation were partially removed in 2008 and 2009 (Figure 3). The remains of the pavement still in place, combined with the new sections exposed this spring, enabled us to assess a slope that appears to have drained water away from the palace walls and to have concentrated it in a gutter-like structure found in 2008. This structure would have prevented the accumulation of water in the courtyard. The different sections of the pavement are linked physically, but interestingly enough they are linked also by a particular artifact that was found on layers on top of the paving stones. Fragments of dipped Jasperware (1775–present) were found in adjacent operations; several of them went together and we were able to mend them.



FIGURE 2. Intendant's Palace and the archaeological operation. (Photo by Frédéric Dussault.)



FIGURE 3. Pavement dating from ca. 1750, with previously removed sections. (Photo by Frédéric Dussault.)

During the 2010 excavations we uncovered a new section of wall found at the northern limit of the operation and identified in 2008. At that time, it was thought to have been a corridor that linked the main wing of the palace to its western wing. A letter written on 30 September 1729 by Chaussegros de Léry allows us to formulate this interpretation: “Ôter le mur et le corridor en dehors du bâtiment adossé contre que Mr Dupuy a fait faire qui commence au bas de la grande porte, et va dans la cave aux herbes et au flanc du pavillon du sud-ouest” (Chaussegros de Léry 1729). He complains about the work to be done on the palace following the removal of Claude-Thomas Dupuy as the Intendant, and says that the outside corridor, linking the western wing and the main entrance, needs to be destroyed.

The paving stones mentioned above were laid over a thick layer of grayish-blue clay that was interspersed with sand, forming a knoll near the walls of the palace. This mound appears to be man-made, and served both to support the palace foundations and drain water away from the walls.

The last modification to the site discovered was a one meter thick layer of sand over the entire unit. This was thought to have been laid down to prevent the spring high tides from flooding the Palace courtyard. These tides are shown on a map drawn by John Marr in 1771 (Figure 4) and could have been responsible for the accumulation of wood debris and

organic material that was found in subsequent layers. The Intendant’s Palace was therefore located in the intertidal zone near the junction of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence rivers, and was built atop a thick layer of wood debris and material that was encased in marine clay. A similar profile was found near Québec City on the St. Lawrence River in the town of Montmagny. There, the layering of glacial and fluvial clays and the accumulation of vegetation is very similar to our exposed profiles. The Montmagny profile was interpreted as a series of natural layers and its similarity to ours suggests that our layers are also natural in origin. This hypothesis will be tested with a wood sample sent for carbon dating, and it will clarify the exact nature of the deposit.

This year’s field season allowed us to assess the extent of two structures that were found in previous years. It also helped to clarify some questions about the environment of this sector of the Lower Town of Québec City and the use of the

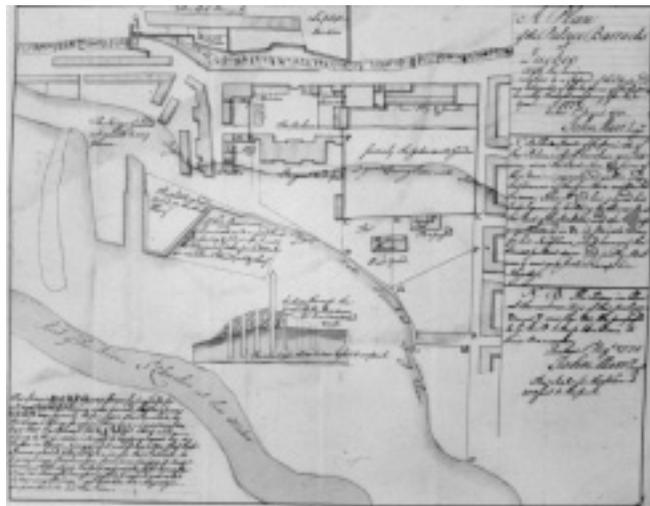


FIGURE 4. Map showing the tides at the Intendant’s Palace in 1771. (Gage Papers, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.)

Palace courtyard. Next year’s field school could very well return to the same area in the hopes of better understanding the organic levels found in the southern half of the operation.

Reference

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1729 *Devis des ouvrages nécessaires pour*

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Continental Europe

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Austria

Recent Archaeology at the Former Concentration Camp of Mauthausen, Austria (submitted by Claudia Theune, <claudia.theune@univie.ac.at>): The former Second World War concentration camp of Mauthausen, in Austria, is now a place of memorial undergoing a process of interpretive reconceptualization; this process includes historical and archaeological research. The concentration camp of Mauthausen was built in the summer of 1938, and was intended for Austrian prisoners forced to labor in the nearby granite quarry. Many died from the hard conditions and malnutrition, or were simply killed by the SS guards. Others were murdered in the gas chamber. However, Mauthausen was not an extermination camp.

After the war (probably as early as 1947), the concentration camp was handed back to Austria by the Soviet Union (which was occupying this portion of eastern Austria) under the condition that the Austrian authorities erect a memorial. The main goal in the immediate aftermath of the war was to present two main interpretive areas: the place where prisoner roll calls took place, and the functional buildings of the SS (the wash house, kitchen, detention building, and hospital) were one, and a row of prisoner barracks was the other. These buildings had a high symbolic meaning in relation to the suffering of the surviving prisoners. In the middle, a sarcophagus was erected as focal point of memorialization. The other barracks and outer parts of the camp were explicitly not regarded as worth preserving from an historical point of view; the former were removed from the site and recycled elsewhere. The outer parts of the camp were demolished, and what little remained of these areas was only discernible to the trained eye. Therefore visitors these days only visit the central buildings surrounding the roll call area, and the exhibition in the central memorial. The main objective of the current reconceptualization is to help visitors visualize the total dimensions of the camp. The necessary changes to the



FIGURE 1. Excavating barrack 6 in the sanitary camp of Mauthausen. (Photo by Claudia Theune.)

remaining buildings will be made with great caution, and their state on liberation day, 5 May 1945, will provide the primary point of reference.

In its later phase, the Mauthausen concentration camp consisted of the main camp (camp I), which had 20 barracks for prisoners. There were also various extensions such as the special camp II (inside the main camp wall) which consisted of 10 additional barracks, a kitchen barrack, and a sanitary barrack. The so-called Russian camp, or sanitary camp, was located southwest of the main camp. Camp III was located southeast of the main camp and consisted of a tent camp with five large tents in the northern outer part. In addition there were other barracks, used as accommodation facilities or workshops for the SS.

In order to evaluate the surviving remains of the outer camp, a large-scale geophysical survey was conducted in the sanitary area, the tent camp, and the SS workshop area. This led to the identification of the exact positions of these buildings. The primary camp execution place, about which little is known from written sources, was also located in the survey area.

Initial excavation was undertaken in summer 2009 to further evaluate the condition of any surviving remains, particularly as regards ruins and artifacts. The end of a barrack in the sanitary area was uncovered. The barrack was approximately 55 m long and 9.5 m wide. Foundation walls made of rubble were well preserved. In the center was a carefully paved entrance. The interior of the building was divided into three portions by columns. The foundations of an oven were also discovered and a pit

near another barrack revealed a complete –and recoverable– oven. Apart from building remains, additional discoveries included personal belongings of prisoners, such as the dinner service of a Russian soldier.

The path leading from the main camp to the stone quarry was also excavated in order to evaluate whether the path was made in the National Socialist period or after the war. Today, the path is paved with uneven and irregular stones, and the sides of the path are overgrown with grass. Excavation revealed that the path was built in two phases, dating to the 1930s and

1940s. The massive foundation with large cobbles, built during the second phase, was particularly striking, indicating that the path was made to bear quite heavy loads. By contrast, only simple flagstones without additional foundations were used in the



FIGURE 2. Prisoners' dishes in the sanitary camp, barrack 6, Mauthausen. (Photo by Claudia Theune.)

first phase. Both sides of the path were excavated, revealing the true width of the path, as well as drainage ditches on both sides.

Test drilling was carried out in the so-called ash dump, a semicircular area with a diameter of ca. 12 m believed to have been used to dispose of cremated human remains. This feature is today surrounded by a hedge, and has a memorial stone located at its center. Behind this area, the terrain drops down towards a ditch. The drilling was carried out in order to evaluate the dimensions of the ash deposits. A 10 cm diameter drill was used: 14 bore holes were made inside the hedge, with a further 2 located outside the hedge; all of these were drilled down to the natural soil. Core samples and finds were analyzed (these

included soil, ash, and cremated bones), and the recovered materials were afterwards placed back in the locations where they had been taken from. It was evident that the area had been prepared and leveled for the deposition of ash during the National Socialist period. Cremated bones of the imprisoned were found, as well as personal belongings of the prisoners.

Buildings archaeology is an important part of the current research at the camp. All of the buildings are being meticulously analyzed in regard to their contemporary appearance and the phases of their construction. Examination of the execution areas 2 and 3, the gas chamber, the crematoria, and the camp bordello is now largely complete. Postwar changes, such as interior painting and dividing of rooms which occurred with the construction of the Mauthausen memorial, were documented. The original wall and ceiling paintings of the bordello, which was partially excavated, are particularly striking. Further excavations in the area of the tent camp and the main execution area are planned.

For a formal version of this report (in English) see: <http://www.histarch.uni-kiel.de/2010_Theune_low.pdf>.

Czech Republic

An Archaeological Perspective on Czechoslovakian Mobilization in 1938: The "Touřim Traverse" Fortification Line Project (submitted by Pavel Vařeka, <vareka@kar.zcu.cz>): An extensive fortification system consisting of armored concrete bunkers of different types, influenced by the French Maginot line, was built in Czechoslovakia in 1934–1938 along the German border. The present project focuses on the unprotected ca. 70 km long gap in the fortification line situated in West Bohemia, in the modern Czech Republic, which was only provided with field fortifications—instead of massive bunkers—during the Czechoslovakian army's September 1938 mobilization.



FIGURE 1. The 1938 fortifications as they appeared during the recent fieldwork.



FIGURE 2. The 1938 fortifications as they appeared during the recent fieldwork.

Recent archaeological survey carried out by the Department of Archaeology, University of West Bohemia, in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology, University of York, has traced well-preserved remains of the “Touřim traverse” field fortifications in the vicinity of the small town of Úterý, which were constructed between 23 and 30 September 1938. The main aim of the project is to shed light on the Czechoslovakian mobilization and the defense preparations against the anticipated German attack (“Fall Blau”) from an archaeological perspective. The remains of these dramatic events, only 70 years ago, represent an important part of the historical heritage of the Czech Republic, but have never been the subject of systematic research.

The archaeological investigation in 2010 focused on field survey and documentation of approximately 50 features situated on 3 strategic hills within the survey’s selected polygon area. Small-scale excavations were carried out to test the results of nondestructive survey, provide information concerning the construction and function of field fortifications (such as foxholes, machine-gun nests, and antitank gun positions), and also to study the everyday life of the Czechoslovakian soldiers during this dramatic period in late September 1938. Formation processes of the archaeological records were also examined. The archaeological evidence was compared with other records, such as military archives, military handbooks, historical maps, contemporary military aerial photographs, and oral history investigations.

The 1938 fortifications were never used. The Munich Agreement, signed on 30 September 1938, led to the immediate Nazi annexation of the disputed territories without any combat. Hungary annexed parts of Slovakia later in 1938, and all of Ruthenia in early 1939; Poland also annexed a small border region of the Czech territories in October 1938. The rump Czechoslovak state was dissolved by Nazi Germany in March 1939, with what was

left of the Czech territories being made a protectorate of the German Reich, and the remaining Slovak territories turned into the Axis puppet Slovak Republic.

Mexico, Central and South America

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Venezuela

Nineteenth-Century British Ceramics in Northeastern Venezuela (submitted by Alasdair Brooks): In July and August of this past summer, Alasdair Brooks and Ana Cristina Rodríguez Yilo undertook analysis of a 19th-century ceramics assemblage as part of a British Academy small grant-funded project on 19th-century British ceramics in Venezuela. The project was designed as an initial pilot project to look at the feasibility of a longer-term project on the role of British-made material culture in 19th-century South America, using Venezuela as a case study.

The importance of South America for global comparative studies of 19th-century

States, and ahead of all of the overseas British Empire put together. It seemed that many Anglophone archaeologists had previously underestimated South America’s importance in the global ceramics trade.

The specific focus of the current research was an assemblage excavated by Rodríguez Yilo in 2004; this was a late-18th- to 19th-century rubbish dump on a domestic site associated with a local elite family in the center of the Venezuelan city of Barcelona (not to be confused with its more famous Catalan counterpart), which is also the capital of Anzoátegui state. The Monagas family, who owned the house, were one of the most prominent families in 19th-century Venezuela, supplying two presidents—though neither José Tadeo Monagas nor his brother José Gregorio Monagas are believed to have lived in Barcelona’s Casa Monagas. Rodríguez Yilo had excavated over 30,000 fragments of refined ceramics from the site, so there was no shortage of materials to work with; an initial catalog had been already filed with the municipal government, but considerable work was still necessary in the field in order to generate a more detailed catalog, including a minimum vessel count.

The work on the assemblage was intended to help understand a 19th-century South American ceramics assemblage in broader international context. The specific project goals were to:

(1) Further quantify the 19th-century component of the assemblage using standard international methodologies, so as to assure comparability with assemblages from other countries.

(2) Identify the percentage of British materials in the 19th-century component in order to test the hypothesis that British imports start to dominate elite Venezuelan assemblages in the post-colonial period as British merchants expand into the South American market

following the collapse of the Spanish colonial trade monopoly.

(3) Identify the relative quantity of different decorative techniques in the assemblage to see how Venezuela fits into the past observation that British Empire assemblages favor brightly colored decorations while USA-based assemblages favour lightly decorated vessels; does the Barcelona assemblage show affinities with



FIGURE 1. The Plaza Boyaca in central Barcelona, looking across to the original site of the Casa Monagas (behind statue); the new building on the site has been built in a somewhat incongruous Mexican colonial style. (Photo by Alasdair Brooks.)

British goods—particularly ceramics—was originally highlighted for Brooks when, paradoxically enough, he was working in Australia and writing a book on British ceramics in the latter country. In the course of research for that book, he collated export figures that demonstrated that, by the middle of the 19th century, South America was the second-largest market for British ceramics exports—behind only the United



FIGURE 2. One of the willow pattern transfer-printed vessels featuring both printed and impressed 'DAVENPORT' maker's marks. (Photo by Alasdair Brooks.)

one of these patterns, or does it show unique characteristics of its own? In essence, how much local variation is there in a period of increasing standardization in an era of mass production and mass consumption?

(4) Identify the relative quantity of different forms in order to see if these show any specifically Venezuelan preferences, or mirror distributions from the primary English-speaking regions identified above.

The five weeks of work were highly successful. Research focused on just the largest context from the site, a 19th-century rubbish pit. While this also contained thousands of small fragments of scattered ceramics debris, much of it presumably from fill, the core of the pit assemblage was a household clearance assemblage consisting of a minimum of 239 tightly dateable vessels, all of which were complete or substantially complete. These clearance materials could be sorted into clearly definable sets of different decorative techniques, and the overwhelming majority of the marked fragments in the household clearance materials (most of them transfer prints) featured precisely the same maker's mark: an impressed "DAVENPORT" (which many *Newsletter* readers will recognize as a prominent 19th-century Staffordshire ceramics firm), the characteristic impressed anchor mark of that firm, and an impressed "36" above the anchor—indicating a manufacture date of 1836.

In terms of addressing the research issues.... On point one, we have now generated a full minimum vessel count catalog for both the clearance and fill components. While these things are rarely 100% exact for assemblages of mass-produced materials, we have also generated separate minimum vessel counts for the household clearance vessels and the

far more fragmentary fill items. These data should offer the opportunity to engage in robust comparisons with contemporaneous assemblages from other parts of the world, helping us to understand some of the other research issues for which we were attempting to gain an initial feel.

On point two, we conclusively demonstrated that—at least at the elite level—British table ceramics almost totally replace Spanish table ceramics within Venezuelan households within 20 years of effective

independence (in the early 1820s; the initial formal declaration of the First Republic was in 1811). All of the table ceramics in the household clearance assemblage were British; the only Spanish items were six olive oil jars. The more fragmented fill items from later in the 19th century were slightly more complex than anticipated in that they included some French and German vessels (some were from Alsace, so could be either, depending on when they were made). This is an important point in looking at research point three. There was not much evidence of utilitarian kitchen and storage ceramics vessels in the assemblage—they comprised around 10% of the assemblage, and were not the primary focus of the research—but preliminary evidence suggests that these remain in a more local/Hispanic tradition.

On point three, there is no question that the household clearance assemblage is much closer to what would be expected in an 1830s assemblage in the United States rather than on a British or British Empire site. The types of handpainted, edge-decorated, and transfer-printed styles are entirely consistent with an American assemblage of the same date; in many cases these decorations are

almost entirely absent from their British and Australian equivalents. But there was also evidence of uniquely Venezuelan traits within the assemblage. These traits were mostly associated with the later fragmented fill, which also compared with two much smaller assemblages of similar period from the nearby town of Píritu and the Venezuelan capital Caracas. The current preliminary working hypothesis is that from independence through to about 1850 or 1860, British materials virtually identical to those shipped to the United States dominate Venezuelan assemblages. From the middle of the century on, however, while British materials are still the dominant element, there is an increase in trade with France and Germany. While British materials, particularly transfer prints, still predominate, the simple undecorated vessels and vessels with brightly colored painted rims that become more common in mid-century seem to be French and German, with many coming from Bordeaux. The color combinations in the banded-rim vessels are unusual, and appear to be different from similar post-1860 decorations in the United States, Canada, Britain, and Australia. This suggests that these are worth investigating further as a potential point of difference in the development of Venezuelan ceramics preference. There is also some evidence that the occurrence of French ceramics may be tied to trade in olive oil and wine. While we lacked the time to look at the bottle glass in any detail, there were marked French bottles reading "huile d'olive" and "St. Julien" (the Monagas family seem to have had reasonably expensive tastes when it came to claret), with the latter in particular indicating the potential for studying broader trade with the Bordeaux region. Another major point



FIGURE 3. One of the 18 industrial slip chamberpots from the household clearance element of the assemblage. (Photo by Alasdair Brooks.)

of difference comes from the absence of a decoration. The extremely common Asiatic Pheasants transfer print pattern, one of the most ubiquitous transfer prints globally, and familiar to archaeologists working on the 19th century in North America, Britain, Australia, and quite a few other parts of the world, was wholly and entirely absent from any of the Venezuelan sites we looked at.

Point four is the only issue not examined in any detail as of this writing, as it requires final analysis of the data. The types of vessel form are certainly wholly consistent with North American and British equivalents, but it is not yet known whether there is anything unusual in the distribution of relative quantities of each form.

Underwater (Worldwide)

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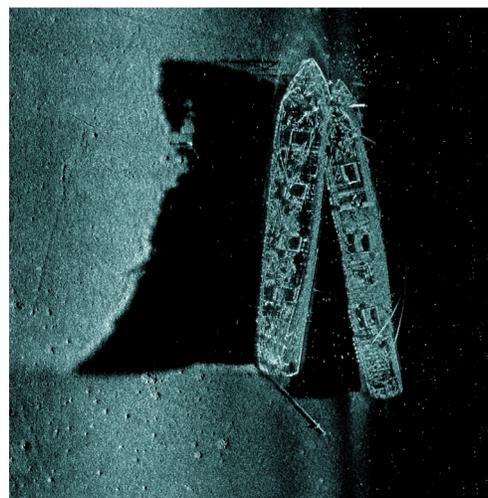
Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: NOAA's Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary had a busy and productive field season during the 2010 summer. Projects ranged from remotely operated vehicle (ROV) exploration of several historic shipwrecks to SCUBA diving investigations of an early scientific saturation diving habitat location on Jeffreys Ledge. Maritime heritage projects were focused on meeting the sanctuary's mandates arising from the Federal Archaeological Program and interpreting the sanctuary's past for the American public.

Over two days in early August, sanctuary archaeologists partnered with scientists and technicians from the Northeast Undersea Research, Technology and Education Center at the University of Connecticut (NURTEC) to investigate several sonar targets with a ROV. Located at depths ranging from 60 to 85 m, seven of the targets were found to be historic shipwrecks. The team gathered high-definition video imagery and stills with the science class ROV *Kraken 2*. The shipwrecks investigated ranged from 20th-century fishing vessels to wooden-hulled sailing vessels with cargoes of coal or stone. Several shipwrecks without obvious cargo remains may be the oldest vessels located in the sanctuary to date. Preliminary research on the artifacts found at the sites and the vessels' construction features suggest sinking dates early in the 19th century. The project was the sanctuary's sixth maritime heritage ROV cruise with NURTEC

(formerly the National Undersea Research Center for the North Atlantic and Great Lakes at the University of Connecticut) since 2002; the collaboration between sanctuary staff and NURTEC has resulted in the documentation of 28 shipwrecks.

At the end of August, the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries East Coast research vessel *SRVx* traveled to Massachusetts from Virginia. While at the sanctuary, the vessel served as a platform for a seven-day synthetic aperture sonar (SAS) survey off Gloucester, Massachusetts. The survey, conducted with Applied Signal Technology, Inc., mapped over 169 km² of seafloor. Project goals sought to locate archaeological resources, assess derelict fishing gear concentrations, and characterize seafloor habitat. SAS creates images similar to conventional side scan sonar; however, the seafloor maps are much higher resolution and cover more area.



SAS_Palmer-Crary: Synthetic aperture sonar image of the collided coal schooners Frank A. Palmer and Louise B. Crary. (Image courtesy of NOAA/SBNMS and Applied Signal Technology.)

Features as small as 3 cm² can be resolved at a range of 150 m, making this an ideal tool for locating shipwrecks.

Over 10 sonar targets with archaeological resource characteristics were located during the SAS survey. In addition to locating new maritime heritage sites the team also re-imaged the steamship *Portland* and coal schooners *Frank A. Palmer* and *Louise B. Crary* to create a more detailed overall view of the sites. NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research and the ONMS Maritime Heritage Program provided project funding. Sanctuary archaeologist Matthew Lawrence will be presenting on the SAS project at the 2011 SHA conference in a paper entitled, "Testing the Efficacy of Synthetic Aperture Sonar to Locate Historic Shipwrecks in the Stellwagen Bank National

Marine Sanctuary." For more information on the sanctuary visit <<http://stellwagen.noaa.gov/>> or become a Facebook fan at <<http://www.facebook.com/SBNMS>>.

Conferences and Call for Papers

8-12 November 2011: This is a call for expressions of interest in being involved as theme or session organizers for the *Inaugural Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Asia-Pacific regional conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage* to be held in Manila (Philippines) from 8 to 12 November 2011. The National Museum of the Philippines and the University of the Philippines are serving as host organizations for the conference. Theme and session organizers will form the Scientific Committee for the conference.

Each theme and session will require a minimum of two, and no more than three, organizers. Preference will be given to groups of theme and session organizers who are prepared to work to ensure gender balance, have a blend of experienced and early-career professionals/academics (or graduate students), and have at least one member of their group whose first language is other than English. The conference organizers can help interested individuals to make contact with other potentially suitable organizers. Theme and session organizers will be expected to attend the conference in person and to present an individual, or jointly written, paper in either their own or another theme or session.

Theme Organizers

Themes will encompass "large-scale" issues in maritime archaeology and/or underwater cultural heritage management in the Asia-Pacific region, which consists of countries around the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Themes will need to have at least three sessions that fit comfortably within the theme and should run for a minimum of one whole day up to three days. Theme organizers will be required to draft a suitable theme description of 300 to 500 words which will appear on the conference website. They will be responsible for the overall coordination of their theme within the conference program including involvement in the recruitment, evaluation, and selection of sessions and session organizers for their theme. They will be involved in seeking funds to bring participants to the conference. Theme organizers will be expected to chair a session within their theme and be prepared to stand in as chair of a session, if required.

Theme organizers will be expected to play a significant role in the publication(s) that arise from the conference.

Session organizers

Sessions will address a significant, specific issue in maritime archaeology and/or underwater cultural heritage management. The conference organizers wish to encourage a variety of approaches to sessions including workshops, panel discussions, demonstrations, poster sessions, or other approaches as well as innovative ideas using digital media and communications. Ordinary sessions will consist of one or more parts, each of which will consist of four presentations (20 minutes in length plus 20 minutes for questions). A session needs to have a minimum of four presenters but can consist of multiple parts that run over a day or days.

Session organizers will be required to draft a suitable session description of approximately 300 words which will appear on the conference website. They will be responsible for the overall coordination of their session within the conference program, including involvement in the recruitment, evaluation, and selection of presenters for their session. They will be involved in seeking funds to bring participants to the conference. Session organizers will also select a suitable chair for each part of their session and they will be expected to chair a session part within their session, as well as be prepared to stand in as chair of a session part, if required. Session organizers will be expected to play a role in the publication(s) that arise from the conference.

Send all expressions of interest to: Associate Professor Mark Staniforth, Chair—Scientific Committee, Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Inaugural Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage, at: <mark.staniforth@flinders.edu.au>.

ACUA Annual Photo Competition 2011 Calendar

We are pleased to announce that a 2011 calendar featuring images from the 2000 to 2010 annual ACUA Photo Competitions is available. The full-color wall calendar will bring back fond memories of past conferences and encourage the artistic among you to warm up your cameras for the next competition. Each month features a different winning image on land or underwater.

Your purchase is a donation to the ACUA and will help support future photo competitions. The calendar is available online through the ACUA website for \$20

at <<http://www.ACUAonline.org>> or at the ACUA bookstore at: <<http://stores.lulu.com/acuabookstore>>. Be the first in your neighborhood to be a proud owner of the ACUA Annual Photo Competition 2011 Calendar. The images of our friends and colleagues never go out of date!

ACUA 2010 Underwater Archaeology Proceedings

The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is pleased to present the 2010 *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings*, consisting of papers presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at Amelia Island, Florida. This year's volume was edited by Chris Horrell and Melanie Damour and features articles from an international cast of colleagues across a broad geographical range of sites. The 2010 *Proceedings* can be downloaded as a PDF File for \$10 or you can obtain a printed version for \$25. To order your copy of the 2010 *Proceedings* or 2011 Calendar, visit the ACUA bookstore at: <<http://stores.lulu.com/store.php?fAcctID=1880429>>.

USA-Midwest

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Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference: The 6th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference was held Saturday, 9 October at Heidelberg University in Tiffin, Ohio. The theme of this year's conference was the archaeology of conflict. Invited presentations addressed the theme through research at Pickawillany (Annette Ericksen, Hocking College), the South Carolina backcountry (Kenneth Lewis, Michigan State University) and Johnson's Island Civil War Prison (David Bush, Heidelberg University). Andrew Schocket (Bowling Green State University) provided an historian's perspective. Roundtables addressed a variety of research and career topics, and a student poster competition rounded out the day. The undergraduate winner was Caitlin Monesmith (University of Notre Dame) for "Changing the Steaks, Investigating Trends in Butchering Practice." The graduate winner was Ian Kerr (Western Michigan University) for "Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2010 Field Season." David Bush led a tour of Johnson's Island Sunday morning. The conference was organized by April Beisaw of Heidelberg University.

Michigan

Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2010 Field Season (submitted by Ian B. Kerr): Initially established in 1998, the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, in conjunction with Western Michigan University's archaeological field school, seeks to engage the public in the investigation and interpretation of sites associated with the colonial fur trade in the St. Joseph River valley of southwest Michigan. Led by principal investigator Dr. Michael Nassaney, the project this past July and August continued excavations of intact cultural features and artifact deposits associated with Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-



FIGURE 1. A student carefully excavates feature 19, a metal cache.

century mission, garrison, and trading post complex located along the banks of the St. Joseph River in Niles, Michigan.

Each field season, the project seeks to expand upon the project's research directives and public archaeology components. In keeping with that goal, this year a team of 30 WMU faculty members, graduate and undergraduate students, and volunteers continued a program of public outreach and community service learning. The 35th annual archaeological field school hosted by Western Michigan University focused its efforts on examining how the French constructed and arranged their buildings at the fort site. Through previous excavations, a number of fireplaces have been identified that parallel the river, possibly evidence of row houses or a series of domestic buildings at the fort. In addition, the project focused its collective efforts in examining,



FIGURE 2. Two students work to remove some of the wood from a vertical post.

through the extant material culture, how colonialism and cultural contact between the indigenous population and French at the site contributed to distinct patterns of identity formation and ethnogenesis on the frontier of New France.

This year, six 1 x 2 m excavation units were opened adjacent to previously identified features. Three new features were identified during the six weeks of excavation at the site, including a stone foundation and upright posts, shedding light on how structures at the fort were constructed. A number of notable artifacts were found as well, including a metal cache containing several iron hand-wrought nails and screws, a butt plate, trigger guard, an iron axe head, and several other unidentified pieces of iron hardware. This hoard may be associated with the gunsmith's cache located less than 10 m to the northeast or may be evidence of a specific accumulation of material waiting to be fixed or refurbished. This area has also yielded a plethora of trade beads, unfired musket balls, lead shot, and other marketable trade items, suggesting the presence of a storeroom nearby.

Public archaeology at the site revolves around community service learning and education and outreach events that reinforce the project's commitment to community engagement. Three week-long summer camps were run in association with the Fort St. Joseph Museum. A total of 26 individuals, including adults and middle school students, learned how to excavate properly, take field notes, and identify artifacts in addition to gaining an appreciation for the importance of archaeological materials in the interpretation and reconstruction of history and culture. This year, the project also hosted a four-part lecture series in which visiting scholars gave presentations pertaining to this year's theme, the women

of New France. This was also the focus of the open-house event, which culminates the field season. During the open house, community members had the opportunity to attend lectures, witness and participate in demonstrations by historical reenactors, peruse an outdoor museum featuring artifact displays highlighting notable finds from the field season, and interact with the field school students while viewing ongoing excavation. Since 2006, nearly 10,000 visitors have attended the

archaeological open house. Events from the summer camps to the open house all assist the project in better serving the needs and desires of the local community while helping to bring the history and culture of Fort St. Joseph to life. The open house theme in 2011 will be Fort St. Joseph's role in the fur trade; the open house will be held



FIGURE 3. Visitors gather around a unit for a view of the ongoing archaeology immediately prior to the annual open house.

13–14 August.

Irish-American Identity on Beaver Island, Michigan (submitted by Deb Rotman, Ph.D., RPA, University of Notre Dame): As Irish immigrants from Árainn Mhór off the coast of County Donegal began new lives for themselves in northern Michigan,

their identities and social worlds were significantly shaped by their interactions with a variety of cultural groups, including Mormons and Native Americans. Archaeological and historical investigations of 19th-century homesteads associated with Irish immigrants on Beaver Island in Lake Michigan began during the summer 2010 field season.

Beaver Island, with its sparse population and relatively remote location, created unique opportunities for individuals and families seeking to build new lives for themselves in America (Connors 1995). The island was not "a blank slate," however: prior to 1847, occupation on the island was a varied mix of Irish, German, Native American, and other families who were scattered on subsistence farms around the island's periphery (Metress and Metress 2006). Encounters with French fur traders, commercial fisherman, and crews of cargo ships transporting goods between Buffalo, New York and Chicago were also not uncommon (Collar 1980).

The social dynamics of the island were radically altered in 1847. After a dispute with Brigham Young over leadership of the Mormon Church, James Strang brought his followers to Beaver Island and established the Kingdom of St. James (Weeks 1976:10). There was considerable tension between Strang and non-Mormon families and by 1856 the island was inhabited almost exclusively by Mormons. In June of that year, two of his disgruntled followers assassinated Strang, after which Irish immigrants evicted the Mormons and reclaimed Beaver Island for themselves (Weeks 1976:9).

Most of the Irish exiles returned, "establishing new fishing camps and farms and occupying former Mormon sites" (Metress and Metress 2006:33). Occupation of the island went from being almost exclusively Mormon to almost exclusively Irish in less than a generation. Indeed, during the second half of the 19th century, nearly 95% of the families on the island were of Irish descent (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880, 1900). Perhaps not surprisingly, this is also the period during which chain migration direct from Árainn Mhór in County Donegal was most active. At the peak of Irish immigration, Beaver Island was a *Gaeltacht*, one of only a few Irish-speaking enclaves in the United States (Sullivan 2010:65).

The Beaver Island Lumber Company altered the cultural landscape of the island yet again by bringing an influx of foreign laborers in 1903 (Gladish 1976). Although the Irish continued to have a strong presence, the logging camps were occupied by lumberjacks and millers from

Germany, Denmark, Norway, France, Austria, England, and even India (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910). The Gaeltacht faded into history as English became the language through which daily business was transacted.

It is these varied cultural contacts between ca. 1840 and ca. 1920 that are the foci of this interdisciplinary project. Identity is contrastive by nature: 'we' exist by reference to a distinguishing 'them' (Newton 2010:96). Our research questions include: How was Irish identity and ethnogenesis shaped by interaction with peoples of varied ethnicities? How was "Irishness" performed when the island was occupied by disparate cultural groups, such as Native Americans and Mormons? How was identity mediated in the second half of the 19th century when the island was so homogeneously Irish? How were consumer choices, foodways, and uses of space shaped and transformed as Irish immigrants on Beaver Island navigated the multifaceted social worlds in which they lived?

The Peter Doney Gallagher homestead (20CX201) was the first site to be excavated during the 2010 pilot project. Built by Mormons in the 1840s, the cabin was occupied by a German family immediately following the Mormon eviction. Beginning in the 1880s, it was occupied by multiple generations of two Irish families (the Earlys and the Gallaghers) up through the early 21st century. The occupational history of this home lot provides a wonderful cross-section of lived cultural experiences on the island.

Excavation at the Gallagher Homesite (20CX201) revealed stratified middens, discrete features such as building foundations and trash pits, and extant architecture, including a mid-19th-century log cabin, sheds, and other outbuildings. There has been very little development on Beaver Island, particularly outside of the village of St. James, and so preservation of archaeological deposits is excellent. Artifacts recovered through the excavation include container glass, fruit jars, refined

and unrefined earthenwares, metal food containers, buttons, beads, coins, personal objects and religious medallions, botanical remains including seeds and dried fruits, and the bones of butchered fauna (such as cow, pig, deer, and poultry). Analyses of the spatial and artifactual data recovered are ongoing. Each of the students who participated in the excavation developed and published a web page that discusses their chosen research question, the data they used to answer it, and their preliminary research results (see <blogs.nd.edu/



Students excavating at the Gallagher Homesite on Beaver Island, Michigan.

irishstories>).

Public education and outreach was also an important aspect of the 2010 project. Members of the Beaver Island Historical Society and the general public were invited to volunteer on the excavation and in the lab under supervision in 2010. The site was also open to visitors from the general public every day, and a formal open house was held during the Beaver Island Historical Society's annual "Museum Week." In addition, two lectures were given at the Beaver Island Community Center.

Excavation will continue on Beaver Island over the next several years. We will explore additional homesteads associated with both Irish and non-Irish families on the island and the unique process of becoming Irish-American in northern Michigan.

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USA-Mid-Atlantic

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Maryland

Archaeology in Annapolis (submitted by Amanda Tang and Jocelyn Knauf, Laboratory Directors, *Archaeology in Annapolis*, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, <atang@anth.umd.edu>; <jknauf@anth.umd.edu>): Archaeology in Annapolis has been conducting archaeological excavations on Fleet, Cornhill, and East Streets in the historic district of Annapolis for the past three years. In the area just south of the Maryland State House and bounded by State Circle, Main Street, Francis Street, and East

including how the area changed through time and how improvements were made to public utilities, backyard units provided the opportunity to explore the archaeology of this middle- and working-class area. On Fleet, Cornhill, and East Streets we have found archaeological evidence of at least 300 years of urban development and occupation in Annapolis—and with it the opportunity to study the structure of life for the residents of the neighborhood, who came from a variety of ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the majority of the houses on Fleet Street and several properties on East Street were occupied by African Americans, while Cornhill Street residences were occupied predominantly by European Americans. Prior to the excavations, the African American occupation in this area of the city, stretching back to at least the 18th century, was not widely acknowledged. We discovered archaeological remains from a long history of African American occupation on Cornhill, Fleet, and East Streets, in enslaved and free contexts, providing insights into the longevity and variety of Annapolis' African American community. Archaeology has thus demonstrated 300 years of continued African and African American residence in this principal quadrant of Maryland's capital city.

Research for two dissertation projects through the University of Maryland, College Park, is connected with these excavations. Doctoral student Jocelyn Knauf is focusing on the streetscape and backyard excavations on Fleet and Cornhill Streets (Figure 1). Her dissertation is concerned with the ways in which planners and administrators of the city, and the residents of Fleet and Cornhill Streets, used visibility or invisibility through the construction and negotiation of behavior related to conduct, sanitation, and citizenship. Although the concepts of visibility and invisibility invoke literal translations into lines of sight, direct surveillance, and presence/absence, the idea of visibility

goes beyond the visual. She will explore how behaviors can be normalized (made invisible or illegible) or marked as deviant, unsanitary, and disruptive (made visible or legible) by planners, administrators, or residents, and the ways that these conventions and spatial orders were managed. For planners, how could visibility be used to enforce borders in physical and cultural space, or invisibility of difference be used to construct "universal" ideals of citizenship? On the ground, how could use of "public" or "private" spaces allow visibility or foster invisibility of certain behaviors or expressions of identity?

Archaeologically, excavations in the streetscape and backyard spaces of Fleet and Cornhill Streets have revealed previously unknown information about the history of the area. One of the earlier road surfaces exposed under the sidewalk on Fleet Street was a historically unrecorded corduroy or log road dating to the early 18th century. Earlier street development and modernization was also visible. Public utilities that were excavated included a public well and gas, sewage, and water pipes no longer in use. In the backyard spaces, interpretations have focused on private utilities, including a 19th-century cistern and privy, as well as artifacts related to social and commercial activities that took place at the sites.

During the summer of 2010, the Archaeology in Annapolis field school excavated the James Holliday House at 99 East Street (Figure 2). Research about this site will be utilized by doctoral student Kathryn Deeley as part of her dissertation. The James Holliday house was purchased by a freed African American before Emancipation, and is still owned by descendants of James Holliday. The current owner of the house, the great-great-granddaughter of



FIGURE 1. University of Maryland 2010 Summer Field School graduate student Jocelyn Knauf and undergraduate student Elizabeth Teoman excavating at 41 Cornhill Street, Annapolis, MD.

Street, we have conducted excavations at seven archaeological sites. This quadrant of the city was surveyed and set aside for Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696, and was first subdivided into commercial and residential spaces in the 1770s. In the spring of 2008, under contract with the city of Annapolis, Department of Public Works, streetscape excavation units were placed under the sidewalks along Fleet and Cornhill Streets. This work was done as part of the anticipated undergrounding of the overhead utility lines on these streets. Although the contract work concluded in May of 2008, the research goals of the project were extended through field school excavations in the summers of 2008, 2009, and 2010 and were also expanded to include data from the yard spaces of some of these properties.

While the street units helped to address research questions related to the development of Fleet and Cornhill Streets,



FIGURE 2. University of Maryland 2010 Summer Field School students Zev Cossin, Chris Cullen, Zak Andrews, Justin Uehlein, Jessica Vogel, and Sarah Flores excavating at 99 East Street, Annapolis, MD.

James Holliday, invited Archaeology in Annapolis to excavate her home's backyard in hopes of gaining a better understanding of her family and their connections to the Annapolis community. The current owner of the property has worked extensively with Kathryn Deeley to discuss the research questions that her family has about the site, and has also provided historical documents and family history.

James Holliday was born in Anne Arundel County about 1809 and was owned by Nicholas Watkins until October 1819. In 1850, Holliday purchased 97 and 99 East Street, and a few years later he purchased 101 East Street. He was one of the first African Americans to work for the U.S. Naval Academy. Holliday was a courier and steward-messenger for the first eight superintendents of the Naval Academy, working there from 1845 (when the Academy opened its doors) until his death in 1882. One of the topics being explored in the research at 99 East Street is the extent of the family's ties to the Naval Academy and how interaction with a historically exclusionary institution affected African American families. How did the Holliday family negotiate their way through slavery, segregation, and racism in Annapolis and how does the family compare to other property-owning African American families in Annapolis?

To date, two test units have been excavated in the backyard of 99 East Street. They have yielded over 10,000 artifacts, including a very large number of animal bones, which are currently being processed, cataloged, and analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park. Amanda Tang, doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park and a zooarchaeologist, will help analyze the collection of bones and identify what the Holliday family was eating. Excavations at 99 East Street will continue for the next two summers, which will further expand our knowledge of African Americans in the Fleet, Cornhill, and East Streets neighborhood of this southern capital city.

Virginia

Fieldwork at the Fairfield Foundation (submitted by David Brown and Thane Harpole): Summer could be characterized by a single word: overwhelming. The number of volunteers, interns, and visitors to Fairfield once again eclipsed our previous records and resulted in new discoveries that could rewrite how we look at the people and events which have taken place at Fairfield over the last 250 years. With

the help of volunteers from Disney's "Give a Day/Get a Day" program, and interns hailing from Los Angeles, New York City, and the always-reliable hotbeds of Ohio and Virginia, we opened up more test units than in nearly any previous summer. Add to that our new programs with the Mathews County YMCA, Rappahannock Community College's Institute for Lifelong Learning, and our annual dig days with the National Institute for American History and Democracy (NIAHD) of the College of William and Mary and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Through this hard work we discovered dozens of new features illuminating two significant portions of the Fairfield plantation archaeological site.

The first area is located about 200 ft. east of the manor house. In 2001, we identified a large, 15 ft. diameter clay borrow pit filled in the 1720s or 1730s. Just to the east of it we identified the earliest historic feature on the site, an ash-filled tree fall dating to the last quarter of the 17th century. Running across the pit was a later, likely 18th-century fence line that may mark the eastern boundary of the colonial core of the plantation. The work done by Danielle Cathcart (UMass Boston) during her 2009 Fairfield Foundation Fellowship in Plantation Studies led us back to this area, as she had investigated what appeared to be a structural post feature associated with a concentration of Colonoware. We returned to the area this summer to expand our sampling of the plowzone with the hopes of building on her research. By the end of the summer we had found numerous additional postholes associated with fence lines, as well as likely earthfast buildings, that will redefine how we look at this area of the site. While analysis is still underway, we have begun slowly expanding excavations above a brickbat foundation recently located just north of the clay borrow pit found in 2001.

The second area is located about 1000 feet southwest of the house, at the edge of the current field where the land quickly drops down toward a wide creek bed. Two previous test units (2001) had identified feature soils nearly covering the 10 x 5 ft. area with mid- to late-18th-century artifacts in significant concentrations directly above. Our 2010 Fairfield Foundation Fellow in Plantation Studies, Tracy Jenkins, elected to reinvestigate this area. His work revealed an even more complex network of features, which likely include a clay borrow pit as well as multiple subfloor pits associated with a slave quarter of the 1760s and 1770s and perhaps earlier. While none of the features were sampled, analysis of the plowzone artifacts revealed distinct concentrations that represent multiple

uses for this space. With its close proximity to the water and early boat landing, its dramatic sighting at the edge of the field and in full view of any incoming vessel, it represents a domestic space unique to the plantation. We hope to bring Tracy back in 2011 to further his research and better define the activities which took place here and how it fits within the chronology and design of the larger plantation landscape.

DATA Investigations (submitted by David Brown and Thane Harpole): Work at DATA Investigations continues to balance projects in our home county, Gloucester, with those farther afield. In the spring, we continued the extraction of architectural debris from Menokin, the collapsed 1769 stone home of Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Work focused on the southeast room and the immediate exterior in preparation for stabilization of surviving portions of the stone walls for the cellar. Hundreds of stone fragments were documented, including many of the carefully carved water table, belt course, and decorative quoins that make this building so architecturally distinct in Virginia. We also spent three days in June working with the Menokin Foundation on a short field school for Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) certification of members and students at Rappahannock Community College. These excavations focused on an area directly north of the manor house where University of Mary Washington students previously located a likely late-18th-/early-19th-century slave quarter area associated with the house. The field school is part of the long-term exploration of the lives of enslaved Africans at Menokin (<www.menokin.org>).

DATA Investigations is also involved in archaeological surveys and testing associated with the nomination of multiple properties for the state and federal registries. Over the summer, we initiated a survey of Baiae on Ware Neck in Gloucester County. The property includes a remarkable early-19th-century house and the archaeological survey will complement the nomination of the architectural resources for the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register. The initial shovel test survey revealed significant concentrations of postbellum artifacts surrounding the house, but also a distinct cluster of early-19th-century material to the east of the house. In the fall we plan to return to the site in order to open test units that will hopefully identify intact features related to the 19th-century history of the property. Similar work was undertaken during the spring and summer at Sherwood, a largely mid-19th-century

home across the Ware River from Baiae. Test unit excavation uncovered the 19th-century foundation of a dependency to the west of the main house. Sherwood was known across Virginia for its impressive gardens. Understanding how the support buildings surrounding this garden once functioned and how they changed over time will help us better understand the role of both this landscape and elite society in 19th-century Gloucester County. The third property in this series, the Gloucester Women's Club, is already listed in the state and federal registers. Our goal with the archaeological survey is to complement new historical and architectural analyses of the late-18th-/early-19th-century building in order to update the nominations. Shovel testing revealed significant concentrations of early- and late-19th-century artifacts as well as deeply stratified deposits along the edge of the hill, which gave the property its name of "Edge Hill House." The excavation of a test unit to the northwest of the house revealed the concrete foundation of an early-20th-century structure, referred to as a kitchen. The presence of intact stratified deposits from this period suggests that earlier deposits also survive intact.

Outside of Gloucester our efforts have focused on three sites in Mathews County. Following the re-analysis of Dr. Frank Farmer's archaeological survey of Brighton Farm in 1984, we initiated a close-interval shovel test survey and test unit excavation to further study a Woodland-period and 18th-century site along the East River. In downtown Mathews, DATA assisted members of the Archaeological Society of Virginia's Middle Peninsula Chapter (ASVMPC) with a shovel test beneath the Old James Store. This rare survival of an early-19th-century store was supposedly moved to its current location in the late 19th century. The shovel test confirmed the presence of artifacts beneath the floorboards that may predate the building, but additional testing would be necessary to be more definitive. Finally, excavations continued on a mid- to late-17th-century settlement south of Mathews Courthouse, uncovering the first evidence of an intact feature on the site. After an initial shovel test survey in 2008 and a series of test units excavated in 2009, the most recent work may have located a structural posthole and repair associated with an earthfast building at this early settlement. Fieldwork will continue in the fall in order to learn more about this feature complex. The project is part of a larger strategy by the ASVMPC to document early settlements in Mathews County and nominate them for the state and federal registers.

Additional projects in King William

and the city of Hampton have kept DATA Investigations busier than ever before. Along with the King William Historical Society (KWHS), we excavated two test units within the ruins of the 1730s Acquinton Church. Despite significant changes to the church in the 1750s and again in the 1870s, we identified intact sections of a builder's trench and topsoil from the 18th century. The KWHS has subsequently stabilized the ruin, rebuilt the roof, and restored much of the structure. In Hampton, NASA Langley Research Center (NASA LRC) asked us to direct a public-oriented field survey of Chesterville Plantation, the 18th-century birthplace and country estate of George Wythe. Chesterville is known for its ca. 1771 manor house, the design of which may have been influenced by Wythe's student Thomas Jefferson. With the help of volunteers from the research center's staff and their families, we completed two weeks of shovel testing and a day of ground-penetrating radar (GPR). The goal of the survey was to refine the boundaries previously established by the site's nomination for the state and federal registries in the mid-1970s. NASA LRC hopes to continue research at the site in 2011, expanding previous excavations undertaken by Dr. Frank Farmer in 1974 which focused on an early-18th-century cobble-and-fieldstone house foundation located just north of the later house ruin.

USA-Northeast

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Maine

Submerged Resources Center, Cultural Resource Survey Conducted at International Site (*submitted by Rebecca Cole-Will, National Park Service*): Resource managers from Acadia National Park, the Resource Information Services Division, and the Submerged Resources Center recently conducted a survey of Saint Croix Island International Historic Site as part of a project to assess the extent of cultural resources within the park and possible impacts to these resources from a facility planned nearby. Saint Croix Island International Historic Site is a monument for the United States and Canada that recognizes one of the first European settlements in North America. A group of 79 French colonists, including Pierre Dougou, Sieur de Mons and Samuel Champlain, established a settlement on the island in 1604, preceding the settlements at Jamestown in 1607 and Plymouth in 1620.

The settlement on Saint Croix was the first attempt by the French at a year-round colony in the Acadia area. Upon their arrival, the French cleared the island, planted crops, dug a well, and built houses, public buildings, fortifications, and gun emplacements. On the mainland across from the island in the area of a cove now managed by the park, the French cleared land and planted gardens. They also operated a water-powered mill and made charcoal on the mainland. Champlain created several maps documenting the island and settlement. The French suffered a difficult winter on the island with bitter cold, deep snow, and a scarcity of fresh food, water, and firewood—35 or 36 men died and were buried on the southern portion of the island. After the harsh winter, the French abandoned the settlement for a more favorable location in present-day Nova Scotia. The year spent on the island, however, provided a valuable lesson about the local environment and interacting with the indigenous people of the area, with whom the French had an amicable relationship.

Nineteenth- and 20th-century uses of the island included farming, fishing, quarrying, smuggling during wartime, and possibly even the running of a public house of low repute. In 1856, the United States government purchased the northern portion of the island and built a lighthouse, which was occupied and operated until 1957. The remaining buildings on the island burned in 1976.

Various excavations have occurred on the island throughout history, including an excavation of the French settlement which was undertaken in 1797 to resolve the international boundary dispute between the independent United States and the British colonies of Canada. From prior surveys and excavations, park managers have a number of maps of the island that specify the locations of survey monuments and markers, historic sites, and excavated features including foundations, walls, fireplaces, and chimneys. These maps provide useful snapshots of the island's history from European American settlement to the present, but additional data was required to translate the mapped features to modern-day coordinates. High-accuracy geodetic GPS captured coordinates that will allow resource managers to rectify all previous maps and correlate them with each other, creating a single map showing the overlay of all previously generated maps of the island.

This information will be used to assess impacts to the island and cultural resources on the island from naturally occurring erosion, climate change, and any additional

erosion that may be caused by the proposed facility upriver from the park. The geodetic survey will also be used as a foundation for future survey and documentation of submerged resources associated with the island and mainland tracts of the International Historic Site. The next phase of the project will involve side scan sonar surveys surrounding the island and diver inspections of any cultural resources. The control points geodetically surveyed during this field work will provide needed data: park managers intend to use elevation to determine whether resources found in the intertidal zone are within the jurisdiction and protection of the NPS.

Saint Croix Island is entirely within the boundaries of the United States, and the island itself is managed by the National Park Service; however, both Parcs Canada and the NPS maintain interpretive sites for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site. The agencies cooperate to educate the public about the significance of the island for the cultural history of both nations.

New York

City Hall Park (submitted by Alyssa Loorya, and Christopher Ricciardi, Chrysalis Archaeology; and Edward M. Morin, Daniel B. Eichinger, and Eileen Krall, URS – Burlington): Since May 2010 Chrysalis Archaeology and URS – Burlington have been conducting archaeological testing and construction monitoring at New York City's City Hall within City Hall Park. The property is part of the landmark African Burial Ground and The Commons Historic and Archaeological District. Past projects have demonstrated that the property is minimally disturbed and remains a rich archaeological resource.

The area known as City Hall Park has been public space and used for municipal purposes since the 17th century. Its earliest institutional use dates to the 1735 construction of New York City's first Almshouse. Over the next 75 years the property would house two prisons, a second Almshouse, and several British barracks during the Revolutionary period, and serve as a burial ground. The first Almshouse was demolished in 1797; it stood within the footprint of the current City Hall, which was constructed between 1803 and 1811. By 1860 all the remaining 18th-century structures had been demolished and the newly created City Hall Park was open to the public. Tweed Courthouse, at the park's northern end, was constructed between 1861 and 1872.

The current project has uncovered an array of architectural features and associated deposits ranging from the 18th century through the early decades

of City Hall. The close proximity of these features highlights the density of the historic occupation of the area as well as its continued use and reuse. Among the architectural features uncovered within a 1500 ft.2 area are a 13 ft. diameter 18th-century well, a 16 ft. diameter 18th-century cistern, a 19th-century outdoor kitchen, an unidentified brick square shaft feature, and an extensive 19th-century brick drainage system. Other architectural features located on-site include early retaining walls, shaft features, a well, and two 18 ft. diameter 19th-century cisterns.

Work within the basement of City Hall has revealed several original architectural details, including a fireplace with a stepped horizontal chimney that vented through the side of the building and a sizable kitchen hearth. A bricked-up doorway in this former basement kitchen aligns with a stone sill and entryway on the exterior of the building and appears to lead to the outdoor kitchen feature. Testing within the basement uncovered 18th-century deposits associated with the almshouse. Artifacts include bone button blanks, sewing pins, a 1746 British farthing, and eyeglass frames.

Another square brick feature was later repurposed for drainage and contained an artifact-laden ash deposit dating to the mid-19th century. Among the artifacts were pottery, wine and liquor bottles, drinking glasses, a spittoon, and buttons. Adjacent to and beneath this feature was a late-18th- through early-19th-century midden dominated by large mammal bones.

City Hall Park has been heavily used and densely populated during its 300+ years of occupation. The multiple archaeological and historical investigations of the area continue to provide new theories and insights about institutional and municipal materials and landscape use within the city of New York. The current renovation project at City Hall, being undertaken by the City of New York – Department of Design and Construction, is scheduled to be completed in July 2011.

New Jersey

Nineteenth-Century Historic Archaeological District Identified, Highland Lakes (submitted by Dane D. Snyder, Gray & Pape, Inc.): Gray & Pape archaeologists identified a 19th-century historic archaeological district near Highland Lakes, Sussex County, New Jersey. The eight archaeological sites once made up the community of Cherry Ridge and are now part of the Wawayanda State Park. Visible remains consist of a cemetery, the foundations of domestic dwellings/farmsteads and a school house as well as a

. The first settler is believed to have been William Utter, an American Revolutionary veteran (he would go on to serve in the War of 1812 as well), at the turn of the 19th century. Utter died in 1826 at the age of 69 and is buried in the Cherry Ridge Cemetery; his tombstone bears the earliest date in the cemetery. The last resident of Cherry Ridge passed away in 1917, and the Cherry Ridge community then died out as the city of Newark and the New Jersey Zinc Company began to purchase properties for mining and development purposes.

The Phase I Investigations discovered the remains of two stone-lined wells, an overgrown cemetery, and several stone foundations including dwellings, outhouses, pens, and barns. The Phase II Evaluation uncovered a plethora of historic artifacts, among them buttons, coins, and ceramics which dated the community from the early 19th century to the turn of the 20th. Background research and historic maps of the 19th century identified the William Utter property and indicated that it was solely occupied by the Uters during the entirety of the community's existence. While it has been abandoned for nearly 100 years, the farmstead retains the potential to yield significant information regarding the 19th-century way of life of a single, documented family group.

The data recovered during this study was consistent with the findings of the background research and historic maps of the 19th century. The Cherry Ridge Archaeological District has the potential to yield significant information about the residents who once occupied this community. The importance of the data recovered from this settlement is amplified by the fact that the deposits are so closely associated with the period of occupation, and can therefore be considered in light of such issues as ethnicity, class status, profession, etc. in the specific context of the site. Gray & Pape is currently developing an MOA and an alternative mitigation plan for the Cherry Ridge Archaeological District.

USA-Pacific West

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California

Identifying Early Ordnance at the Presidio of Santa Barbara (submitted by Michael D. Hardwick, Life Honorary Trustee, Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, <hardwic2@cox.net>): Founded on 21 April 1782, the Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara

was the last in a chain of four military fortresses built by the Spanish along the coast of Alta California, then a wilderness frontier. Ordnance originally supplied to the presidio included two bronze four-pounders, each weighing over 700 pounds: these were known as *cañones de campaña*. Unfortunately, in California none of the original presidial four-pounder (*de a 4*) cannon have survived. Recently cannon of this type were located at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. The Navy had taken them as trophies of war in 1847 during the Mexican War in California. By comparing original inventory records at the presidio with the physical characteristics of the cannon at the Naval Academy, it was possible to identify the cannon that were most likely supplied to the presidio.

Very little information exists concerning the armament and weaponry used in the 18th-century presidios of California. Such garrisons were manned by dragoon *soldados de cuera* (leather-jacket soldiers). These soldiers did carry firearms, but their weapon of choice was the lance. By the late 18th century *soldados de cuera* were serving in fortified presidial garrisons. The garrisons were typically supplied with cannon, but it was presumed that this took the form of light antipersonnel artillery. Presidial soldiers typically had no formal training in the use of artillery. Plans for California presidios, however, showed gun bastions (*baluartes*) in opposing corners, suggesting that the bastions were designed to support fairly heavy field pieces for the defense of garrison walls. It seems odd that such gun bastions would be designed to support small cannon.

As mentioned above, the presidio of Santa Barbara was initially equipped with two bronze cannon, which fired a four-pound ball about 3 1/2 in. in diameter. These cannon were also capable of firing grapeshot (a cluster of smaller balls), producing an effect rather like that of a large-bore shotgun. As mentioned above, these cannon each weighed over 700 pounds, so having a gun bastion to support them made sense.

In August of 2009 John Morris, a cannon expert with the Springfield Arsenal in Alexandria, Virginia, was contacted to see if he had any knowledge of early-18th-century Spanish bronze four-pounder cannon weighing more than 700 pounds. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy

at Annapolis, John had previously photographed and cataloged the Spanish cannon collection at the Academy. He was able to clarify references to ordnance at the Santa Barbara Presidio by linking them to the bronze four-pounder cannon at the Academy. Some of these had been captured in California during the Mexican-American conflict of the late 1840s and shipped to the East Coast as trophies of war. As it turned out, the weights engraved on the cannon at the Academy were within a few pounds of those described in records from 1783 listing inventory at the Presidio in Santa Barbara.

In 2005, a study of the arms and armament of the Santa Barbara Presidio was undertaken by this author. Weapons inventories, powder stores, and munitions were compiled by year from notes and translated source material at the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation Research Center. Richard Whitehead and Donald Cutter, authors of *Citadel on the*



FIGURE 1. Cañon de campaña at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. It is most likely a California Presidio bronze four-pound (*de a 4*) cannon. (Photo courtesy of John Morris, 2009.)

Channel, had originally assembled source documents and had them translated. However, these authors underutilized information related to presidio armament, and focused on the construction of the Presidio at Santa Barbara.

A specific citation from Whitehead and Cutter's book mentions artillery supplied to the presidio at its founding:

The Governor [Felipe de Neve] has asked for two cannons *de a 4* [using four-pound cannon balls] and suitable cartridges, half of them grapeshot, for the defense of the aforementioned presidio, and [requested] that transporting be done by way of [the Naval Department of] San Blas (Whitehead and Cutter 1996:62).

On 30 June 1782 Governor de Neve reported that cannon were on the way to the new presidio at Santa Barbara: "Soon the useful store of munitions will receive two cannon of 4 caliber, and cartridges, corresponding amounts of ball and grapeshot, which the frigates *Princesa* and

Favorita are carrying" (AGI 518: 1782-1784).

The following year (1783) the garrison commandant, José de Ortega, noted the following in a memo of ordnance to his successor Felipe de Goycochea:

1 cannon, bronze re-enforced 4 calibers weighing 7 quintals 62 pounds (762 pounds) in good condition and mounted.

1 cannon, (same as above), weighing 7 quintals 46 pounds (746 pounds) in good condition and mounted.

1 iron bore-swab ramrod of wood, good condition

1 iron ladle with swabbing sponge, good condition

2 touchhole scrapers (picks for puncturing the charge), good condition

1 cartridge case [made] of wood (Sahyun n/d:100, 197)

As part of the blueprint for establishing a frontier garrison such as the presidio in

Santa Barbara in the late 18th century, there probably was a standard for the size of ordnance at the garrison. It seems that four-pounder cannon were preferred. In October of 1790 the garrison commander at Santa Barbara, Lt. Felipe de

Goycochea, exchanged his original issue bronze 4 caliber cannon for two lighter guns from the frigate *Aranzazu*. These were, however, only two-pounder (*de a 2*) cannon and considered by higher-ups to be inadequate for the presidio. The viceroy later notified Goycochea that the *Aranzazu* cannon were to be returned, as the guns at the Santa Barbara Presidio should be the larger four-pounder cannon (Hardwick n/d:31).

Spain did not have a well-defined system of field artillery until the late 18th century when, following the lead of the French, the Spanish began to develop light mobile cannon that could travel with the army. These often took the form of a bronze four-pounder cannon, field pieces known as *cañones de campaña*. In approximately 1770, the Spanish Crown adopted a nonstandard design cast by Josephus Barnola at the royal foundry in Barcelona. This style of cannon had an extremely long breech with no dolphins (handles for lifting the gun). The coat of arms of King Charles III was absent from the breech, and a cannon name was engraved on the

Plate I: THE SPANISH GUNS AT FT. LEWIS, WASH.
(Taken off and drawn up by Fred S. Rice, 1949)

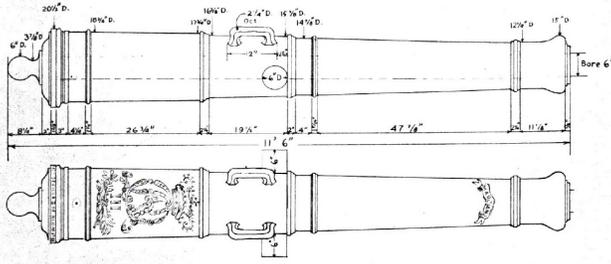


FIGURE 2. Captured in the Philippines during the Spanish American War, 18th-century twenty-four-pounder (de a 24) cannon on display at Fort Lewis in Washington State are prime examples of how bronze Spanish cannon were marked. (Drawing by Fred S. Rice, 1949.)

barrel in a raised scroll (Brinckerhoff and Chamberlain 1972:126–127). Cannon of this type sported a bore of 3 ½ in., measured almost 5 ½ ft. in length, and were known to weigh in excess of 600 pounds. The left trunnion (pivot) identified the source of the gunmetal used to cast the gun. The right trunnion was marked with the weight or *pesa* (abbreviated *P^o*) of the cannon. Cannon weight was often in *quintales* (abbreviated *q*). A Spanish quintal was equivalent to slightly more than 100 English pounds. Fractions of a quintal were given in *libras* (abbreviated *l^b*). A Spanish libra was almost equal to an English pound.

One cannon at the Naval Academy is most likely a California Presidio bronze four-pounder and is very much like the one inventoried at Santa Barbara in 1783. Misabeled as a Spanish eight-pounder, it is a trophy of the Mexican War in California. The bronze plaque on the breech reads: "Spanish eight-pounder named El Gallard, captured by the U.S. Navy from the Mexicans in California 1847." The top inscription on the right trunnion (as you face the cannon from the back) reads: "7q^o-68Ls" (7 quintales, 68 libras) or roughly 768 pounds, which is very close to the described weight of the Santa Barbara Presidio cannon. Inscriptions on the trunnion below the weight read "PES^oCAS^o," PES^o (Peso = weight) and CAS^o (unknown). The back breech face of the cannon is engraved with the words: "Josephus Barnola Fecit Bar^l 1766," which means, "Josephus Barnola cast it in Barcelona in 1766." The tube is named *El Gallard*, which is engraved on the chase (or barrel) of the gun. *El Gallardo* in Spanish means the "handsome, brave, or gallant one."

Captured in the Philippines during the Spanish American War, the 18th-century cannon on display at Fort Lewis in

Washington State are prime examples of how bronze Spanish cannon were often marked. These twenty-four-pounders were used in larger fortresses in colonies like Cuba, Mexico, and the Philippines. Few, if any, were used in Alta California. If used, they were not in the presidios themselves, but in *castillos* (coastal gun emplacements). Trunnions were inscribed with the specifics for each cannon. Gunmetal composition was specified on the left trunnion (facing the cannon from the back). Typical inscriptions were: "Cobre de Mexico" (Copper from Mexico) or "Cobre Yngles y Mexico" (English and Mexican Copper)—suggesting that the cannon were perhaps recast from older bronze. The weight of the gun was indicated on the right trunnion. Weight was often marked with abbreviations: *q* or *qq* is for *quintales* (100 weight), @ was for *arroba* (roughly 25 pounds). The breech of the gun was often engraved with the king's cipher, date, and place of manufacture.

Eighteenth-century cannon may seem but curiosities in our time, but in the past they were weapons of war issued and controlled by kings and royal armies. Customarily manufactured in royal foundries according to standardized specifications, bronze cannon were often inscribed with dates and places of manufacture. They were typically marked with a king's cipher and could also name the designer of the ordnance. Various other markings on trunnions identified the source of the metal used in casting as well as weight of the cannon. As historical artifacts, they are windows into the history of their time.

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Hawaii

Archaeology of the Recent Past at Kalawao (submitted by James L. Flexner, Ph.D., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Washington and Lee University, <flexnerj@wlu.edu>): In 1865, the Kingdom of Hawaii passed An Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy, and began purchasing land on the north coast of Moloka'i Island for a leprosarium, or quarantine settlement



FIGURE 1. Excavation trench through the foundation of a traditional Hawaiian house. A coin bearing the date 1893 was recovered from this trench in a habitation deposit just outside of the far wall.

for people diagnosed with the disease. Initial land purchases from local Native Hawaiian inhabitants included the wet valleys of Waikolu and Wai'ale'ia and the *ahupua'a* (traditional Hawaiian land divisions) of Kalawao and Makanalua.

By 1895 the Hawaiian Board of Health had purchased the entire Kalaupapa peninsula. Kalaupapa lies at the base of sea cliffs that rise up to 1000 m in places and is surrounded by notoriously difficult waters. Thus it was thought to be an ideal location for a quarantine settlement.

In 1866, the first settlers arrived in Kalawao, and by the 1880s the population of the settlement had grown to over 1100 exiles. While the majority of the population in Kalawao was Native Hawaiian, histories of the settlement have tended to focus on European and European American missionaries, above all the Belgian Saint Father Damien, who died a martyr's death of leprosy in 1889. By the early 20th century, Kalawao was essentially abandoned in favor of a preferable location in Kalaupapa ahupua'a. Leprosy quarantine policy in Hawaii would continue until 1969. The recent canonization of Father Damien, and the creation of a national memorial in Kalaupapa, has renewed interest in the settlement.

From 2006 to 2009, archaeologists supported by the U.S. National Park Service and the University of California, Berkeley, carried out field research in Kalawao, focusing on material related to the early settlement between 1866 and 1900. The results of survey and excavation work, together with spatial analysis and artifact analysis, were recently published in a doctoral dissertation by James Flexner entitled *Archaeology of the Recent Past at Kalawao: Landscape, Place, and Power in a Hawaiian Hansen's Disease Settlement* (available through ProQuest/UMI, or contact the author). This study examines settlement patterns, domestic structures, and material culture from Kalawao in the light of larger transformations associated



FIGURE 2. *Decorated whitewares from a domestic assemblage in Kalawao.*

with colonialism in the Pacific, as well as the social dynamics of total institutions.

While written documents emphasize the rule-based organization of the settlement, the suffering of inmates of the leprosarium, and the heroism of missionaries, archaeology revealed patterns that were more indicative of day-to-day social life in a Hawaiian village. Settlement patterns reflected the underlying structure of the built landscape prior to 1866, including prominent pre-Contact Period ritual sites, with only minor modifications of portions of the landscape for the leprosarium's purposes. One of the largest site complexes in the research area includes a stone cistern with lime mortar on the interior, constructed around 1886. This feature is surrounded by enclosure walls built after European contact but before the establishment of the leprosarium, as well as by pre-Contact Period terraces. One of these likely had a religious function, based on

the presence of an upright stone, which is significant for pre-Contact Period Hawaiian features.

There is abundant photographic, as well as archaeological, evidence that foreign-style domestic structures, such as post-on-pier houses, were a part of institutional life. However, excavations also revealed continued habitation of traditional thatched structures well into the 1890s (Figure 1). Material culture reflected the amount of consumer choice available to inhabitants of the leprosarium, especially after the establishment of the Kalawao store in the 1870s. Domestic assemblages contain eclectic mixtures of multicolored ceramics (Figure 2), as well as a variety of glass containers for alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, medicines, ink, and other sundries. Faunal assemblages suggest a reliance on beef, which was provided as part of the official provisioning program, supplemented by the collecting of native marine resources such as 'opihi (limpets, *Cellana* spp.) and uhu (parrotfish, fam. Scaridae).

Overall this research contributes to the expansion of Hawaiian historical archaeology into the latter part of the 19th century, and the exploration of modern leprosaria, institutions that were almost exclusively created in colonial contexts. Results suggest that such institutions were only meant to isolate rather than reform inmates, so the form of internal social organization was left somewhat open. Because of this, the mostly Native Hawaiian exiles to the leprosarium at Kalawao created a village organized according to a Polynesian sensibility, a challenge to orthodox narratives about colonial and institutional power structures in the islands.

Field school: Archaeology in Annapolis

During the summer of 2011, Archaeology in Annapolis will be offering a six-week archaeological field school from 31 May to 8 July, through the University of Maryland, College Park.

Excavations will be taking place in Historic Annapolis and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Students wishing to enroll in this field school should contact Amanda Tang (<atang@anth.umd.edu>) or Jocelyn Knauf (<jknauf@anth.umd.edu>) or call the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at 301.405.1429.

Current information about Summer Programs at the University of Maryland – including tuition information – can be found online at <<http://www.summer.umd.edu>>. Nonstudents who do not wish to enroll in the field school for academic credit can still participate in a six-week workshop that runs concurrently with the field school and offers exactly the same training and instruction for a reduced fee.

FINDING THE FAMILIAR II: Retention, Discard, and Sampling Policies for post-1750 Artifacts

**University of Leicester
Bennett Building Teaching Area 1 (BEN G85 - ground floor)
26 March 2011
10:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.**

Brought to you by
The Centre for Historical Archaeology (University of Leicester)
and
The Finds Research Group

The material culture of the industrial age (defined for this workshop as ca. 1750–ca. 1940) is increasingly of interest to British archaeologists, whether working in academia, museums, or commercial archaeology. Yet this increased interest comes at a time when hard-pressed local archives are increasingly reluctant—and in some cases unable—to accept large collections of artifacts from the period of mass production and mass consumption. Finds from more recent sites (or more recent levels of multiperiod sites) therefore often continue to be discarded or ignored despite the growing level of professional interest (whether driven by personal inclination or professional necessity).

This workshop addresses this paradox between the growing interest on the artifacts of the more recent past, and the reluctance of many archives to store them. To that end, it brings together speakers representing academia, commercial archaeology, and local museums and archives from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Ireland in order to consider the desirability of developing retention, discard, and sampling policies for post-1750 artifacts, and how those policies should be formulated. A roundtable discussion open to all workshop participants will close the day.

The registration fee of £5 is payable on the day, but attendees are asked to register in advance as spaces are limited. To download a registration form, please go to: <http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/events>.

For maps of, and directions to, the University of Leicester, go to <http://www2.le.ac.uk/maps> (the campus is a short walk from the train station).

Please direct queries to Alasdair Brooks, amb72@le.ac.uk.

National Park Service's 2011 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2011 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques, "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century," will be held 23–27 May 2011 at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park in Brownsville, Texas. Lodging will be at the Courtyard by Marriott in Brownsville.

The field exercises will take place at the site of Fort Brown on the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College campus in Brownsville. The Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park preserves the historic and archaeological remnants of the first battle of the Mexican War in 1846. Cosponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park and the Midwest Archeological Center.

This will be the 21st year of the workshop, which is dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with hands-on use of the equipment in the field. There is a registration charge of \$475.00.

Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page at <http://www.nps.gov/history/mwac/>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; phone: 402.437.5392, ext. 141; fax: 402.437.5098; email: steve_de_vore@nps.gov.

Archeomatica

CALL FOR PAPERS

Archeomatica is a new, multidisciplinary journal, printed in Italy, devoted to the presentation and the dissemination of advanced methodologies, emerging technologies, and techniques for the knowledge, documentation, and conservation of cultural heritage.

The journal aims to publish papers of significant and lasting value by scientists, conservators, and archaeologists on diffusion of specific new methodologies and experimental results. *Archeomatica* will also emphasize fruitful discussion on the best up-to-date scientific applications and assist with the dissemination of ideas and findings related to any aspect of the cultural heritage sector. *Archeomatica* is intended also to be a primary source of multidisciplinary information for the sector of cultural heritage.

The journal is divided in three sections:

Documentazione (survey and documentation)

Rivelazioni (analysis, diagnostics, and monitoring)

Restauro (materials and intervention techniques).

The issues are also published online at the website <www.archeomatica.it>.

Archeomatica invites submissions of high-quality papers and interdisciplinary works for future issues in all areas related to science and technology in cultural heritage, particularly recent developments. If you are interested, please submit an original paper to: <paper-submission@archeomatica.it>. Papers will be reviewed by the scientific board after which they will be accepted or rejected in order to maintain quality. Applicants will be notified by email as to their acceptance. Topics and trends relevant to *Archeomatica* include, but are not limited to: methodologies and analytical techniques for the characterization and for the evaluation of the state of preservation of historical masterpieces; on-site and remotely sensed data collection; digital artifact capture, representation, and manipulation; experiences in cultural heritage conservation; methods for data elaboration and cataloging; setting of historical architectures; intelligent tools for digital reconstruction; augmentation of physical collections with digital presentations; applications in education and tourism; archaeological reconstruction; electronic corpora; XML and databases and computational interpretation; three-dimensional computer modeling; Second Life and virtual worlds; image capture, processing, and interpretation; 3-D laser scanning, synchrotron, or X-ray imaging and analysis; technology; metadata of material culture; optical 3-D measurement; cultural heritage recording; terrestrial laser scanning; virtual reality data acquisition; photogrammetric processing; GPS; GIS; remote sensing; culture portals; advanced systems for digital culture in museums, archives, and art institutions; digitalization of cultural property; Web 2.0 and development of social networks on top of cultural heritage portals; applications of mobile technologies for digital culture and cultural heritage; ubiquitous and pervasive computing; methodologies and approaches to digitization; augmented reality, virtual reality and digital culture; access to archives in Europe; books and electronic publishing; 2/3/4D data capture and processing in cultural heritage; web-based museum guides; applications of semantic web technologies in cultural heritage; nondestructive analytical techniques for the study of the composition and decay of cultural heritage components; management of heritage knowledge and data; visualization for cultural heritage.

Publication Frequency

The journal will be published quarterly.

Submission Preparation Checklist

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all of the previous items and the Instructions to Authors, and submissions may be returned to authors who do not adhere to these guidelines.

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Color diagrams, figures, and photographs are encouraged. Papers should be submitted as a plain text, single-spaced Word or RTF file. Formatting should be kept to an absolute minimum. Do not embed graphics, tables, figures, or photographs in the text, but supply them in separate files, along with captions. Papers, diagrams, tables, etc. should be emailed as attached files to the email address mentioned above.



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