



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Paul Mullins

Most historical archaeologists believe that it is impossible to place a value on heritage, the material traces of the past, and the discipline itself. Nevertheless, plenty of people appear increasingly willing to place a value on historical archaeology or simply devalue the discipline and heritage entirely. One picture of the value of heritage and archaeology has come from a series of superficially absurd popular voices led by former professional wrestler Ric Savage, whose television series *American Digger* has stormed into American backyards in search of treasure. Savage's show has caused many historical archaeologists, community heritage advocates, and responsible avocational metal detectorists to feel apprehensive, because he rejects nearly every central ethical tenet about the value of archaeological material things and heritage and bulldozes his way through stratigraphic context in search for a few objects that he believes can be sold. Savage's transparent antiacademic populism and crass effort to reduce artifacts to exchange value alone risk masking his genuine fascination with heritage and prosaic things, and it is disappointing because the theatricality he honed in the ring could make him a compelling and entertaining voice for archaeology.

Savage has been joined by National Geographic TV's *Diggers*, a show that has been even more demoralizing to professional and avocational archaeologists because of the National Geographic Society's century-long commitment to the discipline. The National Geographic Society was alarmed by the chorus of people who protested against the Society's support of a show that focused on selling material artifacts retrieved by a couple of metal detectorists, and in April, 2012 the National Geographic Society hosted a meeting that included SHA (represented by President-Elect Charlie Ewen and SHA members, including Joseph Balicki, Michael Barber, Alasdair Brooks, Matt Reeves, Doug Scott, and Daniel Sivilich) alongside colleagues from the Society for American Archaeology, American Cultural Resources Association, Register of Professional Archaeologists, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

The group that met in Washington developed a working framework for National Geographic as it continues with *Diggers* and shows like it. Some people would like to see such shows simply disappear, but this simply is not going to happen, and it is not just because such shows have the hopes of being profitable. The reason these shows are so compelling is that they share with all of us a fascination with the material traces of history and hidden experiences reflected in modest things. Of course, in contrast to treasure hunters highlighted in these shows, archaeologists systematically recover, interpret, and preserve those things and that history and reject hawking it at the local flea market. Many of us have had admittedly boring days in the field that probably would not make for exciting television, but archaeology is fundamentally fascinating and we routinely

tell exceptionally engaging stories. We should take these shows as challenges to teach what we do and to make sure the voice of responsible preservation and thoughtful scholarship is always the heart of such programming.

Another dramatic and demoralizing reconsideration of the value of heritage recently came from the Canadian government. Federal governments throughout the world have reconsidered their investment in historical archaeology and preservation by taking aim at a vast range of the most prominent archaeology programs on the planet. The most prominent recent victim has been Parks Canada, which has an exceptionally distinguished record in historical archaeology and is responsible for even-broader historic interpretation and preservation programs throughout Canada. The cuts at Parks Canada are truly draconian: as we prepare to hold our conference in Québec City in January, 2014, it is demoralizing to know that 40% of Parks Canada's personnel are being affected coast-to-coast, and 60% of the personnel come from regional service centers, the home ports of Parks archaeologists, collections managers, and curators. In Calgary, for instance, the archaeology lab is closing, and just 2 archaeologists will be left in the nation's Western Region; the Québec City lab is closing, and only 1 archaeologist will be left, down from 27 people last year. Regional infrastructures such as conservation laboratories

and archaeological and ethnological collections will be closed and relocated to Ottawa. Given the scale of these cuts and their concentration in one sector, it is difficult to see how Parks Canada can maintain its world-class standards and continue to serve as an example within the country and throughout the world. Many of us outside Canada have long relied on Parks Canada technical literature, which are among the most commonplace and influential reference resources in historical archaeology labs throughout the world, and we have long pointed to Parks Canada as a model for other countries. For various governments embracing fiscal conservatism there are many difficult choices to make, so we need to remain thoughtful and assertive advocates for heritage, preservation, and archaeology and reject reducing them simply to commodities. The most articulate and thoughtful representatives for historical archaeology always will be all of you, and while the recurring efforts to devalue archaeology are wearying, our voices matter and can often mobilize a vast range of our neighbors who are absolutely committed to thoughtful preservation and rigorous scholarship. This means we are compelled to understand that part of our mission is increasingly going to be to serve as activists for cultural heritage and historical archaeology, whether it is under fire from larger-than-life wrestlers or national governments. 🚩

Editorial

Alasdair Brooks

The 5th Argentinean Historical Archaeology Congress

In April of this year I had the pleasure of attending the 5th Argentinian Historical Archaeology Congress in Buenos Aires as one of the invited keynote speakers. Many of our South American colleagues are enthusiastic about the potential for working with archaeologists in the countries where these artifacts were produced rather than relying on American consumption-based data that, however important, are not necessarily directly relevant to the South American experience. The Buenos Aires conference itself was excellent, with several artifact-based sessions and presentations alongside more theoretical and methodological studies.

Notwithstanding the work undertaken by senior figures within our discipline such as Stanley South and Charles Orser, language issues and geography have perhaps conspired against English-speaking archaeologists fully appreciating the importance of South American work to international historical archaeology, and the importance of South American data to a global comparative approach. Yet, at the risk of self-advertising, some of my own past research has demonstrated that for much of the 19th century, South America was hugely important for global trade; it was the second-largest market for Liverpool ceramics exports, behind only the United States, and ahead of the entire overseas British Empire put together.

European goods, particularly British ceramics, rapidly replaced Spanish-tradition goods in at least one South American country shortly after independence. This turns out to have been true across South America, as a combination of an end to the Spanish colonial trade monopoly, the expansion of British trade following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, and a desire among the taste-forming elite of South America for newly fashionable British mass-produced goods led almost immediately to those goods (again, particularly ceramics) completely dominating consumption across much of South America. Colleagues focused on earlier centuries will no doubt be able to find their own points of connection and comparison.

As of this writing, I am still compiling a list of Web resources on European material culture in South America, but colleagues who can read Spanish may be particularly interested in the work of the Buenos Aires Center for Urban Archaeology (Centro de Arqueología Urbana). While not focused on the post-1750 period or imported goods specifically, it allows access to an extensive range of site reports and artifact galleries of direct relevance to both.

The Center's primary Web page is: <<http://www.iaa.fadu.uba.ar/cau/>>

The various artifact galleries (and Spanish isn't required for looking at pictures!) is: <http://www.iaa.fadu.uba.ar/cau/?page_id=680>

I am sure that many of our colleagues in South America would welcome contact from *Newsletter* readers! 🚩

2012 SHA and ACUA Elections

Note: Only the candidate statements, candidate's present position, and photographs are now printed in the Newsletter. For full details of each candidate's biographical statement, please see the SHA website (<www.sha.org>).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ben Ford

Present Position

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania;
Affiliated Faculty, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?

It is an honor to be running for the board of SHA, an organization that has provided me many opportunities and substantial inspiration during my career. If elected, I will bring enthusiasm for the Society and a desire to serve, as well as attributes derived from my experiences. Over the past 14 years as a professional archaeologist I have had many different opportunities that will allow me to represent a wide swath of the SHA constituency. My research spans the waterline, drawing on terrestrial and submerged methodologies to address questions of cultural adaptation. I feel that the groups and individuals who created the sites are far more important than where the sites are located. I have

pursued terrestrial and underwater archaeology in both academic and applied environments. I worked full-time in cultural resource management for five years and currently teach in the Applied Archaeology M.A. program at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), where I continue to be involved in CRM projects through the IUP Archaeological Services. These varying experiences will allow me to weigh the Society's multiple needs and provide effective and balanced service to the board. Furthermore, the experiences of organizing large archaeological projects and working on faculty committees have allowed me to develop the skills to complete complicated and sensitive projects. Finally, I am a relatively young member of the Society, although I have been attending meetings since 1999, and hope to bring the perspectives of the Society's next generation to the board. I value the wisdom of long-standing members but it is my job and my passion to train the historical archaeologists who will replace me, which has led me to believe that the Society will remain healthy as long as all aspects of its membership are represented.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

If elected to the SHA Board of Directors the major themes of my service will be: (1) increasing the visibility and diversity of historical archaeology; (2) increasing the affordability of Society membership and conference attendance; (3) utilizing technology to improve the Society and the experience of Society members; and (4) building consensus among the varied constituencies of the Society. Historical archaeology fascinates much of the general public and has the ability to speak directly to communities and problems of today. I will work to advance the Society's mission of educating the public and policy makers about the value of archaeology and the preservation ethic. Historical archaeology must remain relevant to those outside the field if we are going to be effective advocates for the archaeological record. Furthermore, historical archaeology does not represent a single public and it is in the interest of the Society to encourage broader membership. Increased cultural diversity will help SHA reach a wider range of stakeholders and will benefit the Society through the confluence of ideas that comes with diverse perspectives. One of many ways to increase diversity in the Society is to keep membership and conference attendance affordable. Affordable participation will make SHA more accessible to young scholars and members of underrepresented communities—the very individuals that SHA participation may benefit most, and whose energy and perspectives will propel the Society in coming years. Making full use of available technology is a way to reduce the cost of SHA participation. The Society is

already making strides in this direction and I will work to continue this trend. Finally, I firmly believe that archaeology is archaeology regardless of environment or funding, so long as it is conducted within the bounds of the SHA Ethical Principles. SHA serves to represent the combined interests of all historical archaeologists while recognizing the challenges of practicing archaeology in different situations. I will foster relationships between the various constituencies of the Society to increase the networking, outreach, and education power of the Society. If elected I will work energetically to forward these goals, as well as ensure that the Society continues to grow and prosper through open, approachable governance.

Natascha Mehler

Present Position

Lecturer in Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology, Department of Prehistoric and Medieval Archaeology, University of Vienna (Austria)



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?

I am very much honored to be nominated for election and I find it a great opportunity both for American and European historical archaeology that SHA wishes to open up more to global historical archaeology. There is a lot we can learn from each other and my main aim would be to act as agent in this process of coalescence. If the journal of SHA wishes to publish more European papers or even books I would gladly be of help to find authors and topics which have their fingers on the pulse of the times. Furthermore I believe it is essential that we encourage young students to exchange between our countries not only for a year of studies but also by participating in field schools, workshops, and excavations and I would like to support that in every

way I can. And last but not least I am very much interested in trying to influence the teaching process at universities, on both sides of the Atlantic. At the University of Vienna I regularly offer courses on historical archaeology as practiced in the USA, something which has received very positive feedback. However, this is the only university in Europe where such a course is being held and it should be taken up at other places as well. In return, American students might find it beneficial to learn about the historical archaeology of Europe. SHA is the best promoter for scholarly research and dissemination of knowledge for historical archaeology. Being on the director's board of SHA would provide a great opportunity to start bringing this all forward and I believe I could contribute to all this because of my experience in working, researching, and teaching historical archaeology and my international networks within the field.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

In case of election I would see my role as agent to promote SHA's missions and goals in Europe and to increase the knowledge exchange on both sides of the North Atlantic. I believe it is essential to increase memberships from Europe which is still very much on the low scale (e.g., no members from Germany at present), a factor also of great importance for the financial challenges of the Society. This could be achieved, for example, by publishing more European papers in the journal or even special publications to make the journal more attractive for European readers, and by promoting SHA and its work during conferences and meetings in Europe.

A position as director of SHA could also be helpful to establish European-American collaborative research projects on historical archaeology and provide an opportunity to seek financial support from European funding agencies, especially those with special programs and links to the USA. Other tasks could include the mediation of student exchanges, participation in field courses and workshops, and the teaching of historical archaeology in Europe and the USA.

Harold Mytum

Present Position

Director of the Centre for Manx Studies at the University of Liverpool, and faculty in the School of Archaeology, Classics, and Egyptology

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?

If elected to the board I would bring considerable experience in management and committee work, including for several other major archaeology societies. I have a



long involvement and interest in education and the public interpretation of archaeology, as well as excavation and survey, and considerable experience of publication.

Having attended many SHA Annual Meetings since 2000, having taught many North American students both in class and in the field, and collaborated with North American colleagues on several projects, I feel that I can both understand North American perspectives but also view and analyze them anthropologically and comparatively, at times being able to offer alternative strategies and solutions.

I would offer a distinctive UK/European perspective and wider international comparative dimension to the board, to assist with understanding existing and potential overseas members' interests and needs, and in communicating effectively with them, especially via the Society's website and publications and through collaborations, as with the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology.

I am very aware of student needs and concerns, and would wish to break down further any barriers to student attendance and participation, and to enhance the ways in which new generations of historical archaeologists can be nurtured. I have experience also of working with contract archaeologists and the potential tensions and differences in emphasis with academics. I have carried out projects with collaborators from contract archaeology, and am a trustee for two UK contract organizations, York Archaeological Trust and Dyfed Archaeological Trust. I would like to further explore how SHA can ensure better training for potential

contract archaeologists and to maximize the recognition and research potential of contract archaeologists' efforts.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

I would be committed to:

- Expanding the international profile and membership of SHA with particular emphasis on collaboration with national societies in other countries, a more extensive and international range of material and links on the SHA website, and some assessment of historical archaeology and potential for SHA in the emerging economic powerhouses in South America and Asia;
- Evaluating and developing university training in historical archaeology both in field schools and in class, and for employment in either academic or contract archaeology;
- Encouraging further student involvement in SHA, and quality research and publication from students;
- Exploring ways in which contract archaeology 'gray literature' can be made more widely accessible, thus increasing recognition of contract archaeologists, ensuring high standards, and opening up vital research resources; and
- Extending still further the public outreach role of SHA and its members, including collaborative efforts with national and state organizations and sites where members have an association, bringing SHA down to 'grassroots' levels.

Julie M. Schablitsky

Present Position

Chief of cultural resources at the Maryland State Highway Administration; Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Maryland

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?

I believe one of my strongest qualifications is my diverse experience as an archaeologist who has worked on the West and East coasts of the United States and who holds positions in both academic and cultural resource management archaeology. These experiences have allowed me to appreciate and value the contributions of my colleagues who serve public agencies, private consulting firms, academia, and state historic preservation offices. This perspective and my relationships formed from regular interactions with these professionals and students allow me to understand the different issues and challenges within our field.

As a section chief at the Maryland State Highway



Administration I have not only advocated for the preservation and public appreciation of archaeology and architectural history, but I have worked to bring awareness and respect for cultural resources to the agency administrator and political figures. Through perseverance and effective demonstrations of the value of public outreach, the cultural resources program at the State Highway Administration not only complies with federal and state cultural resource laws, but the department now supports an historic bridge program, a Native American consultation program, and an archaeology stewardship program. Through these successes, I have learned that my strengths and interests lie in the growth of new programs through the education of others about the value of archaeology and the positive impact conservation of our past can have on communities. If elected, I would work alongside of the Board of Directors to channel my enthusiasm and energy towards the growth and diversification of our Society.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

I am very proud to be a member of such a successful, nurturing, and professional organization and honored to have been nominated to run for the Board of Directors. I have found SHA to be an invaluable organization for the support of students and professionals, as well as an effective platform to share our scholarship. If elected as a director, I would continue to uphold our Society's successes in these

areas, but work to attract new members by increasing our visibility as a professional organization. I believe it is important to continue to reach out to students and local colleagues, sharing the benefits of membership, but to also raise awareness of the Society to professionals in adjacent disciplines such as history, anthropology, and architectural history.

As SHA continues to grow, we should also increase our global presence. Continuing to hold annual conferences at international venues will continue to help in this endeavor, but there are additional avenues to reach colleagues who may be active in similar research and sister societies (e.g., Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology), but unaware of the benefits of SHA membership. I would be committed to identifying and implementing effective methods to reach this population. Increasing membership with international colleagues will not only have positive financial benefits to the Society, but their inclusion will significantly and positively affect how we intellectually think about problems in historical archaeology. I would be dedicated to working closely with social media, participating and/or leading a marketing strategy, and research additional ways to identify, maintain, and increase our international, local, and student membership.

DIRECTOR (ELECTED FROM COMMUNICATIONS EDITORS)

Prior to 2011, the Editor (Historical Archaeology) and Newsletter Editor were appointed to three-year terms by the Board of Directors. This appointment included a seat with full voting rights on the Board of Directors. In July 2011 the SHA membership approved revisions to the Constitution and Bylaws that changed this process. The board is still charged with the authority to appoint editors, and currently appoints the Editor (Historical Archaeology), Newsletter Editor, Co-Publications Editor, and Website Editor. This appointment, however, no longer comes with an automatic seat on the board.

The 2011 Constitution and Bylaws provide that the membership elect two positions to the Board of Directors chosen from among the appointed editors. One of these editor-directors will be elected from the Communications Editors (Newsletter and Website) and one from the Research Editors (Editor and Co-Publications Editor). The first of these elections – chosen from the Communications Editors – is held this year. On the ballot are our Communications Editors, Alasdair Brooks (Newsletter) and Christopher Merritt (Website). Next year a director will be selected from among the Research Editors.

Editors elected to the Board of Directors provide representation for SHA's vital publications programs, but also serve to represent the broad and best interests of the Society and its membership.

Alasdair Brooks



Present Position

Teaching Fellow in Historical Archaeology, University of Leicester (2009–present)

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?

I have been fortunate enough to already serve as one of the two appointed editors on the SHA Board over the last four and a half years, and I have played a constructive role in both administrative and constitutional issues over that period. One of my most important past and future contributions, however, lies in my international background. My extensive experience of working professionally in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia (to which I have recently added working in Venezuela), in academic, contract, and museum archaeology has allowed me to act as a bridge between SHA's core North American membership and our international members on other continents. I have therefore been uniquely well-placed to consider the impact of SHA Board decisions on current and potential international members while nonetheless remaining sensitive to the fact that SHA has traditionally been a North American society with a primary duty towards the needs of that ongoing majority North American demographic. I hope to be able to continue in this bridging role if elected to the board under the new constitutional arrangements.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management

and financial challenges of the Society?

Over the last 20 years, I have worked in academic, commercial contract, and museum archaeology on four continents. While the specific contexts within each country differ, historical archaeologists face many of the same challenges wherever we work. Chief amongst these shared challenges are (1) advocating a role for historical archaeology in national and local government regulations in a challenging economic climate; (2) continuing to educate the public on the importance and value of the archaeology of the modern world; (3) overcoming resistance to historical archaeology in certain sectors of the academy; and (4) addressing the increasing popularity of 'treasure hunting' in parts of the public imagination. None of these challenges have easy solutions, but I am committed to seeing SHA continue to play a, and grow its, key role in leading professional advocacy for our discipline in North America across these areas, while working with sister societies such as SPMA (for whom I serve as one of the assistant editors of *Post-Medieval Archaeology*) and ASHA, as appropriate, to meet shared challenges. I have been a member of the SHA Budget Committee for four and a half years now, so I am acutely conscious of the financial challenges facing both the Society and our members. There is no obvious sign that the global economic situation will stabilize over the next three years, which will inevitably present its own challenges for balancing the fiscal stresses felt by our membership with the fiscal strength of our society. I nonetheless remain committed to working with our excellent treasurer Sara Mascia and the new incoming SHA Business Office to find that balance should I be reelected to the board.

Christopher Merritt

Present Position

Staff Archaeologist, P-III Associates, Inc.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can



contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?

My work experience within the federal, private, and academic archaeological realms has given me a broad perspective on historic preservation and archaeological laws and regulations, and the hot-button topics of the 21st century of importance to SHA. Serving as SHA's Webmaster between 2006 and 2010, and Website Editor since 2010, provides me with a unique perspective on the needs and desires of the membership, Board of Directors, and public. The role of the website has changed significantly since inception of SHA's first platform, from a simple placeholder for static information to a dynamic venue for discussion and debate. Since 2006, I have worked closely with every committee and subcommittee within SHA to improve their Web presence and provide new opportunities for visibility and viability of their volunteer efforts, and look forward to their future initiatives.

Finally, having worked closely with the SHA Board of Directors for the last several years, I have intimate knowledge of the problems facing the discipline and Society and feel that my experience will benefit the membership, stakeholders, and the public. In today's world the SHA website is the most public face of the Society, and I feel that by increasing Web content directed at the public through cooperation with internal committees, the website can become a nexus for an increased visibility of historical archaeology. Members are increasingly reliant on the website for articles, newsletter, news, job postings, and research resources, and a position on the Board of Directors will allow me to maintain and expand the Web presence and member services.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

SHA's primary mission is the scholarly pursuit and public dissemination of sites, people, places, and themes within historical archaeology in the world. As Website Editor I will focus my attention in three areas: (1) increase the scholarly information available in and through the SHA website with expanded research resources for use by scholars within the discipline, continued close work with the Newsletter, Journal, and Co-Publications Editors for dissemination of publications, and create an online space for sharing of ideas and research data; (2) expand public outreach and popular dissemination of historical archaeology topics through the website and beyond through continued cooperation with the various committees of SHA and potential partnerships with local, state, and national organizations focused; and (3) ensuring that the Society meets the needs of its members, stakeholders, and the public through fiscally responsible use of available funds, particularly focused on assisting in the drive for increased revenue through membership and sponsorship, and decreasing liability through rigorous analysis of the current budget and proposed new line items

and initiatives.

NOMINATION AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Anna Agbe-Davies

Present Position

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (2009-present)



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nomination and Elections Committee?

My service record has included prior service on the SHA Nominations Committee, as well as membership on the AAA Archaeology Division Executive Board, which runs nominations for that section of the AAA. So I am familiar with the process of identifying and recruiting nominees for elective office. Having worked in both museum and academic settings, in both the Southeast and the Midwest (with occasional forays into the Caribbean and Atlantic islands), I have come to know a great many talented and dedicated colleagues whose expertise and experiences will enrich SHA. I look forward to the opportunity to mine that network to build an SHA leadership that reflects the professional, demographic, and geographic diversity of its membership.

Paul Avery

Present Position

Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
(2010–present)



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nomination and Elections Committee?

I appreciate the opportunity to be considered for the Nominations and Elections Committee. I believe that my experience in the business world will help me identify qualified and motivated candidates for the available positions. I believe that the officeholders should reflect the wide variety of experience and backgrounds present in the membership of SHA as a whole. I will make every effort to help provide a ballot for the Society that does just that.

Charles M. Haecker

Present Position

Program Archaeologist, National Park Service-Heritage Partnerships Program (Intermountain Region), Santa Fe, New Mexico (2000–present)

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nomination and Elections Committee?

The NPS-Intermountain Region—my work area—

includes Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Consequently, I have a broad familiarity with archaeological issues throughout the Intermountain Region, particularly regarding how these issues affect national parks and archaeology-based National Historic Landmarks. As a member of the Nominations



Committee I would be tapping into the network of historical archaeologists who practice their profession primarily within the western United States, and thereby providing a pool of prospective candidates who share a more Western perspective to historical archaeology.

Sarah E. Miller

Present Position

Northeast Regional Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nomination and Elections Committee?

Since presenting my first conference paper in Long Beach during my graduate program at ECU, I have maintained a commitment to SHA. With each conference I try to augment my participation—including committee work, workshops, roundtables and co-organizing the Public Day at Kingsley Plantation—and expand relationships with other dedicated professionals in this field. Chairing the Public Education



the SHA Strategic Goals forward, giving feedback from the SHA membership to the ACUA Board, and providing a public voice for underwater archaeologists on issues that impact our work every day. As Vice-Chair I have tried to develop opportunities for continuing synergies between SHA and ACUA. If reelected I would continue my efforts to foster a more accessible ACUA, a stronger ACUA presence in public outreach, and continue to work collaboratively with SHA to build ACUA's voice on both domestic and international issues.

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

One of the problems I see facing our field as we continue to grow and evolve is the need to bring in new talented archaeologists who understand our discipline and can support cultural resource management firms. With UNESCO's ratification, the change in domestic regulations, and ever-evolving deep-sea technologies I see a need for

and Interpretation Committee has taught me it is essential to represent broad strokes of the membership, both in subspecialties as well as geographic distribution. If elected, I would look forward to networking on the Society's behalf to bring a diversity of candidates to the table and broaden support of leadership.

ACUA COMMITTEE

Kimberly Faulk (née Eslinger)

Present Position

Senior Marine Archaeologist, Geoscience Earth & Marine Services, Houston, Texas

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?

The last 12 years have seen tremendous changes in underwater archaeology, our capabilities for public education, and the enactment of stronger legislation to protect underwater cultural heritage. In that time I have worked with state and local governments, federal agencies, museums, nonprofits, and the oil and gas sector; I have mentored students interested in our field; and participated in public outreach projects. During my past three years as chair of the SHA Technologies Committee I worked to provide opportunities for the SHA membership to access new and emerging technologies by talking with archaeologists using those technologies every day. My time with the SHA Technologies Committee and the ACUA Board also allowed me to bring SHA and ACUA closer together by bridging the needs of the underwater and terrestrial constituencies. My time on the ACUA Board has been spent helping to move



ACUA and SHA to provide opportunities for students and professionals to better understand the impact of the changes and find careers. The ever-changing technological tools are allowing ever-more sites to be discovered, uncovered, and in too many cases damaged. If reelected I would work with SHA and ACUA to continue to evolve our current platforms

to bring more students into the field, and give them the materials that allow them to argue effectively for the protection of our submerged cultural resources. I believe the ACUA's role as a promoter of our ethical standards within the discipline has grown dramatically in the last several years, and that we should continue to provide a benchmark for how sites should be studied. The strong partnership between SHA and ACUA over the last decade has created an opportunity within our community to be a strong ethical compass and provide training to our colleagues and young members – this is something I would work to continue and support. Finally, if reelected to the ACUA Board I would work with the board members to provide better digital outreach, continue our workshops and focused sessions to provide our colleagues and students with opportunities to learn more about underwater archaeology, continue to emphasize our ethical stance, look for ways to bring new students and professionals into our discipline, and identify ways that we can begin to better study and protect our deepwater sites that are beyond the reach of traditional underwater archaeology.

Christopher John Underwood

Present Positions

International Development Officer, Nautical Archaeology Society; Honorary Researcher, National Institute of Anthropology, Buenos Aires, Argentina



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?

Spanning more than 30 years, my professional involvement in underwater archaeology has encompassed projects such as the *Mary Rose* in the UK, HMS *Swift* in Argentina, rescue archaeology in Chile, as well as projects for recreational divers, predominantly in the UK. This broad

experience gives me a platform for my involvement in training initiatives across a spectrum of professional and avocational groups. Since 1990 I have been involved with the Nautical Archaeology Society courses in more than 20 countries. Personal ambitions match those of ACUA, which are to establish standards for the profession, raising awareness and providing training for the recreational diver, as well as forging closer relationships with this important stakeholder. More recently I have been involved in UNESCO initiatives that are specifically aimed at developing professional capacity in the Asia-Pacific region and the Americas.

Working in these diverse regions has helped me to understand the significant global challenges that our discipline faces in promoting the protection and preservation of underwater cultural heritage. I can share with ACUA my experience and expertise in working with stakeholders in various cultures who often have very different views on the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage.

I am confident that I can contribute to ACUA's progress in achieving its stated objectives: "to educate scholars, governments, sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of underwater resources."

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

Heritage, both underwater and on land, is under threat from the usual sources but global economic insecurity and regional conflicts have both applied significant additional pressures. At this crucial time some heritage departments have been decimated and governments are looking at underwater heritage as being an economic rather than a cultural resource.

Within the framework of SHA/ACUA my priorities would be to encourage cooperation with other international bodies with similar goals to offer alternative perspectives; to continue to promote ethical standards and training among the profession and recreational divers; and to continue to raise awareness among the public of the threats to the heritage.

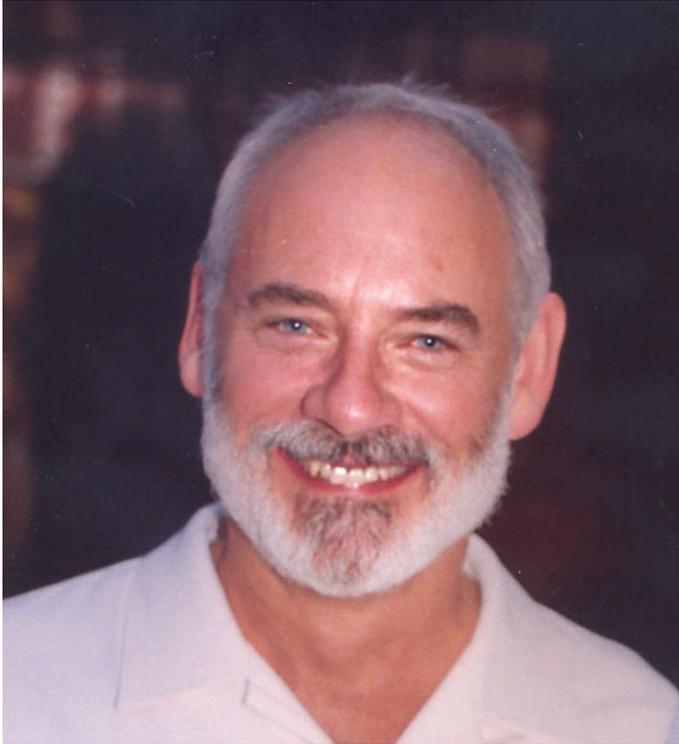
By pursuing these priorities I would assist SHA/ACUA to fulfill one of its own objectives that "advocates for a global perspective in the study and protection of historical and underwater cultural resources by educating the public and policy makers and providing a valued resource for knowledge exchange, professional development, and the maintenance of high ethical standards."

If elected it will be a privilege to assist SHA/ACUA in achieving their goals.

James M. Allan

Present Position

Vice-President, Principal, William Self Associates, Inc.;
Lecturer (Anthropology), Saint Mary's College of California;
Executive Director, Institute for Western Maritime
Archaeology



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?

My work as a Principal and Principal Investigator with William Self Associates, and my decades-long experience in education have provided me with expertise in both private-sector and academic archaeology in the marine and terrestrial environments. I have extensive experience working with federal and state regulatory agencies and have had the opportunity to serve on several different charitable and professional boards and committees. I believe this background, and the varied types of experiences it has provided me, will allow me to contribute to fulfilling the ACUA's principal goal: to serve as an international advisory board in matters pertaining to maritime archaeology and the conservation and long-term management of our submerged cultural resources.

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

My priorities would be focused on three main areas, each of which has been identified and discussed many times and in many different forums over the years, but in many instances have not been fully realized as of yet: to increase the general public's appreciation of the different values that are inherent in our submerged cultural resources and to foster in the public an understanding of the fragile and ephemeral nature of the information these resources can provide; to insure that existing legislative protections of cultural resources, both terrestrial and submerged, continue to be supported and enforced; and to enhance the interrelationships between maritime and terrestrial archaeology.

Jun Kimura

Present Position

Post-doctoral Fellow, Asian Research Centre, Murdoch University

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?

My early-career experience as a field archaeologist has been based in the involvement on academic investigations and rescue excavations in Japan. I have worked on a range of different terrestrial sites as well as underwater sites, including a 19th-century American steamship, medieval-period midden sites in Okinawa, and a naval battlefield site related to the 13th-century Mongol Empire invasion of



Japan. I completed my Ph.D. in Australia in 2011, and my doctoral dissertation was evaluated as a pioneering work in terms of its content highlighting the hulls of shipwrecks, not cargoes, and extensively examining the archaeological remains of shipwrecks found in Asia. One of my interests in the last four years during my Ph.D. research periods was the development of an Asian scholars' network in the region. This has been achieved through involvement in different activities: intensive training on underwater cultural heritage for regional experts by Flinders University; data collection on excavated ships by cooperating with East Asian and Southeast Asian government agencies; and organizing the Inaugural Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage in Manila in 2011. If elected I could bring further multiregional perspectives to ACUA, based on the above background. As a leading organization in the field, it is probably beneficial to ACUA to build up more channels for dialog between the regions.

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

I have a strong interest in the financial sustainability of ACUA from my experience based upon a previous appointment as Treasurer of the Executive Members of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA). In facing the global financial crisis, these days academic organizations in general are likely to find it difficult to maintain and improve the state of their finances. While I am not sure this is the case for SHA and ACUA at this moment, if elected I would work hard to raise the profile of ACUA in whatever capacity possible. What I would like to attempt is to seek for the possibility of more in-kind support, perhaps from industries and private sectors, for both members and nonmembers.

Alexis Catsambis

Present Position

Archaeologist & Cultural Resource Manager, Naval History & Heritage Command

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?

Given my broad duties as an archaeologist and cultural resource manager within the Underwater Archaeology Branch of NHC, I have developed a comprehensive understanding of the field of maritime archaeology, both in terms of practitioners and legislative matters. Furthermore, my dissertation was dedicated to a thorough overview of the legislative framework that surrounds maritime cultural heritage in the United States, as well as a state-of-the-field assessment of over 100 organizations involved in maritime heritage. Respondents were asked to discuss staffing, research



activities, priorities, challenges, and the implementation of applicable laws. The insights garnered through both facets of this doctoral research resulted in a thorough understanding of the challenges and accomplishments within the field that I can share with ACUA to help inform policies and priorities. My breadth of experience in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, as well as North America, can add a further international perspective, while my expertise extends to both shallow- and deepwater archaeological methods and sites, as well as coastal heritage.

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

One of the most important conclusions reached by respondents to the aforementioned Maritime Heritage Questionnaire is that maritime archaeologists and historic preservation specialists remain ineffective in communicating to the public at large the importance of maritime cultural heritage. In large part, this is due to the lack of a concerted, coherent, and clear public message, which is itself compromised by an unclear and often contradictory legislative and regulatory framework. ACUA has made significant strides in encouraging communication and the development of an effective public message, upon which we all depend. Priorities I would help emphasize, should elected, would revolve around (1) increased collaboration and coordination among the public, private, and academic/nonprofit sectors of the field to help develop common approaches and standards; (2) continuing public advocacy to maintain and improve the legislative framework

surrounding maritime heritage; and (3) if in line with future ACUA priorities, the development of a broader professional membership base affiliated with ACUA that would enable a wider forum of credentialed maritime archaeologists to form and face challenges as a cohesive group. The focus of these efforts would be increased communication among maritime heritage practitioners that would in turn lay the foundation for more-effective public outreach and advocacy.

Amy Mitchell-Cook

Present Position

Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of West Florida

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?

Although my current position is in the department of history, my past is rooted in archaeology. I have experience working on projects that include CRM and state and federal institutions. As such, I have a strong understanding of the varied complexities and constraints that professionals must face to preserve our past. In addition, my position as a professor at the University of West Florida allows me the unique opportunity to have firsthand knowledge of graduate and undergraduate students as they hone their skills to become future underwater archaeologists. In this position I am very aware of the need to facilitate, mentor, and promote future generations of scholars and professionals. I also represent one of the few universities with a focus on underwater archaeology and have an inside perspective of



the issues that affect higher education.

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

I think it is important to emphasize ACUA's mission to promote education, especially in regards to graduate students and the public. I would like to extend current efforts by ACUA/SHA for young professionals to become involved in both groups and to give them the tools to become the next generation of archaeologists. I also feel that ACUA has become a prominent vehicle for public outreach. As a member of ACUA I support and encourage efforts to educate students and the public and to provide opportunities necessary for them to understand and protect our cultural heritage in the 21st century. ❧

Québec City Award

The Québec City Award is granted to assist French-speaking students to attend the annual meeting and to promote their participation in Society activities. The cash prize is for the amount of interest accrued annually on the initial endowment, and not to exceed \$750. To be considered for the prize, candidates must be standing members of SHA, registered in a French-language university and preparing a thesis or a dissertation in French, and they must present a substantive or theoretical paper at the annual meeting.

To apply, submit a letter along with a confidential letter of reference from your research director, a copy of your preregistration for the annual meeting, a 500-word abstract of the proposed paper, and a copy of your résumé to the Québec City Award Secretary by June 30. Further information is available from the Québec City Award Secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Telephone: 418.641.6411 x 2149; Fax 418.641.6455; email: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>. Please visit the Society for Historical Archaeology website for full information: <www.sha.org/about/awards_awardees.cfm>.

Bourse de Québec

Le Bourse de Québec est accordée afin de promouvoir la participation d'étudiants de langue française au colloque annuel et aux activités de la Society for Historical Archaeology. La bourse correspond au montant des intérêts accumulés sur le capital initial dans le courant de l'année, le tout n'excédant pas \$750. Pour être éligible, le candidat doit être membre en règle de la SHA, être inscrit dans une université francophone et y préparer une thèse ou un mémoire en français. Enfin, il doit présenter, dans le cadre du colloque annuel de la SHA, une communication substantielle ou théorique.

Pour poser votre candidature, faites parvenir une lettre au secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec. Cette lettre doit être accompagnée des documents suivants : une lettre de recommandation confidentielle de votre directeur de recherche, une preuve d'inscription à l'université, une copie de votre inscription préliminaire au colloque annuel, un résumé de votre communication (maximum de 500 mots) et une copie de votre curriculum vitae. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec à l'adresse suivante : William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone: 418.641.6411, poste 2149; Télécopie: 418.641.6455; courriel: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>. De plus amples renseignements sont disponibles sur la page web de la Society for Historical Archaeology : <www.sha.org/about/awards_awardees.cfm>.

Opinion and Debate

Notes from the Trenches: A Resource for Pedagogy

Nicolas R. Laracuenté
(nicolas.laracuenté@gmail.com)
and
Adrienne Sams (asams@uwf.edu)

We wanted to share an online resource for those who are interested in pedagogy and its relationship with archaeology and heritage issues. Susan Bender (Skidmore College) and Phyllis Messenger (University of Minnesota) organized an electronic symposium to take place at the 2012 Society of American Archaeology (SAA) Meeting in Memphis, Tennessee. Titled “Lessons from the Trenches: The Pedagogy of Archaeology and Heritage,” the goal of this symposium was to have a wide variety of case studies presenting individual approaches for teaching critical skills and expanding the breadth of topics in which students are trained to allow new archaeologists to engage issues in the contemporary world in the most effective manner. Their abstract asks,

How do we train students in archaeology to interact and work in an interdisciplinary context where archaeological perspectives alone do not frame the questions and, indeed, are often secondary to others? The teaching of archaeology today must address changing perspectives on archaeological stewardship and ethics, concepts of tangible and intangible heritage values, and cultural heritage management. (Bender and Messenger 2012)

Fourteen papers were accepted from the submissions to this symposium. They were uploaded to the SAA website for all of the session participants to review and prepare comments on prior to the meetings. Papers from Peru, Brazil, several places in the United States, and Europe introduced a breadth of learning environments. Case studies introduced issues with distance learning, undergraduate and graduate students, and successful (as well as unsuccessful) projects. Big-picture issues included how political climates influence the topics that need to be taught in universities, stereotypes that need to be deconstructed in every archaeology class, integrating interdisciplinary methods into class curricula, and assessing the success of pedagogical techniques. You can download the full text of these articles and interact with the authors via the comment forum at <http://www.scribd.com/collections/3577500/Lessons-from-the-Trenches-The-Pedagogy-of-Archaeology-and-Heritage>.

In Memphis, the entire session was devoted to discussion of the main themes that crosscut the submissions. The session discussants grouped the articles into three themes: methodology (the nuts and bolts of how we teach), conceptual

(why we teach these issues), and logistics (where these topics can fit in existing curricula). Initially the discussion was focused on how pedagogy can be used to teach archaeology students how to address a broader set of heritage-related issues. This raised the question: what is the difference between an archaeologist and a heritage professional? It seemed that the amount of interdisciplinary work one is involved with would determine the classification. Participants argued that true interdisciplinary work requires a flexibility that should be introduced early in an academic career. Graduate students are often too specialized, or tied down by required elements of their program’s curricula, to enroll in classes that would make them fluent in interdisciplinary concepts and methods. The logistics of fitting an interdisciplinary education into existing archaeology programs indicates a need for departments to work with each other to develop interdisciplinary educational opportunities. However, students need to have skills that fit the requirements needed for specific jobs. While an interdisciplinary education might be useful in the actual practice of heritage-related jobs, students still need to be able to fit within the categories defined by employers. To see more details on this symposium you can visit the session’s ‘Storify,’ where notes from the discussion and associated online exchanges have been collected: <http://storify.com/archaeologist/lessons-from-the-trenches-saa2012-saa77-esymposium>.

Pedagogy allows archaeologists to move beyond the initial ‘shock and awe’ value of an artifact. We’ve all used this at some point in our careers: “It has been (insert number of years) since someone has held that (insert name of artifact), YOU are the first person to touch it since them.” While this is great for impressing the age of an artifact upon members of the public, it results in only a superficial understanding of what we can learn from that artifact. Training in pedagogical approaches can help move beyond that superficial knowledge of “Wow, this is cool” to “Wow, this is important or relevant because ...” If you find yourself needing a more-critical approach to engaging the public through your work, start with these papers and learn from their experiences.

This resource will be included as one of many in the PEIC Toolbox. If you have other materials that you would like to contribute, please contact us! We can be reached through email at nicolas.laracuenté@gmail.com and asams@uwf.edu. 

**Students and Social Media:
A Guide from the APTC
Student Subcommittee**

Mary Petrich-Guy
(University of Idaho;
<petr5725@vandals.uidaho.edu>)

Though presenters loyally used slide projectors at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference 7 years ago, historical archaeologists have been using web-based social media tools for nearly 20 years. The subscriber base of HISTARCH (<<https://lists.asu.edu/cgi-bin/wa?A0=HISTARCH>>), the historical archaeology LISTSERV, has grown nearly 150-fold since the first posting in 1994. Currently connecting over 1,400 subscribers, it continues to facilitate research, learning, networking, and professional development.

In the last two decades, web-based social media has exploded, particularly with the growing use of mobile devices to access media. User-generated, social media can be overwhelming; platforms are developing quickly, making it difficult to keep track of the various outlets and their usefulness as vehicles towards professionalism. However, there are networking tools worth considering. Social media allows for interaction and discussion among users and students can use them as tools in their professional development arsenal.

SHA recognizes the potential of developing relationships and creating content through social media and networking. In response to the growing number of social media users (especially among student members), the Society is growing its online presence. In addition to the SHA website (<www.sha.org>), it is growing through forums, blogging, a Facebook page (Society for Historical Archaeology 2011a), and a LinkedIn page for members. This year, the position of Social Media Liaison was added to many of the Society for Historical Archaeology committees. As the newly minted social media liaison for the Academic and Professional Training Student Subcommittee (APTC SSC), I would like to describe the benefits and advantages of web-based social networking and outline some specific social media tools students (and professionals) can use in their professional development.

Through social networking students may stay connected with current events involving SHA, network with like-minded archaeologists, realize opportunities, share field school experiences, find their professional voices, maintain connections germinated at conferences, and participate in current-event discussions in real time. Of the many utilities web-based networking offers students, one of the most advantageous is the ability to forge relationships with archaeologists around the world. The online range of archaeologists and their interests is broad and includes academics, cultural resources managers, and students. Archaeologists from all corners can have daily discussions via social media.

Web-based networking can compress the physical and social distances between archaeologists discussing global ethical and public-engagement issues. Recently, discussions about the ethical issues of the American TV shows *Diggers* and *American Digger* blossomed on LISTSERVs, blogs, and websites such as Facebook and Twitter. These outlets helped

archaeologists draw attention to the debate surrounding the shows, voice their concerns, and organize protests against the shows.

Student members of SHA have great networking tools at their fingertips and are poised to take full advantage of these web-based resources. Web-based media is an affordable option for students to access academic and professional archaeologists. Though one may simply “listen in” on discussions, participating in conversations is key to successful networking. LISTSERVs such as HISTARCH (HISTARCH 2012) are tried-and-true avenues of conversation and have withstood a decent test of time. Many other LISTSERVs pertaining to historical archaeology and related fields are listed on the Web (ArchNet 2012). To explore additional media avenues, the following is a list of networking tools and their basic functions:

Groups

Seeking advice from student peers or do not feel ready to comment in professional forums? The APTC Student Subcommittee is a Society resource especially for students. A great way to access the committee and its members is through the APTC SSC Yahoo group, StudentsSHA. The group is available for student peers to help each other navigate education, research, and professional development, as well as facilitate frank discussions. All students are highly encouraged to join. To sign up, visit <<http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/StudentsSHA/>>.

Forums

Similar to the student-only group, forums on the website are open to all SHA members and are provided for discussions on current issues in historical archaeology, tips for professional development, artifacts identification, and research. Posting these discussions in forums allows for continued access to thematic issues. Students may peruse these issues and are particularly encouraged to participate in the Publishing Forum, which also provides writing tips and discusses the ins and outs of publishing research. To find the forums, after logging in to the SHA website, click on the Members tab, then Discussion Board.

Blogs

Launched last year, the SHA blog (<www.sha.org/blog>) is the core of the Society’s social media channels (Society for Historical Archaeology 2011b). Available to members and the public alike, SHA leaders, committees, and members post about a variety of topics, including current research and issues in historical archaeology, upcoming conferences, current events, education and outreach, professional tips, and technology. Members and the public can post comments on the posts. Other archaeological institutions and individual archaeologists use blogs to discuss all sorts of archaeology-related issues, including general archaeology, method and theory, international issues, and cultural resource management. To check out the top 30 archaeology-related blogs from 2011, visit <www.thebestcolleges.org/top-archaeology-blogs/>.

Social Networking Platforms and Hosting Services

Social networking platforms such as Facebook, Academia, LinkedIn, and Twitter allow members to develop individual profiles. Hosting services allow members to develop content for individual, group, or public reference. These platforms are particularly useful for asking questions that can be answered in short form. To check out the SHA Facebook page, visit <<http://www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology>>. While Facebook is by far the most popular social media site and provides means for individuals, organizations, and institutions to create pages, individuals may post papers and research on Academia (<www.academia.edu>) and work experience on LinkedIn (<www.linkedin.com>). Members can seek out like-minded academics, students, researchers, and working professionals or build a network of associates. Recently, the APTC started a group for SHA members on LinkedIn. To join, visit <www.linkedin.com>, log in and search for the Society for Historical Archaeology.

For those unfamiliar with Twitter, it may appear as a bit of an enigma. Using it is not necessarily intuitive, but, in my personal experience, it enables me to connect with like-minded archaeologists and research around the world. I can keep tabs on topics and current discussions and debates within archaeology that are taking place far from my physical location. Additionally, I can follow experts in fields outside of archaeology, feeding my broader scope of interests and passing comments can lead to deeper discussions relating back to archaeology.

Other

Many other types of social media sites help archaeologists share research and develop discussions. Presentations on research can be viewed through sites such as Google Documents, Slideshare, Prezi, and Slide Rocket. Audio- and visual-themed resources like YouTube, Flickr, Photobucket, Picasa, and Instagram enable sharing audio and video media. Additionally, collaboration platforms allow for partnerships between researchers. For those who are adept at a variety of social networking tools, social-media-management dashboards help users administer multiple profiles on a variety of sites. Seismic, Digsby, Socialite, TweetDeck, and HootSuite are examples of dashboards that allow users to update several platforms simultaneously. Historical archaeologists use all of these media tools. Students may use these outlets as a means for developing professionally. Please join a conversation! If you have questions about using social media in professional development, you may find me at <petr5725@vandals.uidaho.edu>, on <www.academia.edu>, <www.linkedin.com>, or Twitter (@mpetrichguy).

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Editor's Note: The following item consists of the minutes of a meeting held at the National Geographic Society (in which the Newsletter Editor participated via telephone) to discuss the recent controversy over the recent National Geographic Television program Diggers. As many Newsletter readers will be aware, SHA has been active in raising concerns over the program (see Paul Mullins' column, page 2 of this issue), and this meeting represented National Geographic's initial response. The meeting minutes are being reprinted here unedited with the permission of the participants.

National Geographic Society and National Geographic Channel

**Meeting on Archeological Preservation
Avocational Metal Detecting
Ethics of Archeology
Friday, 4 May, 2012
9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Washington, D.C.**

Participants:

Jeffrey Altschul – President-elect, Society for American Archaeology (SAA); Chairman of the Board, Statistical Research Inc. (SRI), Arizona.

Michael Barber – State Archaeologist, Virginia Department of Historical Resources.

Thomas Barritt (Moderator)– Partner at Ketchum Inc., a global public relations firm.

Joseph Balicki – Assoc. Director, John Milner Associates, Inc.; Representative for the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA).

Alsadair Brooks – Officer of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA); Teaching Fellow of Historical Archaeology, University of Leicester, UK.

Ian Burrow – President, Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA); Vice President and Principal Archaeologist, Hunter Research Archaeology in New Jersey.

Christopher Espenshade – Principal Investigator and Archaeologist, New South Associates in Greensboro, NC.

Charles Ewen – President-elect, Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA); Professor, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC.

John Francis (Chair) – Vice-President of Research, Conservation, and Exploration, National Geographic Society.

Robert Freeman – Director of Sales, Minelab Americas.

Terry Garcia – Executive Vice-President for Mission Programs, National Geographic Society.

Abby Greensfelder – Co-Owner and Founder, Half Yard Productions in Bethesda, MD.

Peter Herdich – CEO, Archaeological Institute of America and Publisher, *Archaeology* magazine.

Fred Hiebert – Archaeology Fellow, National Geographic Society.

D. Bambi Kraus – President, National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO).

Jonathan Leader – State Archaeologist, South Carolina.

David Lyle – CEO, National Geographic Channel.

Mike O'Donnell – Founder, O'Donnell Publications.

Matthew Reeves – Director of Archaeology, James Madison's Montpelier.

Nancy Schamu – Executive Director, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

Douglas Scott – Chief Archaeologist, Little Big Horn Battlefield, National Park Service.

Daniel Sivilich – President, Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization (BRAVO).

Christopher Thornton – Program Officer, Committee for Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society.

Joe Troy – Avocational Metal Detectorist.

Melinda Zeder – Committee for Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society; Curator, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution; SAA Board Member.

Opening Remarks and Introductions

The day-long meeting opened with a series of short framing remarks by conference organizers. Terry Garcia

provided participants with an understanding of the relationship between the National Geographic Society and the National Geographic Channel. He focused on the challenges National Geographic faces in advancing core NG goals through a variety of media channels, including the highly competitive world of commercial television. NG commercial cable television programming seeks to engage a broader and previously largely untapped audience; the Channel also provides a significant revenue stream for the full spectrum of NG activities. He explained that the goal of the May 4 conference was to bring together a broad cross-section of the archaeological community (professional and avocational) to advise National Geographic on how to frame Channel programming in a way that engages the cable television audience, while also consistent with core ethical principles of cultural heritage documentation and preservation.

John Francis underscored the on-going role of NGS as an enabler of world class research and a source of great story telling, highlighting the challenge NGS now faces in its effort at becoming more expansive in communication without losing sight of core mission and ethical principles that have always guided the Society. In this context, David Lyle outlined the Channel's interest in seeking advice from the archaeological community about the ethical guidelines that any future programming could both operate within and promote, while advancing the goal of reaching broad audiences using contemporary television storytelling.

Charles Ewen spoke to the role of the *Digger's* controversy in crystallizing attention on difficult, long-standing, issues at the interface between the professional and avocational archaeology. The key issue raised by this controversy revolves around how to engage both professional and avocational archaeologists in a shared interest in recovering and preserving the past, and how, in turn, to convey this shared passion for archaeology and appreciation for the past to larger audiences.

Participants were asked to introduce themselves and offer short remarks on their own perspectives on role of citizen scientists in archaeology, especially as it pertains to metal detecting. Moderator Tom Barritt then posed two framing questions for the day's discussion: 1) What are the ethical parameters for archaeological partnerships with avocationalists?; 2) How can the Channel develop programming with general appeal that reflects the interests of archaeological preservation and are consistent with ethical archaeological guidelines?

Methods and Best Practices

The first general topic of discussion revolved around the question: Under what conditions might responsible avocational metal detectorists (AMDs) be given a role in archaeological research?

There was overall agreement that AMD activities should be conducted within the parameters of professional supervision. Both professional and avocational archaeologists provided examples of collaborative efforts where AMDs have played a significant role in the recovery and documentation

of archaeological artifacts, in the discovery of previously undetected sites, and in their study and protection within a broader framework of supervision and coordination with professional archaeologists and organizations. This kind of oversight is key in determining where metal detecting may be conducted, how it is to be conducted, and how the discoveries that AMDs make are best recorded, reported, and utilized with the goal of recovering information about the past.

There was some difference of opinion on the degree of supervision needed. Some advocated the need for a close oversight, with the participation of AMDs restricted to highly threatened sites. Many, however, maintained that AMDs who had received training in artifact recovery, documentation, and curation could operate more independently, as long as they to work within legal and ethical parameters. The role of experienced AMDs operating entirely independently of professional oversight, but within legal and ethical parameters, was also highlighted as a way of bringing important archaeological sites and discoveries to light.

There is, however, no single “go-to” archaeological oversight body that AMDs can turn to for guidance on where it is permissible to practice metal detecting, or for information on opportunities for collaboration with on-going projects managed by professional archaeologists. Instead, it was agreed that AMDs need to be made aware of the broader range of state and federal level oversight bodies and professional organizations that can assist AMDs in this way. These include State Historical Preservation Officers, State Archaeologists, Tribal Historical Preservation Officers, the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, the Archaeological Institute of America, and a variety of not-for-profit archaeological organizations working on private lands.

On the topic of the recovery of objects discovered using a metal detector, there was some consensus that it was advisable to restrict excavation only to that needed to extract the item and only to the plow zone where the stratigraphic integrity of the object is compromised. There was concern, however, that this protocol gives the false impression that the plow zone contains no information that would help place the object in its broader archaeological context and is, therefore, open to indiscriminant and undocumented digging. While the vertical location of the object is likely disturbed by plowing, the general position of the object in horizontal space may carry important information about the distribution of structures and activities across space. At a minimum, the object’s latitude, longitude, and depth should all be recorded. All agreed that context is a critical component in placing objects within a narrative about the past and that all archaeologists (professional and avocational) have a responsibility to preserve and record as much information about the context of artifacts as possible.

Participants noted that most states have official site forms that can be downloaded from the websites of their offices of archaeological and historic preservation. While the long

version of these forms are cumbersome, most states also have a short form that AMDs can use to properly record the location of significant objects that they encounter. The need for more transparency on these web sites for how to obtain, fill-out, and submit these forms was stressed.

Participants emphasized the importance of post-recovery analysis, reporting, and curation. This is a particularly important interface between avocational and professional archaeologists, critical in realizing the full value of the recovered objects in reconstructing history. The model of having objects recovered by AMDs donated to local museums or other repositories where the AMD is given recognition for the discovery of the object, and where the object is made available for exhibition and future study, was cited as a positive alternative the recovered artifacts remaining in privately held collections.

While there is no single set of best practices guidelines for avocational metal detecting in the US, there are a number of different guidelines that cover many of these core principles. The UK’s Portable Antiquities Scheme (<http://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/guides/codeofpractice>) serves as once such model, although the compensation portion of the UK model remains controversial. The volunteer organization BRAVO (Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization) has also developed a set of guidelines for AMDs that includes many of the principles discussed by the group. Follow-on meetings on this topic might focus on developing a set of best practices for AMD that could be used by individual AMDs and metal detecting clubs.

Collaborative Efforts

The question that framed the second major topic explored was: Are there models of AMDs and professional archaeologists working together in the documentation and preservation of cultural heritage?

Participants discussed the many impediments that stand in the way of more effective collaboration between AMDs and professional archaeologists for these ends. Avocational participants cited the widely held concern in their community that reporting their finds to professional archaeologists will result in confiscation of recovered objects and the exclusion of the AMD from any future archaeological activity at the sites they discover. Professional archaeologists, on the other hand, cited experiences with AMDs who, although they had completed certification courses, failed apply their training and their understanding of ethical considerations in their metal detecting activities. Other professionals expressed fears that AMDs won’t report sites they have discovered until they have recovered all they can from them, while still others cited concerns for the impact of the use of volunteer labor on employment opportunities for professionals. The portrayal of professionals by avocationalists as elitists trying to keep access to the past to themselves was also mentioned. There was some recognition that these concerns may, in many cases, be an outgrowth of miscommunication between these two communities, rather than actual, insurmountable impediments to fruitful collaboration.

At the same time, there was general, though not universal,

recognition of the considerable skills that experienced AMDs have in the use of metal detectors both in recovering objects and locating undiscovered archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorists with a genuine interest in cultural heritage, it was argued, offer skill sets that are invaluable to professional archaeologists. AMDs are often on the front line of discovering sites in imminent danger of development, as well as having site specific knowledge, and their inclusion within archaeological projects run by professionals brings important skill sets and capabilities to a project. Marshaling the energies, expertise, and knowledge base of the large number of AMDs in the US and other nations offers, in the opinion of several participants, tremendous potential for achieving shared goals of documenting and preserving cultural heritage. Incorporation of AMDs and other amateur archaeologists within archaeological projects overseen by professionals, it was noted, also serves to further public understanding of and appreciation for archaeology.

Participants shared examples of more informal collaborations between professional archaeologists and AMDs. Many of the AMDs participating in the conference had effectively worked on projects with professional participants. More formal relationships mentioned included the certification or steward programs found in many states (i.e. VA, SC, AZ, FL, AR) that offer training in archaeological practice in general, and the use of metal detectors as a tool for archaeological discovery in particular. Particular standouts mentioned were the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Florida Public Archaeology Network. The US Forest Service's Passports in Time project was another example, as was the metal detecting training course offered by the archaeological program of James Madison's Montepelier in conjunction with MineLab, a major metal detector manufacturer, and the ongoing efforts of the volunteer organization BRAVO.

Valuing the Past

The third framing question put to the group was: What are the currencies for setting value of the past – monetary, information, excitement – and is there a way to reconcile these different currencies?

Professional archaeologists at the conference were unified in the opinion that the sale of historical or archaeological artifacts recovered through metal detecting was a "red line" that future NG programming should never cross. Commerce in antiquities is an anathema to professional archaeologists. Even when monetary values are small, it was argued, the sale of artifacts serves as an inducement to looting. There was also general agreement that a professional archaeologist should never offer estimates of monetary value for artifacts. When monetary value has to be set for artifacts (i.e. for insurance, tax, or legal purposes), most rely on the estimates provided by professional appraisers or auctioneers.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme serves as an instructive example of the complexities of setting monetary value on historical and archaeological objects recovered by avocationalists. The voluntary reporting scheme established in Britain and Wales for recovered objects less than 300 years old, and the mandatory requirements for reporting for

older objects, has resulted in the recording of over 800,000 recovered objects recovered by AMDs in an international database. However, the element of compensation of AMDs and landowners for recovered objects is widely seen as a major inducement for people to engage in metal detecting for financial gain, labeled by some as "professionally licensed looting".

Avocationalist participants pointed out that there is a long established, legal, and legitimate market for objects often recovered by through metal detecting (i.e. coins, buttons) that cannot be ignored in any programming featuring the activities of AMDs. NG Channel representatives also stressed the point that monetary value is a broadly accepted short hand for other more intangible measures of value that is readily understood by viewers. Accepting that objects recovered during a program could never be shown to be sold, placing monetary value on objects, it was argued, introduces an element of competition that engages the viewers interest. Archaeologist participants (both professional and avocational) also noted that demonstrating the very low value of objects recovered through metal detecting in the US might serve as a reality check for the public and an effective counter to the inflated, fictitious, values placed on objects in the Spike *American Diggers* program.

The question was raised whether National Geographic should accept the monetary valuation of artifacts simply because it is a widely understood concept. Instead, some participants suggested that National Geographic could take a leadership role in reshaping concepts about the value of the past instead of simply following existing protocol. There was general consensus that NG programming needed to advance an understanding of the value of recovered objects as windows into the past and that the value these objects hold for bringing the past alive is far greater than any meager monetary value they may have. The discard of the nail in the *Diggers* program in the State Prison in Montana was raised as an example of the dangers of using cash value as the currency establishing worth of recovered objects. Even though this object has little or no monetary value, the value it carries for insight into the history of the prison may have been greater than that of other objects retained and counted toward the competition between the two leads of the program.

Instead of competing for the cash value of objects recovered, many participants felt that establishing other kinds of competitive objectives based on historical value was a better way of conveying the connection between objects and the past to channel audiences. The currencies that seemed to have the most traction with participants were: the First, the Most, and the Best - with best a more intangible value given to the object that has the most significance in solving whatever objective originally brought the *Diggers* to the site featured on the program. This value might be set by an archaeologists working with the diggers or by the landowner who had invited the diggers to their property to help them recover an object or answer a question about their property. A competition based on finding what, at the end of the program, is determined to be the "Best" object would

advance the story line, while also adding a competitive element to the program to hold the viewer's interest.

AMD Best Practices and NG Channel

Future Programming

The final topic of discussion centered on how the NG Channel could incorporate the guidance of AMD best practices, collaborative models between professional and avocational archaeologists, and concepts of valuing the past into a revamped *Diggers* program (or other programming) and associated on-line materials.

NG Channel representatives listed several take-away messages:

- Appropriate archaeological organizations in states and localities need to be contacted to assure that activities remain with legal and ethical guidelines.
- Programs should revolve around an interesting question framed by an archaeologist or landowner that the diggers could investigate.
- Questions asked should have definitive answers that can be arrived at within the short time framework of the program.
- Archaeologists and historians should be consulted in framing these questions and their answers.
- Questions and contexts for the show should vary from episode to episode, ranging from working on historical/archaeological sites to finding lost family heirlooms.
- Programs focusing on archaeological or historical sites should feature archaeologists inviting the diggers onto the site and consulting with them during the show.
- Ethical guidelines for responsible metal detecting within the program need to be embedded and referred to during the program.
- Any indication of the sale of objects must be eliminated as a part of the show and other ways of valuing recovered objects for the information they provide need to be emphasized.
- The importance of historical context needs to be emphasized as the source of the real value of objects.

In addition, National Geographic will develop a companion web-site that contains more in-depth information about ethical and legal guidelines, links to volunteer programs that involve AMDs, and other portals that advance the dual goals of building collaborative ties between professional and avocational archaeology and enhancing public awareness of archaeology.

Follow-on conversations between National Geographic and the various professional and avocational groups represented at the conference will expand on the topics explored in the May 4 conference.

Editor's Note: More recently, the following memorandum outlining National Geographic's proposed format changes to Diggers was circulated among meeting participants. This text is also being reproduced here (unedited) with the permission of

National Geographic.

From: David Lyle

To: Terry Garcia

RE: NG Channel proposed series update: Diggers

The focus of our show, *Diggers*, is on a love of American history from the point of view of two enthusiastic avocational metal detectors in conjunction with local historians and archaeologists. This project is an opportunity for a multi-platform franchise that provides entertaining content to a broad audience on TV that celebrates our shared American history.

There will be many topics in the series from lost wedding rings to searching established sites. When selecting topics, the show will search especially for locations where local history is about to disappear due to development or other reasons; this is a way to save history that otherwise would be lost forever.

There will be a guiding archaeologist/historian at every site helping frame the questions and provide context. This archaeologist has the possibility of being included on-camera as an expert, depending on the location and story. As part of the new guidelines for the show, the producers will approach local archaeologists who may refer back to their societies for guidance on taking part. We would appreciate archaeological groups encouraging their members/colleagues to work with the producers who are seeking their guidance in order to demonstrate the responsible AMD practices outlined at our meeting.

In addition to a local archaeologist on-location, the show will have an Associate Producer with field archeology experience on the production crew, mapping and cataloguing every item found in the field, and assisting with permits and other archaeological logistics for every location.

The emphasis of valuation will be on the historical significance of the region / finds. While the show will provide valuation for minor items found, the emphasis is on historical "value"/significance. For any rare item of high value, only its historical importance will be mentioned. The thread throughout each episode is the competition between the metal detectorists and this competition will be to find the item or items with the greatest historical significance as determined by the responsible archaeologist or local historian.

If approved by the landowner, the show will show, on screen, the donation of the items of each episode to a proper conservation recipient like a local museum.

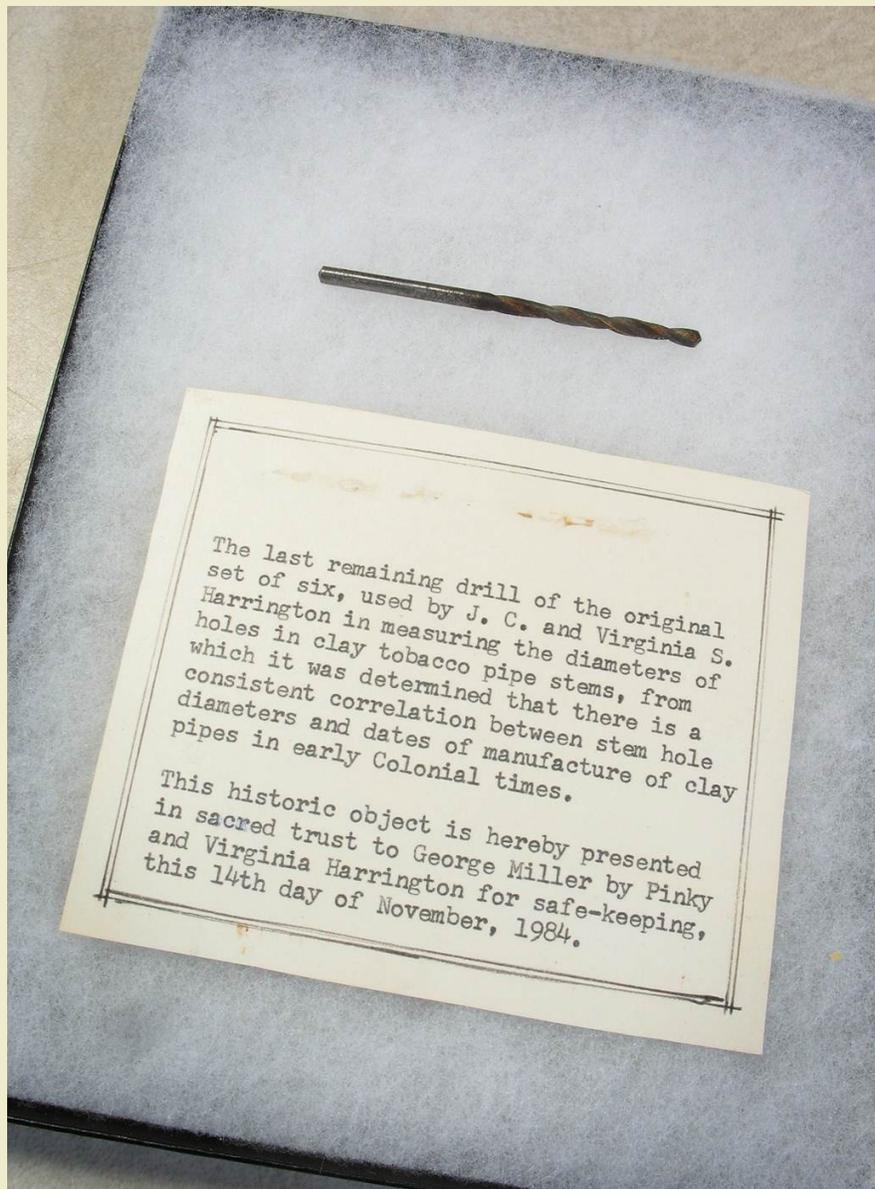
A robust website will accompany the show, with details of findings and historical information relevant to each episode. As well, the website aims to inform avocational metal detectorists about ethical and responsible practices. Along with additional interviews with archeologists and experts the site will include information on responsible metal detecting tips. During the show itself, we will shoot fun tosses to the website to attract viewers and create a richer experience for interested viewers. 📺

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Historical Archaeology's Most Important Drill Bit

The spring issue of the *Newsletter* featured a photograph on page 8 that claimed to show Silas Hurry holding a tablet computer that he had used for the presentation of the 2012 Harrington Medal to George Miller. The caption was incorrect. Silas was actually holding a frame containing what is undoubtedly the most important drill bit in historical archaeology's history: the last surviving drill bit from the set used by J. C. Harrington to demonstrate that pipe-stem bore holes narrowed over time. The drill bit was given to George Miller by the Harringtons in 1984. At the 2012 SHA Awards banquet, Miller in turn entrusted the drill bit to Silas Hurry's care. Images of the Past is more than happy not only to correct that caption, but also to show both the drill bit and the original 1984 text written by Harrington when handing the drill bit to Miller "in sacred trust." 



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>

ASIA

Edward W. Gonzalez-Tennant, <gonzaleztennant.ed@gmail.com>

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Susan Piddock, Flinders University, <spiddock@ozemail.com.au>

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

Amanda Crompton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, <ajcrompt@mun.ca>

CANADA-ARCTIC (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Henry Cary, Parks Canada, <henry.cary@pc.gc.ca>

CANADA-ONTARIO

Jon K. Jouppien, <jouppien@niagara.com>

CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Jennifer Hamilton, Parks Canada, <jennifer.hamilton@pc.gc.ca>

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, <stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca>

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Vacant [contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information]

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USA-ALASKA

Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, <rmills@blm.gov>

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

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay_sturdevant@nps.gov>

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, <kcande@uark.edu>

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)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <Bob_Cromwell@nps.gov>

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten <kimberly_wooten@dot.ca.gov>

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

Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, <gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, <sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com>

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia & Antarctica

South Australia

Searching for a Saint's Stables: Locating the 1866 Stables Building at MacKillop Memorial Park, Penola, SA: In 2010 Mary MacKillop—founder of the order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart—became Australia's first (and only) saint. Both born (in 1842) and raised in Melbourne, Mary's adult life revolved around a passion for educating poor Catholic children. A core part of her story revolves around the small country town of Penola in South Australia,



FIGURE 1. An ink bottle recovered from the site.

where she moved at the age of 18 to become a governess in her aunt and uncle's house. She soon became involved in providing more general education for the Catholic children of Penola. She and her two sisters began teaching out of their own cottage, then at the local Catholic church, and finally in a disused stable building on an allotment at the corner of Queen and Bowden streets in Penola. The stables were only used as a school for one year between 1866 and May 1867, but it was on 19 March 1866 that Mary is generally acknowledged to have begun to lead a visibly religious life. This is the date that the Sisters of St Joseph is officially recognized as being founded, giving the site of the stables a critical role to play in the making of Australia's first saint.

The biblical resonance was not lost on the Flinders staff and students, who excavated sections of the site in September 2011 and February 2012 trying to locate the stable building. Oral histories conflict, and there are no plans or photographs indicating where on the block the stables were. The stables and the cottages on this block were all simple timber-slab structures, leaving minimal archaeological

traces. The allotment was originally owned by William and Janet McDonald, who arrived in South Australia in 1852 with their six children (*South Australian Register* 1900:3). They purchased the block in Penola in 1859 and, according to the rate books which only begin in 1869, there were at least two, and sometimes three, buildings on the site throughout the 1860s and 1870s. Two cottages are listed in 1869, and three in 1871. This third cottage appears to have been demolished around 1874/1875, since the value of that part of the lot falls dramatically and no third cottage is listed subsequently. No buildings remained on the site by 1925, when it was acquired by the Sisters of St Joseph.

No evidence of timber-slab structures was uncovered during excavations, but the trenches contained a wide variety of domestic artifacts, including black faceted-glass buttons, glass and ceramic beads, shell and copper-alloy buttons, copper-alloy hooks and eyes, thimbles, pins, lamp bases, and coins dating variously from 1839, 1860, and 1872. Because the artifact-bearing layers were mainly clay, deposits were wet sieved, recovering many tiny glass beads, some so small they lodged in the 2 mm mesh of the smallest sieves. Some of the most interesting items in terms of the original goal were the 20+ slate pencils, along with small fragments of writing slate.

While slate fragments, slate pencils, buttons, pins, marbles, and stoneware ink bottles are all common finds on schoolhouse sites (see, for example, Beisaw and Gibb 2009), they are also found on ordinary domestic sites. Interpretation is complicated by the fact that William McDonald, the original owner of the allotment, also ran a school on this site from 1856 until 1860. While none of the items can be related specifically to Mary MacKillop's time at the site, or even necessarily her schooling activities, the artifacts document life in Penola from the 1850s through to the early 20th century.

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Beisaw, A. and J. G. Gibb (editors)
2009 *The Archaeology of Institutional Life*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

South Australian Register

1900 The Country. A Golden Wedding. 15 August:3. ❏

Canada - Arctic

Northwest Territories

Old Parr/Liten Mine (KePe-1) Archaeological Impact Assessment For Public Works and Government Services Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (*submitted*)



FIGURE 1. Garskie's Cabin.

by Murray Lobb, AMEC Environment and Infrastructure, Calgary, Alberta): In August 2009, a field crew from AMEC Earth and Environmental visited the historic Old Parr/Liten mine site (KePe-1) as part of an environmental impact assessment (EIA). The mine site is located 45 km northeast of Yellowknife between Sproule and Parr lakes. Part of this EIA included an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA), which was conducted by Murray Lobb, M.A. The mine is situated south of the boreal forest/tundra transition and featured small spruce and poplar trees growing in patches amongst large expanses of glacial-scarred bedrock. The Old Parr/Liten Mine was staked in 1947 by Louis Garskie,* who came to the north during the Great Depression with Harry Weaver of Peace River. The two traveled up the Peace River to the Slave River to sell eggs and potatoes from their boat. Garskie was enticed by the gold rush and exploration that was occurring at that time and ended up working for Dominion Explorers for the next seven years near Great Bear Lake. He then worked for Consolidated Mining and Smelting in northern Saskatchewan. In 1947, Garskie examined federal government geological survey pamphlets that suggested gold might be present in the Parr Lake area. The mine site had been staked three times previous to Garskie's claim. Garskie and Martin Bode of Yellowknife mined the site by themselves, optioning the claim twice during which exploratory drilling was conducted. They would mine from early spring till autumn with Garskie returning to the Grande Prairie, Alberta to trap and process rock during the winter. In 1964, the mine was optioned to

Liten Mining Company Limited of Edmonton, Alberta, who upgraded the operation, setting up a powerhouse and ore bin and crusher and utilizing Jaeger air compressor drills. Liten pulled out of the mine site in 1965, and Garskie worked the mine site till 1972, and then again in 1974 by himself. Garskie died in Hythe, Alberta in 1988 at the age of 83.

Fieldwork commenced on the mine-site AIA on 17 August 2009. Mr. Lobb was assisted by Mr. Noel Doctor of Detah, Northwest Territories who participated in all aspects of the archaeological survey plus was the wildlife monitor. During this fieldwork, the team surveyed the mine pits, mill site, and Garskie's cabin, and examined all exposed bedrock surfaces for prehistoric materials, such as stone and bone tools, debris from making stone tools, fire-cracked rock, and bone from animals. No prehistoric sites were found but the mine site was

recorded in what is believed to be in its entirety. The mine site was recorded using field notes, digital photography, and differential GPS (a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic GPS system). All structures and foundations found still standing on the mine site were mapped with GPS and also sketched with the dimensions recorded and their method of manufacture noted. Photographs were taken of all the structures and foundations present at the mine site from multiple angles. Photos were also taken of artifacts found in and around the mining buildings and infrastructure. The



FIGURE 2. The Galena Pit; Noel Doctor in photo.

mining buildings and assorted infrastructure were recorded in detail, including Garskie's Cabin (Figure 1), the mine landing area, the Liten Mill site, the Million Dollar Pit, Pit "A", the Jewelry Shop Pit, the Real High Grade Pit, the Old Parr Pit, the Sam Otto Pit, The Galena Pit (Figure 2), Pit 74, and the Radio Tower (Figure 3). The mine area as a whole really shows how much work Garskie put into extracting ore from the mine. Much of the work done at the pits was done by hand prior to the option purchased by Liten Mining Company in 1964. The Million Dollar, Old Parr, Jewelry Shop, Real High Grade, Sam Otto, and Galena pits were all originally opened by Garskie and his partner Martin Bode. Much of the original rock would have been lifted by

and the Eldorado mines. These types of operations, like the Old Parr claim, were appealing as the gold was high grade and in some cases right on the surface of the claim. Though the amount of gold was not appealing to large-scale operations, they easily attracted people like Garskie who could quickly claim and possibly turn a small profit. In addition, Garskie marketed the claim as a mine that produced more than it did. Many of the pits feature names such as Real High Grade, Jewelry Shop, and Million Dollar in an attempt to create the perception of being highly profitable. During the field program, we were fortunate enough to have Ed Jones and Shannon Hayden from the North Slave Métis Alliance visit Old Parr/Liten mine. Mr. Jones, who was a former prospector and had worked in the mining industry during the 1950s and 1960s, provided information and insight into the operation of mine. He noted that many operations attempted this to gain additional investors. Garskie realized that there was additional monetary potential beyond the actual gold within the mine by way of investors. Ed Jones pointed out that Liten Mining Company would have paid Garskie handsomely to option the claim on the mine, but would have also paid him additionally to forfeit the option when the mine failed to produce any gold.

On 21 August 2009, the field crew from AMEC Environment and Infrastructure completed the field program. All buildings, foundations, pits, and artifacts were recorded. A selection of hand tools was also collected for the Northwest Territories Mining Heritage Society. Supplementary to this, 301 historic artifacts and features were recorded via differential GPS and photography, creating a complete map of the mine area.

* Historical information provided by Ryan Silke of the Northwest Territories Mining Heritage Society and the Alberta Genealogical Society. 🇨🇦



Figure 3. The Radio Tower.

hand and rope from 1947 to 1953, when he first claimed the mine. During this early period, Garskie reportedly lived at the mine for the duration of the year, but later only stayed during the summers, starting in late March and leaving in September. This was confirmed by the types of artifacts found in association with many of the pits. Also, during this time, Garskie constructed his cabin from the local wood found along the shores of Parr and Sproule lakes. All other items such as stoves, his bed, tools, and food were flown in from Yellowknife at \$50 a flight. The mine itself represents the period of exploration in the Northwest Territories around the 1930s, when people were staking claims in many areas hoping that they would have the same success as Giant, Con,

Continental Europe

Czech Republic

Archaeological Investigations in the Former Jewish Town in Prague 8 - Libeň (16th-20th centuries) (submitted by Martin Vyšohlíd, Martin Vyšohlíd Archaia Praha o.p.s, <Truhlářská 20110 00 Prague 1vysohlidm@archaia.cz>): Extensive excavations were undertaken in the southwest portion of one of the historic Jewish towns in the Prague suburbs from December 2011 through April 2012. Libeň Jewish town was located 4 km northeast of Prague city center on the right bank of the Vltava River. It was one of the villages of the Prague agricultural hinterland in the medieval period, and Jewish settlement started here about halfway through the 16th century in connection with expulsion of Jews from Prague by Emperor Ferdinand I.

The first written record of Jewish settlement dates from 1570, and in 1592 Jews were given permission to purchase land. There were subsequent influxes of Jews from Prague



FIGURE 1. Set of four tanning pits with wooden vats (each containing a bottom layer of lime) from the 19th century.

to Libeň in connection with other imperial expulsions, plague epidemics, and fires in Prague during the 17th and 18th centuries. Prague's Old Town (one of the four independent historic towns that merged to form modern Prague in 1784) became an owner of Libeň village in 1662. There were very strong contacts between the Prague Old Town Jewish quarter (the oldest and richest Jewish settlement in Bohemia) and Libeň town from this date forward. During the peak of settlement (the second half of the 18th century), there were over 35 houses of stone and many less-permanent wooden houses in the town, which had more than 700 inhabitants. Merchants and butchers predominated in the 18th century.

During the 19th century, a slow process of transformation began as the town shifted from being a compact Jewish community to a poorer quarter with mixed Jewish and Christian residents, and with new houses and newly built factories. The development and character of settlement was predetermined by the nearby river and brook, both of which frequently flooded. The proximity of the river was reflected in waste disposal and water management, as no wells or waste sinks were discovered during fieldwork.

The Vltava River therefore served as both a water source and a place for discarding household waste. The frequent floods were also reflected in the form of Baroque houses with external staircases to provide seamless access to the first floor during floods.

During the excavations, 12 plots – 9 Jewish houses and 3 Christian houses – were uncovered. The area of excavations was divided into two parts, the first an area of historical buildings by street lines (1860 m²), and the second an area of courtyard gardens where buildings were not constructed until the second half of the 19th century (2350 m²). The first area was completely excavated in a rectangular grid of trenches (4 x 4 m); in the second area only the foundation masonry of the youngest buildings was recorded.

The Jewish settlement was preceded by extensive brick and lime production industries in the northern third of the excavated area, dating from the second half of the 16th century. There was extensive evidence of production waste (pieces of bricks, floor tiles, and hollow tiles) and raw materials (limestone for lime production). Brick-walled hearth spaces and large holes for the extraction of brick clay (fine-grained silty sediment deposits) were uncovered.

Individual basements of houses were mostly excavated to the ground floor level, but five cellars were uncovered as well. Cellars were constructed in the later period of town development (the second half of the 18th and 19th centuries). The gradual development of these stone houses in the 17th through 19th centuries was documented via numerous reconstructions and changes in ground-floor levels.

Later evidence of manufacturing activity dates to the 19th and 20th centuries, and is represented by tanning pits and reservoirs. The earliest evidence here consisted of four wooden vats, each with a bottom layer of lime blend. Vats with a diameter of 0.9 m were sunk below the ground level of a small courtyard. Later evidence consisted of 20 brick basins of different dimensions and depths and having square and rectangular plans. All these activities (skinning, tanning, manufacturing of leather, and leather-glove production) were connected to a single Jewish family



FIGURE 2. Examples of recovered clay pipes dating from the 17th to the 19th century.



FIGURE 3. Examples of small finds of nonferrous-metal artifacts before cleaning and preservation in the laboratory.

named Eckstein. This family bought several houses and plots and gradually expanded their activities in the tanning and leather-processing industries, eventually building an industrial factory at the beginning of the 20th century.

During the excavation thousands of artifacts were uncovered. A very large collection of stove tiles, mostly from the second half of the 16th and the first half of the 17th century, was found. Floral and figural motifs predominated (depicting angels, lions, and sphinxes), but the Habsburg coat of arms, allegorical water motifs, a portrait of Johann Friedrich I of Saxony, and inscriptions (such as "GICHA" – a stove-tile maker from Prague) were noted as well. A very interesting collection of more than 130 pieces of clay-pipe bowls and stems produced in Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, and Hungary was also found. In addition, the site yielded hundreds of nonferrous-metal artifacts, such as pins, clothing hooks, thimbles, buttons, buckles, and book fittings, as well as six pieces of cup-nested weights for hand balances, a lead seal for trade goods, a personal seal, and what was either a

small spigot or a toy cannon model. A unique component of the collection are coins, of which there are more than 200, including 1 gold Styrian ducat of Archduke Ferdinand from 1597.

The Libeň excavation represents the first extensive excavations of a Jewish town in Bohemia. Other than the work done in the former Jewish cemeteries of Prague, prior to the Libeň project only minor excavations of synagogues and test trenching of Jewish towns have been carried out. 

Great Britain

England

Rockley Furnace and Engine House (submitted by Mark Stenton, Marcus Abbott, and Anna Badcock, ArcHeritage, Sheffield, UK): ArcHeritage (England) undertook detailed research and survey at the site of Rockley Furnace and Engine House, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, UK. The assessment was commissioned by the East Peak Innovation Partnership on behalf of the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society. The East Peak Industrial Heritage Support



FIGURE 1. Rockley Engine House.



FIGURE 4. Parts of two uncovered houses at ground level (with a small gap between them).



Figure 2. Rockley Furnace.

Programme is jointly funded by English Heritage and the East Peak Leader Programme (with funding from Defra and the European Union). The project involved the participation and training of local volunteers and members of the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society.

The desk-based research indicates that Rockley Furnace was a charcoal-fired cold blast furnace that is most likely to have been constructed by Lewis Wescombe, the husband of Catherine Rockley, in 1704–1705. Nineteenth-century traditions that cannonballs had been manufactured at Rockley may be supported by Wescombe’s involvement with the Earl of Shaftesbury in the production of experimental cannon. Wescombe, who appears to have sent pig iron to be refined into wrought iron at Mousehole Forge, Malin Bridge, Sheffield, does not appear to have been involved with the furnace after the mortgaging of the Rockley estate to Thomas Watson Wentworth in 1710.

Rockley Furnace was leased to a Mr. Green in 1711 and was taken over by William Westby Cotton and Samuel Shore in 1726. Cotton and Shore remained at Rockley until at least 1741 and appear to have undertaken substantial redevelopments at the site, including the construction of a dam and a partially culverted goit. Activity at the furnace is unlikely to have long survived Cotton’s death in 1749 and the site appears to not have been in use when the area was visited by the Swedish author, K. R. Angerstein, in 1754.

Assertions that the last Earl of Strafford placed the furnace back in blast as a coke-fueled site in the 1790s are supported by deposits of coke above earlier charcoal deposits, the recycling of slag, and archaeological evidence of late-18th-century redevelopment at the site. This phase of activity may have included cannon manufacture and is likely to have been associated with a substantial increase in the price and demand for iron for the manufacture of munitions during the Napoleonic Wars. This period appears to have been short-lived and the furnace became disused again following the earl’s death in 1799.

Rockley Engine House was constructed by Darwin and

Co. in 1813 and housed a Newcomen steam engine that pumped water from the adjacent ironstone mine. The engine house became disused in 1827 when Darwin and Co. became bankrupt and the Rockley steam engine was transferred subsequently to Hesley Park, Chapeltown.

The survey of the site combined the use of a total station and laser-scanning equipment to produce elevations and profiles of the furnace and engine house alongside earthwork and topographic plans. Recommendations for ongoing management of the study area include a reassessment of the Scheduled Monument boundaries and consolidation work to repair damaged structures within the study area. The site is an important archaeological and learning historical resource, and also a valuable ecological habitat. Suggestions for methods of improving public awareness and interpretation of the site were provided as part of the project.

York South Motive Power Depot Revealed—Archaeological Investigations for Network Rail’s New Operating and Training Facility

(submitted by Phil Emery (Ramboll) and Aaron Goode (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA)): On 27–28 April 2012, over 600 visitors, including present and past railway employees, historic rail devotees, and local residents, came to view the remains of three roundhouses at York Engineers’ Triangle, formerly the York South Motive Power Depot. These evocative discoveries had been made by Ramboll/PCA during archaeological work resulting from Network Rail’s plan to build a new operating and training facility on the 2.8-hectare site. Ramboll is partnering with BAM Construction Ltd in the delivery of the scheme. Trial trenching undertaken between December 2011 and January 2012 indicated the remarkable survival of the remains of a straight shed and three roundhouses, the latter being more fully exposed during the ensuing stripping of a ca. 3,550 m² area from January to March 2012. Archaeological recording of the historic fabric was augmented by GPS survey and 3-D laser scanning. In May 2012, the well-preserved base of the straight shed was subject to further sample excavation. Built in 1841 by George Townsend Andrews, the straight shed represents the earliest period of railway development at York, associated with visionary railway entrepreneur



FIGURE 1. Roundhouses nos 3 (left) and 2 (right) in the early 1950s, looking north. (Photo courtesy of BRB (Residuary) Ltd.)

George Hudson. A conjoining pair of 16-sided roundhouses, nos. 1 and 2, each measuring 153 feet in diameter, was built by Thomas Cabry in 1849–1850 and 1851–1852. Roundhouse no. 3, built in 1863–1864, has 18 sides and measures 173 feet across. This was designed by North Eastern Railway architect Thomas Prosser, later responsible for the magnificent current York Station, which replaced the original built within the city walls. Inside these sheds the locomotives could be not only stabled, but also maintained, repaired, and cleaned. In addition, the base of a small octagonal hut, believed to have been used as a foreman’s and time office, and to store oil-fired locomotive lamps, was found. While roundhouse no. 1 was destroyed by fire in 1921, the straight shed and the other two roundhouses were not demolished until 1963. Each of the roundhouses contains a central turntable well and radiating stalls with inspection pits. Excavation of the turntable wells of roundhouses nos. 2 and 3 revealed that the pivot mounting and perimeter ‘trod rail,’ upon which the now-lost turntable deck rotated, are intact. An elaborate buried system of water mains and drains allowed boiler washouts to be performed over the inspection pits. The

are envisaged. Interpretation of the discoveries within the proposed scheme and a temporary exhibition at the nearby National Railway Museum, with an associated oral history project in collaboration with the Archaeology Department at the University of York, are currently being explored. Acknowledgments: The archaeological investigations are being funded by Network Rail. The authors wish to acknowledge the support of John Oxley (York’s City Archaeologist), Jason Pink (BAM Construction Ltd), Chris Phillpotts and Edward James (documentary researchers), Roderick Mackenzie (metalwork specialist), and historic rail specialists Mark Sissons, Bill Fawcett, and Nick Beilby. 

Latin America

Argentina

Historical Archaeology at the Casa de la Administración, Alexandra Colony Site, Alejandra, Santa Fe, Argentina (submitted by Irene Dosztal): The Casa de la Administración site is located in Alejandra, a town near the San Javier River in the province of Santa Fe approximately 145 miles from the province’s capital. Archaeological research at this site began in 2009 and is ongoing. The primary goal is to study and describe the daily life of the administrators of the agricultural colony, which was founded by the English bank, Thomson, Bonar & Co. This article will present the characteristics of the site and its historical context and show the material record left by the colony administrators, which reflects daily life on the particularly violent Santa Fe northern frontier in the last third of the 19th century.

Alexandra Colony was founded on fiscal lands that the government of Santa Fe province sold to the English bank in 1870, whose objective was to settle 300 European families in order to found a new colony. The administration area was the central point of development of the incipient colony and it is here that we have been conducting excavations. To date, the archaeological record has presented levels of differing importance and visibility, ranging from complete constructions (Figure 1) and antique foundations to rubbish dumps filled with all kinds of European goods and other discarded materials (mapped in Figure 2).

The study of documents associated with the site confirms that the *Casa de la Administración* was not the administrators’ original residence, but that they lived in slum houses made of bricks baked in the sun surrounded by a stockade and they changed their residence in the mid-1870s. The fact that it was a planned move and they were not forced to abandon the site explains why the archaeological material found was reused and then discarded in the rubbish dumps detected during the archaeological fieldwork.

According to historical sources—the surveys of the area in 1871 and 1885—the first settlement was situated by the San Javier River and nowadays this area is covered completely



FIGURE 2. Remains of three roundhouses exposed during excavations at York Engineers’ Triangle, looking southeast, March 2012. From left to right: roundhouses nos. 1, 2, and 3. The base of the octagonal office can be seen to the immediate left of roundhouse no. 2. (Photo Roger Pearson, for BAM Construction Ltd/Ramboll.)

excavated infill of the turntable wells and engine inspection pits were found to contain a variety of architectural and structural items (both stonework and metalwork), trackwork, locomotive parts, and tools. As well as providing detailed insights into the construction, alteration, and use of these historic buildings, the archaeological recording is informing the development of a sensitive foundation design that will protect these significant monuments beneath the new rail facility. The significance of these monuments is greater than the sum of their parts because collectively they form a well-preserved, integrated rail complex. Since the 1840s, York has been the hub of the northern railway system and one of the UK’s chief centers of employment in this industry. Further archaeological investigations, to enable the construction works for which planning consent has recently been granted,



FIGURE 1. Southeast view of the Casa de la Administración. The simplicity of the house's design is in contrast to the size of the structure and the strength of its construction.

by water.

Evaluation of the development in the occupation zone required detailed comparison between the documentary sources and the archaeological record. As shown in Figure 3, in the administration area we found a settlement contemporary with that of the central house. There is a hypothesis which proposes that the administrator and his family dwelt there until the construction of the latter. Therefore, there are three historic settlements: one is mentioned in the historical records only, a second one is the central house, and a third one, which consists of three buildings of which only the foundations remain.

Some Site History

To set out the historical context that led to the foundation of this agricultural colony in detail would require another article,

so we are presenting only a few central points regarding state policy for the period. The foundation of Alexandra Colony occurred during the period of the national state formation in Argentina, during which the principal aim was to populate the state's territory with European and North American immigrants. This project, which additionally involved the recognition of freedom of worship, civil marriage, and public cemeteries in a predominantly Catholic country, was fervently supported by presidents Bartolomé Mitre (1862–1868) and Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (1868–1874), and in the province of Santa Fe by local governor Nicasio Oroño (1865–1868). Free navigation via rivers and the railways were used to expand capital and people across the country.

However, the governing class had an "internal enemy": the native population. These peoples were reduced by three means during this period: political, theoretical-aesthetic,



FIGURE 2. Excavated area.



FIGURE 3. A hand-painted bowl.

and military (Rocchietti 2008). While the first and third have been studied by many Argentinian researchers, this author explains that the theoretical-aesthetic aspect includes ideological discourse and expressed culture, by means of which not only were the indigenous Argentineans eradicated from the *Desierto* but their traditions were as well - forever.

In the particular case of the Alexandra Colony, the Indians and the European immigrants coexisted in such a manner that the context turned into a “battlefield,” but without military presence. On the one hand, the indigenous groups defended a territory that had traditionally belonged to them since before the arrival of Europeans, while the administrators and colonists defended the land they had bought and which, through the issuance of land title documents, became private property.

This violence was immortalized in the correspondence between colonists and their families who were still living in Europe; between administrators and the representatives of Thomson, Bonar & Co in Buenos Aires; and between Frederick Henry Snow Pendleton, the Minister of The Anglican Church in England, and Jean Pierre Baridón, who was entrusted with organizing the Waldensian immigrants in the Alexandra Colony. The relationship between the indigenous peoples and the Europeans was of one of inferiority-superiority. For the state, the European settlers symbolized progress and a step towards the capitalist system of production, so the latter were supported and defended against the native population. This course of action would in time change the social and physical geography of the national territory.

A Summary of the Material Culture

The English administrators and immigrants were the first Europeans to settle in this region, so any alteration in the area or materials found that date from the 19th century is directly related to them. The totality of the material culture presents a high level and variety of style and form. This shows that they had a direct access to both functional

and decorative goods, despite being 435 miles away from the principal trade center, which was Buenos Aires. The overwhelming bulk of the assemblages include household goods (for eating and drinking), personal goods (related to hygiene, health, and clothing), recreational, and armaments (notably shell casings of different calibers). Materials include ceramic, stoneware, kaolin, glass, metal, and animal bone.

The collection is currently undergoing analysis. But, assuming that all the material was imported, we present here the characteristics of the main categories: ceramics, stoneware, and vitreous. As regards ceramics, the majority are from Britain but we have found some Belgian and Dutch examples. The vessels feature a range of different decorative techniques and forms: hand painted, transfer, molded, and undecorated plates, cups, jugs, bowls, washbowls, and tureens. The sherds were of different sizes. Many of them mended, which allowed us to infer a piece’s form and function, and in those cases in which makers’ marks could be identified, their precise origin (Figures 3 and 4). In this regard, our methodological approaches to ceramics will seem very familiar to our colleagues in Anglophone countries. Concerning stoneware items, we found a few bottles and inkwells. However, it was only possible to determine the origin of the bottles, which were manufactured by H. Kennedy of the Barrowfield Pottery, Glasgow, Scotland (1866–1929).

The glass artifacts show the greatest variety of form. There is a preponderance of vessels that were originally made to contain alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, medicine, and condiments. Shards of window glass, chandeliers, vases, and cups were also found. In addition, necks, bases, tops, and complete examples of jars made by John Kilner (1842–1937) were identified. These particular fragments date from the period 1847–1857 and the jars were produced in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. These hermetically sealed jars were used to preserve vegetables and fruit. Other objects include: one dark-green glass-bottle base which has a maker’s mark, “R. COOPER & CO PORTOBELLO”; the top of a jar with the inscription “ENO’S PREPARATED BY PATENT”, a product to relieve digestive ailments called Fruit Salt; a glass seal of the French aperitif Bitter Secrestat reading “BITTER” with the inscription “Des 2 Lions Bordeaux” and a bottle of the same drink reading “Bitter Secrestat”, both from the mid-



FIGURE 4. Flow blue transfer-printed tureen: “DAVENPORT SPANISH ROSE”.

19th century. Finally, there was another glass fragment from a vermouth bottle, which reads "VERMOUTH SOPRAFINO ONE MARTINI & CIA TORINO". This must date to the period 1863–1879, since after 1879 the brand was known as Martini & Rossi. Unlike the ceramics, the glass objects came from a wide variety of places: England, France, Italy, and the United States.

The *Desierto* – the ‘conquest of the desert’ – was fought on the northern frontier of Santa Fe, first by means of the foundation of colonies and then by military action. The fact that we found European goods testifies to the policy of expansion and modernization implemented beginning in the mid-19th century. The ‘uncivilized’ territory was altered by fencing, the use of farm machinery, and the planting of cereal grains. The growth of the new rural population brought new customs and established relations of power and inequality towards the original peoples of the region. The study of the different types of archaeological record in the Alexandra colony will help us take the next step in defining the pattern of settlement and use of space and goods in the colonists’ daily lives.

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Brazil

Archaeological Fieldwork at Jarau, Brazil: Archaeological fieldwork has been carried out at Jarau, a farmstead in the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, bordering Uruguay. The fieldwork was directed by Saul Milder (Federal University of Santa Maria) with the assistance of Diele Thomasi. The site is located on a hill (*cerro*) and the farm was established in the early 19th century. The farming activities included cattle, horse, and sheep ranching. Among the buildings associated with the farm was a big house for the owners.

The farm was located in a particularly important border area, established as it was at the height of the conflicts with the newly independent Argentina. Beginning in the 1820s and for the next few decades, the farm was a key settlement for homeland security. Portugal intervened militarily in the Spanish-speaking southern region in 1816, annexing it to Brazil in 1821 as a province. However, in 1825 the province rebelled and received formal independent status as Uruguay in 1828, as a buffer state between the two rivals, Brazil and Argentina. The farm at Jarau was in a particularly critical border area, close to both Uruguay and Argentina.

The area remains important for security reasons even today. Brazilian troops are concentrated in the border state of Rio Grande do Sul, where Jarau is located, so much so that there are three times more army bases there than in the huge state of Amazonas, in the Amazon basin.

In this context, the fieldwork at Jarau has been planned to address the challenges relating to frontier life and material culture. The fieldwork, which has been carried out since 1997 by the Archaeological Laboratory of the Federal University of Santa Maria, has included test pits and trenches, yielding information on the buildings and a wide variety of archaeological finds, including tiles, bricks, pottery, and metal artifacts. Particular attention has been paid to weapons, used in the frontier area to protect the settlement from possible attacks from Argentina to the west and Uruguay to the south. The preservation of metal artifacts enabled the excavators to assemble a unique collection of artifacts, including such ordinary objects as forks and spoons, but also fences, another important feature in the frontier. Several artifacts relating to cattle are also worth mentioning, including forks. Overall, the main contribution of the archaeology of the Jarau farmstead has been to highlight how material culture in this frontier area reflects two main themes: security concerns and links to Brazil and the world. On both fronts, the archaeological material reveals more than expected. On the one hand, most of the material culture came from other parts of Brazil and from outside, via Brazil. Jarau was close to Argentina and Uruguay, and yet material life reveals a much closer relationship with Brazil. Then again, the material culture is not so different from other farms beyond the borders, for cattle ranching and the gaucho way of life prevailed over the entire Pampa, an area larger than France. Even though the Jarau site was a frontier farm, the excavations there contributed to a better understanding of the dynamics of human settlement in the wider area. 

Underwater (worldwide)

Gulf of Mexico

NOAA, BOEM: Historic, 19th-century Shipwreck Discovered in Northern Gulf of Mexico: During a recent Gulf of Mexico expedition, NOAA, BOEM, and partners discovered an historic wooden-hulled vessel that is believed to have sunk as long as 200 years ago. Scientists on board the NOAA Ship *Okeanos Explorer* used underwater robots with lights and high-definition cameras to view remnants of the ship laden with anchors, navigational instruments, glass bottles, ceramic plates, cannons, and boxes of muskets.

Equipped with telepresence technology, *Okeanos Explorer* reached audiences around the world who participated in the expedition through live-streaming Internet video. As members of the public ashore watched live video from the

ocean bottom, they became “citizen explorers,” sharing in the discovery with maritime archaeologists, scientists, and resource managers from a variety of federal, academic, and private organizations.

The NOAA-funded 56-day expedition that ended 29 April was exploring poorly known regions of the Gulf, mapping and imaging unknown or little-known features and habitats, developing and testing a method to measure the rate that gas rises from naturally occurring seeps on the seafloor, and investigating potential shipwreck sites. The shipwreck site was originally identified as an unknown sonar contact during an oil and gas survey for Shell Oil Company in 2011. The Department of Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) requested this and other potential shipwreck sites be investigated during NOAA’s Gulf of Mexico expedition. Surveys and archaeological assessments are required by BOEM to aid in its decision making prior to issuing permits for bottom-disturbing activities related to oil and gas exploration and development.

“Artifacts in and around the wreck and the hull’s copper sheathing may date the vessel to the early to mid-19th century,” said Jack Irion, Ph.D., a maritime archaeologist with BOEM. “Some of the more datable objects include what appears to be a type of ceramic plate that was popular between 1800 and 1830, and a wide variety of glass bottles. A rare ship’s stove on the site is one of only a handful of surviving examples in the world and the second one found on a shipwreck in the Gulf of Mexico.” Significant historical events occurring in the regions around the Gulf of Mexico during this time include the War of 1812, events leading to the Texas Revolution, and the Mexican-American War, Irion said.

“Shipwrecks help to fill in some of the unwritten pages of history,” said Frank Cantelas, a maritime archaeologist with NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration and Research. “We explored four shipwrecks during this expedition and I believe this wreck was by far the most interesting and historic. The site is nearly 200 miles off the Gulf coast in over 4,000 feet of water in a relatively unexplored area.”

The expedition also discovered areas exhibiting rich biodiversity. At the base of the West Florida Escarpment, a steep undersea cliff, explorers found a “forest” of deep corals, several of which were new to scientists on the ship and ashore. For several days the expedition team also imaged deep-coral communities in the vicinity of the Macondo oil spill site. On another part of the expedition, team members designed and installed a device on the ship’s undersea robot system, or ROV (remotely operated vehicle), to measure the rate that gas rises in the water column. “Testing new methods and technologies is a priority,” said Tim Arcano, director of NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration and Research. “We plan for ocean exploration to foster both follow-on research, and develop new technologies to help ocean resource managers and others better understand, use, and protect our largely unknown ocean and its resources.”

Okeanos Explorer is equipped with: a state-of-the-art multibeam mapping sonar; the Institute for Exploration’s Little Hercules ROV, which made 29 dives; and telepresence

technology that uses satellite and high-speed Internet pathways between ship and shore, allowing scientists ashore to participate in the mission in real time, and general audiences to be “citizen explorers” as the mission unfolds, live. Background information, Weblogs from scientists at sea and ashore, video clips, still images, and education lesson plans describing the expedition are online at: <<http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/oceanos/explorations/ex1202/welcome.html>>.

Partners in the 2012 Gulf of Mexico expedition included a number of NOAA offices, BOEM, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, C&C Technologies, Florida Atlantic University, Geoscience Earth & Marine Services, Louisiana State University, Mississippi State University’s Science and Technology Center at Stennis, Naval History and Heritage Command, NOAA Northern Gulf Institute, Pennsylvania State University, Temple University, Tesla Offshore LLC, the Institute for Exploration, the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research Joint Office for Science Support, the University of New Hampshire, the University of North Carolina Wilmington, the University of Rhode Island, the University of Texas at Austin, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.



USA - Northeast

Connecticut

Excavations at Poverty Hollow, Redding (*submitted by Roderick J. McIntosh*): For the 2011–2012 academic year, the Yale University Field Methods course excavated several units in the 18th- and 19th-century industrial precinct of Redding, Connecticut. For well over 40 years, the Field Methods course has united aspiring archaeologists (and a smattering of non-Archaeological Studies majors) from departments as diverse as anthropology, classics, geology and geophysics, and history of art. Whether they will go on to excavate Neolithic villages in Mauritania, or temples in Greece, by taking this required course all Yale archaeology majors start off on the same page as far as excavation methodology, note-taking expectations, and inventorying and basic analysis in the laboratory are concerned. Each year, several weekends of excavation are complemented in the fall by cleaning, inventory, and initial description of the artifacts. In the second semester, students divide up into chapter groups, each responsible for the further analysis and writing up of the chapters of a final site report.

Within sight of two retaining ponds interrupting the flow of the Aspetuck River in Redding, Connecticut, excavations were undertaken in the heart of the community’s early industrial hub. We opened three units to investigate known structures identified by prior testing and archival research by Kathleen von Jena and Stuart Reeve, and one shovel test pit was placed over an area of high activity from an independent

magnetometer survey. Archaeology confirmed that the structures were “multiuse” – modest houses occupied by the owners (Lemuel Sanford and the Patchen-Vincent families) of nearby light fabricating facilities (particularly button and comb making), which also served as places of boarding for the recently arrived African American and recently immigrated Irish and Eastern European laborers working in the variety of industries powered by the Aspetuck.

Results of analysis of the 2,629 artifacts (including 806 sherds) were entirely consistent with the archival sources, indicating a location in which residential debris mixed with light industrial waste to provide a snapshot of a roughly 30-year (1830s – 1860s) evolution in labor and production out of an earlier agrarian-material processing system. At Poverty Hollow a true English factory system never quite took hold (the failure of the railroad to expand up the river valley to Redding and the 1893 market crash and subsequent four-year depression ended industrialization here altogether). The Yale Field Methods course has had a history of holding the lens of archaeology up to various alternative paths to the now-familiar full Industrialization undergone by many manufacturing industries in this period—from the Eli Whitney factory in New Haven, to the Colonial Industrial Quarter in (Moravian) Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to Redding’s particular take on how to be a fair and “personal” employer, when the exigencies of scale and process worked more in favor of vast, impersonal, componentially segregated workplaces. The 133-page 2011–2012 season site report (to go on file at the Yale Department of Anthropology and at various locations in Redding) makes a particularly good case for historical archaeology. Archaeology is not merely the “Handmaiden of History” – the everyday lost objects, the mishmash of industrial waste and boarding-house accidental breakage, all provide a view of the work-a-day life of owners and laborers just as critical as bills of lading and land titles to understanding how we evolved the labor relations and the processes of industrial production that we have today.

Maine

Fort Richmond Data Recovery (*submitted by Leith Smith*): The Maine Department of Transportation will replace the bridge over the Kennebec River linking the towns of Richmond and Dresden beginning in 2013. Review of the project by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) identified potential impacts to several historically documented sites in the vicinity of the bridge-approach road on the Richmond side of the river. The earliest European occupation of the area is believed to be the trading post of Alexander Thwait, established ca. 1642 and eventually abandoned ca. 1668. By 1714 the Pejepscot Proprietors began promoting resettlement of the area and convinced the Massachusetts General Court to supply a contingent of soldiers to provide protection from potential Native American opposition. The soldiers were housed in what is believed to have been a fortified garrison house on Thwait’s Point by 1721.

This establishment constituted the first of three building phases of what became Fort Richmond, named after a proposed town that was not incorporated until 1823. Native American raids in 1721 and 1722 and the threat of continued conflict prompted the General Court to construct a more-substantial fortification in 1724, measuring “seventy feet square of hewed timber twelve inches thick with bastions etc.” Structures within this fort may have included the original garrison, a truck house (trading post), lodging house, and Indian house. A visitor to the fort in 1726 noted it was equipped with 10 cannon. By 1736 the fort was in a state of disrepair. Reconstruction in 1740 resulted in an enlargement of the palisade walls to 96 by 86 feet, and a new two-story truck house and gun room, flanker, Indian house, barracks, chapel, and blockhouse. The construction of other forts upriver in 1754 made Fort Richmond obsolete, resulting in its decommissioning a year later. The fort was dismantled, leaving only the chapel and blockhouse, which were occupied by two successive ministers until 1767. John Parks constructed a house on the fort site ca. 1776, which was occupied by his family until ca. 1830. The site, presumably, was unoccupied and farmed until 1891, when James Hathorne constructed a house on the former Parks house foundation. The Hathorne house was moved a short distance northward in 1931 for construction of the approach road to the new Richmond–Dresden bridge.

A Phase I reconnaissance survey of the proposed construction area on both sides of the 1931 road cut was conducted in 2010, with no clear knowledge of the locations or state of preservation of any of the potential archaeological resources that could underlie the lawn-covered landscape. A program of 5 m interval shovel testing resulted in the discovery of archaeological deposits containing architectural rubble and a wide range of 18th- and early-19th-century artifacts. Potentially intact stone foundations, fill deposits, and other features indicated the presence of at least six structures, as well as an intact trench that held the outermost palisade wall. The follow-up Phase II investigation of specific features succeeded in identifying three of four palisade corners that revealed overall fort dimensions of 140 by 180 feet, much larger than documented. Also found were well-preserved foundations and filled cellars from at least eight fort-period structures on both sides of the road cut. As a result of these discoveries the fort site was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Construction plans for the new bridge and approach road could not avoid the northern portion of the fort site, requiring a Phase III data recovery that commenced in April 2012 and will continue into the fall. Investigation is being conducted by staff of the MHPC with help from a large group of volunteers.

Guiding this work are a wide range of research questions including:

- Is there evidence of the 17th-century trading post in the project area?
- Were all three forts located at the same site?
- What is the physical layout of the forts over time?
- What role did the fort play in influencing relations

between Native occupants, settlers, and soldiers?

- What do archaeological remains indicate regarding the provisioning of fort personnel with food, clothing, arms, and sundry items, and how do these compare to the existing 1737–1742 truck-house account book?
- Is there archaeological evidence of women at the fort?
- What did decommissioning of the fort in 1755 actually entail?
- How is the lower Kennebec valley farm of the well-to-do Parks family characterized during the last quarter of the 18th and first quarter of the 19th centuries?

The first three weeks of investigation on the south side of the road cut have focused on revealing one and possibly two cellars filled with soil and brick. Artifacts from upper fill and an adjacent occupation surface include fragmented ceramics, including Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slip wares, Iberian olive jars, tinglazed earthenwares, scratch blue decorated white saltglazed stoneware, Westerwald and Bartmann stonewares, bottle and table glass, gun parts, flints and lead shot, tobacco pipes, and four sets of cufflinks, potentially indicating refuse from fort officers. Two coins dated 1734 and 1749 and an unidentified French coin have also been found.

Massachusetts

Archaeological Investigations at the Paul Revere House, Boston (*submitted by Kristen Heitert*): The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL), under contract to the Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA), recently completed archaeological investigations at 5–6 Lathrop Place in Boston, Massachusetts. The ca. 1835 building sits on land that was formerly part of the rear yard space for several structures fronting North Square, including the Pierce-Hichborn House (ca. 1711) and the Paul Revere House (ca. 1680), and is undergoing renovations for use as an education and visitor center for the historic complex. The work focused on the investigation of a previously identified privy feature and buried cobblestone walkway, and also resulted in the discovery of a brick cistern and the more-expansive exposure of 19th-century drainage features. Thousands of artifacts dating from the 18th through 20th centuries were recovered, and analysis is currently underway to develop a more-detailed landscape history for the property, and how its occupants (both famous and not-so-famous) used that landscape over time.

Eel River and Jones River Dam Removals, Plymouth and Kingston (*submitted by Kristen Heitert*): The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. recently completed the survey and documentation of mill dam removals in Plymouth (Eel River) and Kingston (Jones River), Massachusetts. The dam removals were included in federally funded projects designed to improve water quality, allow for anadromous fish passage, and restore wetlands and forest ecosystems. The surveys included subsurface testing around the 19th-century dams

and extant industrial buildings and mill ruins; aboveground architectural survey and photographic documentation of the dam and mill structures; and monitoring/recordation as part of the mitigation effort during the dam removal construction work. The Eel River project resulted in the documentation of that dam's internal construction, and uncovered evidence of buried structural features associated with earlier dams and industrial construction campaigns at the site. These significant archaeological data reinforced and informed the documentary-based history of the site by providing insights into the manipulation of the industrial hydropower landscape in response to changing local site conditions and evolving production demands. The data also provided specific information regarding the construction and engineering of water-control features such as mill races, spillways, and other dam components.

The historic and archaeological findings from such dam removal and ecosystem restoration projects affirm the information potential and research value of historic industrial dam sites. In particular, the survival of early-19th-century waterpower infrastructure within extant dams, such as that found at Eel River, illustrates the value of dams not only as historic resources on the modern landscape, but also as physical archives potentially preserving structural evidence of a continuum of industrial activities that occurred at a site, the details of which may not be available through the documentary record.

The historical and archaeological information potential of historic dams as vernacular engineering structures, regardless of their intended purpose (e.g., industrial waterpower, flood control, water supply, recreation), should be considered as part of all dam removal and river restoration efforts in New England. As dams are removed from rivers throughout the region, the body of collected data will allow for a more-thorough understanding of colonial- and industrial-period engineering methods, and provide a more-comprehensive historical framework within which to examine the rise and fall of water-powered industry from the 18th through 20th centuries.

Rhode Island

Chepachet Mill Site, Glocester (*submitted by Kristen Heitert*): The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. recently completed Phase II archaeological investigations for the Chepachet Village Middle Privilege Archaeological Site (RI-2476) in Glocester, Rhode Island. The middle textile mill privilege was first used in the late 18th century as a tannery and a blacksmith shop, and was expanded in the early 19th century for a gristmill, distillery, sawmill, and cotton mill. These smaller mills were eventually replaced with a large brick-and-stone factory operating under the name F. R. White Co. The factory's operations expanded to include worsteds production and several large mill additions, employing over 400 workers, some of whom lived in worker housing near the factory site. The complex was the largest industry in Chepachet until it was destroyed by fire in 1897.

The archaeological investigations focused on the worker-housing component of the middle textile mill privilege. This area contained several large mid- to late-19th-century tenements, as well as the documented location of an earlier “Stone House” built by the early mill occupants. The excavations within and around the Stone House foundation revealed that it included at least two additions, as well as a stone-lined well in a small yard area adjacent to the house. The dry-laid stone foundation of the main structure measured approximately 30 x 30 ft., and contained a roughly 7 x 15 ft. center chimney base constructed of rough fieldstones and mortar. A shallow cellar may have been present in the southern half of the house, while the northern half may only have had a small crawl space. The stone-lined well measured roughly 5 ft. in external diameter, and appears to have been surrounded by a low, semicircular stone retaining wall that could have supported a fence to delineate the domestic yard space from the adjacent mill yard.

The subsurface testing also resulted in the recovery of over 120,000 postcontact cultural materials from overburden/slopewash, fill deposits, A and B soil horizons, and redeposited/disturbed A/B/C soil horizons. Preliminary review of the artifacts suggests a date range skewed largely toward the second half of the 19th century, although a distinct late-18th- to early-19th-century ceramic assemblage also is present. Artifact classes span a wide range of domestic debris, including ceramics (table and tea wares), glassware, medicine bottles, metal tools, silverware, and personal items including buttons, clothing and shoe grommets and leather, tobacco pipe stems and bowls, sewing items, pendants, buckles, children’s toys, combs, and gun flints, as well as appreciable quantities of structural/architectural debris such as window glass, nails, door and window hardware, brick, mortar, and slate shingles. Food remains include butchered cow and pig bone, shellfish, and fish bones. The archaeological data will be used to resolve the basic questions of site density, complexity, age, and integrity, but also to address site-specific research themes relating to the construction and use of the complex by mill owners and mill workers during the 19th century. 

Esmeralda County, and two data recovery projects, one in the Manhattan Mining District, Nye County, and the other in the Sulphur Mining District, Humboldt County.

The Goldfield Mining District was the location of intensive gold mining between 1904 and the 1920s, and constituted a significant component of Nevada’s 20th-century mining boom. Ongoing research in Goldfield combines primary and secondary sources with archaeological, architectural, and industrial evidence to speak to questions regarding demographics, labor, and race and ethnicity, and to further knowledge of early-20th-century large-scale mining systems. In particular, an intensive survey of the mining district relocated abandoned residential districts of the boomtown as well as associated satellite communities. In addition, the majority of the large corporate mills (Figure 1) and many of the smaller custom mills were recorded. Future work will examine the interaction between these two forms of mining with an estimated date of completion in September 2012. In



FIGURE 1. The Florence Mill, Goldfield, Nevada.

contrast to the examination of the large industrial feature systems of the Goldfield Mining District, KEC has recently completed two projects that speak to Nevada’s legacy as a home for subsistence and entrepreneurial miners. One project in the Manhattan Mining District in Nye County and one in the Sulphur Mining District in the Black Rock Desert, Humboldt County, reveal details of the lives of small groups of miners who prospected for wealth or made do with what limited mineral resources they could procure from remote and inhospitable landscapes. The Manhattan project explored the activity of a group of subsistence miners engaged in small-scale placer gold mining during the 1930s and 1940s. Evidence left behind by the miners indicates that they reworked the gravel tailings of a large gold dredge. While most of the gold had already been removed, the miners used a combination of sluices, mercury, and lode-mining techniques to remove a substantial amount of gold. Investigations of the miners’ living areas and the material culture recovered from a privy suggest that despite the

USA - Pacific West

Nevada

Industrial Archaeology in Nevada (submitted by Jonah S. Blustain, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.): During the past year, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC), of Reno, Nevada, has undertaken a series of projects designed to preserve and protect Nevada’s archaeological resources while meeting the needs of the state’s mineral industry. Of particular interest are three archaeological investigations that speak to Nevada’s extensive mining heritage: a cultural resource inventory of the Goldfield Mining District in



FIGURE 2. A miner's residence, Manhattan, Nevada.

rudimentary mining materials they used and their modest habitations (Figure 2), the miners enjoyed a relatively high standard of living, regularly enjoying such luxuries as cigars and chocolates, and utilizing fine tableware.

Compared to the subsistence miners in Manhattan, the entrepreneurial sulfur miners in the Sulphur Mining District were found to have engaged in a different series of economic strategies. Based upon mining records, the area being mined was known to have been rich in placer sulfur, but economic conditions caused a cessation of operations during the 1920s. Miners hoping to take advantage of the richer lode-sulfur deposits quickly moved into the area and constructed two buildings, a privy, and a handful of dumps. Sulfur in the form of alunite was extracted from veins in the bedrock by traditional lode-mining techniques. There is no evidence of on-site milling facilities. Based upon the food-related material culture left on the site, as well as the inhospitable climate of the Black Rock Desert, it is clear that the miners inhabited the site only seasonally. The architectural materials found at the site suggest that the seasonal mining was conducted in the more-temperate spring and fall months. Unlike in Manhattan, there was no evidence of recreational activities or luxuries other than a small generator; the miners subsisted on canned food and fry bread.

These projects represent both extremes of Nevada's mining heritage: subsistence or entrepreneurial mining juxtaposed with extensive corporate operations. Together, these three investigations illustrate that the transition from smaller-scale mineral extraction using technologically simple methods to highly capitalized corporate mining is not as well-defined as it was believed to be. Mining remained a viable economic option for residents of Nevada well into the first quarter of the 20th century, despite the presence of larger mining operations that offered better security for their employees. The data recovered from all three projects further inform upon the social, technological, and environmental history and mining heritage of the Silver State.

California

Uncovering the Sacramento Valley Railroad (submitted by Mary L. Maniery, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.): The Sacramento Valley Railroad (SVRR) was the first railroad constructed west of the Mississippi River. Only 25 miles in length, its completion in 1856 allowed transportation of freight and passengers from the city of Sacramento to the small community of Folsom. From there, supplies and people were loaded onto wagons and stagecoaches for transport to California's gold country. Often overshadowed by the later development of the yards at Sacramento and the construction of the transcontinental railroad, the modest SVRR marked one of the most important events in California's transportation history.

Archaeological work on the two-block by one-block railroad grounds has occurred sporadically since the early 1990s, culminating in six months of excavation by PAR Environmental Services, Inc. in 2011. To date, about three-quarters of the railroad ground has been excavated. Each excavation has exposed a different element of Folsom's amazing rail history. Features exposed on the grounds reflect the railroad operations, as well as commercial warehouses, restaurants, and saloons that served the railroad passengers and workers, and community park activities.

The Railroad

The importance of the SVRR in the West cannot be overstated. Construction began in 1854, during a time when

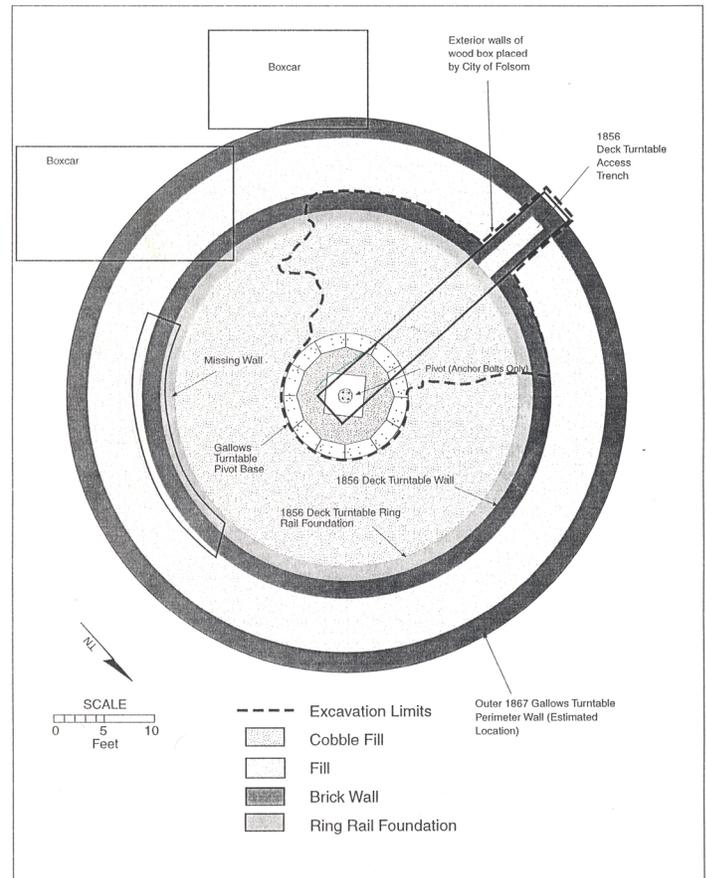


FIGURE 1. Plan drawing of turntable.

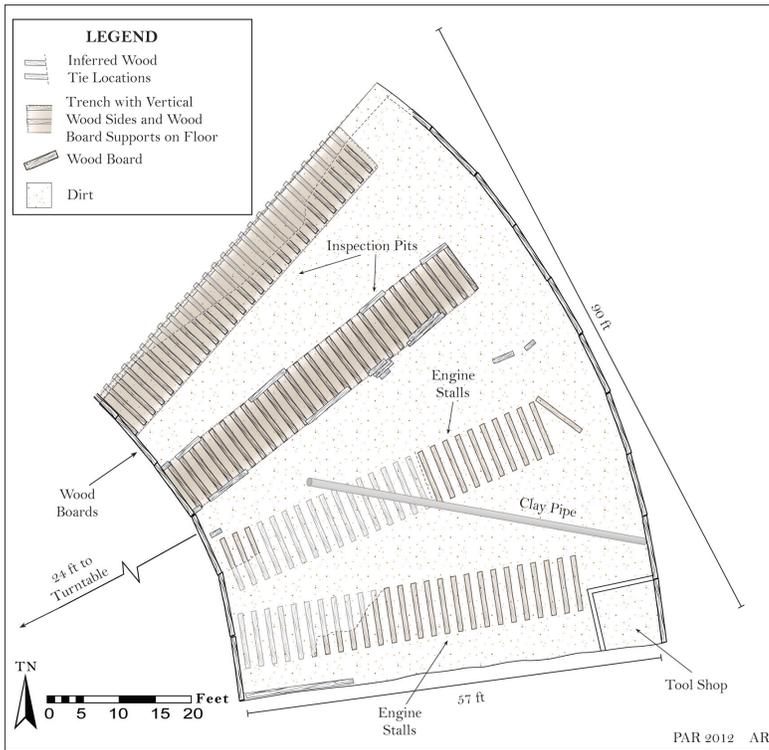


FIGURE 2. Plan drawing of roundhouse.

lined pit, inspection trench, and the central granite pivot stone, the centerpiece of the railroad grounds (Figure 1), as well as several outer walls reflecting the change from a deck- to gallows-style turntable (Baker and Manieri 1997). Additional excavations conducted by PAR in 2007 and 2011 and by Windmiller in 2010 have exposed the remains of a roundhouse dated 1868–1885 (a curved structure 90 feet long and 57 feet wide designed to accommodate 4 engines with a tool shop) (Figure 2), massive brick foundations from the machine shops and foundry, the waste areas from the machine shop and cast-iron foundry (with slag, discarded tools, cinders, and metal lathe shavings) and a blacksmith forge (made by digging a pit, laying a wagon wheel around the perimeter, and supporting it with brick). Artifacts associated with the rail features include door locks and engine parts stamped with “CPRR” (Central Pacific Railroad—the company that took over the SVRR operation), files, shovels, tools, sledge hammers, couplings and pins, wheel rims, and machine parts. Infrastructure elements include wood-lined and brick drains and culverts, four privies, and a brick-lined well (Windmiller 2010).

The Businesses

PAR’s extensive work on the railroad grounds has allowed for the identification and study of the businesses on the block that catered to the railroad and its passengers. The hauling of freight was one of the main advantages of the railroad, since the terminus at Folsom was a stepping-stone to the mining towns and districts. Perkins 1862 freight warehouse, a massive 100 ft. long, two-story brick structure was the most visible commercial structure on the block (Figure 3). Archaeologists found a corner of its

California was experiencing phenomenal attention on an international level, as well as extreme population growth. The organizers of the railroad, led by Colonel Charles Lincoln Wilson, went east in 1854 to find a company and engineer willing to travel to California and build a dream. In New York, Wilson contracted with the construction firm of Robinson, Seymour and Company who suggested hiring Theodore Dehone Judah, a young engineer who had recently completed the Niagara Gorge Railroad. This team surveyed, planned, and directed the construction of the route, a small turntable in Sacramento, and the main shops and operation in Folsom. Even as the route was under construction those involved recognized its importance in the West. SVRR foreman, John A. Carroll, maintained a daily journal during construction. His pride and satisfaction with his work was reflected in his journal entry of 20 February 1856, the day the turntable in Folsom was finished: “Mr. Moss and Robinson present - highly pleased with the performance [I]n after years when I am no more my descendants can say my father or grandfather built the first car and first turntable in California” (Carroll 1856: n.p.).

Archaeological work conducted by PAR in 1995 uncovered and documented Carroll’s turntable, an 1856 deck-style structure with a brick-

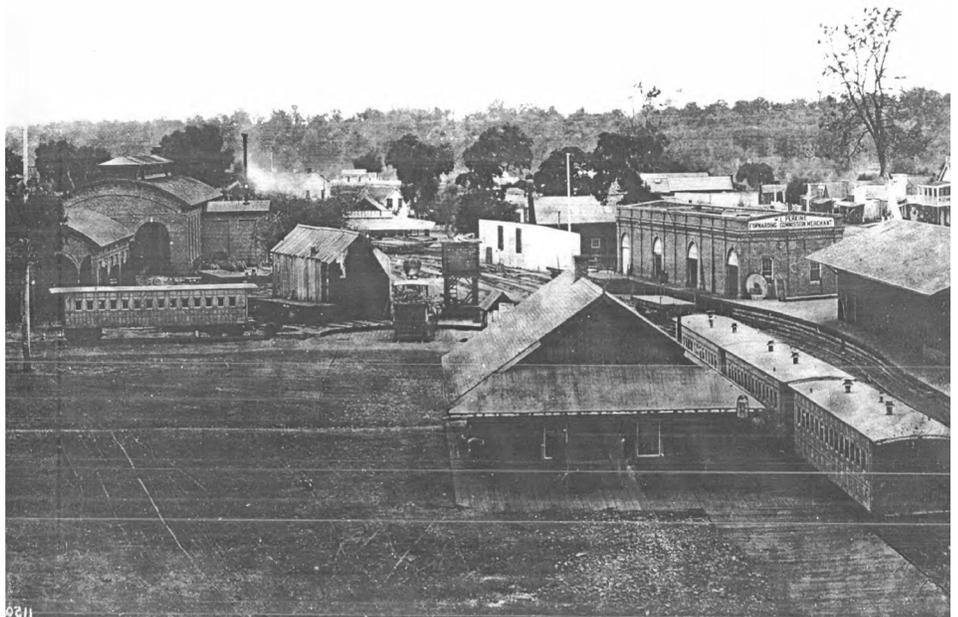


FIGURE 3. Historical photograph of SVRR Grounds, ca. 1862, with machine shops at left, Perkins warehouse at right, and turntable in center of photograph.



FIGURE 4. Overview of turntable (reconstructed gallows-type structure sits on historic 1854 granite pivot stone) with roundhouse excavation and inspection pit in background.

massive foundation, including the door jamb and office, and identified a hard-packed-earth ramp associated with the loading ramp area. Dense refuse deposits from a saloon and restaurant (dated to the early 1860s), including hundreds of faunal remains (primarily cuts of beef), provide data that point to the need to grab a quick meal between arriving on the train and leaving on the stage. The cuts of meat were conducive to soups, stews, roasts, or other dishes that were Folsom's equivalent of a fast food restaurant.

The Community

The completion of the transcontinental railroad in the late 1860s resulted in the demise of Folsom as the railroad center of the West. The main shop operations moved to Sacramento and the Folsom shops were abandoned in 1877, and dismantled by 1898. While the railroad continued operating under the auspices of Southern Pacific, its service was reduced to occasional freight loads, with major work on the cars taking place in Sacramento.

By 1890 a large section of the grounds had been converted for community use. A fire hall, stone jail, and a community park with a dance pavilion occupied one corner of the block. A eucalyptus grove had grown up where the roundhouse once stood. Archaeological remnants of the community use included the jail foundation, a brick cistern, two privies containing objects such as children's toys, opera glasses, dishes, and alcohol and water containers, as well as a deep rectangular pit lined with rock and containing charcoal and cow and pig bones (apparently a barbecue pit).

Public Archaeology

As a final note, it has been gratifying to work so long in a place that loves its history, from the City officials and

workers to the community. The City of Folsom has supported the involvement of the public in all aspects of each project. Members of the public have served as site docents, slept on the site at night to provide security during excavations, and donated over 1000 hours of labor, assisting with washing, sorting, and cataloging the many artifacts recovered. The artifacts recovered during the five excavations on the block have been used in exhibits, classrooms, and in public spaces, such as the lobby at City Hall. Work on the collection of artifacts recovered in 2011 is underway, with a comprehensive report documenting the history and archaeology of the railroad grounds expected by the end of 2012.

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USA - Southwest

Arizona

Two Tucson Projects: Desert Archaeology, Inc. has recently completed fieldwork at two sites in Tucson, Arizona. The fall 2011 work was led by project director Homer Thiel.

Court Street Cemetery: Tucson's third cemetery was used between 1875 and 1909. Established north of the community, the eastern half of the cemetery held Catholic burials, while the western half contained Protestant, Jewish, and fraternal order plots. New cemeteries opened in 1907, and in the 1910s the cemetery area was developed for residential housing and businesses. The Salvation Army wishes to develop the portion of the cemetery that once contained the plot used by the Pima Lodge no. 10 of the Improved Order of Red

Men. This lodge formed in Tucson in 1897 and was known for hosting “smoker” parties and marching in stereotypical Native American outfits at events. Previous burials located in the cemetery were oriented east-west, so our testing plan relied on 7 ft. wide stripping trenches alternating with 5 ft. wide backdirt piles. Two clusters of burials were located, each with 10 graves. While some of the graves appeared to have been exhumed, others were obviously in situ. Archival research subsequently identified 16 of the 20 individuals. Presently, the burials remain in place, pending the final construction plans of the Salvation Army. A surprising find was a pair of Late Rincon Hohokam phase (A.D. 1100–1150) pit structures and six roasting pits. The prehistoric component is east of the Santa Cruz River in an area where no other prehistoric sites have been identified, perhaps because of the lack of fieldwork in the area.

Historic Block 91: Plans to redevelop the eastern half of Block 91 in downtown Tucson led to archaeological testing and data recovery. Archival research revealed that a pair of duplexes were built there in 1883. The early 1900s saw the

construction of a planing mill, a grocery store, and a hotel. An automobile garage and salesroom opened in the 1920s. Residents through the early 1900s were primarily middle-class professionals and railroad workers (the railroad station was nearby). The area was cleared in 1957 for a parking lot, and in the 1960s a Greyhound bus terminal was opened, the latter being torn down in the mid-2000s. Excavation revealed excellent preservation of features beneath pavement and concrete floor slabs. Eight outhouse pits, a well, six animal burials, planting pits, trash middens, and building foundations were located. The outhouse pits yielded large artifact and food assemblages. Particularly intriguing were a very large number of medical devices, including over a dozen douche or enema kits, a pessary (used to treat a prolapsed uterus), medicine bottles, syringes, and thermometers. Other artifacts included ivory crochet needles and lace bobbins, artificial flowers, plaster statues, decorative ironwork, and a complete set of silverware. A small kiln was found, and a nearby outhouse pit yielded six hand-painted porcelain dishes marked “NC” and “1883” or “1884”, indicating that china painting was taking place on the block. Topics that will be explored in the final report will include health care, hygiene, diet, socioeconomic status, and hobbies/play in late-19th- and early-20th-century Tucson. 



FIGURE 1. Small pottery kiln found at Block 91.



FIGURE 2. Pessary found in an outhouse at Block 91.

Book Reviews

A Note from Outgoing Reviews Editor Charlie Ewen

As I move into my new president-elect duties (blogging, attending meetings, answering emails, and attending more meetings) I will be handing off my Reviews Editor duties to Dr. Rich Veit. He will officially take over in June, but there will inevitably be some overlap as the guard changes. However, issue 46(2) will be my last and I am sure Rich will hardly miss a beat in transition and do a great job. I would like to thank all of you who have reviewed books for us in the past and look forward to reading more of your reviews in the future.

Death Notice Melburn D. Thurman

On April 4, 2012 historical archaeology (and anthropology) lost one of its most original and insightful researchers and one of its most visible “characters.” Melburn D. Thurman died in Tucson, Arizona, where he had a retirement home, after a battle with cancer. He was 70 years old. Mel’s professional career stretched across a truly renaissance set of interests ranging from Paleolithic archaeology through North American prehistory to ethnohistory. His published articles and presented papers were always interesting and frequently broke entirely new ground in scholarship.

Thurman was equally known for his public performances at scholarly conferences and lectures. He was a philosophical “attack dog,” always ready as a critic with a broadside. When his targets were SHA boards or famous, senior scholars, these encounters could be quite amusing. Indeed, he helped annual attendance at SHA Business Meetings, as members came to see “what Mel would do next.” It must be admitted, at the same time, that when the target was a young scholar, or even a graduate student giving his or her first paper, Mel’s attacks could be perceived as aggressive. In 1986–1987, when Thurman held a fellowship at the Newberry Library in Chicago, he was ordered by the library director, after a pointed critique of a young speaker, to never attend a public lecture at the Newberry again. This command must have been a “first.”

Melburn Delano Thurman was born on October 31, 1941 in rural Missouri but raised in St. Louis. In high school he developed an interest in North American Indians and archaeology. When he went to the University of Chicago (1959–1965) he majored in anthropology and under the influence of Lewis R. Binford shifted his professional interest from Old World Civilizations (the Chicago Nubian Expedition 1963–1964) to North American prehistory. He also did fieldwork in South Dakota and, under Ed Jelks, in Texas. Binford sent Thurman for graduate work to the University of Oregon to work with Albert C. Spaulding and David Aberle. He followed Spaulding to UC Santa Barbara in 1966 and except for one year in residence at UCLA (M.A., 1968) he completed his Ph.D. at UCSB. It was during this period that Thurman moved more firmly into ethnohistory and his dissertation (his committee was Spaulding (Chair), Charles Erasmus, and Elman Service) was “The Delaware Indians: A Study in Ethnohistory” (1973). Spaulding once said he had three full-time jobs at UCSB: a professor of anthropology, Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, and advisor to Mel Thurman. With his doctorate Mel started his academic career at the University of Maryland (1970–1974), Purdue (1974–1975), and Princeton (1975–1978). While at College Park and Princeton he became an expert on Middle Atlantic Archaeology and served as President of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (1978–1979). In 1978 he left the academic world and moved to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri where he set up “The Old Missouri Research Institute,” a combined research center and CRM firm. Earlier—in 1967—Thurman had worked as a student in France and during the summer of 1973 returned to direct his own project at La Grotte de la Passagère, a Neanderthal site. In Ste. Genevieve he worked on local historic sites, lived in and restored two 19th-century homes in the historic town, and analyzed the internal construction of the Bequette-Ribault house resulting in a booklet, *Building A House in 18th Century Ste. Genevieve* (1984).

Thurman’s greatest contribution to scholarship was not in Paleolithic studies, North American prehistory, or in historical archaeology, but rather in ethnohistory. He became an expert on the ethnohistory of the Eastern Woodlands and the Great Plains. He published on the Delaware, the movement of eastern groups onto the Plains, the Skidi-Pawnee Morning Star Sacrifice, Comanche social organization, and native prophetic movements (Ghost Dance). Most of his articles appeared in *Ethnohistory* and in the *Plains Anthropologist*. His work on prophetic movements as a continuous historic process is perhaps his most important interpretation in this field.

Specifically in regard to historical archaeology, his first presented paper was given at the second annual meeting of the SHA Conference held in 1969 in Tucson. In 1974 he participated in the famous Dollar-Thurman Debate in the *Papers of the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology* ([7]:203–210; 215–223). One of his most important studies was on the history of our field: Conversations with Lewis R. Binford on Historical Archaeology in *Historical Archaeology* ([32] (2):28–55).

In 1994 Thurman suffered a devastating blow when his wife, Barbara Thurman, the anchor of the Thurman family, was killed in an automobile accident in Missouri. Following this event Mel gradually stopped participating in scholarly conferences, last attending the SHA meeting in Québec City in 1999, and broke off many of his personal contacts, but he never stopped doing detailed documentary research. He recently traveled all over Texas visiting archives. He kept a house in Ste. Genevieve but moved to a retirement apartment in Tucson, Arizona. Recently Mel reemerged at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conferences, where he caused a sensation among younger members who had never seen him in action. He was scheduled to give an important paper on ethnohistoric analysis of photographs of Native Americans (Woodlands and Plains) at SHA 2012 in Baltimore. His presentation had to be cancelled when he went into the hospital in Tucson.

Many of us will miss Mel Thurman, his original and insightful scholarship, and the broad spectrum of his interests, as well as his sharp personality. All who are old enough will note his passing.

Robert L. Schuyler, University of Pennsylvania 

Midland Railway Station, Leicester



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