



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Paul Mullins

Archaeology has been featured in the media since the discipline's first moments: long before contemporary cable audiences were riveted by archaeological programming, the masses were fascinated with the mid-18th-century excavations at Pompeii; London was captivated by the spectacular images of Austen Henry Layard's Assyrian finds a century later; and Howard Carter's opening of Tutankhamen's tomb made mummies, archaeologists, and Egyptian antiquity staples of popular culture. Those popular historical representations of archaeology might be forgiven for their tendencies to weave overblown narratives that clumsily invoked various ideologies. Nevertheless, they share quite a lot with contemporary mass media representations of archaeology that revolve around fascinating narratives, aesthetically captivating things, and the sway of a compelling archaeological personality.

Programmers have now populated cable television with a host of television series that have replace the staid archaeological documentary with shows that weave sensational narratives, stress engaging aesthetics, and feature "big" personalities. Much of the attention SHA is giving to such programming today has been triggered by television shows that violate archaeological ethics, misrepresent archaeological and preservation laws, and reduce artifacts to commodities. One of those offenders was National Geographic TV's show *Diggers*, which features a pair of American metal detectorists, and their initial shows alarmed enough archaeologists that the National Geographic Society agreed to meet with SHA and Society for American Archaeology representatives in May 2012 to discuss ways the show should observe archaeological ethics and American preservation laws. We are certainly going to see similar programming in the U.S. and internationally, so historical archaeologists and SHA need to confront how such representations cast the discipline, materiality, and heritage.

There were some concrete changes the producers agreed to make in *Diggers* following that meeting. Perhaps the most significant change was the introduction of an archaeologist to the show and the network's agreement to contact local archaeologists. The programmers agreed *Diggers* should focus on research questions, framed by an archaeologist, that metal detecting can illuminate. It was agreed that episodes focusing on archaeological or historical sites should feature archaeologists consulting with the show's detectorists. The network agreed that ethical guidelines for responsible metal detecting would be referred to during the program and on the show's Web page. The archaeologists at the May meeting indicated that the show could not include any commercial sale of artifacts.

The most recent episodes of *Diggers* following this meeting are now appearing, and some archaeologists and

detectorists remain opposed to the show. One sticking point for some colleagues has been that the show still indicates how much artifacts are worth, which does not involve the sale of artifacts but creeps into a gray area that concedes artifacts may have an exchange value outside archaeological circles. The show's producers indicated in May that audiences find these values compelling, but some archaeologists worry that even posing such values encourages people to descend on archaeological sites in search of things they can hawk online. Some of our colleagues argue that we should press National Geographic TV and other programmers to eliminate the inclusion of such values altogether. From a television programmer's perspective, exchange value provides a readily apprehensible meaning most people recognize: the audience mulls over the appraised value of an object during an *Antiques Roadshow* assessment, for instance, and the appraised value delivers a compelling punctuation for the object's narrative. What we must ask is whether the imposition of such exchange values on archaeological artifacts fatally compromises their meaning and our own professional ethics by allowing the guise of exchange value to shape, if not determine, how we see material things and heritage.

A second objection has been that the archaeologists involved with the show are not particularly visible in the show itself. The revamped Web page supporting the show addresses many of the complexities of archaeological context and the ethics of metal detecting, but the show itself remains driven by the two detectorists "King George" Wyant and Tim "The Ringmaster" Saylor. I and SAA President Fred Limp have written to National Geographic TV and discussed the visibility of archaeologists within the show itself, arguing that coordination between avocational detectorists and archaeologists provides an important model for both professionalism and collegiality. Yet the show has in some cases had trouble finding archaeologists willing to work with the producers. We hope many of you will consider working with such programmers, because partnerships between professional archaeologists and well-trained metal detectorists can produce good scholarship and television alike that tells the story of artifact recovery as rigorous scholarship and emotionally compelling discovery.

The stars of *Diggers* are particularly excitable, and their amplified personalities, naive curiosity, goofy friendship, and overblown joy at finding artifacts have produced some objections from avocational detectorists. For serious detectorists, the stars' personalities are not appropriate reflections of the hobby's professionalism, and some detectorists argue that such a representation of the hobby is stigmatizing and actually damages the potential for partnerships with archaeologists and other scholars.

Television inevitably seeks expressive personalities who will convey the excitement of discovery, but for some observers Wyant and Saylor are not what "real" archaeologists and detectorists are like. Detectorists who aspire to be seen as professionals and work alongside archaeologists may well have reason to see some of the pair's antics as damaging to their cause, but only if viewers and archaeologists accept those stereotypes. We risk underestimating peoples' awareness that television and popular culture fixate on overinflated stereotypes and that these two reality TV figures are characters whose personalities and edited product reflect what TV producers believe is entertaining. We also need to soberly acknowledge that many thoughtful scholars would not make especially magnetic television personalities. Archaeology taken at its real pace would in fact be a little dull; popular culture favors instantaneous messages and immediate desires that eliminate the prosaic dimensions of everyday life.

SHA will continue to monitor shows like *Diggers* and cast our net more broadly into popular culture even as we focus our attention on marketplaces like eBay. While National Geographic TV is willing to work with us, Spike TV continues to produce its *Savage Family Diggers* (formerly *American Diggers*). *Savage Family Diggers*, the vehicle of former wrestler Ric Savage, educates its audience on how to find privies and wells (though their Web page cites the Society for American Archaeology's metal-detecting-laws Web page), and they have shown no interest in partnering with archaeologists. We need to thoughtfully and clearly voice our collective objections to such programs and the ways they misrepresent heritage and archaeology. For some archaeologists, the science simply may not be reducible to satisfying media representations, but professionally trained academics are never going to control how the discipline is represented in popular discourse any more than we can dictate how communities choose how to address archaeological heritage. Can we secure a role as public intellectuals through such shows and through our visibility in popular discourses? Or are we doomed to simply be props parroting caricatures of the discipline, while our most challenging insights fall to the editing-room floor? Can archaeology secure a role in contemporary mass media (if not popular culture in general), in which archaeological scholars actively aspire to influence minds and politics? The death rites for the traditional archaeological documentary and the unassailable academic have been written, but we should not accept representations of the discipline, preservation, and heritage that break with our ethics or undermine rigorous scholarship. Most of us seem to agree that such scholarship can survive alongside cable television fare and perhaps even thrive. 🦕

Have you started planning for Québec City 2014?

See the call for papers on page 37 of this issue!

QUESTIONS THAT COUNT
SHA Québec 2014
LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES



2013 SHA Awards and Prizes

Teresita Majewski

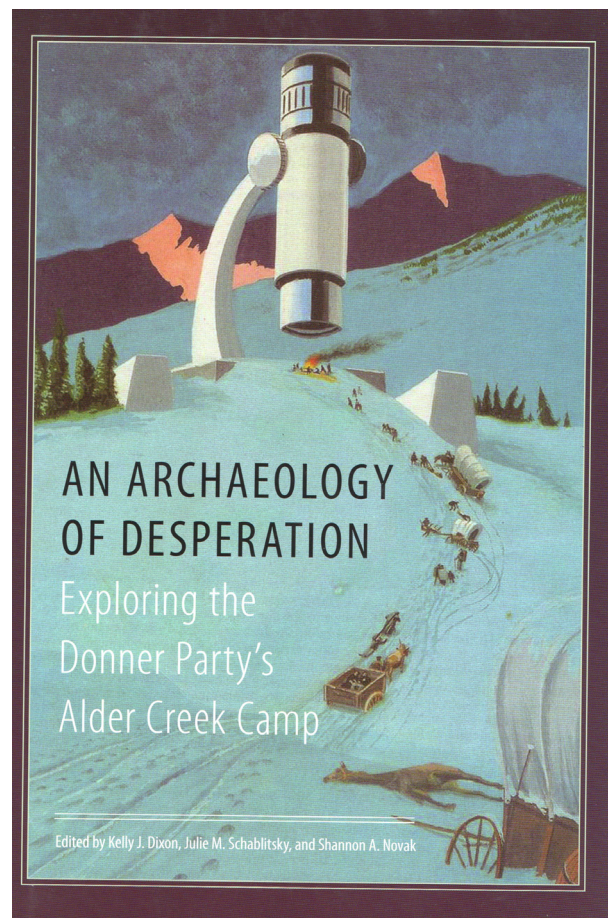
(Photographs courtesy of Andrew J. Robinson, except as noted.)



From left: SHA President Paul Mullins, Award of Merit winner David Barker, and SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski.



From left: Teresita Majewski, Award of Merit winner Paul Courtney, and Paul Mullins.



An Archaeology of Desperation: Exploring the Donner Party's Alder Creek Camp, edited by Kelly J. Dixon, Julie M. Schablitsky, and Shannon A. Novak, won the 2013 Deetz Award. (Photo courtesy of the University of Oklahoma Press.)



Posthumous Award of Merit winner Geoff Egan in Newfoundland, Canada in 2010.

The SHA's awards and prizes for 2013 were presented at three different venues during the conference in Leicester. Without the hard work of the nominators, awards selectors, presentation preparers, SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison and headquarters staff, SHA President Paul Mullins, conference chairs Audrey Horning and Sarah Tarlow, program chair Alasdair Brooks, and my colleagues on the awards committee, this year's program of SHA awards and prizes would not have been possible. On the opening night of the conference, immediately before the plenary session, six awards were presented: four SHA Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, and the James Deetz Book Award.

Four recipients were honored with SHA Awards of Merit. David Barker was recognized for his extensive and influential contributions to scholarship on the technological development of Staffordshire ceramics of the 18th and 19th centuries and their economic and social impacts worldwide, as well as for actively and generously sharing his knowledge with the public, colleagues, and students on

both sides of the Atlantic. Paul Courtney was honored for his role as a longtime supporter and facilitator of scholarly ties between Europe and North America through SHA and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA), and as a voice for European historical archaeology more generally. The Centre for Maritime Archaeology at the University of Ulster was recognized for spearheading an integrated approach to the archaeology of maritime landscapes through education and research and for its central role in the development and professionalization of historical maritime archaeology within the island of Ireland. Wes Forsythe of the Centre accepted the award. Finally, SHA was proud to honor Geoff Egan with a posthumous Award of Merit for his foundational research and publications on medieval and postmedieval artifacts, for generously sharing his knowledge and mentoring and assisting finds researchers around the world, for his important role over two decades in the ongoing development of the SPMA, and for his contributions to creating an international community of historical archaeologists. Paul Courtney accepted the award



From left: Teresita Majewski, Wes Forsythe (of the Award of Merit winner Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster), award nominator Audrey Horning, and Paul Mullins.



From left: Paul Mullins, Gilmore Dissertation Award winner Rebecca Graff, and Teresita Majewski.



Jelks Travel Award recipients Lindsay Bloch and Elizabeth Spott with SHA President-Elect Charles Ewen and SHA President Paul Mullins.



From left: GMAC representative Carol McDavid, GMAC Travel Award recipients Honora Sullivan-Chin and Elena Sesma, and Paul Mullins.



From left: ACUA Chair Marc-André Bernier and George Fischer Student Travel Award recipient Nicolás Ciarlo.

on behalf of Geoff Egan's cousin, Graham Martin, who was unable to attend the awards presentation.

The Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation was awarded to Rebecca S. Graff, for her 2011 University of Chicago dissertation: *The Vanishing City: Time, Tourism, and the Archaeology of Event at Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exposition*. The selection panel was impressed by Graff's use of original archaeological data, carefully combined with archival sources and framed within landscape analysis to produce a rich picture of the World's Exposition in Jackson Park. She used the idea of the archaeology of event and "eventful" archaeology to highlight the interplay between the Columbian Exposition as an ephemeral event and long-term socioeconomic structures. The theoretical contributions of Graff's dissertation extend well beyond the White City and may well be relevant for any historical archaeological context.

The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Kelly J. Dixon, Julie M. Schablitsky, and Shannon A. Novak, editors of *An Archaeology of Desperation: Exploring the Donner Party's Alder Creek Camp*, published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 2011. (Only Julie was able to attend the conference this year, and she accepted the award on behalf of the editorial team.) This volume is an exemplary demonstration of the potential of historical archaeology to shed new light on a single dramatic event, the experiences of groups and individuals involved, and on the impact that these events had upon others not directly involved. It ably examines the myths that have grown up around the Donner tragedy, examines the historical sources, and discusses the results of the full range of analytical techniques employed in the search for a more accurate picture of events of the winter of 1846-1847. The volume is well structured and accessible, with individual contributors' chapters merging seamlessly to produce an unbroken and gripping narrative that reads like an archaeological detective story. One of the editors, Shannon Novak, previously won the Deetz Award in 2010 for her



From left: SHA Board Member Mark Warner and 2013 Student Paper Prize winner Ashley Morton.

book *House of Mourning: A Biocultural History of the Mountain Meadows Massacre*.

At the Friday afternoon business meeting, a number of students were honored with awards and prizes. With the exception of the SHA Student Paper Prize, all of these awards provide travel funds for SHA student members to attend the annual conference and promote their participation in society activities. Applicants submit their papers for the annual conference in advance, and the winners are chosen based on the quality of those papers. Recipients of Jelks Travel Awards included Lindsay Bloch (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), for "Understanding Variation in Utilitarian Ceramic Assemblages of the Chesapeake: The Impacts of Local Production," and Elizabeth K. Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), for "A Gendered use of Space: Description and Spatial Analysis of Material Culture Recovered from the Chief Richardville House (12AL1887)." The Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec was presented to Mélanie Rousseau (Université Laval), and the title of her



Timothy Scarlett giving the Cotter Award presentation for awardee Sarah Cowie.



After making the award presentation, former SHA president William Moss offers congratulations to Ruppé Award recipient (and past Newsletter editor) Karlis Karklins.

conference presentation was "Transition from a Natural to a Cultural Landscape in Quebec City: An Entomological Point of View." The recipient of the ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award was Nicolás Ciarlo (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina) for "Archaeometallurgy of an 18th-Century Shipwreck: The Sloop-of-War HMS *Swift* (1770), Santa Cruz, Argentina." Two Gender and Minority Affairs Student Travel Awards were presented, to Elena Sesma and Honora Sullivan-Chin (both of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst). The 12th SHA Student Paper Prize was awarded to Ashley Morton (University of Idaho) for her paper "Germs Never Sleep! The Polluted Nature of Womanhood as Expressed through Vaginal Douching." The winner of the Student Paper Prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

Following the annual banquet on Friday evening in the Mercure Hotel's elegant Alexander Room, four awards were presented: the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Sarah E. Cowie received the Cotter Award for her research on power dynamics in a broad range of historical situations, which has served to expand the research and influence of historical archaeology into scholarly as well as the applied archaeological communities. Unfortunately, Sarah had to cancel her trip to Leicester at the last minute for health reasons, but presenter Timothy

J. Scarlett accepted on her behalf. The Daniel G. Roberts Award was awarded to the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology for its leadership in developing innovative new strategies and educational products for reaching all segments of the public to instill appreciation for archaeology and marine heritage, both in the United Kingdom and internationally. The Roberts Award was accepted by the trust's director, Garry Momber. The Ruppé Award was presented to Karlis Karklins for his tireless efforts, for nearly four decades, to further and promote the field of historical archaeology and SHA around the world. Sara Mascia and Carolyn White made the final presentation of the evening to honor 2013 Harrington Medalist, Mary C. Beaudry, for her lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter Award, the Roberts Award, the Ruppé Award, and the Harrington Medal will appear in a 2013 issue of *Historical Archaeology*.

The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2014 Harrington Medalist, Theresa A. Singleton, who will be honored at next year's conference in Québec City.

SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2013 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline. Again this year, SHA is grateful to Andrew Robinson for acting as conference photographer, and unless otherwise noted, the photographs appearing with this feature were taken by him. 📷



From left: Teresita Majewski, nominator Della Scott-Ireton, Garry Momber, director of the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, recipient of the 2013 Daniel G. Roberts Award, and Paul Mullins.

2013 Harrington Medalist Mary C. Beaudry



From left: Sara Mascia, Paul Mullins, Teresita Majewski, 2013 Harrington Medalist Mary C. Beaudry, and Carolyn White at the awards presentation.



2013 Harrington Medalist Mary C. Beaudry with students and well-wishers after the awards ceremony.



From left: the Ruppé, Roberts, and Cotter Awards and Harrington Medal at the Friday banquet.



Conference delegates enjoying the post-awards banquet dance (both photographs courtesy of Rasika Muthucumarana).

The SHA Awards and Prizes Program

In the past, information on SHA Awards and calls for nominations have been included in the spring issue of the Newsletter. Information on the society's awards and prizes can now be found in one location on the SHA website. It is the place to go to find out about the criteria for each award, nomination processes (including schedule and decision-making procedure), past recipients, and the many other details that going into implementing the program and making it a success. By the time you receive this issue of the Newsletter, all pertinent information about the SHA Awards and Prizes Program and information on how to make a nomination for a 2014 award or enter one of the prize competitions will be posted in one place on the SHA website. In the meantime (or anytime), direct questions about SHA awards and prizes to Teresita Majewski, chair of the SHA Awards Committee, at 520.721.4309 or at tmajewski@shacrm.com. She will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can.

Opinion and Debate

Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee

Update

Leicester was a great conference for students. The Student Subcommittee (SSC) cosponsored our annual forum with the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. Titled “Navigating the Field: Education and Employment in a Changing Job Market,” the forum included the panelists Deborah Rotman (University of Notre Dame), Craig N. Cipolla (University of Leicester), Carol McDavid (Rice University), Joe Flatman (UCL Institute of Archaeology), Kimberly Faulk (Geoscience Earth and Marine Services, Inc.), and Paul F. Johnston (Smithsonian Institution). They discussed their career paths and perspectives on the current job market. Panelists also offered suggestions regarding how students could prepare themselves for specific jobs within archaeology. The SSC also hosted the third annual RAP session. As usual, this was a great opportunity for students to meet with panelists one-on-one. Lewis Jones (University of Indiana), Doug Rocks-Macqueen (University of Edinburgh/Landward Research Ltd.), and Kimberly Monk (University of Bristol) all participated.

The SSC meeting saw lots of participation from other committees interested in the SHA’s student membership and our opinions. A brief survey will be distributed through the SSC LISTSERV. If you are not currently a member of the LISTSERV, please contact us directly. This is a means for students to share opportunities for fieldwork, share files (such as the new SSC Mission Statement), start conversations of interest to us, and connect with each other and SHA.

Ben Ford also joined the SSC meeting. He is the new board liaison to the APTC and therefore also to the SSC. Mark Warner filled this role for some time and the SSC is grateful for all his help.

Going forward, many new initiatives are being undertaken by the SSC. A new student event will be unveiled at Québec City next year. We plan to have some fun so keep your eyes open, as more information will be forthcoming. Also, preliminary efforts to maintain connections made in Leicester during the year are in the works. As SHA expands contact with its international base, students will have access to new cohorts, researchers, and information. The SSC is interested in your ideas about how we might best build on these connections.

Ongoing projects offer opportunities for students with specific interests. Our contributions to SHA social media outlets are growing, resulting in a great student presence. For students wanting to participate, these are opportunities to get involved and for others to see your work.

The SSC is a conduit for getting active in SHA. Many

projects exist and all levels of participation are welcome. If you have an idea or are just interested in getting involved, the SSC offers students support and opportunities to build your CV, meet students with shared interests, and work with senior members of SHA. Send an email to <JCoplin@gc.cuny.edu> to get connected. 📧

Public Education and Interpretation Committee

Notes from the Trenches: Public Archaeology at SHA 2013

By Sarah Miller

They say the average visitor to Disney walks 15 miles a day—I easily walked (and sometimes ran) that distance at the 2013 SHA conference in Leicester in pursuit of Public Archaeology (PubArch). Interest in this subfield grows exponentially each year at the annual conference. This year the international venue provided unprecedented opportunities for global discussion on PubArch themes.

To tie in with the conference’s theme, SHA’s Public Education and Interpretation Committee (PEIC) sponsored and organized the “Reaching Out Around the World: Issues in Globalization of Public Historical Archaeology” panel chaired by Dr. Annette Snapp (Florida Public Archaeology Network—FPAN). Archaeologists on the panel and in the audience shared experiences gained from their current positions at institutions around the world. Dr. Della Scott-Ireton (FPAN) provided examples from the maritime world, specifically heritage trails developed for both the Cayman Islands and World War II sites for Saipan. It was interesting to note that in Saipan the local Chamorro, who have often felt ignored in the Commonwealth’s interpretation of the recent past, saw potential in this outreach form and are now developing their own heritage trail. Building on Scott-Ireton’s theme of service, John Carman (University of Birmingham) used tours of sites on land to address policy makers. He challenged those in the audience to share not just the ‘what’ and ‘why’ of archaeology, but what we do actually *does*. Notes from the live panel discussion can be viewed on Storify (FPAN Northeast 2013).

The two panelists from Leicester showed how community archaeologists have pushed boundaries in the UK. Debbie Miles-Williams has helped open the doors of the University’s School of Archaeology and History to the public. Her examples of making cave art or coordinating volunteers to work with veterans blurred the lines between who was subject and audience. Peter Liddle, Community Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, works with over 400 volunteers and also very closely with the Young Archaeologists’ Club. He has published *Community*



Global Public Archaeology panel: (front row) John Carman, Debbie Miles-Williams, Peter Liddle, Della Scott-Ireton, (back row) Chair and Organizers Annette Snapp and Sarah Miller. (Photo courtesy of Sarah Miller.)

Archaeology, A Fieldworker’s Handbook of Organisation and Techniques to guide avocational fieldwork and encourage community excavation.

The all-day Digital Heritage session organized by Terry Brock (2012) (Historic St. Mary’s City and Michigan State University) explored cyber frontiers of public archaeology. Participants presented live or via video, with a constructive critique of papers by Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.). Some papers demonstrated how we connect real-time outreach with digital outreach. Other papers showed the power of the public to drive research. For example, Brendon Wilkin’s (DigVentures) paper, “Social Contract Archaeology: A Business Case for the Future,” introduced new terms to my PubArch lexicon: crowdsourcing and crowdfunding. The paper demonstrated how public interest and financial support drives the Flag Fen Lives project (<www.digventures.com>). The audience deliberated on the role of archaeologist as editor. At one end of the spectrum, the Day of Archaeology creates conversation about what archaeologists do but gives no editorial direction. At the other end, many practitioners follow formal social media strategies and control digital content. The session ended with a question by John Carman, this time an audience member: “How can we change policy and measure impact?” The question served to bridge the Global panel and Digital session as we continue to evaluate the role of community archaeologists in both the real and cyber worlds.

Several American PubArch papers recapped and evaluated responses to recent reality shows. “BOOM

BABY” papers included a recorded presentation by the “People Against Spike TV’s ‘American Digger’” organizers in the Digital Heritage session. While their unified effort failed to remove the show from Spike TV, McDavid summed up many professional sentiments: “Even though you lost, you won.” Another “BOOM BABY” paper, by SHA President-Elect Dr. Charles Ewen (East Carolina University), looked for the middle ground in working with the National Geographic Society to change the format of their reality show *Diggers*. Follow-up comments to Dr. Ewen’s and current SHA President Paul Mullin’s SHA blog posts show we have yet to reach a

consensus on the professional reaction to these events.

In contrast to the Americans’ fight with the media, British television seems to work effortlessly with community archaeologists. Dr. Carenza Lewis’s (*Time Team* and *Access Cambridge Archaeology*) talk, “Disaster Recovery? Reconstructing the Impact of the Black Death from Mini-digs in Medieval Villages,” recounted the incredible story of 1000 units excavated in 40 English towns by the public. The result of just 50 of these test pits was featured in a 6-part television series on BBC 4. Lewis’s talk was just one of the many inspiring moments from the public day organized by Debbie Miles-Williams and Richard Thomas (both University of Leicester). For more on the event, catch up on the SHA blog (Dwyer 2012, Miller 2013). SHA’s annual conference continues to host thriving discussions on relevant PubArch themes. To tide you over until Québec City in 2014, take a look at Maney Publishing’s *Public Archaeology* and the upcoming first edition of *Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage*, edited by Carol McDavid, Suzie Thomas, and Adam Gutteridge. You can also join the conversation @SHA_Org using the hashtag #PubArch.

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**Historical Archaeology and the
113th U.S. Congress:
Your SHA Governmental Affairs
Committee at Work**

**By Terry Klein, Chair, Governmental Affairs Committee,
and Marion Werkheiser, Cultural Heritage Partners**

Federal legislation and regulatory policy are responsible for the majority of historical archaeology that occurs in the United States. From compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for federal undertakings to research support at universities to public lands management, the federal government touches the lives of historical archaeologists in the United States throughout their careers. Ensuring that members of the 113th Congress understand the research and public value of historical archaeology is critical to the health of the profession and the preservation of our nation’s historical archaeological heritage.

The Society for Historical Archaeology educates legislators on Capitol Hill on the value of historical archaeology through the activities of the Governmental Affairs Committee. Your Governmental Affairs Committee works extensively with our consultant, Cultural Heritage Partners, PLLC, to formulate both defensive and proactive strategies to encourage congressional actions that cause no harm and ultimately advance our profession and the protection of our nation’s historical archaeological heritage. Working together with our historic preservation partners, we amplify our impact and ensure that our voices are heard in Washington.

In late February, SHA Governmental Affairs Committee Chair, Terry H. Klein, and Marion Werkheiser of Cultural Heritage Partners visited 10 congressional offices to promote SHA’s interests. We told key congressional offices that they should view SHA as a resource, particularly on the following topics:

- The maintaining of a balanced approach to economic development and the preservation of historic archaeological resources, and other aspects of our

national cultural heritage, through common sense and programmatic implementation of the Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act review process

- Protection of underwater cultural heritage, including shipwrecks such as the R.M.S. *Titanic*
- Assisting federal agencies in fulfilling their responsibility to curate federally owned archaeological collections for the benefit of American citizens
- Working with federal agencies to fund archaeological research that benefits American society

We also met with key staffers who are involved in a new initiative to review the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Last month the new House Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation sent a letter to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) requesting a report on the regulatory burden of NEPA over the past five fiscal years, including how long reviews take, how much delay has been caused to projects, and how many man-hours have been invested in the NEPA process. This GAO request is viewed as the first step in an effort to conduct comprehensive review and reform of NEPA. SHA and its historic preservation partners have a unique opportunity to influence Congress’s views of NEPA in the coming months and to help shape the committee’s approach. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the historical archaeological research and investigations conducted as part of Section 106 compliance, are integral components of the NEPA review process. It is important that SHA work with Congress to ensure that any reform of the NEPA process does not alter the full consideration and protection of historical archaeological resources.

As we determine our ongoing legislative agenda for the new Congress, we are calling on you, the SHA members, to share with us the issues that most concern you. Here are some of the issues we worked on last year:

- *Titanic* legislation. During the 100th anniversary year of the sinking of the famed ship, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, & Transportation passed S.2279: R.M.S. *Titanic* Maritime Memorial Preservation Act of 2012. This legislation would protect the *Titanic* wreck site from salvage and intrusive research, and would provide the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to monitor and enforce specific rules to protect the public’s interest in the wreck site and collection. Unfortunately, Congress became gridlocked during the session and both chambers did not pass the law.
- Support for the Veterans Curation Program: SHA supports funding for this Army Corps of Engineers program, which trains and employs veterans to rehabilitate the Corps’ extensive archaeological collections. The skills veterans obtain through the program help to prepare them for future gainful employment.
- Advocating for Historic Preservation in the Transportation Bill. Last year Congress passed a new transportation bill called MAP-21. Together with our partners in the preservation community, we worked to ensure that Section 106 compliance was included in the bill and that historic preservation programs were not

unduly impacted.

As we look to the new Congress, we are interested in which of the following issues are of greatest concern to you, and where you would like us to expend our limited resources:

- Pursuing legislation to protect underwater cultural heritage. Building on our educational campaign in Congress concerning protection for the *Titanic*, there may be opportunities to pass new legislation to protect broader classes of underwater cultural heritage.
- Protecting Section 106 and NEPA. SHA can continue to work with Congress to protect and also improve the implementation of Section 106 and NEPA, and to have Congress fully fund State Historic Preservation Offices so they can fulfill their role as the states’ voices for historic preservation. These efforts are critical, given that the Republican-controlled House seeks to reform federal environmental regulations. As noted above, the House is beginning to explore reforming the NEPA review process.
- Advocating for federal research funding. With the country facing major budget cuts, including the automatic “sequester,” we can work to ensure that federal research dollars for historical archaeology and the protection of historic archaeological sites on federal lands are not on the chopping block.
- Protecting historical archaeological sites impacted by energy development. Significant developments of

solar and wind farms, as well as shale oil and gas, are expected over the next few years, both on public and private lands. SHA may wish to argue at the federal level for safeguards to protect archaeological sites, since little protection currently exists outside of federal lands.

- Addressing the curation challenge. There is an urgent need to address curation of government archaeological collections. SHA can take a more active role in helping shape regulations and advocating for funding for curation activities and programs.

With a focused agenda and strong partnerships, we can have an impact in Washington, advance our interests as a profession, and protect our nation’s historical archaeological heritage.

Are there other issues we should be considering?

Email us with your feedback: Terry H. Klein at <tklein@srifoundation.org> or Marion Werkheiser at <marion@culturalheritagepartners.com>.

Members of your SHA Governmental Affairs Committee:

Judith Bense, John Broadwater, Sarah T. Bridges, Amanda Evans, David Gadsby, Anne Giesecke, Christopher Horrell, Julia A. King, Susan Langley, Mark Leone, Peggy Leshikar-Denton, Nellie Longworth, Daniel Roberts, Donna J. Seifert, Robert C. Sonderman, and Jeanne Ward; Terry H. Klein, Chair. 🚩

**DEATH NOTICE
JOHN W. WEYMOUTH**

John Walter Weymouth, a pioneer in the application of geophysical prospection in archaeology, died on December 20, 2012, aged 90, from complications of Parkinson’s disease. Born on the Stanford University campus, where his father and grandfather were both professors, he completed his Ph.D. in physics at the University of California-Berkeley in 1951. In the 1960s he began exploring the application of x-ray diffraction to archaeological ceramics, but by the 1970s John had shifted his research to the application of geophysical sensing techniques in archaeology. He was then part of a small cadre of international scientists, trained in physics, who were developing instruments and methods that would help archaeologists investigate their sites. John continued to stay actively involved with such research long after his retirement from the University of Nebraska in 1989.

In addition to his many remarkable prehistoric projects, John did important work on numerous historic sites, including Fort de Chartres in Illinois, Fort William in North Dakota, Fort Atkinson in Nebraska, Fort Davidson in Missouri, and Fort Larned in Kansas. He also worked on historic Indian village sites, pioneer farmsteads, Abraham Lincoln’s neighborhood in Springfield, Illinois, and the Rock Creek Station on the Oregon Trail. Although John began his geophysical research with a focus on magnetic surveys, he later adopted resistivity and ground-penetrating radar, pioneering and refining their use in a wide range of prehistoric and historic contexts in North America, Europe, and Japan.

Among other honors, John received the SAA’s Fryxell Medal for Interdisciplinary Research in 1998 and the Rip Rapp Archaeological Geology Award for lifetime achievement from the Geological Society of America on November 5, 2012, only seven weeks before his passing. An SHA member for many years, he presented research findings at archaeological, geological, and geophysical conferences and wrote numerous publications and technical reports. John Weymouth leaves behind an unmatched legacy of scholarship—spanning four decades—on nonintrusive subsurface mapping techniques in archaeology, which researchers today still find useful in guiding their own work. His impact on the fields of archaeology and physics will continue to be felt for decades to come.

[compiled by Vergil E. Noble from the GSA award citation by Mark Lynott and Rinita Dalan and a *Lincoln Journal Star* obituary]

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Historical Archaeology in Brazil

Given its extensive colonial history, it is not surprising that Brazil has been a locus of historical archaeology for at least the last 30 years. Much of this work has focused on the Spanish and Portuguese missions that were the backdrop for the territorial disputes between the two colonial powers during the 17th and 18th centuries. Among the earliest projects, and one that significantly highlighted the practice of historical archaeology in Brazil, was that led by Fernando la Salvia, whose team excavated the site of the old Jesuit-Guaraní settlement in the city of São Nicolau, from 1979 until 1981. The project was supported by Fundação Nacional Pro-Memoria and by the Secretary of Sports and Tourism of Rio Grande do Sul. The team uncovered the remains of a number of historic structures that were once part of the Spanish mission, including the old church, school, wine cellar, Indian houses, *cotiguaçu*, and cabildo. Unfortunately, a part of the excavated site was later permanently damaged due to the lack of proper preservation planning. This loss, however, led to substantial changes in the practice of historical archaeology in the country, and ultimately to national policies for the management of Brazil’s archaeological heritage. 🇧🇷



Book Reviewers Wanted!

If you are interested in reviewing a book for the Society for Historical Archaeology, please refer to the list of available books on our Web page, <www.sha.org/publications/book_reviews.cfm>. Please note that books are distributed on a first come, first served basis. For more information contact the SHA Book Review Editor, Richard Veit, at <rveit@monmouth.edu>.

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
Ruth Young, University of Leicester, <rly3@le.ac.uk>
- AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA
Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University, <s.hayes@latrobe.edu.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)
Vacant – contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information
- CANADA-ONTARIO
Jon K. Jouppien, <jouppien@niagara.com>
- CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)
Vacant – contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information
- CANADA-QUÉBEC
Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, <stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca>
- CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)
Doug Ross, Simon Fraser University, <douglas.e.ross@gmail.com>
- CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA
Frederick H. Smith, College of William and Mary, <fhsmi@wm.edu>
- CONTINENTAL EUROPE
Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna, <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>
- GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
James Symonds, University of York, <james.symonds@york.ac.uk>
- LATIN AMERICA
Pedro Paulo Funari, <ppfunari@uol.com.br>
- MIDDLE EAST
Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, <baram@ncf.edu>
- UNDERWATER (Worldwide)
Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>
- 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

Vanuatu

Mission Archaeology in TAFEA Province, Vanuatu
(submitted by James L. Flexner, Australian Research Council
Postdoctoral Fellow, School of Archaeology and Anthropology,
The Australian National University, <jamesflexner@gmail.
com>): In 2011 and 2012, archaeological fieldwork on the

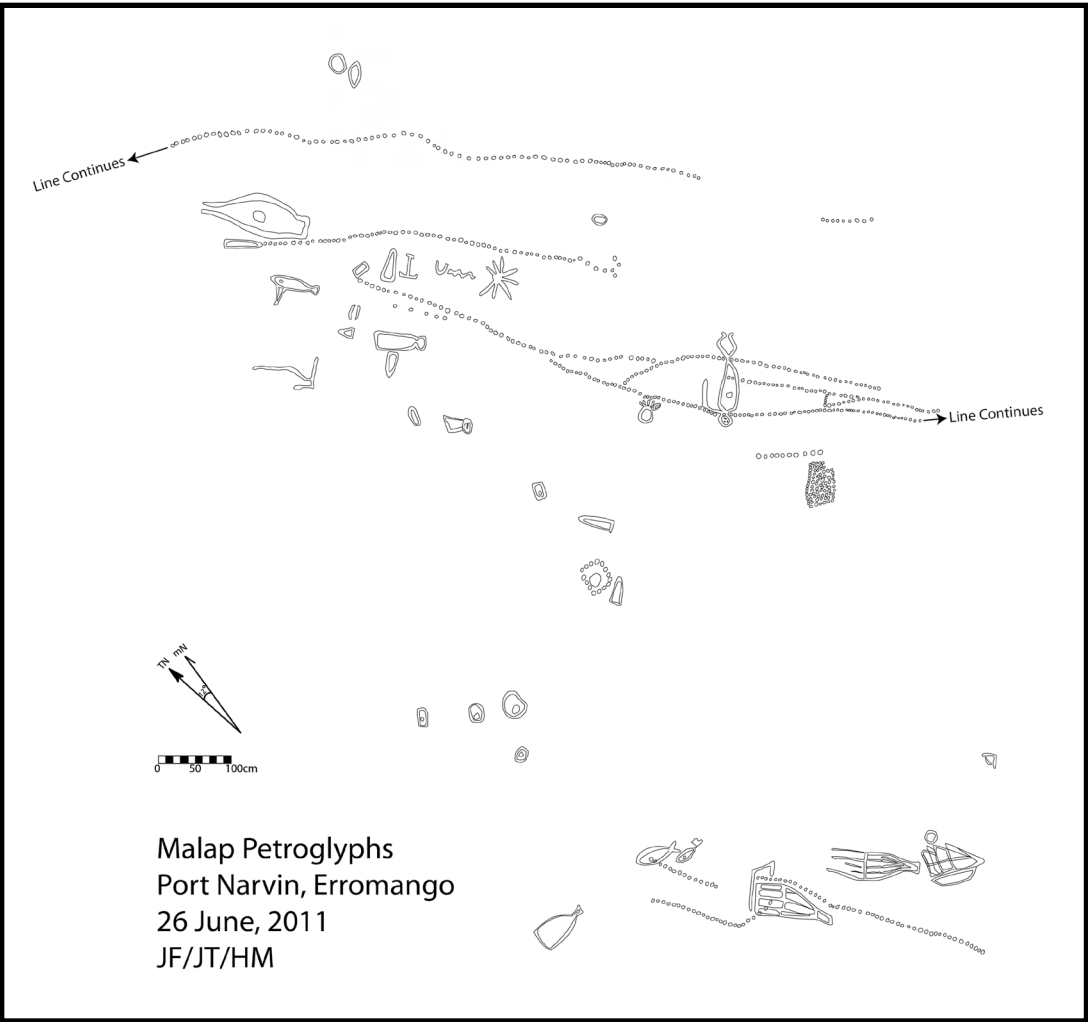


FIGURE 1. Contact-era rock art from Erromango.

islands of Erromango and Tanna in the southern province of TAFEA, Vanuatu, explored the remains of five different mission stations and their surrounding landscapes. The objective was to provide a baseline survey for research on the historical archaeology of the first Christian churches in this part of Island Melanesia. This is a collaborative project, having been initiated by Pacific Islanders through Prof. Matthew Spriggs from the Australian National University (ANU), with fieldwork being carried out by James Flexner, formerly of Washington and Lee University. It is envisioned

as a partnership between academic archaeologists, the Vanuatu Cultural Centre and National Museum, and local communities in TAFEA Province. The project is structured around questions that local people were interested in asking, using the particular specialized skills of historical archaeologists to create knowledge that is both of broad relevance to outsiders, and of specific interest to Melanesian people.

Archaeological fieldwork, supported by Lenfest Grants from Washington and Lee University, has recovered some interesting information about the role of Christianity in Melanesian colonialism. The islands now comprising Vanuatu were named the New Hebrides by Captain Cook in 1774, which remained the archipelago’s formal name until independence in 1980. This region of the world was one of the last to become a focus of 19th-century Christian missionary endeavor. Beginning in the mid-19th century, there was an impulse to bring the light of the gospels to what Europeans saw as “dark isles” characterized by cannibalism, idol worship, and witchcraft. In southern Vanuatu, the Presbyterian Church took on the task of mission work, sending dozens of missionaries of Scottish descent, as well as Polynesian converts, to these islands from the mid-1800s through the early 1900s.

The written record of the New Hebrides missions consists primarily of the official, ‘heroic’ narratives written by the missionaries themselves, as well as a smaller archival record of private correspondence that sometimes shows a different side of mission life. There is, however, remarkably little source material recording the experiences, beliefs, and everyday lives of the Melanesian people undergoing conversion, actively resisting the mission, or somewhere in between. It is in this realm that historical archaeology contributes a valuable perspective, drawing on the written sources, oral histories, and material evidence to shed light on how the social dynamics of mission life worked on an everyday basis.

Initial survey was carried out in 2011 to build rapport



FIGURE 2. Test excavations in progress at the Gordon mission house, Dillon’s Bay, Erromango.

with communities on Tanna and Erromango, identify research questions while further developing a research strategy for historical archaeology on these islands, and to begin to examine the archaeological remains present within the landscape. Flexner worked with local fieldworkers to document 64 distinct archaeological features at 19 sites associated with 5 different mission stations, 2 on Erromango and 3 on Tanna. The features ranged from landmarks associated with the first mission encounters at Dillon’s Bay, Erromango in 1839, to a standing, if rapidly deteriorating, church dating to 1912, used as recently as 2000 at Lenakel, Tanna. In addition, the importance of the relationship between archaeology and local oral histories became apparent during the 2011 field season, most notably in interpreting mission-era rock art sites that blended local techniques and motifs with recordings of new kinds of history emerging from colonial encounters in the New Hebrides (Figure 1).

In 2012, archaeological fieldwork continued on Erromango and Tanna. Mission house sites were identified as places of particular interest for understanding interactions between missionaries and Melanesians. The first archaeological excavations carried out on 19th-century sites in Vanuatu took place at two mission houses at Dillon’s Bay. At George and Ellen Gordon’s mission house, inhabited from 1856 to 1861, excavations clarified the function of stone wall footings on the surface, which will inform future excavation work (Figure 2). The artifact assemblage from these test units included a modest but informative assemblage of artifacts associated with the house, which included a mix of European trade goods; construction materials, such as

lime mortar, which were locally produced using foreign techniques; and indigenous artifacts.

At Hugh and Christina Robertson’s house, inhabited from 1872 to 1904, excavations uncovered a lime-mortar foundation poured to a depth of over one meter below the surface. This find was surprising, given the amount of labor this would have required, but Robertson built his mission compound on a monumental scale, and it is possible that his skill in organizing native labor contributed to his mission’s status as the first successful mission on Erromango. Artifacts from this site included both British and French coins, buttons, and other items associated with personal adornment, alongside the more abundant architectural materials (Figure 3).

In addition to excavations at domestic sites, archaeologists began the first phase of systematic recording of a 1912 church at Lenakel, Tanna, with the help of Martin Jones of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. In addition to uncovering information about construction techniques and use, archaeological remains revealed the presence of an earlier church on this site underneath the currently standing building. This structure is in dire need of documentation, as its condition is rapidly deteriorating because of damage from tropical storms, as well as termites. The church is a deeply significant building for local people, both because of its past importance in the history of the Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu, and because of its more recent importance to the local community. The Lenakel Church is also possibly a unique example of a prefabricated timber structure of this type in the South Pacific, and thus of a much broader architectural significance as well. Future work will build on this initial investigation to more fully record the structure, as well as to initiate historic preservation work in collaboration



FIGURE 3. Small finds recovered from excavations at the Robertson mission house, Dillon’s Bay, Erromango, including a sewing pin, a copper earring, and a possibly modified dog tooth.



FIGURE 4. The 1912 Church at Lenakel, Tanna.

with architectural historians and other heritage specialists (Figure 4).

Overall, the initial results of archaeological fieldwork in TAFEA show the great potential for historical archaeology at missions and other colonial sites in Vanuatu. This work is in its early stages, and will be expanded significantly over the next three years and beyond, as it was recently funded through a Discovery Early Career Researcher Award from the Australian Research Council (awarded to Flexner via the ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology). With this in mind, individuals interested in contributing to this exciting research project, especially advanced undergraduate or early-phase graduate students, are encouraged to contact Flexner at the email address above. ✉

Canada - Québec

Excavation at Fort Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu (submitted by Agnès Gelé and Geneviève Bergeron): In the summer of 2012 Université Laval held an archaeology field school at the national historic site of Fort Saint-Jean, located in the Richelieu Valley. While by no means the first archaeological project to be carried out at the site, it is the first to be conducted by a multiagency partnership. The project originated as a tripartite agreement between the Musée du Fort Saint-Jean, Parks Canada, and Université Laval. The 2012 field school was the fourth annual season out of what will be a total of five. The scientific component of the project was under the direction of Andrew Beaupré, while the pedagogical component was Catherine Losier's responsibility. This year's work consisted of three operations of different sizes: Operations H and S were supervised by Beaupré, a doctoral student at the College of William and Mary, and Operation T was the responsibility of Geneviève

Bergeron, a master's student at Université Laval. Agnès Gelé served as a teaching assistant to the lecturer and supervised the seven undergraduates.

Operation H continued work on an area of the site where excavation had been carried out in 2011. A collection of wood (timbers) had been reported by the 2011 field school, and the objective in 2012 was to expand our knowledge of that feature. The major discovery was the presence of birchbark pieces displaying some needlework marks, which were probably part of a canoe. The bark was discovered alongside a wood stake. Close to the stake and bark pieces we discovered three forged tools that resemble scythes. During restoration and curation of some of the tools, a piece of bark was discovered adhering to one. The body of material culture discovered bears witness to the military occupation of the site, as it includes different types of projectiles, a few gunflints, and a gun side plate. Some iron slag, lead casts, and other evidence of metalcraft were also found.

Operation S revealed the presence of a possible moat on the edge of the excavation area. We also discovered what appears to be a lime pit, as well as some postholes, under a level containing limestone boulders. These boulders were subsequently covered by layers of fill used to level the ground surface.

The same layers of fill covered the surface of the area of Operation T, and it suggests that the site was occupied at the end of the British period and into the Canadian era. These layers may have served to stabilize the riverbank. The lowest level was made up of a number of limestone boulders like those reported in Operation S. The stone remains of a collapsed structure may have been reused as construction material to build the embankment. These stones were covering wood remains across the entire operation. The wood remains consisted of parallel beams, ranging from 20 to 40 cm large, and without nails or other materials connecting them. The beams may have represented a raised



FIGURE 1. Birch bark from Fort Saint-Jean.

bank-stabilization structure from the British period. This retaining wall feature could also relate to wood remains observed in previous excavations.

Even if the 2012 field school did not allow us to identify unequivocally vestiges of the 17th-century fort, such as walls or foundations like those Parks Canada archaeologist Gisèle Piédalue discovered during the 1980s, our results nonetheless confirm the historical importance of the site. This site will be the focus of the 2013 Université Laval field school, during which a new cohort of students will be introduced to archaeological field techniques.

The 2012 Field School in Historical Archaeology, Pointe-à-Callière, Old Montreal (submitted by Vincent Delmas, Justine Bourguignon-Tétreault, and Alex Lefrançois-Leduc, University of Montreal): In May 2012 the University of Montreal and Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, offered its field school in historical archaeology in Old Montreal. This program, which has run for 11 consecutive years, enables 10 undergraduate students to acquire practical experience in all phases of field excavation and laboratory techniques. They work closely with graduate students and material culture specialists, under the supervision of Brad Loewen, professor of historical archaeology at the University of Montreal, and Christian Bélanger, the professional archaeologist in charge of the dig.

Located at the confluence of the Little St. Pierre River (now buried) and the St. Lawrence in an area known as the birthplace of Montreal (Ville-Marie) in 1642, the site bears the Borden code BjFj-101. Excavations were conducted at what is now 214, Place d'Youville, a two-story brick building owned from 1927 to 1999 by the Townsend family, shipchangers. In 1999, the Pointe-à-Callière Museum purchased the property for its archaeological value, and the site was subsequently tested, revealing the presence of significant archaeological deposits that confirmed a continuous occupation from the 17th to the 20th century. Since 2002, the field school has expanded from these beginnings, filling a void in the documentary record of Montreal's early history. The research has several goals: a better understanding of mid-17th-century structural features and deposits; an improved knowledge of Louis-Hector de Callière's (Governor of Montreal) residence and estate from 1688 to 1765; and the study of the sequence of three generations of commercial buildings that occupied the site during the 19th century.

As a complement to analysis of the stratigraphy, artifacts, and ecofacts, historical research has provided precise dates for the site's division into seven major periods, based on shifts in ownership and structural history. A summary of each period will follow, with the results of the 2012 excavation.

In 2012, students and teachers excavated 8

units, covering an area of 32 m³. These units are located in the northern portion of the site in continuity with areas previously excavated. They provided a broader view of the site's spatial organization throughout its occupation, as they yielded a particular wealth of information concerning the earlier periods.

The 2012 field season revealed occupations dating from before 1642, in the original ground level upon the arrival of the first colonists. Previous excavations have revealed glass beads that were popular between 1600 and 1630, sherds of native ceramic ware, and the remnants of three hearths. One new hearth was discovered this year and stratigraphic analysis confirmed that all were aligned, spaced evenly, and used prior to the construction of the palisades of Ville-Marie's fort.

Above the prehistoric level, features associated with Ville-Marie's fort (1642–1688) have been encountered from the beginning of the field school, including twin masonry structures, a well, pits associated with buildings, and several picket fence and palisade segments. An interesting phase in the site's history was ushered in when the colonists abandoned the fort, between 1674 and 1688, making it available for native encampments during the annual fur trade fair in Montreal. These contexts shed light on Euro-native interactions in the Montreal colony. Several finds



FIGURE 1: The Pointe-à-Callière excavation.

this past season significantly advanced our knowledge of the fort’s layout, especially the discovery of a new palisade segment, which suggested that the fort had more than one surrounding wall.

In its next occupation phase, the site was part of an estate allotted in 1688 to Louis-Hector de Callière, the Governor of Montreal. In 1695, Callière began the construction of his “Château” adjacent to our site. This imposing two-story stone residence had a jutting pavilion at each corner. Traces of this chateau have been found on our site and in the course of two previous adjacent salvage excavations. Deposits dating from the time of Callière’s residence (1688–1765) and the estate after the residence burned down in 1765 (1765–1805) are similar over most of the site. They include a voluminous fill that ranges from 60 to 95 cm thick, dating from the period when the residence was built in 1688. The fill contains evidence of gardens associated with the residence. Artifacts from this period are many and diverse: they include trade beads of various shapes and colors and domestic French faience, stoneware, and earthenware, as well as English saltglazed stoneware and creamware post-dating 1760. A line of pickets, parallel to Callière’s residence, separated an inner courtyard from the estate’s gardens to the west. This fence was replaced later by a stone wall.

The 2012 season shed light on the material record of the early British Regime, a relatively undocumented period both historically and archaeologically in Montreal. After the fire of 1765, our site was pitted by latrines made of barrels, compost pits, and rudimentary wooden foundations. Soon after the site’s market-gardening function evolved into harbor uses, the lot was increasingly fragmented into smaller lots. We discovered a building trench lined by a series of posts and planks, the role of which has not yet been identified in the archival record.

Callière’s estate was dismantled between 1792 and 1805, after which three generations of commercial port buildings occupied the site. In 1805, James Dunlop, a Scottish merchant from Virginia, purchased a portion of the site, and between 1805 and 1815 supervised the construction of a three-story warehouse fronting the St. Lawrence, as well as a shed and a long building used for cooperage. Between 1838 and 1842, new owners (Yeoward Gillespie, then Robert Gillespie) replaced the three buildings while maintaining the same layout: the three-story storehouse became a four-story warehouse that stands today; the shed was rebuilt on the same foundations; and the long outbuilding was also rebuilt, though somewhat wider and longer than before. During the decades from 1842 to 1879, the site was occupied by several lessees. The last, Mulholland and Baker, ironmongers and hardware wholesalers, rented the site from 1865 to 1879. Extensive deposits from this period include a large collection of grindstones used to sharpen metal tools. During these commercial occupations, the soil was raised several times and fill brought to the site was used as a base for new yard surfacing of different materials. The 2012 fieldwork focused on correlating the stratigraphy of the various floor levels in these buildings with their corresponding roadway levels in the yard outside.

In 1878, the Hosea B. Smith Estate acquired the site and cancelled the lease of Mulholland and Baker in order to redesign the lot. The following year, the new owner demolished the long shed and built a brick warehouse, known as Smith Storehouse, which still occupies the site. From 1880 to 1921, it rented the lot to Bruneau and Currie, a company supplying grain and fodder for the many dray horses that populated Old Montreal. Structures of this period include horse stalls and deposits including mouse skeletons and pockets of well-preserved hay and rye, as well as iron equestrian gear. In the concluding period of occupation, from 1927 to 1993, the lot was the property of the Townsend Company. This period was only minimally represented in the 2012 campaign, since mechanical preparatory excavation removed most of the later deposits. 🚧

Continental Europe

Austria

Geophysical Survey of the Gallows and Stake at the Passeggen in Lungau, Austria (Submitted by Natascha Mehler <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at> and Klaus Löcker, Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik, Wien, <Klaus.loecker@univie.ac.at>): The Passeggen in Lungau, Salzburg state, Austria, was the location of two execution sites which date back at least to the 16th century. The extant remains consist of a rectangular stone-built foundation of a gallows, about 8 x 6 m, and an oval-shaped elevation of ca. 38 x 23 m, which according to oral tradition was where witches were burnt. This urban landscape of postmedieval legal practice is of great scholarly value, and is unparalleled in central Europe. It is in Lungau, a district in the state of Salzburg; in that city there has been a regional court since medieval

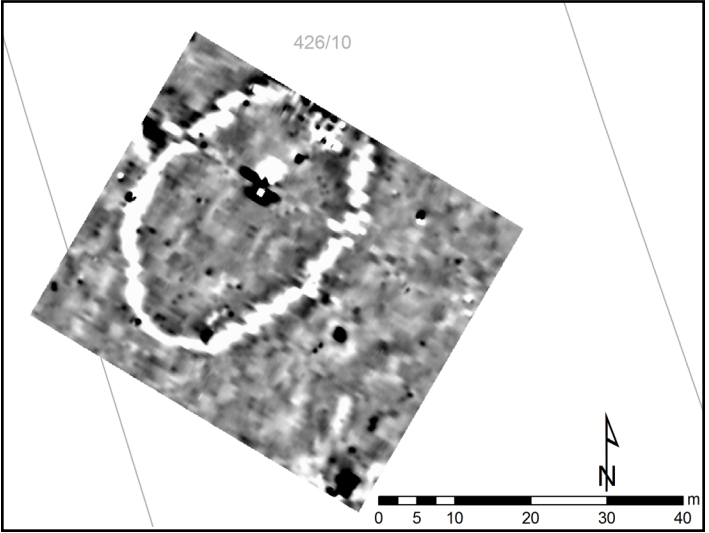


FIGURE 1. Geomagnetic results for the stake site at the Passeggen, Austria. (Image courtesy of Klaus Löcker.)

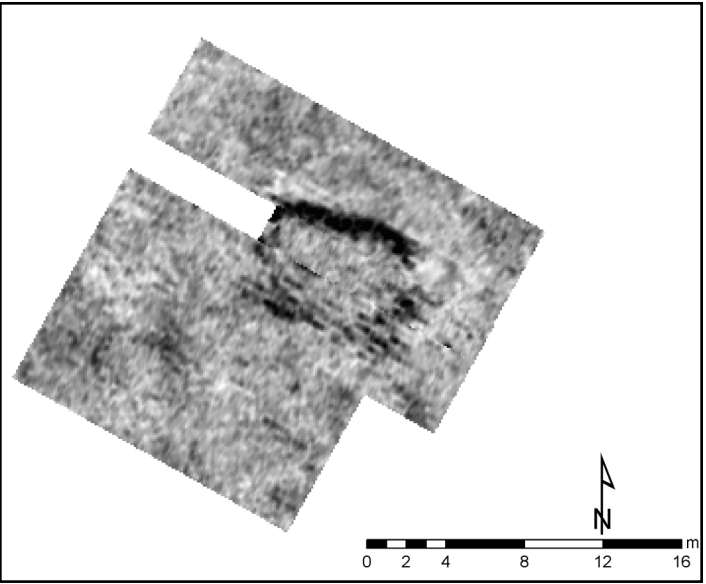


FIGURE 2. Ground-penetrating radar results for the gallows site at the Passeggen, Austria. (Image courtesy of Klaus Löcker.)

times. The Passeggen sites are in the vicinity of the castle of Moosham, the criminal court for the area.

A number of written sources have survived that enable detailed reconstructions of the events at these sites. Culprits were first incarcerated and interrogated at the castle of Moosham and then executed at Passeggen, with the headsman coming from Salzburg. The usual manner of execution was hanging and burning at the stake only occurred in severe cases such as witchcraft. Written sources tell of 66 executions that took place here between 1534 and 1762. Of major importance is the so-called Salzburg headsman diary (*Salzburger Scharfrichtertagebuch*) (1757–1817), the account book of headsman Franz Joseph Wohlmuth (1739–1823), which lists in detail all executions, the crimes, the names of the culprits, and the income he earned for each execution (the culprits or their families had to pay for the execution).

Both components of the site are well preserved and are of major importance, not only regionally but also on a wider level. In recent years, a number of late-medieval and postmedieval gallows have been archaeologically investigated in Central Europe, but the putative stake site is the only one of its kind known in Central Europe. In December 2011, the Department of Prehistory and Historical Archaeology at the University of Vienna conducted geophysical prospections at both portions of the site with the aim of documenting the remaining ruins and identifying possible burials within the area. Ground-penetrating radar was used for the gallows, and geomagnetics for the stake site.

Figure 1 shows the results of the geomagnetic prospections at the stake site. A ditch, 1.2 to 2.5 m wide, surrounding the stake site is very clear, showing up as a strong negative anomaly, and some modern iron debris is scattered about. The large anomaly in the center is an information panel at this place. No traces of burning were found. This means that either no person was ever burned here or ashes and burnt

bones were disposed of at another place. This practice is recorded at other sites in Central Europe.

The ground-penetrating radar results (Figure 2) show the foundations of the gallows, ranging from a depth of 0.2 to 1.2 m, which consist of stone walls. The northernmost wall is best preserved. An entrance seems to have been at the eastern side. Inside the walls lies a stone heap at a depth of 0.9 m. This could be the foundation of another execution apparatus, such as a breaking wheel. Excavations at both sites are planned for 2013.

Germany

Excavations at the Former Tempelhof Airport in Berlin (submitted by Dr. Susan Pollock, Institut für Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Freie Universität Berlin and Department of Anthropology, Binghamton University, <spollock@zedat.fu-berlin.de>): If one asks Berliners today what they associate with the former Tempelhof airport, a variety of answers is likely. Some recall flying into or out of the airport when it was still open for civilian air traffic. Others focus on the struggles of the past few years that resulted in the 400 ha open space in the midst of a major metropolis being turned into a public park. Some people may think of the “glory days” of the 1920s when Tempelhof became home to one of the world’s first airports. Probably the majority would recall the 1948–1949 Berlin Airlift, during which American and British planes flew hundreds of thousands of missions to bring food and other needed supplies to West Berlin, which was under land blockade by Soviet forces. Not only did the airlift “save” West Berlin from communism, it also rehabilitated (West) Germans in the eyes of the West: shedding of the prevailing image of them as (former) Nazis, they became the victims of communism, bravely upholding the flag of the free capitalist world in the face of the stranglehold of Stalinism.

Far fewer people today connect the former Tempelhof airfield with a place of Nazi abuse and terror. But in 1934 a former military prison on the north edge of the airfield was turned into one of the first Nazi concentration camps. It was used primarily to house political prisoners, but simultaneously served as a place to train some of the most horrific SS commanders of other concentration camps, such as Robert Koch, later at Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen, and Arthur Liebehenschel, later at Auschwitz I. In 1938 it was demolished to make way for the bombastic, nearly 1 km long new airport building, for some time the largest building in the world, which today still stands at the northwestern edge of the airfield. In the early 1940s the airfield was turned into a hub of the Nazi armaments industry, a place where Lufthansa and Weser Flug built and serviced military planes. Most of this work was done by forced laborers, many of them from Eastern European countries.

In the summer of 2012 we began excavations in one of the former Lufthansa forced-labor camps, as well as in the old (1920s) airport. Plans for construction on the airport grounds were an important impetus for the project, which is a collaboration between the Freie Universität Berlin (represented by Reinhard Bernbeck and Susan Pollock) and



FIGURE 1. The concrete foundation of one end of a barracks in a Lufthansa forced-labor camp. (Photo courtesy of Landesdenkmalamt Berlin, Tempelhof excavations.)

the Landesdenkmalamt Berlin (the historical preservation office). Funding was generously provided by the Berlin Senate, with important logistical support from the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), Grün Berlin, and the Förderverein zum Gedenken an Nazi-Verbrechen um und auf dem Tempelhofer Flugfeld.

The forced-labor camp that was the primary focus of our work in 2012 was constructed in 1942–1943 at a time when Nazi Germany had hundreds of thousands, perhaps even millions, of forced laborers in industries ranging from armaments manufacture to agriculture. By placing the Nazi history of Tempelhof at the center of our project, we have three main goals in mind. The first is *Sichtbarmachung*: making traces of the past visible, both physically and by means of discourse. In this way we see our work as contributing to the discussions of *Erinnerungspolitik* (politics of memory), which play a significant role in shaping the physical and cultural landscape of Germany. With this in mind, the archaeological portion of the project is accompanied by ethnographic work that examines the reception of the project by local communities. A second goal is to investigate daily life in a forced-labor camp. Despite the massive quantities of written sources for the Nazi period, mundane elements of daily life are rarely reported in Nazi documents or even in the recollections and pictures of former

forced laborers themselves. Archaeology is one of the only ways to access parts of the quotidian world of people whose names and lives have mostly been forgotten. A third goal of the project is to highlight the potentials of an archaeology of the contemporary past in Germany, where such archaeology has, at present, no academic home.

We chose excavation areas with reference to aerial photographs from the 1940s that show the outlines of the barracks of the Lufthansa forced-labor camp as being not far from the 1920s airport buildings. The barracks' remains we encountered were not as well preserved as we had hoped: many of them were bombed or otherwise destroyed before the end of the war, followed by extensive clearance of the airfield after the July 1945 U.S. military takeover. Nonetheless, we uncovered a portion of the concrete foundation of one of the residential barracks (Figure 1). It revealed a particularly shabby construction, with the reuse of old concrete, despite the fact that existing documents from the Generalbauinspektor Speer administration show that adequate concrete had been requisitioned to construct a more substantial foundation. Numerous short nails, consistently 7 cm in length with the end bent in at a right angle, are testimony to the thinness of the (wooden) walls of the building (Figure 2). At the end of the barracks

are the remains of a toilet area, indicated by drainage pipes. Their surprising quantity (six or more) is likely a testimony to the Nazi fear of contagious diseases carried by forced laborers, spurred by a combination of actual outbreaks of illness as well as racist stereotypes about other people, especially those from Eastern Europe. Close beside this



FIGURE 2. Two nails from the vicinity of the barracks. Their short lengths are probable testimony to the thinness of the barracks' walls. (Photo by Jessica Meyer, Landesdenkmalamt Berlin, Tempelhof excavations.)

barrack was a *Splitterschutzgraben* (covered trench used for shelter during air raids). Its narrow dimensions—less than 1.5 m wide and 2 m high—would have almost certainly meant that not all inhabitants of the labor camp could have taken refuge in it. This in turn leads to the question: who was left out?

Elsewhere two garbage-filled contexts were partially excavated. A stratified pit contained remains from both Nazi times and from the period of American occupation of the airport shortly after the end of the war. The nearby *Feuerlöschteich*, a deep, concrete-lined basin originally filled with water reserves in case of fire, contains enormous quantities of garbage that were dumped into it after the end of the war. Much of the contents of the upper portion of the *Feuerlöschteich* (we have not yet reached the bottom) is of American manufacture, dating to the late 1940s. Interestingly, the finds include numerous articles associated with bodily hygiene and outward appearance, as well as prophylactic ointment against venereal diseases. They are thus closely connected to particular constructions of masculinity.

Analyses of the materials are underway, as are plans for the continuation of work in 2013. The planning for 2013 includes soundings to determine if any traces remain of the concentration camp Columbia, as well as test units in another forced-labor camp. Conducting this work in 2013 is of particular significance, given Berlin's plans for a commemorative year of *Zerstörte Vielfalt* (destroyed diversity) to mark 80 years since the Nazi takeover of power and 75 years since the pogrom of 9 November 1938, when synagogues around Germany were broken into, looted, and destroyed.

Sweden

Getaryggen 1567—a Battlefield from the Nordic Seven

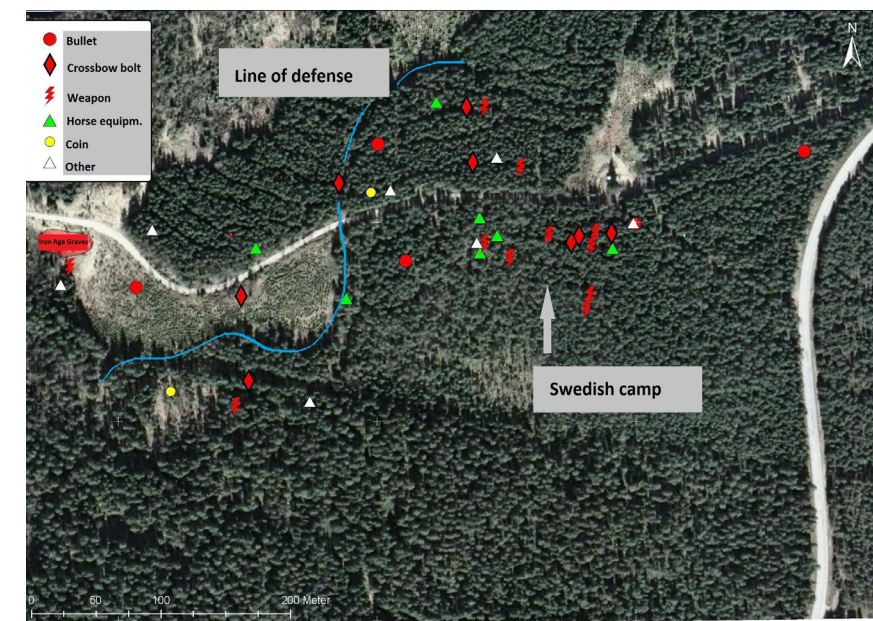


FIGURE 1. The Getaryggen battlefield from 1567: distribution of finds in the line of defense and in the Swedish camp.

Years' War (submitted by Claes Pettersson, Jönköping County Museum, <claes.pettersson@jkgpm.se>, and Sven Engkvist, Miliseum Military Museum, <sven.engkvist@vaggeryd.se>): In late autumn 1567 a Danish army led by the excellent commander Daniel Rantzau advanced north towards the castle of Jönköping. Their aim was to strike a decisive blow against the heartland of the Swedish realm, thus forcing the enemy to surrender or at least negotiate. What is known today as the Nordic Seven Years' War had been going on since 1563 and war weariness spread rapidly among both soldiers and the ordinary population. And even more importantly, the treasuries of both countries were almost empty, meaning that their armies, consisting of mercenaries, could not be kept together as fighting units much longer.

The offensive of October 1567 followed the main highway from the Danish coastal province of Halland into the neighboring Swedish county of Småland. Here the primitive road followed the Nissan River valley. Despite the hilly terrain, dense woodland, and late-autumn rains Rantzau managed to lead his force to Jönköping in 10 days, an impressive feat considering the fact that the army numbered 8,000 men, and included artillery and a large wagon train with supplies and followers.

For the most part the outnumbered Swedish defenders kept their distance, avoiding open combat. Instead they blocked the road by felling trees and destroying bridges. But about 20 km southwest of Jönköping a blockhouse and some simple field fortifications in a good defensive position were manned by about 1500 men, both regular soldiers and local militiamen. The place was wisely chosen, being a hill and a flanking ridge overlooking the highway just where it left a long narrow causeway after having crossed a bog. Against the defenders came some of the best soldiers of their time: Danish, Scottish, and German mercenaries (*Landsknechts*) led by Christoffer von Dohna. They were the vanguard of Rantzau's main army, also numbering about 1500 men. But

they were far better equipped, battle wise, and expertly led. So, after a first skirmish and some initial losses von Dohna let loose his auxiliaries in a flanking movement while his infantry pushed uphill, along the road. The Swedish position was overrun and what can best be described as a slaughter started when the defenders tried to flee, pursued by the Danish cavalry. The sacking of the Swedish camp then followed.

Still, the Swedish High Command had achieved their goal. By delaying Rantzau's army for several hours, they had time to destroy the bridges and causeways across the vast Dumme Mosse bog. And by doing so, they gained a day on the Danish advance, and managed to evacuate and burn their own town and fortress, Jönköping, thus depriving Rantzau of an important base for a winter offensive. It was a good plan—in theory. But instead of retreating to Danish territory, the enemy commander pushed on into the rich



FIGURE 2. Vallgård: a village that was burned by the Danish army in October 1567. The farms were never rebuilt, although the field systems remained in use.

county of Östergötland. The army stayed there, sacking and plundering, into the winter months of 1568, when lack of reinforcements resulted in a long march south, back to Denmark. In the end nothing had been achieved and the war went on for another three years.

Rantzau's offensive and the battle of Getaryggen is the focus of a research project managed by the Miliseum Military Museum in Skillingaryd and the Jönköping County Museum. The actual battlefield has been located and was surveyed in 2010, 2011, and 2012. Despite a terrain quite unsuitable for metal detectors, a growing number of finds tells the story of an almost-forgotten conflict some 445 years ago. Lead bullets are few in number and mostly from weapons of small caliber, although larger bullets and parts from a wheel lock rifle were found in 2012. Instead, crossbow bolts are numerous, and other notable finds include a short sword, spearheads, knives, military tack, and some tools that might have been used as weapons by the local militiamen. Interpretation of the battle site has relied on Rantzau's own war diary, topographical observations, and the distribution of the finds. Today the battlefield is registered as an ancient monument and unauthorized artifact collection is prohibited.

During the 2012 field season the remains of the Swedish camp were located east of the actual battlefield. Here the distribution of finds tells a different story, compared to what was found along the top of the ridge where the fighting began and the main Swedish line of defense was located. What we find in the camp is evidence of intense hand-to-hand combat - not the artifacts, such as projectiles, resulting from fighting at a distance. This was literally the last stand, where small groups of men, soldiers or local militia, were surrounded by von Dohna's mercenaries and had to fight it out or surrender. In the end the Danish forces lost 19 men. The number of fallen among the defenders is not known, but according to Rantzau's war diary several hundred is a qualified guess.

Most of them were local men, forced to take part in a battle to defend their homes and villages. Their ultimate sacrifice became just a footnote in a long and extremely brutal international conflict.

During three seasons, with limited financial resources and only a few days spent in the field, we have located and researched a 16th-century battlefield. We have been able to reconstruct and to a point understand what happened on that fateful day in October 1567.

These results were much better than we dared hope for in 2010; but now we hope to go one step further with the 1567 project. Having found the battlefield and the Swedish camp, our aim is to begin looking at the consequences of this conflict from an archaeological point of view. The written sources tell us of almost total devastation, of farms, villages, and churches burned or plundered. Their remains are still out there, waiting to be excavated. In addition, we realize that there was a population starving during the harsh winter of 1568. Is it possible to follow them in the archives, to find out what actually happened to the refugees from villages such as Västra Jära, Angerdshetra, and Vallgård? How long did it take for the wounds from the Danish



FIGURE 3. The spoils of war: a caltrop, part of a glaive, lead bullets, and a cross - finds from the Swedish camp by means of metal detecting in June 2012.

invasion to heal? Here is an important field of research, as Småland today is widely seen as being as peaceful a place as one could imagine anywhere. But following in the tracks of Rantzau's army you begin to see things quite differently: at one time this was a region harried by border wars over and over again. The report "Getaryggen 1567 - Third annual report 2012" (47 pages, with a large number of maps and other illustrations, in Swedish with an English summary) can be downloaded from:

<<http://www.vaggeryd.se/download/18.2558839f13c8c54dcb1395/1360842559503/Rapport+Getaryggen+2012.pdf>>. 🇸🇪

Great Britain & Ireland

England

Training In Urban Historical Archaeology with York Archaeological Trust (submitted by Peter Connelly):



FIGURE 1. Archaeology Live! trainees recording and excavating in Trench One.



FIGURE 2. The complexities of historical archaeology under investigation in Trench Two.

Acknowledging the fact that complex urban historical archaeology can be a challenge to those starting out in field archaeology, in 2012 York Archaeological Trust focused its annual 12-week Archaeology Live! Training school on the remains of late-18th- to early-20th-century buildings and backyards in the Hungate area of York. With the kind permission of Hungate (York) Regeneration Ltd, two trenches were opened in a future development area of Hungate. Trench One ran northeast to southwest, along Carmelite Street, and revealed the backyards of a row of terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century. This trench was opened to investigate how improvements to social conditions, championed by the likes of B. Seeböhm Rowntree at the beginning of the 20th century, were reflected in the archaeological record. The most obvious were the sanitation improvements, such as brick-built earth closets being replaced by Duckett tipper toilets.

In Trench Two the team investigated buildings fronting the southwest side of Hungate. Situated under the buildings and in their backyards were found a series of brick-built culverts, soakaways (dry wells), and ceramic drainpipes. The adaptation, continuing use, and eventual replacement of these structures were particularly evocative of changing social attitudes.

As part of Archaeology Live!, up to 10 trainees participated in the excavation of each trench per week. Support was given by placements (internships) and overall training and guidance was provided by professional archaeologists with extensive experience and understanding of urban historical archaeology. The training school encourages learning through a direct and hands-on approach based upon single-context recording, with the transfer of knowledge largely done in an informal manner. Each element of the excavation and recording process is tackled as it is encountered by the trainee during the course of a week. This allows for time to experience, understand, and develop skills, as well as the chance to spark the imagination. 🇬🇧

Latin America

Argentina

Archaeological Fieldwork at Los Hornillos, Mendoza, Argentina: A team led by archaeologists Horacio Daniel Chiavazza and Cristina Prieto Olavarría has been conducting fieldwork at the Los Hornillos mining site, on behalf of the City of Mendoza (Municipalidad de Mendoza). The site is located in a peripheral area of the colonial and later national settlement, to the west of the Villavicencio Natural Reserve, which is close to the Andes. The fieldwork has been centered on the historical remains, but the site has been occupied since prehistoric times. The theoretical framework used by the excavators is informed by a Marxist approach, stressing capitalism and its contradictions. The field methodology included surface survey and excavations in the site area itself, using 1 by 1 m units. The survey revealed a series of structures related to mining in the historical period, including kilns. Among these structures were rooms and dumps, and in association with them were a large number of artifacts (such as metal tools, ceramics, and glass). The chronology of the occupation prior to the peak phase of metal extraction in the mid-19th century was clearly revealed. The first phase consisted of the settlement by native peoples, who occupied the site up through the mid-18th century, when the colonial period commenced, with creamware and pearlware in evidence. The third phase in the mid-19th century was characterized by a demographic decline and the presence of whiteware. The peripheral location of the area explains the consumption of local animal meat, and most of the material evidence is also local, with few examples of imported material. The investigators attribute this to the fact that the mineral production benefited the capitalist owners and that workers there were marginal consumers. The workers living in this remote place gained very little from the capitalist production chain in which they were the humblest link. 🇦🇷

USA - Midwest

Michigan

Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project (submitted by Alexander Brand): Since 1998, the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project has reached out to the public to share knowledge of New France generated through archaeological investigation. The project, in conjunction with Western Michigan University's annual archaeological field school, continues the study of Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century French trading post, mission, and garrison located in Niles, Michigan under the

direction of the principal investigator, Dr. Michael Nassaney. Complemented by a lecture series, open house, social media presence, and historical reenactment, the project utilizes a variety of resources and events to disseminate information to a large public audience. This year marked the 37th annual archaeological field school run by Western Michigan University.

Each field season seeks to add to the understanding of life on the frontier of New France, while continuing to employ a number of public archaeology initiatives. In 2012, a research team of 21 students, staff, and faculty spent 7 weeks in the field beginning with the investigation of the nearby Lyne site (20BE10), where 15 1 x 1 m excavation units were placed in an area that had yielded cultural materials during an earlier Phase I investigation. Although this site was plowed



FIGURE 1. A perforated copper thimble excavated from the Lyne site.

in the 19th century, it continues to yield a variety of cultural material dating from the ancient, colonial, and modern eras.

Recent finds from the Lyne site include: lead shot, glass seed beads, scattered chert flakes and shatter, a musket ball, and a copper-alloy thimble (Figure 1). The thimble was of particular interest because it was intentionally perforated, suggesting a decorative use. The presence of European items on the terrace adjacent to Fort St. Joseph suggests an occupation contemporaneous with the 18th-century occupation at the fort and holds significant potential for future archaeological investigation.

In order to begin excavation at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23), we were required to renew our five-year permit from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The site is located on a floodplain, requiring dewatering to remove the groundwater and prevent flooding during excavation. Concerns were voiced over the quality of the displaced water from the dewatering system. After thorough water tests, a new dewatering system was devised and implemented that pumped water into the city's sewer system where it could be purified. With the assistance of the city and local experts, we met the DEQ requirements and began excavation at Fort St. Joseph in late July.

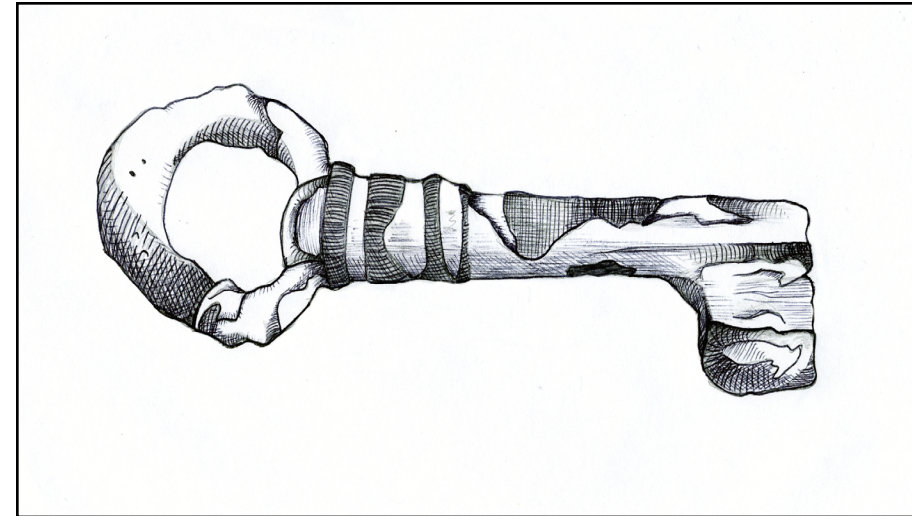


FIGURE 2. An artist's rendition of a key excavated from Fort St. Joseph. This key was used to open a chest, padlock or door.

Research at the fort focused on a number of features with the aim of learning more about the size, location, and function of buildings at the site. Excavation began with the reexcavation of previous units in the vicinity of two large fireplaces associated with domestic buildings, Features 10 and 14. Six 1 x 2 m excavation units were placed adjacent to these features. The plowzone was shovel skimmed in 10 cm levels, and was hand excavated when undisturbed deposits were encountered. Due to the construction of the new dewatering system, time constraints did not permit us to expose structural features, although a large sample of artifacts was recovered from these units and a large ash deposit was designated as Feature 23. Among the vast amount of cultural material recovered, several objects were of particular interest: two iron keys (Figure 2), a brass bell, a small carving of a bird (out of either bone or ivory), two Jesuit rings, and a silver or pewter cross of irregular shape. In addition to excavations, we conducted a geophysical survey of a 10 x 10 m and a 20 x 20 m block west of the dewatering system. The survey revealed several anomalies that have archaeological potential and warrant future investigation.

The project continued its public education and outreach efforts. Throughout the field season, we continued to update our Facebook page, as well as our daily blog (fortstjosepharchaeology.blogspot.com). Our blog has received over 12,000 visits over the past 2 years, and serves as an efficient tool to share information during the field season and throughout the

academic year. In 2012, the project held its fourth annual summer archaeology lecture series, offering informative presentations from a variety of experts. All lectures were well attended and provided a useful and popular forum for public discussion. The lecture theme was "The Military in Historical and Archaeological Perspective".

The annual summer camp training program provided 27 students from a variety of backgrounds the opportunity to participate fully in the excavation at the fort. Middle school students, teachers, and lifelong learners spent a week in the field learning how to excavate, take field notes, and identify artifacts. These programs encourage direct community participation in the entire archaeological process, as well as disseminate information to variety of

social groups (Figure 3).

The annual open house was held during the weekend of August 11-12 and continued the focus on the military. The open house included information booths and artifact displays from the excavation, as well as nearly 100 living history reenactors camping near the site (Figure 4); children's crafts; authentic period food and drink; local community representation; fort-related merchandise; and a series of lectures and demonstrations. The open house was attended by nearly 2,000 visitors and received positive feedback via visitor surveys. A media crew attended and filmed the open house for the production of the project's upcoming DVD.

Although faced with time constraints and having to meet new dewatering requirements, this season added new information to our growing knowledge of New France. Our



FIGURE 3. A group of visitors join field school students to tour excavations at Fort St. Joseph.



FIGURE 4. Two living history reenactors view a site map of excavations at Fort St. Joseph.

2013 open house will feature the theme of Foodways, and will be held August 10–11. We hope to see you there! 🍷

USA - Northeast

Maine

Conserving a Historical Cemetery in Ripley (submitted by Gary D. Shaffer, NRCS): Conservation of the 19th-century Fush Hill Cemetery in Ripley, Maine, entailed the application of several archaeological techniques. The 15 x 16 m graveyard, located on a dairy farm, had been damaged by the movements of cows and the cutting of trees. Knocked-over, broken, and scattered gravestones characterized the site when conservation began in 2010. Grave markers included marble headstones and footstones, granite bases with slots to accept headstones, and several relatively large natural stones. Conservation was proposed to prevent further damage to

the cemetery from farming and downslope soil erosion and to preserve a sacred location. Following the drafting of a conservation plan, mechanical probing, supplemented by a ground-penetrating radar survey, systematically identified gravestones. A few stones had been covered by eroding soil. Recordation entailed mapping and photography of all grave markers with respect to a metric grid, as well as noting qualitative and quantitative attributes of stones with a form developed for Fush Hill. Recorded data enabled analysis of the scattered gravestones, refitting of broken pieces, and replacement of markers with associated graves. In several instances, the slots of granite bases contained fragments of marble headstones that had been snapped off. The refitting of broken headstones and these fragments in bases showed that inscriptions would have faced west. After the landowner erected a protective fence around the cemetery, basic repairs and resetting of gravestones followed.

Going beyond conservation, the project briefly investigated the history of the individuals and families interred at Fush Hill and their settlement in Ripley, which began in the 1830s. Three of the families buried in the cemetery had emigrated from the same town in southern Maine, and two of the families were related through marriage. Headstone inscriptions revealed a clustering of younger death ages, from 14 to 20, and death years from 1855 to 1864, with three siblings dying within a month of one another. These data may reflect the effects of infectious disease. Finally, quantitative study of the gravestones offered insights into the variability of their carving and decoration. The conservation work at Fush Hill illustrates the utility of applying several archaeological techniques to a novel situation in cultural resource management.

Benjamin True Farmstead in Litchfield (submitted by Ellen Marlatt, Independent Archaeological Consulting, Portsmouth, NH): Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Determination of Eligibility of the Benjamin True Farmstead (ME 246-006) along Beaver Drive in Litchfield, Kennebec County, Maine. First discovered in the winter of 2010, the site is situated within the rights-of-way (ROW) of Segment 15A of the Maine Power Reliability Program (MPRP). The farmstead is not illustrated on either the 1856 (Chace) or 1879 (Halfpenny) maps of Litchfield. Archaeologists excavated 45 shovel test pits and 12 larger test units in the summer of 2011, recovered a total of 4,627 artifacts, and exposed 17 cultural features that document at least 2 chronologically distinct construction episodes. The fieldwork documented extremely high overall site integrity, based on stratified deposits and intact subsurface features. Archaeologists encountered four distinct artifact concentrations, from which it was learned that dairying was a significant economic activity of the True family.

The Benjamin True Farmstead is a vast and impressive architectural complex highlighted by an intact main-house foundation and central chimney base of massive granite slabs. A three-room ell stretches north off the main house, with a capped well and granite staircase situated along its



FIGURE 1. Massive and well-constructed granite chimney base at the center of the main house.

eastern wall. The freestanding agricultural complex also includes a three-bay barn foundation with two attached structures to the north represented by depressions and stone alignments. The site is unusual for its state of preservation, perhaps as a result of its fine craftsmanship.

In addition to this extensive architectural complex, archaeologists identified clear evidence of a temporary earthfast dwelling on the same knoll where Benjamin True’s sturdy main-house foundation was built in the late 1830s. Archaeological testing and archival evidence suggest that Benjamin True constructed a sill-on-grade or earthfast structure as his initial dwelling after acquiring the property in 1824. To accommodate his growing family, he built the

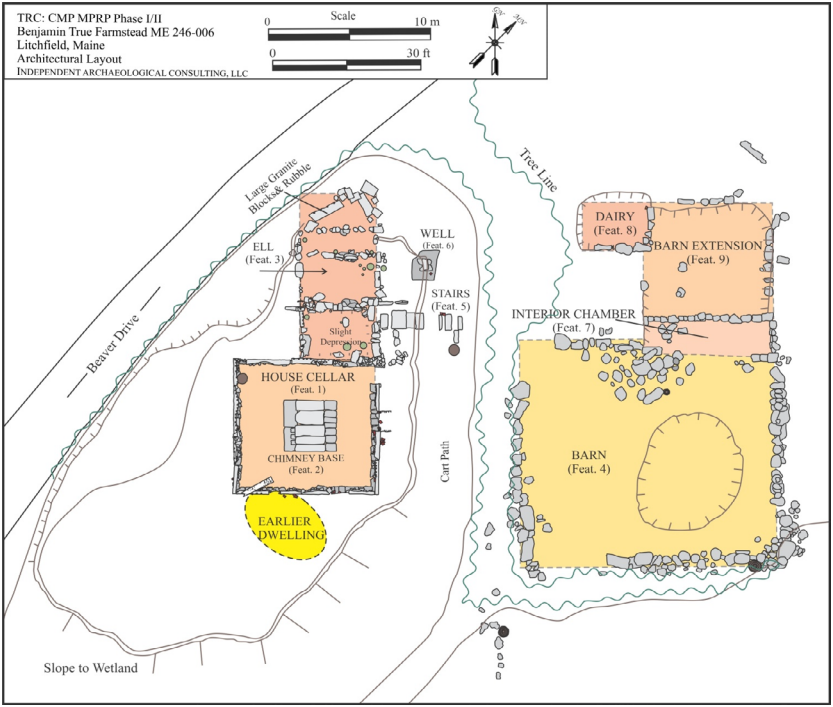


FIGURE 2. Conjectural layout of the Benjamin True Farmstead and location of earlier earthfast house.

substantial farmstead within 10 or 12 years. Over the next 65 years, True and his family made architectural alterations to the original farm layout in order to maximize farming efficiency despite topographical constraints. Upon True’s death in 1889, daughter Pamela assumed ownership of the property, but she eventually moved to Hallowell, leaving the farmstead empty.

Three of the four artifact concentrations and several features relate to the transition between True’s cabin and his sturdy Cape Cod house. Archaeologists isolated a single feature, Feature 14, identified as a bowl-shaped anomaly created during the construction of a sill-on-grade or earthfast cabin. A proportion of Artifact Concentration 2, at the south side of the extant foundation and dating to the third decade of the 19th century, was recovered from the interior of this feature. IAC theorizes that the Feature 14 depression provided the landowner with an “opportunistic” location to dispose of household

refuse. Once filled, the family continued to use the locale to dispose of household waste, as the bulk of the Concentration 2 midden is domestic refuse, primarily large ceramic sherds and faunal remains (n = 1,084 [57%]).

Archaeologists counted 14 whiteware vessels, including shelledged and transfer-printed plates (n = 4), three tea cups painted in chrome colors, and two factory slip-decorated bowls. In addition, archaeologists identified a small bowl bearing the transfer-print pattern, “Gentlemen’s Cabin,” which was produced by James & Thomas Edwards in Staffordshire about 1840 (as identified via the Transferware Collectors Club website: <<http://www.transcollectorsclub.org/>>).

The design at the base of the bowl—which depicts three men carousing and playing cards in an elegant steamship cabin—seems (to us) to represent Benjamin True’s self-perception of his social status. Having endured a decade or so in a small cabin with his growing family, True erected a massive and imposing house more befitting of a gentleman on the knoll. He (or his wife) furnished this fine new structure according to a particular preference of design, as evidenced by other delicately decorated teawares and tablewares found in this concentration that hint at the couple’s awareness of social position and style.

Three butter pots and 2 milk pans were among the 12 redware vessels reconstructed from Concentration 2. All were lead or manganese glazed, and one bore a partial mark “J & JM Safford.” Cousins John Safford II and John M. Safford were potters in Monmouth, Maine, in the mid-19th century. The two men were partners between 1832 and 1838. John M. Safford left his cousin’s business to form an independent pottery company in 1838. The majority of the remaining vessels were pearlware, including shelledged plates (n = 6) and assorted teawares (n = 6).



FIGURE 3. Detail of transfer-printed bowl, “Gentlemen’s Cabin” pattern, ca. 1840.

Other vessels include two undecorated creamware plates, an undecorated hollow teaware, and a yellowware serving vessel.

Archaeologists collected a variety of faunal material from Concentration 2, much of which was too small or degraded to identify beyond being mammal (n = 105). Those fragments that could be identified include the talus, phalanges, and thoracic vertebra of a juvenile sheep (n = 8), a cow calcaneus showing evidence of butchering, three pig molars, and a butchered moose antler. Archaeologists also collected fragments of chicken bone (n = 4), and clam shell (n = 6).

The Phase II fieldwork documented a site with extremely high overall integrity having stratified deposits and intact subsurface features in association with two phases of use by the True family in the 19th century. Archaeological deposits at the site encapsulate a turbulent time in Maine’s history when local farmers struggled to modernize and survive in a changing economic landscape. The intact cultural strata help to reveal the development of a “modern” 19th-century farm and one family’s adaptations to life-changing events. Based on these findings, the Benjamin True Farmstead site has the potential to address important research questions about the evolution of the 19th-century farmstead in Central Maine. Benjamin True participated in the Scientific Agricultural Revolution on his own terms, adapting his farm to meet his particular circumstances. Family, socioeconomic, and

political dynamics within the small town may have influenced his choices. We believe these attributes of the site make the True Farmstead eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The results of our survey have been submitted to Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and we are eagerly awaiting comments.

New Hampshire

John Seward Site in Portsmouth (submitted by Ellen Marlatt, Independent Archaeological Consulting, Portsmouth, NH): In August 2012, Independent Archaeological Consulting (IAC) conducted four days of intensive recovery of artifacts, encountering a complex intersection of subsurface features, from the 18th-century John Seward Site (27 RK-464) on the Piscataqua River in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. IAC was on hand for on-site monitoring as part of the removal of earth for the mechanically stabilized earth wall for the Memorial Bridge Replacement when the discovery occurred. IAC immediately stepped in to conduct controlled excavation, removing almost 11 square meters of earth, and collecting 148 field bags of artifacts from densely packed deposits. The excavations revealed a large cellar hole dating to the mid- to late 1700s, containing a large number of artifacts (ceramics, glass, pipe stems, animal bones from food waste, etc.) dating to that time period. This feature is a continuation of the same site recognized during the State Street Utility Upgrade in 2010.

The Seward family had an early presence in Portsmouth, with deed transactions detailing property transfers throughout much of the 18th century. Shipwright John Seward (1649–1705) and his family dominated the small hill on Buck Street (now State Street), above the riverbank, for more than 100 years thereafter. Like many Englishmen, the Searwards were attracted to Portsmouth for the ample business opportunities available for mariners and boatbuilders. John and Agnes Seward immigrated from England in the 1660s and raised the first generation of Seward children in Portsmouth, including son Henry Seward (1674–1737). Henry was a



FIGURE 1. Location of the large excavation block in relation to the Piscataqua River and the newly installed piers for the Memorial Bridge abutment.



FIGURE 2. Test Unit 2 plan view at 91/97 cmbd, Locus 13 posthole in lower right corner of unit, with edge of downcutting feature (Locus 10) along southern margin of unit.

boatbuilder of some affluence who married Mary Huntress in 1694. The couple had five children, including eldest son John Seward (1697–1785). As Henry rose in prominence in Portsmouth, he amassed a fair amount of land at the eastern end of the road that “leads to the river,” including a small portion of beach.

John Seward, the son of Henry, married an Englishwoman named Catherine Drew in 1723, and the couple had at least two children, Henry and James. In 1771, John Seward, then a caulker, sold the easternmost portion of his property, including a lot of land with a beach, to Daniel and Samuel Sherburne, who wished to build a wharf on the site (RCD 090/303). Indicating that this was part of the property given to him by his father Henry, he retained the western portion of the property for his sons, Henry and James Seward. It is presumed that the remaining portion of property was willed to the sons of John Seward upon his death in 1785.

After passing through the family, the parcel is described in a 1762 deed from John Seward’s grandson, also named John (1697–1785), to his two sons, James and Henry (RCD 67/246). Transferred in equal halves for “love and affection,” the 40 x 30 ft. lot abutted the north side of Buck Street, (now State Street) “a Little to the Southward of my [John’s] now Dwelling house” (built ca. 1725, according to RCD 18/341). The parcel may or may not have contained a dwelling house or other

structure.

Even though the 1812 and 1813 (Hales) maps show no structures, it is unlikely that the parcel remained vacant for long, given the apparent density of the 18th-century working neighborhood. James and Henry’s grandfather, Henry (1674–1737), for example, intimates the multifunctional and interconnectedness of the neighborhood in his 1725 deed transfer to his son, John. Henry gave his “well Beloved son John” a lot of land,

next adjoining to my Dwelling house being thirty six foot in length and twenty foot in Breadth on which ye son John Seward has lately built a dwelling house together with ye privilege of a Convenient way to pass and Repass to and from ye Sons lot of land along by the house of Jonathan Studley into ye highway that leads from ye water side to ye school house and also full Liberty of coming to and drawing water from my well (RCD 18/341).

Although analysis and interpretation is in its early stages, IAC archaeologists may have come across some elements of the house described in the 1725 deed. IAC has tentatively identified a filled cellar and associated fieldstone foundation, overlying two intersecting, downcutting features, possibly a privy and a filled earthfast cellar. Artifacts range from various types of Chinese porcelain, German Westerwald stoneware, English saltglazed stoneware, creamware, and possible French ceramics.

Archaeologists are in the process of washing and cataloging the collection for analysis in our Portsmouth, New Hampshire lab. Because of the amount and range of domestic material in the assemblage, we propose to conduct specialized analyses for faunal material, ceramics, and glass. These studies—including a minimum vessel count (MNV) and minimum number of individuals (MNI)—will be performed in-house using IAC’s own specially trained personnel. IAC also collected several soil samples from

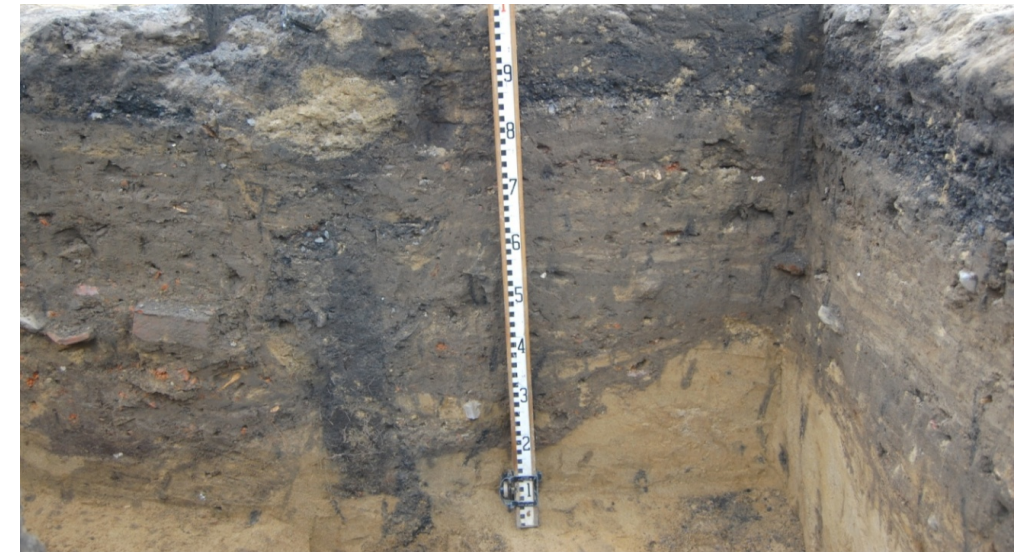


FIGURE 3. Test Units 2 and 3, north wall profile, depicting deep-cutting feature (Locus 10), an artifact-rich anomaly tentatively identified as a privy or earthfast cellar.

features while in the field and plans to send at least two of these samples for macrofloral and/or microfloral analysis.

Massachusetts

Archaeology of a Late-17th-Century Village (*submitted by Randy Daum*): Recently discovered buried beneath heavily farmed private property near Hatfield, Massachusetts, is the site of a long-forgotten 17th-century compact English village. Randy Daum, a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, is conducting an investigation of the site under the supervision of UMass professors Robert Paynter and Steve Pendery. Documentary and archaeological evidence indicates the settlement plan is very similar to that of the classic 17th-century New England nucleated village, in which colonists were granted adjacent house lots along with noncontiguous plots of land in various fields surrounding the compact settlement. The village, now known as the Hatfield Old Farms Settlement, consisted of 10 house lots, with 5 on each side of a center street surrounded by a stockade. Hatfield Old Farms is the only known archaeological example of a complete 17th-century nucleated village in southern New England.

The land where the village was built was first granted by the Massachusetts General Court in 1659 to Major Daniel Denison, an Ipswich resident and leader of the colonial militia. Following Denison’s death in 1682, his heirs sold the property to a private corporate group who soon afterward began building homes on this land. After measuring the property and dividing it into various sections, each proprietor was allotted a house lot along the village street and a strip of land in each section. Land was also reserved by the corporation for roads and a common. By 1690, a small compact village arose on the property that became known as simply “the Farms.” As a privately owned entity and not under the jurisdiction of any town at the time, the proprietors of “the Farms” held their own meetings and kept separate records.

For protection against possible attacks during King William’s War (1689-1698), one of the houses was fortified

and a stockade built around the settlement. Despite these defensive measures, in 1697 and 1698 several of the Farms’ residents were killed or captured by Native Americans while working their fields outside the stockade. After a few years of relative peace, the dangers of living on the frontier quickly escalated as Queen Anne’s War (1702-1713) began. Early in this war Deerfield suffered the well-documented attack of 29 February 1704, when more than 50 English settlers died and over 100 were captured. On 10 May of the same year, Pascommuck, a small hamlet, was also struck. In this latest attack, 19 colonists were killed, 3 were captured, and the entire village was burned to the ground. Although the exact date was not officially documented, the small, isolated settlement at “the Farms” was abandoned shortly after these attacks and never rebuilt. The abandoned village site became known locally as “Old Farms.” Over 300 years of continuous farming have effectively erased nearly all traces of the village from the landscape.

The owners of this property have graciously granted our team permission to conduct archaeological investigations at the settlement provided it does not interfere with ongoing agricultural operations. Our work has focused on determining the horizontal and vertical dimensions and condition of the village remains. In an attempt to map these remains electronically, geophysical testing, funded by a few small grants, was done over portions of the 10-acre village site. Some of the geophysical results were groundtruthed during the summer of 2009 when the University of Massachusetts Archaeological Field School excavated at Old Farms. While we only excavated a small portion of 1 of the 10 homesites, the field school excavations uncovered foundation remnants, a hearth support, 17th-century artifacts, and an unlined filled-in cellar. In an effort to map the house locations across the village, these cellar remains became a major focus for future investigations.

Following the 2009 field school, we utilized sitewide systematic coring to locate additional cellars. The coring procedure eventually identified cellar features at all 10 village house lots. During the summer of 2011, our fieldwork focused on determining the extent and integrity of the cellar features at six of these lots. The first step was to remove and sift the plowzone layer to expose the perimeter of each cellar

feature. Then, to determine the dimensions of the cellars and record feature profiles while also keeping excavation to a minimum, one or more 1 x 1 m excavation units were opened in each cellar. The excavations uncovered many preserved remnants of foundations and other features, including a brick fireplace built on a cellar floor and the remains of a wooden staircase. Along with the usual period ceramics, a few of the more interesting portable artifacts uncovered include a complete seal-top spoon and other 17th-century spoon fragments, a pewter porringer handle, and fragments of a brass cooking vessel. Also found were many musket bullets, lead waste, and gun flints, indicative of the violence of the time.

Our archaeological work at Hatfield Old Farms also involves an important public outreach component that has included public presentations, museum exhibits, a taped interview session for local-access television, and many site tours. Over the past several years, various groups have made field trips to the site to learn about local history and archaeology. These included the Hatfield Boy Scout troop, several groups of adults and children from the local community, and a city youth group. Some of these visitors were able to participate in excavations. Currently, an exhibit about the site and the ongoing archaeological work can be viewed at the Hatfield Historical Society’s museum located in Hatfield center. This public outreach segment of our work has gone a long way towards fostering a deeper appreciation for history, archaeology, and cultural heritage. For additional information, please contact Randy Daum at <rdaum@anthro.umass.edu>.

New York

Cohoes Mill Archaeology: Public Archaeology Facility (Binghamton University) conducted excavations in the city of Cohoes, north of Albany. The project involved a bridge replacement and examination of the 19th-century millrace. Using walkovers, mapping of surface features, shovel tests, and backhoe trenches, the work established the way the raceway was constructed and its route under the street and by a parking lot.

Albany 17th-Century Finds: Louis Berger Group conducted both mechanical and hand excavations in the middle of the city of Albany. They uncovered pitch-pine posts, a hand-wrought awl, brick, and a wood drain capped with flagstones, as well as a more modern cement-and-brick drain. Dendrochronological analysis showed the wooden posts dated to the late 17th century. Each post was completely removed and the locations recorded. Monitoring followed.

More City Work – Binghamton: Public Archaeology Facility excavated an entire urban block that contained industrial and residential properties dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Under the asphalt, features were found: portions of house foundations, outbuildings, cisterns, a well, and a privy, as well as many artifacts dating to the two centuries.



USA - Pacific Northwest

Oregon

Historical Archaeology at Fort Yamhill, Oregon (*submitted by Justin E. Eichelberger, Oregon State University*): Fort Yamhill was a mid-19th-century U.S. Army post established by the federal government to guard the newly created Coast Reservation in Western Oregon in 1856. Conceived of by Superintendent of Indian Affairs Joel Palmer in 1853, the reservation, covering more than one million acres, consisted of the entire coast from the Pacific Ocean to the crest of the Coast Range and from the Siltcoos River to the south to the Nestucca River to the north. As part of a three-fort system



FIGURE 1. Commanding Officer’s House (House 01) excavations; view to the east.

that included Fort Umpqua (1856-1862) and Fort Hoskins (1856-1865), Fort Yamhill (1856-1866) was established to monitor traffic in and out of the reservation along the three major travel routes connecting the Willamette Valley with the central Oregon coast. Built in 1856-1857, Fort Yamhill eventually comprised 24 buildings, including 6 officers’ houses, an adjutant’s office, a guardhouse, a quartermaster’s commissary warehouse, a single two-story barracks, a mess hall, a company kitchen, and a defensive blockhouse, arranged around a rectangular parade ground. A hospital, post bakery, stables, a blacksmith and carpenter shop, five laundress quarters, and a sutler’s store were located away from the parade ground outside the post fence. Over the course of its military use the fort was garrisoned by several companies of the First U.S. Dragoons, Fourth U.S. Infantry, and the Ninth U.S. Infantry and served as home for several Army officers who would go on to have distinguished careers in the Civil War and afterwards, including Philip H. Sheridan, William B. Hazen, DeLancy Floyd-Jones, Andrew



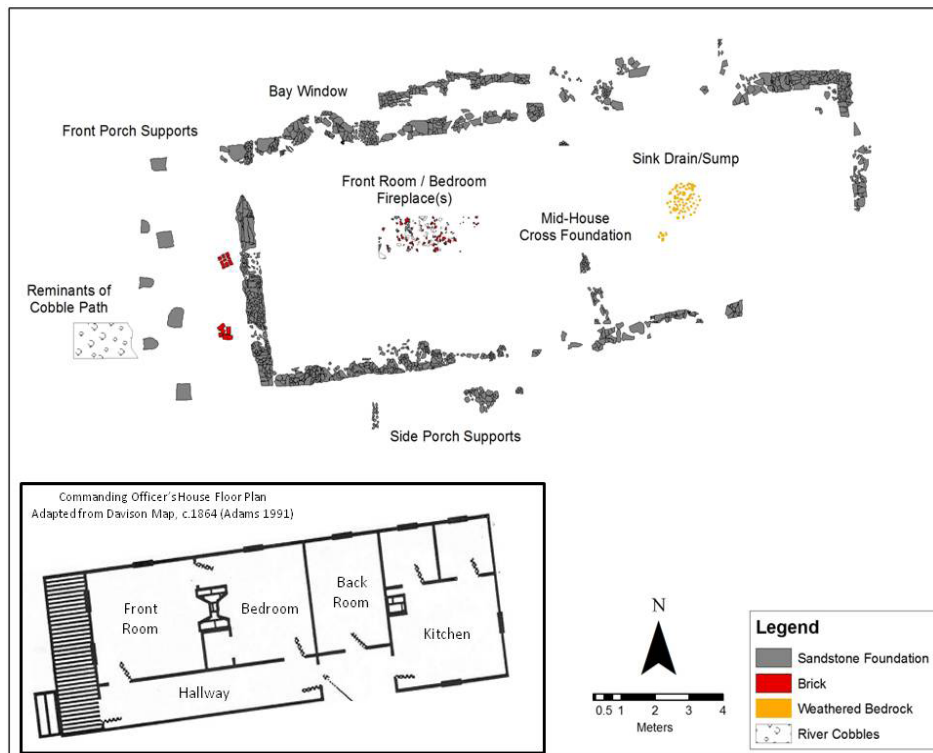


FIGURE 2. Commanding Officer's House; drawn archaeological features and floor plan.

J. Smith, David A. Russell, and Benjamin D. Forsythe.

By the outbreak of the Civil War the usefulness of these posts had run their course. With increased European-American settlement of the Willamette Valley, new travel corridors across the Oregon Coast Range were opened and the forts were no longer effective in policing the reservation's borders. As a result the closure of the forts was ordered, but before the federal troops were withdrawn local fears of a Native American uprising, the strong pro-Confederacy sympathies of regional residents, and rumors of an armed secessionist revolt forced the government to replace the federal troops with volunteer companies from the Fourth California, First Washington, and First Oregon infantry regiments. With the close of the Civil War the threat of a secessionist revolt in the Willamette Valley dissipated and the fear of a Native American uprising subsided; Fort Yamhill was closed on 3 August 1866.

The site was investigated archaeologically for the first time in 1991 by William Hampton Adams. The Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) had acquired the property containing Fort Yamhill in 1989 and needed to inventory and evaluate the property for its potential use in public interpretation. Convinced of the site's potential archaeological integrity and invaluable research and public interpretation potential, OPRD contracted with Dr. David R. Brauner and Oregon State University to conduct further archaeological investigations

in preparation for park development in 2004. Further work at the site in 2005–2009 and 2011 consisted of archaeological test excavations at five of the officers' houses, the adjutant's office, guardhouse, warehouse, barracks, mess hall, kitchen, bakery, and sutler's store. In 2006 the site was officially opened to the public as the Fort Yamhill Oregon State Heritage Area, and features a year-round walking path with interpretive signs and guided tours with a park interpreter and archaeological excavations during the summer months <<http://www.oregonstateparks.org>>.

Most of the archaeological work at Fort Yamhill has been conducted on the six houses of the officers' row, with a primary focus on the commanding officer's house (House 01) and a subaltern officer's house (House 03). Large-scale excavations at the site were done in conjunction with the historic restoration of the commanding officer's house, which has remained on the property since the closure of the fort. Started by Gregg Olson and Philip Dole in 2003, the restoration of the commanding

officer's house is currently being completed by Arciform LLC of Portland, Oregon (Figure 1). First located in 2005, the intensive excavation of the archaeological remains of the commanding officer's house did not begin until 2008. With the goal of determining details relating to the architecture of the house that could be used to inform the restoration process, the archaeological investigations focused on exposing the building's foundations and the recovery of



FIGURE 3. Restored Commanding Officer's House, Fort Yamhill, at the site.

architectural artifacts. One of the primary objectives of these excavations was to determine the integrity of the archaeological features associated with the commanding officer's house, as well as what features of the extant house were original to the building's construction in 1856.

Construction of the commanding officer's house was begun by Lt. W. B. Hazen in 1856 and was completed with significant refinements by Lt. P. H. Sheridan in 1857. These included new oak floors and new mantel pieces and interior pediments over the doors and windows. The original floor plan of the house measured 60 ft. long by 20 ft. wide and consisted of at least 6 rooms (Figure 2). The front half of the house was divided into the parlor in the front and the bedroom in the back, with a double box shared between them, and a hallway and stairs leading to the attic and the back of the house on the south side. The back half of the house consisted of a kitchen, two pantries, and another room probably used for storage. The house had at least two porches: a full-width porch on the front of the house facing the parade ground and a smaller porch between the front and back halves of the house facing south toward the second house on the officers' row. The house was designed for and probably accommodated only one officer at a time. Historical descriptions of the buildings at the post describe them as built in the cottage style, as frame buildings with vertical weatherboarding and projecting roofs, characteristics displayed by the extant house. One architectural feature not shown on the military maps, the bay window, was thought by historic architects to be a later addition, but the discovery of foundation stones outlining the shape of the window suggests that the feature was original to the house.

During three field seasons of excavation (2008–2009, 2011) archaeologists and students from Oregon State University exposed approximately 70% of the commanding officer's house site, including nearly all of the building's foundations, the sump for the kitchen sink, foundations for the bay window, and several stone and brick porch supports (Figure 3). Approximately 10,000 artifacts associated with the commanding officers and their daily lives were recovered. The stone for the foundations was quarried from local sandstone deposits and typically run the entire circumference of the building, a method of construction that appears to be unique in the Pacific Northwest. A distinctively shaped brick with an indented side, similar to PEZ Candy bricks, and procured from a local brickyard in Ballston, Oregon was used to construct the fireplaces and chimneys, and local river cobbles were used as facing. The artifact assemblage from the site is rich and is one of the few nearly complete collections of the material culture of a post commander in the Pacific Northwest. Illustrating all facets of the life of a commanding officer, the assemblage contains nearly 1,200 artifacts related to the personal, domestic, and military activities that took place at the site on a daily basis and include a huge variety of domestic ceramics, glass drinkware and beverage/food containers, faunal material, buttons, jewelry, children's toys, alcohol bottles, tobacco pipes, and military items relating to the uniform and firearms. Artifact distributions at the commanding officer's

house are the densest to the east (behind) and south (toward House 02). The concentration behind the house is not unusual and probably represents an area of refuse disposal associated with the kitchen, as it contains high concentrations of domestic items such as ceramics vessels and glassware. The concentration of domestic-related artifacts to the south near the back porch and continuing in high concentrations as the excavation units get closer to House 02 might indicate that structure functioned as a service quarters, being used in the cooking and cleaning for the officers living in the first officer's and third officer's houses, a question that will be investigated this summer.

Further work is expected to be conducted at the site with the aid of the Oregon State University Archaeological Field School during the summer of 2013. These excavations will again be focused on the completion of the excavations at the commander's house, but will also include further work at the second officer's and third officer's houses. The Fort Yamhill Archaeological Project is sponsored by OPRD and directed by Dr. David R. Brauner, Oregon State University, with field supervision by Oregon State University graduate student Justin E. Eichelberger. Preliminary reports of these excavations are on file at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and at Oregon State University. The artifacts and records are housed in the Department of Anthropology at Oregon State University, where they are currently being preserved and analyzed, <www.oregonstate.edu/cla/anthropology/>. ❧

USA - Pacific West

Nevada

Depression-Era Miner Given New Life (submitted by Robert W. McQueen, Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc.): Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc., in conjunction with the University of Nevada-Reno, has rediscovered a Depression-era miner. In 2009 Summit unexpectedly discovered human remains while excavating a site (26LA1299) in central Nevada's Cortez Mining District. What was thought a privy feature on a late-19th-century residential site turned out to be an unmarked burial vault. Inside was a complete adult human skeleton, placed in a simple wooden box (Figure 1). He still had his boots on and the contents of his pockets, including a pocket knife, a badly deteriorated paper receipt, and a box of .22 cal. bullets. With little information about the site the individual was simply a 'John Doe.' The Bureau of Land Management (the agency in charge of the site) gave permission for his removal and additional study in the hopes that we could identify him. Studies of 'John Doe' entailed contacts with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (for DNA analysis), and the Anthropology Department of the University of Nevada-Reno (for forensic analysis). DNA analysis determined the person was of



FIGURE 1. 'John Doe' (aka F Brown) as discovered in the Cortez Mining District.

western or central European ancestry (and critically, not of Native American ancestry), and the forensic study at UNR determined the person was a middle-aged adult male, approximately 41–45 years old, of average height. His remains revealed a life of hard labor and physical stress and poor health. Most importantly, they discovered a small caliber bullet hole (entry and exit wound) in the cranium. Remnant fabric adhering to the skull obscured the bullet holes during the excavation. However, the discovery gave us not only a very probable cause of death but was a critical clue for identification.

While physical analysis of the remains was ongoing, Robert McQueen at Summit's office tried to identify the person by exploring the archives and public records. While the forensic and DNA information was extremely informative, it was not helping to remove the tag of 'John Doe' from the individual. The determination of death, however, necessitated a reexamination of the .22 bullets found with the body. The bullets' brass casings helped preserve the cardboard box they came in, such that the "Kleanbore" brand and Remington-DuPont manufacturer were still legible. That information gave us a terminus post quem of 1930 for John Doe's death. Armed with that single date, Mr. McQueen scoured county death records

and found a Mr. F Brown, miner, aged 44, who died in 1938. Cause of death was "Suicide, bullet in head." A notation, written by the coroner at the bottom of the certificate and stating, "buried in an old box, Mill Canyon hillside," confirmed we had the right individual. Additional research discovered that his death was a front-page news item, he had suffered from ill health for years, he widowed his wife and three children, and a daughter had been accidentally killed with the same rifle almost one year earlier. We also learned that his decision to end his life on this 19th-century archaeological site was completely incidental: by 1938 the site had long been abandoned, and it was probably a quiet and peaceful place. The people who discovered the suicide decided to bury him where he lay, rather than remove him to a cemetery.

Meanwhile, a forensic sculptor associated with UNR had taken interest in Mr. Brown and volunteered her energies to do a facial reconstruction. She secured permission to take Mr. Brown's skull and jaw to the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, CA), where they used rapid prototyping and a 3-D printer to create a perfect resin replica. Literally building upon the resin skull with layers of clay representing muscle, connective tissue, and skin, by recreating Mr. Brown she gave us a glimpse of what he might have looked like (Figure 2).

The project was a great collaboration. Mining was and continues to be a rich component of Nevada's heritage. While Mr. Brown's death has some interesting twists, unfortunately suicide by despondent miners is not that rare. There is interest in creating a public display that can discuss the role of suicide in Nevada's mining history. 🚧



FIGURE 2. Forensic reconstruction of F Brown.

Preliminary Call for Papers

SHA 2014: 47th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Québec City, Québec, Canada

January 8–12, 2014

QUESTIONS THAT COUNT
SHA Québec 2014
LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES



Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2013

Final Submission Deadline: July 10, 2013

The SHA conference is returning to Québec City nearly 15 years after it was held here at the start of the new millennium. If you weren't able to be here in 2000, come and discover this fascinating place in 2014 along with your colleagues from the *Society for Historical Archaeology* and the *Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology*. The conference will take place at the newly renovated Québec City Convention Centre.

The birthplace of French North America and the only walled city north of Mexico, Québec City is an open-air treasure chest that will delight history and culture buffs alike. Its European background and modern North American character are set off by a heady blend of history, traditional and contemporary art, and French language culture, all of which make Québec City a destination like no other.

Visitors flock to Old Québec. This fortified part of the city exudes old-world charm, with its winding streets and a profusion of boutiques, museums, and attractions. From timeless Grande Allée to the trendy Saint-Roch neighborhood, Québec City is a place to slow down and savor the finer things in life. No matter what your plans are for your stay in the Québec City area, you'll love the safe surroundings and warm hospitality.

Québec City has been showered with all kinds of awards by the tourism industry. The November 2011 issue of *Condé Nast Traveler* ranked it the sixth-best destination in the world, as well as the third-best destination in North America, and the first in Canada! Meanwhile, the August 2011 edition of *Travel + Leisure* magazine placed it 10th in its list of the best cities in the United States and Canada in announcing its World's Best Awards 2011. Québec City is renowned for the quality of its fine dining and has a little-black-book's worth of local and European-style restaurants and cool bistros where you can enjoy local produce, fine cuisine, and innovative global fare. The historic old city alone has no fewer than 100 memorable restaurants.

Winter is also a great time to visit, as the city is draped in a romantic blanket of white. What better time to discover all kinds of wintry adventures! How does a visit to the Ice Hotel grab you? Or a turn at dogsledding, ice climbing, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing or snowmobiling! Talk about nirvana for sports enthusiasts. A national wildlife area, a national park, two wildlife preserves, four ski resorts, and some thirty cross-country ski centers are just some of the area's many outdoor attractions. You can also take in a game of the world's fastest sport with the city's Remparts ice-hockey team while you're here.

Québec City is easy to get to: Jean Lesage International Airport is directly served by several international carriers. Connecting flights are available through Montréal, Toronto, Ottawa, and several U.S. airports. Jean Lesage International

Airport is just 16 km from downtown. Ground links, either by rail, bus or road, go through Montréal in most cases.

Québec City at a Glance

- Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain
- Cradle of French civilization in North America
- Historic Old Québec is a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Capital city of a province of 7.5 million people
- Seat of the province’s National Assembly
- Population of 632,000 (Greater Québec City Area)
- 250 km northeast of Montréal
- The city is very safe and offers a warm welcome in all seasons!

Conference Theme:

Questions that count, a critical evaluation of historical archaeology in the 21st century

The organizing committee is proposing a theme that will permit the archaeological community to take the measure of its development over the past quarter century, all while spanning the transition into the new millennium. Indeed, this question was last broached in Savannah, Georgia in 1987.

SHA first asked eminent archaeologists to identify questions that count at the plenary session of the 20th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. We now pose this question to the broader archaeological community. The diverse sectors of the SHA and ACUA communities are invited to assess their progress, orientations, and priorities. The responses may be very different from one sector to another, surprising some or confounding others. More importantly, it is crucial to allow each segment of our community to express its own views on the current and future situation of the discipline.

Historical archaeology has evolved both globally and locally. There has been a diverse integration of new technologies, forms of media, and analytical methods, as well as participants. Community-based programs, public and descendant archaeology, and the experience of archaeological practice have all evolved over the last quarter century. To use antiquated parlance, *dirt archaeologists* are faced with a dizzying array of possibilities while still being challenged with maintaining quality practice in an age of an explosion of sources and media. Other archaeologists are focused almost exclusively on analytical methods. How can we encourage best practices for all amidst a new array of questions that all seem to count?

Québec City is a place to rejoice in the old and explore the new. One of the oldest cities in North America and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is also a hub for exploring new media and technology. Cutting-edge analytical methods available in local laboratories have permitted experimentation in local archaeology, and new technologies have been incorporated into the public presentation of some of our most significant sites. The city is also at the boundary of land and sea, wedged between Cap-aux-Diamants and the majestic St. Lawrence River, where an immigrant European population met with First Nations peoples during the 16th century. We propose themes that explore these boundaries while posing questions that count or that *continue* to count, and invite archaeologists from all communities to present new research in their archaeological practices.

The plenary session will start with distinguished scholars questioning the practice of urban archaeology and using Québec City as a case study: should we do archaeology in the city or archaeology of the city? Questions that count will echo for the length of the conference with thematic sessions such as:

- Large-scale underwater projects
- The ethics of archaeological practice
- Identity and memory in archaeology
- Revisiting facts and ideas of contact
- Recent advances in scientific analyses
- Historical archaeology as anthropology
- Community archaeology for the 21st century
- Globalization and environmental archaeology
- Historical archaeology and museum collections
- Archaeology and UNESCO World Heritage Sites
- Archaeology and text; archaeology and the media
- Global archaeology in the circumpolar north, 1250–1950
- Commercial and governmental archaeology: new laws, new practices
- Coastal and port cities: maritime archaeology on land and underwater
- Historical/Post Medieval archaeology and the roots of the anthropocene

A list of sessions with short descriptions will be posted on the SHA 2014 conference website (sha2014.com/) and scholars are invited to submit contributed papers and propose other symposia. It will also be possible to exchange ideas during workshops and roundtable luncheons.

Conference Committee

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Session Formats

Please read this section carefully to see the changes from preceding years. The most significant change is a return to 15-minute papers. By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author(s) consents to having his/her abstract, name(s), and affiliation(s) posted on the SHA website or listed in other published formats.

General Information

The SHA 2014 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, electronic symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, *and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as he/she wishes*. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one “discussion” segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. **All papers will be 15 minutes long.** We strongly encourage participants to submit posters, as the latter will be given significant visibility in the Convention Centre.

During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as:

Primary Symposium Organizer—one time during the conference.

Primary Author of paper or poster—one time during the conference.

Discussant—one time during the conference.

Participant in a panel/forum — one time during the conference.

Panel/forum moderator—one time during the conference.

Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer—as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding “double booking,” although every effort will be made to avoid this.

Types of Submissions and Submission Requirements

Individual Papers and Posters

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies.

Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Chair will assign individually submitted papers to sessions organized by topic, region or time period, and will assign a chair to each session.

Please note: If you are presenting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is *not* considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a Symposium Presenter.

Posters are freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment may be available at an additional charge. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and to be present at their displays during their designated poster sessions.

Formal Symposia

These consist of four or more papers organized around a central theme, region or project. **All formal symposium papers will be 15 minutes long.** We encourage symposium organizers to include papers that reflect both terrestrial and underwater aspects of their chosen topics.

Symposium organizers should submit the session abstract online *before* individuals participating in their symposia submit their own abstracts. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of the symposium to all participants *before* the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are made to the correct session. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts and payment prior to the close of the Call for Papers.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters or affiliations to the Registration and Logistics Coordinator, <registration.sha2014@conferium.com>.

Symposium organizers should submit a 150-word abstract of the proposed session online, along with a list of participants (who must then submit a 150-word abstract for each paper proposed), plus 3 keywords.

Special Electronic Symposia

An electronic symposium has the same basic structure as a traditional formal symposium; however, completed papers are posted on the conference website in December, well before the annual meeting. Individuals who plan to attend the symposium can then read the papers in advance. As a result, there will be no need for a participant to read his/her paper during the actual symposium, though a very brief summary of the paper is recommended (no more than five minutes) after the symposium organizer launches the proceedings with a brief introduction. Instead, the bulk of the symposium will consist of a discussion among the presenters and audience. The conference program will list all of the participants, but will not assign specific time blocks for each presenter. This is an innovative means to explore specific theories, ideas or projects *in depth* at the conference, as both participants and audience members will have read the papers beforehand.

Special electronic symposium organizers will be the primary points of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters or affiliations to the Registration and Logistics Coordinator, <registration.sha2014@conferium.com>.

Forums/Panel Discussions

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to 6 participants for a 1.5-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract.

Three-Minute Artifact Forum: Questions that Count

This is a 1.5-hour forum with five 3-minute presentations in each half hour, followed by a 15-minute discussion. Topics are based on a specific artifact or group of artifacts, and tie into the conference theme. If you are interested in contributing a three-minute paper, please contact Rebecca Allen at <rallen@esassoc.com>.

Student Presenters

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those participating in larger sessions) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition (for details see <www.sha.org/documents/2014Studentpaperguidelines.pdf>). Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There may be a maximum of three authors on the paper; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Jamie Brandon at <jbrando@uark.edu> or 479.879.6229.

Roundtable Luncheons

If you have a suggestion about a roundtable luncheon topic or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Registration and Logistics Coordinator <registration.sha2014@conferium.com> with a short description and abstract for your proposed roundtable.

How to Submit

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology’s 2014 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system at <www.sha2014.com/> beginning on May 1, 2013. The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to July 10, 2013.

If you are unable to use the SHA online conference registration system and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please contact the Registration and Logistics Coordinator at the general conference address:

SHA Québec 2014
Conferium inc.
580 Grande Allée Est, #140
Québec (Québec)
Canada G1R 2K2
<registration.sha2014@conferium.com>

Deadline

The deadline for online abstract submission is July 10, 2013. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before July 10, 2013. No abstracts will be accepted after July 10, 2013.

Audiovisual Equipment and Internet Access

A digital (LCD) projector for PowerPoint presentations, a microphone, and a lectern will be provided in each meeting room. **The Session Organizer is responsible for coordinating among the presenters in his/her session to ensure that one laptop computer is available to all presenters during the session. SHA will not provide laptop computers for presenters. If you are chairing a session in which PowerPoint presentations will be used, you must make arrangements for someone in your session to provide the necessary laptop computer.** We strongly recommend that session chairs bring a USB flash drive with sufficient memory to store all the PowerPoint presentations for their session. There is free high-speed WiFi access throughout the Convention Centre.

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the Session Organizer *prior to the beginning of the session* for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer, in order to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector.

Thirty-five mm carousel slide projectors will NOT be provided by SHA. Overhead projectors can be made available by notifying the Registration and Logistics Coordinator, <registration.sha2014@conferium.com>, in advance of the conference.

ACUA Information

Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2014

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2014*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website, <www.acuaonline.org>, by February 10, 2014. Final papers must be received by the editors no later than April 1, 2014. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

ACUA Student Travel Award

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to <www.acuaonline.org> for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2013. Please note that this international award is open to all students outside of the country *where the conference is held*.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the 2014 ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Entries must be received by December 15, 2013. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in Québec City and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and will be part of the 2015 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download an entry form (<www.acuaonline.org>).

Eligibility

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2014 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants and their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

SHA Ethics Statement

Adopted 21 June 2003

Historical archaeologists study, interpret and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues, employers and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism. This document presents ethical principles for the practice of historical archaeology. All members of The

Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the society. All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to adhere to these principles.

Principle 1

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to adhere to professional standards of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

Principle 2

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to encourage and support the long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections, from both terrestrial and underwater contexts, for the benefit of humanity.

Principle 3

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

Principle 4

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to collect data accurately during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

Principle 5

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others.

Principle 6

Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods, and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites or property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation.

Principle 7

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

Accommodations

SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms at a very special rate at the host hotel, Hilton Québec. You will be able to book your hotel room through the online conference registration Web page.

The room rate is \$129 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. This rate will be available from January 2 to January 14, 2014.

Further Information and Updates

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at <www.sha2014.com>. Be sure to follow SHA 2014 on Facebook at <www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology> (event: <www.facebook.com/events/102958843222789/>), on the SHA blog at <www.sha.org/blog>, and on Twitter at <twitter.com/sha_org> (hashtag #sha2014).

Any questions should be sent to the Registration and Logistics Coordinator at the general conference email address: <registration.sha2014@conferium.com>.

QUESTIONS THAT COUNT
SHA Québec 2014
LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES



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Québec City Award / Bourse de Québec

Québec City Award

The Québec City Award is granted to assist French-speaking students in attending 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, be 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 including 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 ext 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

La 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>.





SHA2014.com



QUESTIONS THAT COUNT

SHA Québec 2014

LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

*Please note the deadlines for submissions of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the SHA Newsletter*

Summer 2013 1 June 2013

Fall 2013 1 September 2013

Winter 2013 1 December 2013

Spring 2014 1 March 2014

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