



**SOCIETY for  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY**



# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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**Published Quarterly**  
*Subscription is via membership in the  
Society for Historical Archaeology*

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scriptions, change of address, subscription fulfillment matters)

## President's Corner

Barbara Heath

If you were in Boston for the annual conference in January, you were in good company—1,405 people registered and 921 folks presented papers and posters. Many thanks to Conference Co-chairs Joseph Bagley and Jennifer Poulsen, Program Chair Diana Loren, and all the hardworking members of the Conference Committee for putting together such a successful event. Thanks, too, to Karen Hutchison and her staff for keeping everything operating smoothly and professionally. The conference was among the best attended in years, and included fabulous tours, a provocative and inspiring plenary session, a great reception at the Peabody Museum at Harvard, and a successful public day. Next stop—Lisbon. Tânia Manuel Casimiro has promised an exciting program, good weather, and excellent, inexpensive wine, so put it on your calendar and start checking into airfares. If you're a student and short on cash, keep an eye out for the call for travel funding applications.

In Boston, I was excited to welcome back Sarah Miller as the new board secretary, Katie Sampeck as the new journal editor, and Jodi Barnes and Sara Rivers-Cofield as incoming board members. I am looking forward to working with them and current board members over the next two years as together we constitute SHA's first all-female elected board. Shannon Dunn, Matt Reeves, Kat Hayes, and Chris Matthews completed their board terms, Chris after serving for six years as journal editor for *Historical Archaeology*. And of course, Mark Warner handed the president's gavel over to me. I have learned so much from each of you, and appreciate all the work you've done for the society. As president, Mark was a tireless advocate for the society and a good-humored and generous mentor to me, and his thoughtful leadership has positioned SHA well for the coming years.

Annalies Corbin has begun to transition away from her role as Co-Publications Editor, a position that she will share with incoming editor Ben Ford this year. Annalies and Joe Joseph have guided a number of important volumes to fruition and have built a creative space for publication outside of the journal, and I am looking forward to working with Ben to ensure that we continue to have the flexibility that we need to publish on a wide range of topics and for a varied audience.

While much of the work of SHA is its scholarship, the society is also about maintaining and building our professional community. A number of individuals and committees within SHA, with the support of the board, have worked tirelessly over the last several years to make our profession a more inclusive space through revisions to our ethics statement, supporting and hosting anti-racism workshops, promoting accessibility and inclusivity at our conferences, and more recently, focusing on sexual harassment. For the 2020 meeting, we put in place policies and procedures to enhance participant safety and held an open forum to share and begin to address member concerns about harassment. In 2020, I look forward to working with you to implement other changes in practice that will strengthen the inclusivity of the society to all members. Please bring your ideas to me or other members of the board over the coming months, as we continue to work on issues of inequality together.

A central part of our mission is also to serve as advocates for best practices regarding the protection and mitigation of archaeological resources, and this work has become increasingly important over the last few years. Terry Klein, members of the Governmental Affairs Committee, and our officers have been working with Marion Werkheiser and her staff at the Coalition for American Heritage to strengthen our advocacy in the face of myriad efforts by the current administration to undermine existing federal preservation protections through changes in policy, damaging legislative proposals, and cuts in funding and programs. Currently, the greatest threat in the United States comes via updates to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. The coalition hosted a webinar, which can be accessed at <https://heritagecoalition.org/call-to-action-2/>, outlining the most detrimental changes. The deadline for comments was 10 March, but SHA will continue to closely monitor the status of the proposed updates over the coming months.

SHA is only as strong as our membership. If you haven't already, please renew your membership for 2020 today. We need your participation on committees, where SHA's initiatives are born; as advocates for archaeological resources and the rights of communities to be heard when their heritage is at risk; and as part of the broader conversation about making the society, our field, and our practices more inclusive.

## A Note from the Editor

You may notice the spring 2020 newsletter sports a new look—a move away from the double-column format to full-page text. With the start of the new decade, I thought it was an appropriate time to make some formatting changes in the newsletter. Now, I know that change is difficult, but I didn't make this decision lightly or without consultation with the board. After the transition to an online version a few years back, I found that reading the newsletter required me to scroll down and then back up to read the columns—a small matter, perhaps, but an annoyance, nonetheless.

In thinking about whether to take the leap into a different newsletter format, I decided to look into the origins of text columns in newspapers. The practice of using columns in English-speaking newspapers dates back to 1665, when *The London Gazette* changed to a two-column format. The most common explanation is that more text can be fit into narrow columns than full-page-wide paragraphs; hence using columns kept printing costs down. For newspapers, cost considerations were more important than ease of reading. Since going to an online version of the newsletter, SHA no longer has to be concerned with printing and mailing costs. Readability should be the key issue affecting the design of our newsletter—hence the decision to make this change.

Happy (and easier) reading!

## Save the Date!

### Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference Plymouth, Massachusetts 5–8 November 2020

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) annual conference will be held 5–8 November 2020 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Commemorating the 400th anniversary of the *Mayflower's* arrival in Plymouth, this conference will be held in conjunction with the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA) and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA).

Visit <https://cneha.org/index.html> for forthcoming information.

### Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

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

# 2020 SHA Awards and Prizes

Paul Mullins

(Photos courtesy of Hannah Rucinski)

The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2020 Awards were conferred at the SHA Annual Conference in Boston, Massachusetts. On the opening night of the conference, the SHA Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, and the James Deetz Book Award were presented. Two Awards of Merit were conferred recognizing institutions or individuals who have furthered the cause of historical archaeology. They went to the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston and the Volunteers of the City of Boston Archaeology Program. The Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award went to Ashley Atkins Spivey of the College of William & Mary for her 2017 dissertation *Knowing the River, Working the Land, and Digging for Clay: Pamunkey Indian Subsistence Practices and the Market Economy 1800–1900*. The final award of the plenary was the James Deetz Book Award, which is named for James Deetz (1930–2000) and recognizes accessible and entertaining historical archaeology studies. The recipient of the 2020 Deetz Award was Chip Colwell for *Plundered Skulls and Stolen Spirits: Inside the Fight to Reclaim Native America's Culture* (University of Chicago Press, 2017).



The Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston receiving an SHA Award of Merit. President Mark Warner presents the award to (left to right): Stephen Mrozowski, Christa Beranek, David Landon, and John Steinberg.



The Volunteers of the City of Boston Archaeology Program receiving an SHA Award of Merit. President Mark Warner presenting the award to (left to right): Cathy Gwynn, Amy Ohman, Jennifer Reed, Carole Mooney, and Timothy Riordan.

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award was conferred at the Annual Business Meeting on 10 January 2020. Recipients were Laura Wai Ng (Stanford University) for "From Chinese Exclusion (1882) to Chinese Revolution (1911): The Archaeology of Resiliency in Transpacific Communities" and Steven Goliath Harris (Syracuse University) for "Comparative Analysis and Chemical Characterization of Iron



Laura Wai Ng (Stanford University) accepts an Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award from President Mark Warner.



Steven Harris (Syracuse University) accepts an Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award from President Mark Warner.



Chip Colwell receiving the James Deetz Book Award for *Plundered Skulls and Stolen Spirits: Inside the Fight to Reclaim Native America's Culture*. With Mark Warner (left) and Harold Mytum (right).



Danielle Dadiego (University of California Santa Cruz) receiving a Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award from President Mark Warner.



Gabby Hartemann (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais) receiving a Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award from President Mark Warner.

and Steel Blades and Tools from Trents Cave and Enslaved Laborer Contexts at Trents Plantation, Barbados." Recipients of the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards were Danielle Dadiego (University of California Santa Cruz) and Gabby Hartemann (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais). Beginning with the 2019 conference, the Institute for Field Research has provided funding for two awards to undergraduate students to attend SHA's annual conference. The recipients of the 2020 Institute for Field Research Undergraduate Student Travel Awards were Conner M. Weygint (University of Idaho) and Lori Robbins (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga).

The Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards honors individual researchers or research project teams who exhibit best practices in community collaboration, engagement, and outreach in their historical archaeology and heritage preservation work. Awardees for 2020 were: First Place—Eastern Pequot Archaeological Field School (Stephen W. Silliman); Second Place—Old D'Hanis Archaeological Mapping Project (Trish Markert, Ruth Van Dyke, Hunter Crosby, Nolan O'Hara, and Emily Sainz); and Third Place—Uncovering Salem's Chinese Shrine (Kimberli Fitzgerald).

The GMAC Diversity Field School Award recognizes those who have shown a commitment to diversity in historical archaeology by running field schools that incorporate archaeological practices of diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation. The recipients for 2020 were Todd M. Ahlman, Ashley H. McKeown, and Nicholas P. Hermann (Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies) for their Exploring Globalization Through Archaeology Field School, St. Eustatius, Dutch Caribbean.



Stephen W. Silliman accepts the first-place Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award for the Eastern Pequot Archaeological Field School from President Warner.

The SHA Student Paper Prize was renamed the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize this year in honor of Jamie Brandon for his long-term support of student research. This year's winner was Alanna Warner-Smith (Syracuse University), and the runner-up was Rebecca Webster (University of Tennessee, Knoxville).

The 2020 recipient of the George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award was Ana Castelli. Ms. Castelli recently completed her M.A. in Nautical and Underwater Archaeology from the University of Cadiz, Spain and is currently enrolled in the Ph.D program in Archaeology at the University of Buenos Aires.



Conner Weygint (University of Idaho) receiving a 2020 Institute for Field Research Undergraduate Student Travel Award from President Mark Warner.



Lori Robbins (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) receiving a 2020 Institute for Field Research Undergraduate Student Travel Award from President Mark Warner.



Trish Markert and Hunter Crosby accept the second-place Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award for the Old D'Hanis Archaeological Mapping Project from President Mark Warner.



Kimberli Fitzgerald accepts the third-place Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award for the Uncovering Salem's Chinese Shrine Project from President Mark Warner.



President Mark Warner presents Todd Ahlman with the GMAC Diversity Field School Award for the Texas State University Center for Archaeological Studies project Exploring Globalization Through Archaeology Field School, St. Eustatius, Dutch Caribbean.



Alanna Warner-Smith (Syracuse University) receiving the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize from President Mark Warner.



Rebecca Webster (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) receiving the runner-up Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize from President Mark Warner.



Ashley Atkins Spivey of the College of William & Mary received the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for her 2017 dissertation *Knowing the River, Working the Land, and Digging for Clay: Pamunkey Indian Subsistence Practices and the Market Economy 1800-1900*.



Ana Castelli (University of Cadiz) was awarded the ACUA 2020 George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award by ACUA Chair Ashley Lemke.

Four awards were made at the banquet. The first of these was the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, which was created and endowed by the staff of John Milner Associates, Inc. (now part of Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.), to recognize and honor their colleague Daniel G. Roberts, one of the pioneers in public historical archaeology. The award recognizes outstanding, sustained accomplishments in public historical archaeology by individuals, educational institutions, for-profit or nonprofit firms or organizations, museums, government agencies, and private sponsors. The 2020 Roberts Award recognizes Christopher C. Fennell for his long-term commitment to public archaeology and his sustained support for the anti-racism work in the Society for Historical Archaeology. Dr. Fennell's long-term commitment to the public archaeology of the New Philadelphia project, his enhancement of the African Diaspora Archaeology Network and Newsletter (ADANN), his founding of the *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*, and his sustained support for the anti-racism work in the Society for Historical Archaeology are significant contributions to public historical archaeology.

Established in 1998, the John L. Cotter Award is named in honor of John Lambert Cotter (1911-1999), a pioneer educator and advocate for the discipline. The award recognizes outstanding achievement by an individual at the start of his or her career in historical archaeology. Natascha Mehler received the 2020 Cotter Award in recognition of her pioneering support of international historical archaeology and



*Paul Shackel, Christopher C. Fennell, and SHA President Mark Warner celebrate Fennell's Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology.*

her historic archaeological research in Germany and the North Atlantic world. Mehler is the premier historical archaeology specialist in the German-speaking world, and she has brought historical archaeology to greater prominence in the region and helped to bring Central European historical archaeology greater attention in North America.

The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was first presented in 1990 to recognize individuals who have given sustained and truly outstanding service to SHA. At the 2020 conference, Terry H. Klein was honored with the 2020 Ruppé Award for his instrumental role in professionalizing SHA's approach to historic preservation and government affairs advocacy. Terry's distinguished service centers on his role as chair of the Governmental Affairs Committee for over a decade (2009–present). The committee works with the SHA Board of Directors to respond to national and state historic preservation issues and concerns, and Terry represents SHA during educational efforts with members of the U.S. Congress and federal agencies in Washington, DC.

The J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology is named in honor of Jean Carl Harrington (1901–1998), one of the pioneers of North American historical archaeology. The medal is presented for a lifetime of contributions to the discipline centered on scholarship. The 2020 Harrington Medal was presented to Henry M. Miller in recognition of his dedication to scholarship, critical thinking about the complexities of the human past and experience, and his collegiality and friendship with scholars in historical archaeology.

Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter, Ruppé, Roberts, and Harrington Awards will appear in *Historical Archaeology* in 2020. Thanks to the many members and committees who contribute to the SHA Awards Program.



*President Mark Warner and Alasdair Brooks with Natascha Mehler, the 2020 John L. Cotter Award winner.*



*Terry Klein accepts the 2020 Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, with Terry Majewski and President Mark Warner.*



*President Mark Warner with Henry Miller, the 2020 J. C. Harrington Award winner.*



# Lisbon Conference Update

16 April, 2020

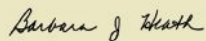
Dear Members,

The Society is dedicated to serving our membership in this extraordinary, challenging time of rapid change. I am sure that all SHA members are closely following the news about coronavirus, and am aware that many members may be concerned about its impact on the upcoming Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology scheduled for January 6-9, 2021 in Lisbon, Portugal.

We don't yet know how the pandemic will affect our plans. We have decided to delay the *Call for Papers* at this time while we continue to gather information and to weigh our options.

We will keep the membership (and other colleagues interested in the conference) informed of decisions and timelines via e-mail, social media, and notices on the conference website (<https://sha.org/conferences/>).

Please stay safe and well.



Barbara J. Heath  
President



*Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.*



# Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

## Remembering Deetz and Plimoth Plantation

The year 2020 marks the 400th anniversary of the *Mayflower* Voyage and the founding of Plymouth Colony. Given this significant anniversary year, it seems appropriate to also remember the work of James F. Deetz (1930–2000), a true pioneer in historical archaeology, who from 1967 to 1978 helped create Plimoth Plantation, the reconstructed living history museum dedicated to interpreting the lives of the Pilgrims who founded the Plymouth Colony in 1620 and the Wampanoag in whose territory they settled. In his role as assistant director of Plimoth Plantation, Deetz ensured that the museum's presentation of 17th-century life was based on careful archaeological and historical research.

The photo featured here is of Deetz at the seventh annual SHA conference held at the Hotel Claremont in Berkeley/Oakland, California, 9–12 January 1974. The conference program indicates that Deetz (then serving as assistant director of Plimoth Plantation) participated in the conference in two ways: (1) he was the discussant for a symposium on "Contributions of Ethnoarchaeology to Anthropology," and (2) he gave a paper titled "Laying It Out for the Layman" in a symposium called "After the Dig Is Over."



For more information about Deetz's work at Plimoth Plantation, see the book he wrote with his second wife, Patricia Scott Deetz, titled *The Times of Their Lives: Life, Love, and Death in Plymouth Colony*, published in 2000.

Photo courtesy of the National Anthropological Archives in Suitland, Maryland.

## Do You Manage Collections? Please Fill Out This Survey

In 2017, the Society for Historical Archaeology's Collections and Curation Committee (CCC) set out to gather repository fee data and other pertinent information for the primary archaeological repositories across the country. This information was compiled into an abbreviated report and story map, released in 2019 (<https://sha.org/resources/archaeological-repository-survey/>). While the information gathered during this initial survey was useful and is being widely utilized, CCC felt that a more detailed questionnaire and wider audience was needed to accurately capture repositories that are accepting collections and/or have collections available for research, curation fee costs, etc. To meet this goal, the CCC joined forces with the Archaeological Collections Consortium (ACC) to conduct a second survey, aptly named Phase II. This phase has a more technological approach to the survey that automatically inserts the data from the survey questionnaire into a GIS map and dashboard. It is also targeting a wider audience than the previous survey. Our hope is that any entity that holds collections (universities, state repositories, historical societies, local governments, etc.) will participate. This data, once released, will allow for quick data analysis of all the information captured in the survey and will be useful to those applying for grants, making decisions on updating fee structures, or to students wanting to know where there are collections that are available for research.

Since the formal release of the survey in January of 2020, nearly 70 repositories have participated in the study, far exceeding the expectations of the CCC and ACC. We wish for this number to continue to grow, so please spread the word and ask anyone involved with a collection to please fill out the survey. To participate, scan the QR code below with the camera on your phone, and you will be directed to the survey. Please contact Kerry Gonzalez at [kgonzalez@dovetailcrg.com](mailto:kgonzalez@dovetailcrg.com) if you have any questions.



### Tech Memo

Edward González-Tennant ([Edward.Gonzalez-Tennant@ucf.edu](mailto:Edward.Gonzalez-Tennant@ucf.edu))  
Chair, Technologies Committee

Welcome to the first Tech Memo!—the column of the Society for Historical Archaeology's Technologies Committee. This column is part of a larger project to expand our committee's scope and better serve the association's membership. The first goal for the column is to spread awareness of our committee's activities. This is crucial, as many members are unaware of our existence and/or what we do (or do not do). A second goal expands the scope of our committee by discussing emerging technologies and best practices. Future columns written by guest authors will examine specific technologies and help historical archaeologists expand our methodological tool kit.

The Technologies Committee's primary goals are shared by many of the other SHA committees. We support three of the six strategic plan goals ([www.sha.org/about-us/strategic-goals/](http://www.sha.org/about-us/strategic-goals/)). Goal 2 centers on "articulating good practices in all areas of historical archaeology." Our contributions in this regard center on sponsoring sessions, workshops, the Technology Room, and other activities at the annual conference (see below). Goal 3 seeks to "expand historical archaeology throughout the world." Committee members are working with the 2021 Conference Committee to facilitate international participation. This includes inviting European-based technologists to demo in the Technology Room and participate in sponsored sessions, workshops, and so forth. Goal 5 focuses on expanding "public outreach and interpretation." Technologies demoed in the 2020 Technology Room (and future columns) support the rapid documentation of complex data, encourage conversations between researchers in public and private spheres, and prototype innovative ways of sharing archaeological interpretations with the public.

The Technology Room remains our committee's most visible activity. The room was once again located in the exhibition area alongside publishers and vendors during the 2020 Boston meetings, where it ran from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday and Friday. It featured Wildnote's Chris Webster discussing field data recording. Webster also demoed the new, easy-to-fly DJI Mavic Mini unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), or drone. Bernard Means of the Virtual Curation Laboratory ([www.vcuarcheology3d.wordpress.com](http://www.vcuarcheology3d.wordpress.com)) returned with his traveling exhibit *The Replicated Past*, which discusses the use of 3-D scanning and printing to support archaeological, educational, and public outreach. Laura Shackelford demoed *VRchaeology* (<https://www.vrchaeology.com/>), a NSF-funded virtual reality project making archaeological field instruction more accessible. Sara Rivers-Cofield and other members of the SHA Collections and Curation Committee once again hosted the always-successful *Ask a Curator* table. Brian Crane from the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

demoed and discussed the uses of photogrammetry for terrestrial archaeology, while Brett Seymour of the National Park Service demoed the SeaArray multi-camera photogrammetry system (<https://marineimagingtech.com/sea-array/>) to support underwater archaeology. Perhaps less visible, but no less important, are the numerous sponsored activities organized by the committee. These stretch across the



FIGURE 1. The 2020 Technology Room attracting large crowds at the 2020 Boston meetings.

majority of the conference. Brian Crane led a packed, full-day workshop on best practices for archaeological photogrammetry. Edward González-Tennant's full-day workshop on digital heritage was also sold out. Bernard Means led a sold-out Friday lunch session titled The Past in 3-D: 3-D Scanning and 3-D Printing for Education, Outreach, Analysis, and Preservation. In addition, Terry Brock and Edward González-Tennant organized our sponsored session on digital technology and public outreach, which brought together nine papers and an excellent discussant paper by Lisa Fischer of Jamestown Rediscovery. The authors of the papers included students and researchers from academic, private, and public spheres.

The Technologies Committee does not organize a members meeting at the annual conference. Instead, we discuss business and other activities during our two days in the Technology Room and with other committees through liaison positions. This year we are happy to welcome Brian Crane as our liaison with the Academic and Professional Training Committee and Lisa Fischer as our SHA Board of Directors Liaison. This builds on the successful relationships we already maintain with the SHA Collections and Curation Committee.

Our future plans are driven by feedback from committee members, other committees, and the SHA membership. In addition to this column, these plans include setting up a webpage for the committee on the SHA website, expanding and updating the Free and Open Source Software links on the SHA website, adding additional liaisons, and continuing our annual conference activities. Future workshops on open source GIS and other topics are already scheduled for the 2022 meeting in Philadelphia. We are also exploring the possibility of sponsoring a monthly podcast related to technologies and historical archaeology. If you serve on another committee and would like to liaison with the Technologies Committee, or you are interested in getting involved in some of our other activities, please reach out!

Finally, I want to personally thank the previous chair of the Technologies Committee, Timothy Goddard, for all his hard work. Practically all of us involved in the committee today are here because of his tireless work. Thank you, Tim!

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## Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research as a Word file to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Contributions are generally between 500 and 2000 words in length. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution; minimum 200 dpi). The slideshow feature also allows contributions to feature more photographs than in a print publication. Video should be supplied in FLV format; recommended bitrate is between 300 and 700 kb/s. Maximum file size for a video is 100 MB. Audio should be in MP3 audio format.

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

# Australasia and Antarctica

## Tasmania

**The Defence of Tasmania Archaeology Project** (submitted by Samuel Dix): “The Defence of Tasmania Archaeology Project” was developed to record World War II-remains found in Hobart, Tasmania. Supported by Archaeological Investigation Services, this project started its days as a small program aimed at understanding Tasmania’s reactions to global conflict after the discovery of undocumented remains in the scrublands of South Arm, Tasmania. From this, a number of other sites were discovered by examining invasion plans in the Archives Office of Tasmania, as well as by looking at satellite imagery and exploring positions along the Derwent River that may have held strategic value.



FIGURE 1. Coastal defense remains on the shores of the Derwent River, Hobart.

With the outbreak of World War II, Hobart became an area of importance, due to it being sited so close to the zinc works, north along the Derwent River, which provided nearly half of the British Empire’s zinc for munitions. Although Tasmania was never invaded, it faced a real threat. Where it seems that the fighting commonly associated with the Western Front never came to Tasmania, there were Axis intrusions that did indeed bring the war closer to home. German ships laid mines at the mouth of the Derwent River, and Japanese aircraft were spotted in the area in April 1941. Japan was a major buyer of Hobart zinc in 1930, and so they knew the area and the product well. It is recorded that the German U-boat *U-862* was also sent to disrupt shipping in the area: Commander Heinrich Timm reported on 14 December 1944 that “we are now positioned outside the entrance to Hobart.”

Thirty-five sites have been recorded thus far (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The project has devised a systematic recording form that can be used by both professional archaeologists and the general public to record any defense structures they may know or come across. It is hoped that these will be turned into an open-access interactive database and map. Along with recording the archaeology of these sites, we are fortunate that the Australian War Memorial has a fantastic archive of photographs showing some of these sites in

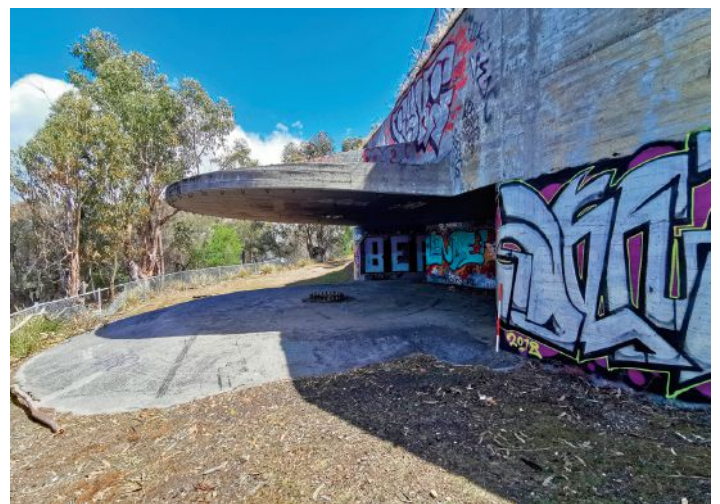


FIGURE 2. The remains of a large artillery site at Fort Pierson. The site extends into the embankment with a series of tunnels and rooms for munition storage.

operation. In many cases, we are able to connect individual soldiers with these sites, and thus learn more of the personal stories associated with these places. Since the presentation that we gave at the Australian Archaeological Association conference on the Gold Coast in 2019, we have been informed of two former POW camps for Italian soldiers, an airstrip, a field hospital, and a RAAF fuel storage area in the Midlands of Tasmania.

The ultimate aims for this project are to record these important yet underrepresented aspects of Australian history. These sites show how Tasmania reacted to the outbreak of global conflict and have tangible links to the community. While this study has focused initially on Hobart, it is known that there are a number of sites scattered throughout the state. We welcome any interest in the program, and would ultimately like this to evolve into both a course for archaeology students, and, through coordination with the Department of Defence and the Department of Veteran Affairs, a program for the rehabilitation of soldiers, who can use heritage as a form of healing from service-related injuries, both physically and mentally. Please contact Samuel Dix at [Samuel.Dix@archaeologist.com](mailto:Samuel.Dix@archaeologist.com) or visit the Facebook pages of Archaeological Investigation Services and the Defence of Tasmania Project (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/332630167432796/?ref=bookmarks> and <https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalInvestigations>) for further details.



FIGURE 3. Machine gun room that is interconnected with trenches, an underground munitions store, and a searchlight at Goat Bluff.

## Continental Europe

### Sweden

**A Better Life in the Past . . . ? A Study of Health and Living Conditions in Christianstad, a Swedish 18th-Century Fortress Town** (submitted by Claes Pettersson, historical archaeologist, *Sydsvensk Arkeologi AB, Kristianstad, Sweden*, [claes.pettersson@sydsvenskarkeologi.se](mailto:claes.pettersson@sydsvenskarkeologi.se)): It is easy to romanticize the past, to dream of a time when we lived in a healthier, more natural way. But as an archaeologist you come across evidence to the contrary. If we, for example, consider the latter part of the 18th century in Sweden, it is easy to associate the era with a classical-style ideal and the elegant court of King Gustav III. It was a time of progress and increasing global contacts, characterized by agricultural reforms and the long voyages undertaken by the Swedish East India Company (SOIC). True as this is, there are other truths hidden within the context. Let's take a look at the living conditions in the fortress town of Christianstad, situated in the southern part of the country. Here, a new interdisciplinary project focusing on health and living conditions is combining archaeology and osteology with paleobotany, paleoentomology, and the study of written sources and medical history.

The city was founded by the Danish King Christian IV in 1614 as a response to the urgent need for protecting the region from Swedish attacks from across the border. In 1612 the town of Vå and 24 parishes had been devastated by a raiding force led by the Swedish king, Gustav II Adolf. Danish authorities decided to withdraw the privileges for two existing towns (Åhus and Vå) and establish a new fortress in the Dutch fashion. Open water, marshes, and swamps formed a first line of defense that made it impossible for an enemy to use artillery against the ramparts (Figure 1). From a strategic point of view, the location of the new Christianstad was perfect. The narrow peninsula on which the city was built was easily defended. The only access roads went over land on the north side or by the Långebro bridge in the southwest. The built-up area of 720 x 240 m was well protected behind moats and earthworks. But this was a place where none of the citizens would have chosen to live, if they had been given an alternative. Here, as in many places during these times of constant warfare, strategic military considerations ruled. The inconveniences for those who would live in a damp fortress town were of minor importance to king and council.

Today, the city's northern square is dominated by Stora Kronohuset, with its motto "Legibus et Armis" still emphasizing a past as a combined courthouse and staff building for the garrison. It was built in the 1840s, but the site has a long military past. To begin with, there were three lots on the north side of the square. The location was one of high status in Christian IV's fortified city, as Holy Trinity Church and the Town Hall were the nearest neighbors and a royal residence was planned for the eastern side but never built. An extensive archaeological excavation was undertaken here by Sydsvensk Arkeologi in 2018.

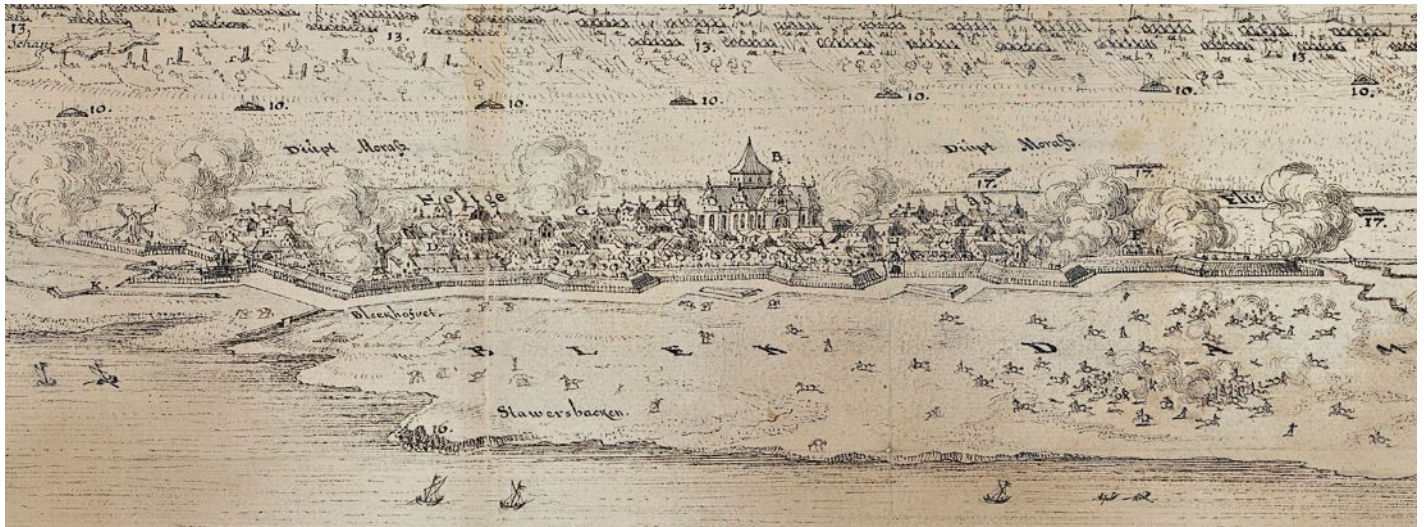


FIGURE 1. The fortress town Christianstad under siege by Swedish forces. The importance of the vast wetlands for the defense is evident. Detail taken from a panorama made by Erik Dahlbergh in 1678.

Among the first owners of the three properties were leading members of the city's bourgeoisie, including mayors. By 1640, however, the Danish Crown had taken over the eastern lot and turned it into a materiel and supply yard for the garrison. The buildings were given new functions, with one becoming a bakery that provided bread for the garrison's soldiers. That the whole province of Scania, which included Christianstad, passed into Swedish hands as a result of the Roskilde Peace Treaty in 1658 changed nothing. There were still soldiers to be fed and supplied in the fortress town.

In the course of the 18th century the other two lots were taken over by the Crown. A hospital and a mess for the soldiers were built on the western lot, a combination that may seem strange for a time characterized by various epidemics. But archaeology has been able to show conditions even worse!

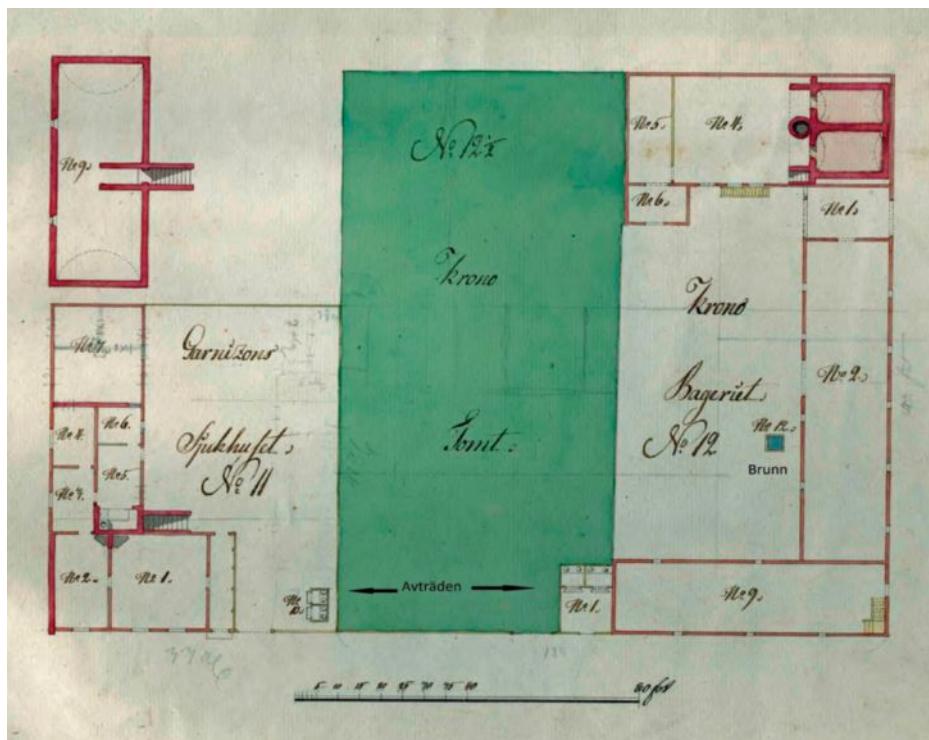


FIGURE 2. Map from 1807 of the properties owned by the Crown. Left to right: mess and hospital, storage yard, bakery with its large ovens. (Image courtesy of the War Archives, Stockholm.)

The buildings on the middle site underwent varying fates. A post office was established by the Swedes, then an inn, and finally a textile factory. In the 1770s the Crown took over this property and the by-then dilapidated buildings were demolished. A drawing dated 1779 shows an open space surrounded by fences. Here firewood that was needed for the distillery on the south side of the square and for the bakery ovens on the neighboring site was stored. Liquor and bread—essential ingredients of a Swedish soldier's life in the 18th century!

Around 1780, what was left of the 17th-century houses was replaced by a new, functional bakery with a storehouse for flour and other foodstuffs (Figures 2 and 3). Two large brick-walled baking ovens provided bread for the garrison soldiers. When two stone-lined wells were excavated in 2018, they were found to be filled with all kinds of garbage and filth. Animal bones, even eggshells, were preserved, as were layers of latrine waste—human feces—probably from an outhouse nearby, accurately depicted on military plans and drawings. Samples were sent for analysis; as the conditions for preservation seemed to be favorable, there was reason to expect good results. This was the case, as seeds and other plant remains provided a long list of identified species. Quite unexpectedly another result appeared . . .



The samples also contained abundant eggs from intestinal parasites such as whipworm (*Trichuris trichiura*) and roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*). The logical link between the outhouse, the material used for filling in the wells nearby, and the garrison bakery becomes as obvious as it is unpalatable to us in the hygienic 21st century. The same people, the soldiers and civilians who handled the garrison's food supply, also carried intestinal parasites in abundance!



FIGURE 3. Remains of buildings on the bakery site during the excavation in 2018. (GoPro photomosaic; image courtesy of Sydsvensk Arkeologi.)

Within the walled town there were several collectively utilized wells, of which the one at Kyrkogatan (Church Street) was known for its delicious water. But it was located next to the wall that delimited the Holy Trinity cemetery with its decomposing bodies! Not what one would have chosen for a water supply today—let's hope that the water was properly boiled when used in the households nearby. . . Osteology provides another source of information on health and living conditions. A large number of graves in the former cemetery of the Holy Trinity Church were excavated in 2012 and 2019 (Figure 5). They date to about 1620 to 1830 and represent a cross-section of the city's civilians and the soldiers of the garrison. An ongoing osteological examination will determine age, sex, and health condition of the deceased. What traces of injuries and diseases are there? These human bones contain a lot of information; however, the individuals are likely to remain nameless.

We know that there were epidemics, as when cholera reached Christianstad in 1857 and nearly 600 people died—10% of the city's population. That catastrophe, like the plague in 1710, is well documented. But malaria also ravaged parts of Sweden where the conditions were right and in the late 18th century can be associated with a yearly death toll of over 1000 people. The disease was mentioned under several different names (like *frossan*) in written sources. Spread through mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*, it was a disease connected with poverty and poor sanitary conditions. In Sweden, the last case of domestic malaria was recorded in 1933; the disease disappeared as a result of extensive land reclamation and better standards of living and housing. But during the period studied here, Christianstad with its location in a vast wetland area was a place where malaria was endemic—something that can be traced among the dead in the Holy Trinity churchyard!



FIGURE 4. Eggs from intestinal parasites, found in a sample from an 18th-century well in the bakery site. (Microscope photo courtesy of Jonas Bergman, paleoecologist, Arkeologerna [SHM], Stockholm.)

More pieces will soon be added to the archaeological puzzle. Plans for urban development in the historic city center will affect the hidden remains of the fortifications. Here the moats will be of great interest in terms of the study of the health of the inhabitants. In 1748 a decision was made to modernize the northern defenses. The corner bastions

were enlarged and a new one built between them to protect the city gate. They were constructed on landfill in the moat from the Danish era, where layers of sludge and mud were sealed around 1750. With the methods of analysis at our disposal today, these layers will be a treasure trove for an investigation of health and hygiene in the 17th and 18th centuries. Here all kinds of garbage and filth ended up. In these wet, oxygen-free environments food remains, latrine waste, and parasites should still be preserved. Here lies an unanalyzed source of knowledge!



FIGURE 5. Grave in the Holy Trinity churchyard under excavation in 2019. Notice the layer of lime covering the central part of the body; maybe a means to protect the living from a contagious disease? (Photo courtesy of Sydsøvensk Arkeologi.)

The answer to the question in this article's title is no, life certainly wasn't better in the past—not in King Gustav III's time; not in Kristianstad; not for the soldiers and civilians who lived inside the city walls and the moat with its stagnant waters. The fortress, located in the middle of the Helge Å River wetlands, was protected from attacks. But the inhabitants of the town were affected by a variety of diseases, not least the dreaded local variety of malaria. The earthly remains of men, women, and children of this city show clear signs of a hard, laborious life. The water of this city was a well dug right next to the cemetery. Finally, the soldiers who worked in the garrison's bakery left us telling traces of their health status in the form of preserved intestinal parasites.

The image that archaeology provides us with is somewhat distasteful, but one that calls for reflection! Christianstad is one of many fortified cities in northern Europe built entirely according to military considerations: it was strategically located and easy to defend, and a state-of-the-art project designed according to the latest principles of fortification. But the residents of the cities that were abandoned would probably have preferred to stay instead of moving to Christian IV's new fortress. Today we live with the consequences of decisions made in the aftermath of a war fought over 400 years ago. Malaria may no longer take its toll on the inhabitants, but due to rising water levels the wet lowlands that once protected the fortress have turned into an increasing threat!

The image that archaeology provides us with is somewhat distasteful, but one that calls for reflection! Christianstad is one of many fortified

## Underwater - Worldwide

### Saipan



FIGURE 1. Veteran Hugh Foskey holds a rivet from the aircraft crash that he found in the screen.

**Saipan's Submerged Battlefield—A Second Season of the East Carolina University/Task Force Dagger Joint Recovery Project:** The island of Saipan, located in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, boasts numerous submerged World War II resources, including aircraft, landing vehicles, and vessels. Many sites have been extensively documented and are frequently visited by recreational divers, scientists, and heritage managers. In the summer of 2018, East Carolina University (ECU) partnered with the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) and Task Force Dagger Foundation (TFD) to continue investigation and identification of World War II submerged cultural heritage—a program that became the ECU/TFD Joint Recovery Project.

TFD is a nonprofit organization that provides support to Special Operations veterans and families, including rehabilitative programming such as recreational scuba certifications and diving opportunities. The ECU/TFD Joint Recovery Team was created to build capacity for the archaeological investigation of lost and missing American personnel—a mission that strongly resonates with TFD veterans.

During the 2018 field season, archaeologists from FPAN and ECU provided training in maritime archaeological field methods to TFD participants. Joint TFD/ECU/FPAN teams then investigated magnetic anomalies that were identified during a previous remote sensing survey. Over the course of the 3-week project, participants located aircraft remains that date to the 1944 Battle of Saipan. This aircraft crash site became the focus of the 2019 field season.

From 14 to 25 July 2019, archaeologists and divers from TFD, ECU, and FPAN returned to Saipan to investigate an American F6F-3 Hellcat fighter aircraft. The project, conducted under a DoD POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) agreement, involved delineating site extent and conducting test excavations to determine site integrity and potential for future archaeological work. Similar to the 2018 field season, participants gained additional experience in archaeological field methods, including underwater excavation, site recording, and DPAA archaeological standards (Figure 1).

To date, the joint missions have been successful for all involved. While ECU and FPAN maritime archaeologists have extensive experience with World War II submerged cultural heritage, partnering with Special Operations veterans has introduced institutional military knowledge into the fieldwork, which has, in turn, enhanced site interpretation and understanding of site formation processes (Figure 2). Similarly, maritime archaeology training for TFD participants has introduced elements of purpose and mission focus into recreational diving.

ECU, FPAN, and TFD are excited for their continued partnership and for new opportunities moving forwards. ECU hosted a joint presentation session at the 2020 SHA conference. Video link: <https://youtu.be/HZV1mNaj7A8>.



FIGURE 2. The 2019 Joint Recovery Project team.

## Mexico

**National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH):** INAH underwater archaeologists have confirmed the identification of an historic ship sunk in combat 105 years ago, the wreck of the gunner *Tampico*, which took part in the first air-to-sea battle in history. Although it is not well-known, the Mexican Revolution (1910–1921) was fought at sea as well as on land.



FIGURE 1. Navy and INAH personnel going through the survey boxes.

Archaeologists from the Underwater Archeology Office (SAS) of INAH, working with Mexican Navy personnel, located this ‘tomb of war’ during the first of two field sessions, held from 30 March to 2 April 2019 (Figure 1). Using the Mexican Navy’s oceanographic research ship *Río Tecolutla*, the team obtained 3-D images of the seabed using multibeam sonar (Figure 2). The sonar revealed the presence of an anomaly with the dimensions of the revolutionary gunner, which are 60 x 10 m.

Guided by the Navy side scan sonar (Figure 3), the team returned to the site on 8 September 2019 and made two 40-meter dives that confirmed the identity of the *Tampico* (Figures 4 and 6). In this first visit to the site, 105 years after its last sighting, we found the ship in a state of considerable deterioration. Through future dives, a 3-D model will be developed to help monitor the wreck.



FIGURE 2. Multibeam sonar images of the wreck.

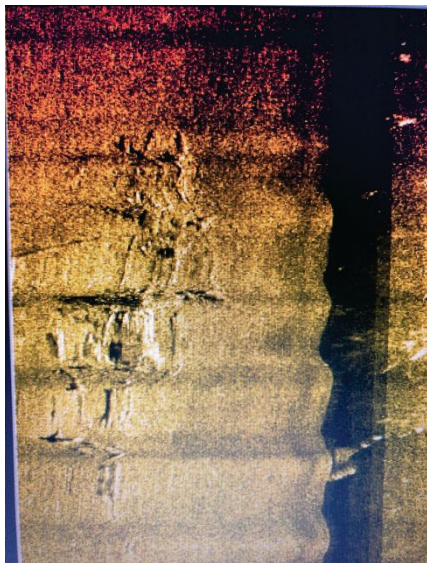


FIGURE 3. Side scan image of the wreck.



FIGURE 4. Part of the Tampico engines.

Both the *Tampico* (Figure 5) and its opponent, the gunner-transport *Guerrero*, the former built in the shipyards of New Jersey, USA, and the latter in Liverpool, England, were associated with the modernization of the naval fleet of Mexico undertaken by Bernardo Reyes, Minister of War and Navy, in the early 20th century. In 1913, when Victoriano Huerta rose to power after deposing President Francisco I. Madero, a large part of the federal forces remained faithful to the latter, which included the fleet of gunners and gunner-transports, the latter with greater military capability.

On 22 February 1914, Hilario Rodríguez Malpica, the first lieutenant on the *Tampico*, led a mutiny in Guaymas, Sonora, and together with other officers imprisoned the ship's captain. After releasing those who did not support the revolutionary cause, the new captain sailed the ship to Topolobampo, then controlled by the troops of the revolutionary General Venustiano Carranza. The central government ordered that the rebels be punished and on 3 March the *Guerrero* began a blockade of the port. A day later, the *Guerrero* opened fire on the *Tampico*.

The fighting resumed on 31 March, with the federal forces also having put in position two obsolete ships (the *Democrata* and the *Oaxaca*) to prevent the eventual flight of the revolutionaries. From 31 March until 22 April intermittent fire continued between the *Guerrero* and the *Tampico*, with an almost fatal blow to the latter. If it had not been for the help of the biplane *Sonora*, from which hand bombs were thrown that failed to do any damage, but nonetheless scared away the *Guerrero*, the outcome may have been different. Because of the support from the *Sonora*, the *Guerrero*, *Oaxaca*, and *Democrata* were forced to return to the port of Guaymas. From 22 April to 10 June everything possible was done to refloat the *Tampico*. On 14 June the ship finally left for Mazatlán, where repairs were to continue on one of its two damaged boilers, only one of which was functional. Some 30 nautical miles out, the working boiler failed, leaving the ship adrift.

A second encounter occurred on 13 March, when the *Tampico* tried to leave Topolobampo.



FIGURE 5. The *Tampico* in 1908. (Photo courtesy of Library of Congress archive).

Two U.S. destroyers, the USS *Preble* and USS *Perry*, witnessed the battle; their records were key to determining the survey area. Captain Rodríguez Malpica requested help from the USS *Preble*, but it was denied for neutrality reasons. At 5 a.m. on 16 June 1914, the men on the motionless *Tampico* spotted the *Guerrero* and following not far behind, the USS *New Orleans*.

At 7:48 a.m. the *Guerrero* began firing. Unlike the *Tampico*, it could move to avoid incoming fire. During the battle, a fire started on the *Tampico* and at 9:50 a.m. captain Malpica gave orders to leave the ship and open its bottom valves to take it to the seabed. The crew boarded lifeboats in order to escape, but were intercepted by the *Guerrero*. It was in that dire situation that Hilario Rodríguez Malpica took his gun and pulled the trigger, ending his life.



FIGURE 6. INAH and Navy personnel getting ready to dive the *Tampico* at 40 meters.

After the sinking, the *Guerrero*, USS *Preble*, USS *Perry*, and USS *New Orleans* lowered their flags to half-mast in honor of the Captain de Ship Rodríguez Malpica and his fallen men. Finding the *Tampico* is the first step in the investigation and the bringing to light of an important but overlooked episode of the Mexican Revolution. For more information, contact Roberto Junco, INAH, at [robjunco@mac.com](mailto:robjunco@mac.com).



**SOCIETY for  
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# USA - Mid-Atlantic

## Virginia

**St. Mary's College of Maryland—Indian Peter Quarter:** Archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) recently identified and tested a ca. 1700–1740s domestic site known as Indian Peter Quarter, located along the Rappahannock River in Richmond County. Archaeologists believe that the site was occupied by “Indian Peter,” a Native servant or possibly enslaved person raised in the household of Angelo Jacobus. Jacobus, who died in 1697, included “my boy Indian Peter” in his will, granting Indian Peter his freedom in 1699 along with a mare, riding equipment, and clothing. Jacobus lived in the greater vicinity, although precisely where has not been identified. An adjacent stream, however, once bore the name “Indian Peter Swamp,” suggesting that Indian Peter did, in fact, live at the site.



FIGURE 1. Indian Peter Quarter site, overlooking the Rappahannock River.

Indian Peter Quarter overlooks the Rappahannock from atop cliffs rising some 100 feet above the river (Figure 1). The site has expansive views up and down the river and is not far from the location where, in 1608, Rappahannock Indians surprised John Smith in an attack in an effort to drive him from their territory. Viewshed research in the Rappahannock has revealed that Native people in the river valley considered views when locating ceremonial spaces, including ossuaries (wide views) and temples (restricted views).

Testing included the excavation of shovel tests at intervals of 25 ft. and five 5 x 5 ft. test units. Recovered artifacts include tobacco pipe, ceramic, and bottle-glass fragments typical of a domestic site of this period, suggesting that Indian Peter and his household participated in the colonial

economy. Colonoware was also recovered from the site, including 24 fragments of an untempered variety.



FIGURE 3. Worked glass being examined under a microscope. (Photo courtesy of Catherine Dye).

Three quartz crystals were also recovered from the site (Figure 2), along with a worked table-glass stem fragment (Figure 3), possibly for the purpose of approximating a crystal fragment. The uses or meanings of these artifacts are unclear, although crystals were often used by Native people in healing ceremonies. SMCM archaeologists are working with the Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia in an effort to interpret this site and others as part of a multiyear survey of the Rappahannock River valley.

The work at Indian Peter Quarter was funded by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities with additional support from the Conservation Fund. Jamestown Rediscovery very generously undertook ground-penetrating radar at the site.

For more information on the Rappahannock River valley survey, please contact Julia A. King at [jking@smcm.edu](mailto:jking@smcm.edu).



FIGURE 2. One of three quartz crystals found at the site.

# USA - Midwest

## Illinois

**The Archaeology of Racial Hatred: An Update of the Tenth Street Archaeological Project, Springfield** (submitted by Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, *Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois*): On the evening of 14 August 1908, racial tensions in Springfield, Illinois ignited, in part due to the allegations of a white woman (which were later recanted) that she had been assaulted by a black man. A large, vengeful crowd gathered at the Sangamon County Jail demanding justice. Fearing trouble, the sheriff had secretly whisked the prisoner out of the jail and to the safety of a nearby town. Hearing such, the crowd erupted into violence, leading to two days of rioting during which two black men were lynched, many downtown businesses and homes in the city were destroyed, and five white men died from wounds. Many other residents (both black and white) were injured during the event. One residential neighborhood in particular—referred to by the contemporary press as the “Badlands”—was the locale where much of the violence occurred at the hands of the mob. With quick action by the authorities, the National Guard was mobilized, crowds were dispersed, and order was again returned to the streets of Springfield. Soon after this horrific weekend of violence, and incensed by the fact that this event had taken place in the hometown of the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, a prominent group of social reformers came together in February 1909 and formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).



FIGURE 1. The first half of the House E checkerboard completed. Initial excavations of House D underway in background (top left). (Photo courtesy of Fever River Research.)

In the summer of 2014, as part of a proposed rail improvements project undertaken by the City of Springfield along the Tenth Street rail corridor, Fever River Research conducted Phase II archaeological investigations within a large paved parking lot—a location once occupied by five dwellings that had been burned to the ground during the August 1908 riot. The 2014 investigations exposed the extremely well-preserved subsurface remains of all five houses, which exhibited extensive evidence of having been destroyed by fire. Based on the site’s archaeological integrity, its association with the 1908 mob action, and the subsequent establishment of the NAACP, the site (11Sg1432) was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, in recognition of its national sig-

nificance relative to the civil rights movement in the United States. The “Current Research” section of the summer 2017 issue of the *SHA Newsletter* carried a summary of the results of the Phase II research at this site.

After completion of the Phase II testing, the site was backfilled and Section 106 consultation was initiated by the Federal Railroad Administration with several interested parties (including among others, the Springfield Branch of the NAACP). After a four-year consultation process between the interested parties and the various state and federal agencies, the right-of-way was shifted 22 in. in an effort to preserve in place a portion of these significant archaeological deposits, and the green light was given for moving ahead with data recovery within that part of the site that remained within the redesigned railroad right-of-way. In April 2019, data recovery was initiated at Site 11Sg1432 (the Race Riot Site), and continued through October of that year.

The archaeological data recovery was undertaken at all five house locations (identified as Houses A through E). No excavations were undertaken within the footprint of House A, the southernmost dwelling on this side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street. It was on the steps of this house that an elderly invalid named William Smith was brutally beaten the first night of the 1908 riot, before being tied to a nearby telegraph pole. Fortunately, Mr. Smith survived. House A will be completely preserved in place, and be the focal point of a proposed National Memorial to be constructed on the site.

House B, the only brick dwelling at the site, was constructed as a single-room dwelling with a partial cellar beneath it. During the Phase II testing in 2014, a test unit excavated in the rear of House B resulted in the recovery of several restorable plates, platters, and other tableware in use in August 1908, which were illustrated previously in the *SHA Newsletter*. The 2019 investigations focused on a narrow 2 m wide parcel of ground representing the front portion of the house. Although fire deposits were well-defined, the artifacts from these deposits consisted predominately of architectural debris (including brick, nails, window glass, architectural hardware, and fragments of standing-seam metal roofing). Nonetheless, a couple of the more-intriguing artifacts of the entire project were recovered from the fire deposits of House B, consisting of three partially fused Illinois National Guard medals from the Spanish-American War era. One of the medals referenced the Illinois Eighth Colored Regiment, who served in Cuba. Although the Eighth Illinois did not arrive in Cuba in time to see combat, they served with honor as the Army of Occupation at Santiago. Robert H. Wright—the suspected occupant of House B at the time of the riots—was listed in the Illinois Eighth Colored Regiment’s regimental history.

House E, as originally constructed, was a small two-room frame house (Figure 1). The area of House E that underwent data recovery included the front half of the dwelling; this represented the largest portion of any of the five houses investigated during the archaeological research. The excavations of House E exposed a large section of burned flooring, with the floor covering preserved in place, and the burned remnants of both a trunk and an adjacent dresser. Additionally, two coal buckets, remnants of a chair cushion, and several shotgun shells were located in close proximity. The marble-topped dresser contained a number of nicely folded fabric garments, whereas the trunk contained additional folded garments as well as several books, personal items (combs, jewelry, a wedding ring), a life insurance policy, toys (dominoes, rubber balls), and a bone china demitasse cup and saucer (manufactured by the Rosenthal Company of Bavaria). At least five books were present in this trunk. One of the books represented a religious devotional text, whereas another was identified as *The Mechanics’ and Laborers’ Ready Reckoner* (originally published in 1847). The analysis of the fabric remnants is currently underway, with an emphasis on identifying a minimum number of garments, the type of garment, the suspected gender of the garments owner, and the quality of the garments, as well as the potential age of the garments at the time of the riots. The preliminary analysis of the garments suggests that they represent predominantly women’s clothing and include a variety of everyday and formal wear associated with a middle-class family. Collectively, the artifacts from House E argue for the presence of a family well integrated into middle-class respectability. A PowerPoint presentation from February 2020 summarizing the project can be viewed at: <http://illinoisarchaeology.com/2020%20NAACP%20Banquet.pdf>.

Outreach was an important part of the mitigation strategy, with a formal open house being held in June showcasing the results of the excavations. Additionally, the site was visited throughout the summer by various school groups, summer camp participants from the local Springfield African American History Museum, and members of the local and state NAACP, as well as the general public. The research at the site has also received strong bipartisan support on a state as well as national level, and efforts are moving forward for creation of the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument, which would be under the management of the nearby Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The proposed National Historic Monument would memorialize the events that transpired that fateful weekend and commemorate the formation of the NAACP. A four-minute video on the significance of the site (titled “Lest We Forget”) and the proposed creation of the national memorial can be viewed at: <http://illinoisarchaeology.com/Papers/1908%20Springfield%20Race%20Riot%20Memorial.mp4> or <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKnsUyN62qA>.

The archaeological investigations at the site have served as a window into the past, allowing current residents of Springfield to have a direct physical connection to this horrific event, and has fostered new dialogue regarding the events that transpired that hot August weekend. But more than just being a nostalgic and highly emotional connection to reverent ground, the excavations have given us significant new insights into the lifeways of the inhabitants who called this neighborhood home at the time of the riot—insights that contrast dramatically with the narrative of the contemporary press from 1908.

Additional information of the project can be found on Fever River Research’s Facebook page. New material is regularly posted as the artifact analysis continues: <https://www.facebook.com/Fever-River-Research-1940971842806370/?ref=bookmarks>.

**Lake Forest African Methodist Church Archaeological Project** (submitted by Rebecca S. Graff, Lake Forest College, [graff@lakeforest.edu](mailto:graff@lakeforest.edu)): Students in Lake Forest College Associate Professor of Anthropology Rebecca Graff’s fall 2019 course, Archaeological Field Methods (SOAN 215), excavated at the former site of the Lake Forest African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. Located in Lake Forest, Illinois, and established in 1866, the congregation built the small structure on what is now part of Lake Forest College in 1870 (Figure 1). By 1924 the congregation had dissolved, and the church building was supposedly moved across the street to serve as an infirmary for a boy’s high school.

This excavation, codirected with Lauren Zych (U. Chicago), was the final project supported by an institutional Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Digital Humanities grant. Its timing allowed students to learn about archaeological field and laboratory methods during the regular school year while taking their other courses, rather than attending a summer field school. In addition to a public day held during the mid-October Homecoming (Figures 2 and 3), students hosted an open house and media day in November, though the cold weather conditions moved activities from the field site to the lab.

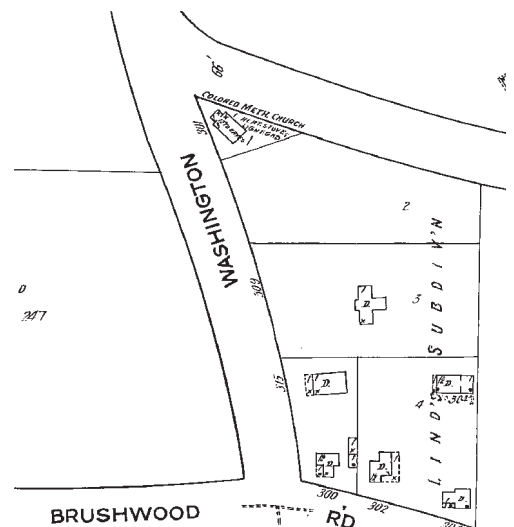


FIGURE 1. Sanborn Map of 1917 showing location of the Lake Forest AME Church.



FIGURES 2 and 3. Lake Forest College archaeology students during the October 2019 homecoming excavation public day. (Photo courtesy of Ryan J. Cook.)

Analysis is still ongoing, with excavated materials including segments of three vertical wick kerosene lamps, pre-Prohibition-era beer bottles from Chicago breweries, and a feature that might be part of porch footing from the church itself. In the spring of 2020, a group of students in another archaeology course, Archaeology of the Contemporary (SOAN 318), are designing an exhibit for the local [history center](#) to bring an effaced and erased history of African American life back into the dominant narratives of life on Chicago's North Shore.

## Indiana

**Heritage Management and Monitoring of the J.D. Marshall** (submitted by Tori L. Galloway and Charles D. Beeker, Indiana University Center for Underwater Science): The state of Indiana has the smallest territorial waters of any Great Lakes state, spanning just 45 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline and containing approximately 225 square miles of bottomland (Beeker et al. 2000; Haskell 2018). Despite the state's small amount of coastline, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has identified the potential of 50 unique, historic vessels in Indiana territorial waters, with wrecking dates ranging from 1843 to 1936 (Ellis 1989). Of these 50 potential shipwrecks, only 14 have been located and included in the Indiana Marine Cultural Resource Inventory (Ellis 1989).

Historic shipwrecks in Indiana territorial waters are valuable examples of Indiana's diverse and unique maritime cultural landscape. These vessels offer a cross section of Indiana and Great Lakes heritage and commerce, giving historians and archaeologists an intimate look into the historic use of our state's coastal waters. Archaeological investigations and long-term heritage management of these shipwrecks can answer important questions concerning maritime technology and its influence on the historical landscape of the Great Lakes (Rogers 2016). Public awareness of submerged cultural resources creates a tie between local communities and a shared maritime heritage of the region, fostering a sense of stewardship for the protection of cultural heritage (Galloway et al. 2020).

Since 2016, Indiana University (IU) has been conducting ongoing direct-diver and photogrammetric surveys in order to assist with management decisions and support public outreach efforts, with funding from the DNR Lake Michigan Coastal Program and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Galloway et al. 2020). Located within view of Indiana's most popular public beach, in Indiana Dunes State Park, the J.D. Marshall (Figure 1) was officially designated as Indiana's first under-

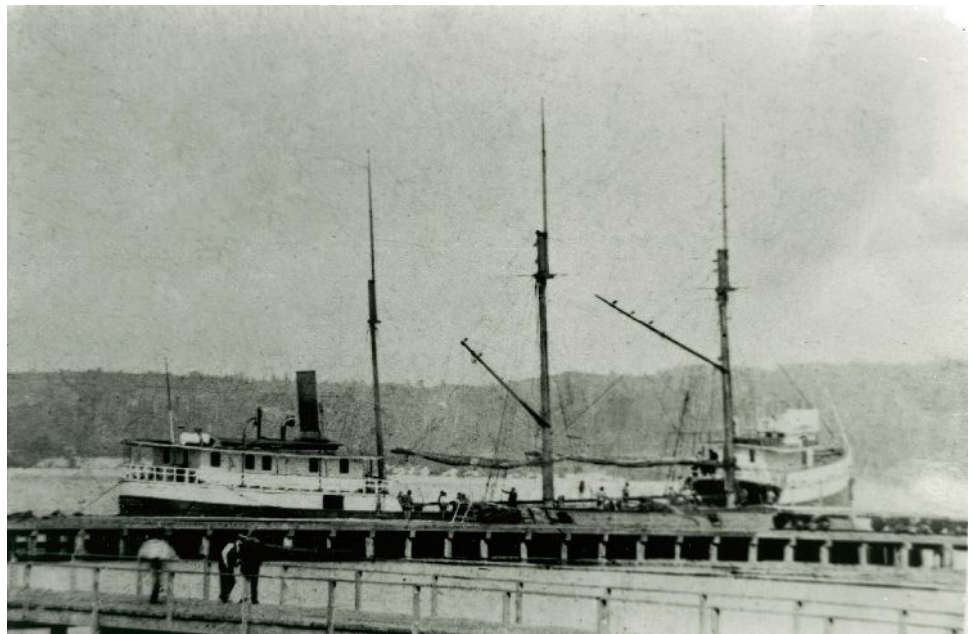


FIGURE 1. An historic image of the J.D. Marshall. (Photo courtesy of Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library.)



water Nature Preserve in 2013 (Galloway et al. 2020). The shipwreck provides a great opportunity to promote and interpret a shared understanding of and connection to Indiana's maritime heritage. IU aims to foster community involvement with increased museum interpretation and dive-site access and with digital mapping technologies that allow people of all abilities to experience Indiana's shared maritime heritage.

In August 2019, a team of researchers and archaeologists from IU completed two visual surveys of the *J.D. Marshall* (Galloway et al. 2020). During these surveys, IU researchers used scuba to collect photogrammetric data, which were then processed to make 3-D models of important features and the main portion of the *J.D. Marshall* wreck site (Figure 2). Additionally, IU divers collected images of the mooring system and other site management aspects of the *J.D. Marshall*, in order to provide useful recommendations regarding management and public outreach of the *J.D. Marshall* Preserve (Galloway et al. 2020) (Figure 3).

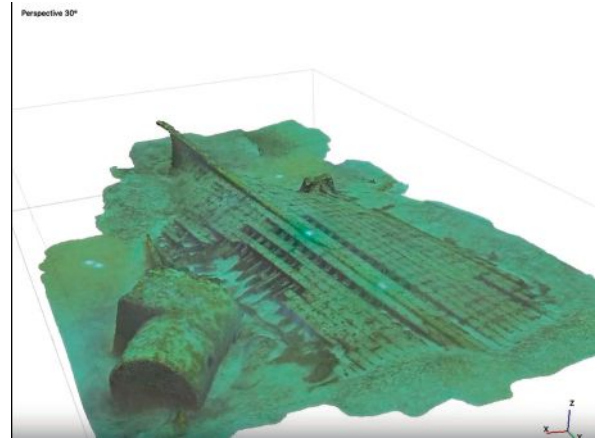


FIGURE 2. A 3-D site tour of the *J.D. Marshall* Nature Preserve, intended to promote increased outreach and accessibility. Click here for animation: [JDMP w Animation](#).

The *J.D. Marshall*, built in South Haven, Michigan, launched on 4 July 1891 (Ellis 1986). Like other vessels of the type, it was an open-hulled wooden steamer, built to ply Lake Michigan with cut cordwood. The *J.D. Marshall* spent nearly



FIGURE 3. An IU scientific diver near the stern of the *J.D. Marshall*.

twenty years involved in the lumber industry of Lake Michigan before ultimately being sold and converted to a sand barge (Ellis 1986). Metal reinforcement was reportedly added during the refitting of the *J.D. Marshall*, as were salvaged parts from the *Muskegon*, but the stresses of hauling wet sand proved to be too much for the worn-down, converted lumber hooker (Ellis 1986; *Michigan City Evening Dispatch* 1911). On 11 June 1911, the newly refitted *J.D. Marshall* sprang a leak. While under repair, a squall struck, reopening the leak and eventually capsizing the converted sand barge. As a result of the barge sinking, four men died as and remnants of the vessel littered local beaches, making the event a community affair (Ellis 1986; *Michigan City Evening Dispatch* 1911).

By providing digital and immersive technologies of what remains of Indiana's submerged cultural resources, IU hopes to create shared interest in the protection and preservation of this heritage. As an incentive, in situ management could generate tourism and industry for local communities, similar to the underwater heritage tourism happening in other Great Lakes states. By collaborating with resource managers and

offering logistical and methodological support, IU archaeologists will continue to participate in site maintenance and monitoring of these dynamic ecosystems, while obtaining scientific knowledge of archaeological and biological site components for long-term management of the *J.D. Marshall* Nature Preserve.

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## Michigan

**Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City** (submitted by Lynn Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks): The 2019 Michilimackinac field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This row house was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders and demolished in 1781 as part of the move of the fort and settlement to Mackinac Island. A 1765 map of the fort, housed at the University of Michigan's William L. Clements Library, lists House E as an English trader's house. Only a few houses of English traders have been excavated at Michilimackinac. The goal for this season was to better define previously exposed features and complete the excavation of the root cellar. This was only partially accomplished. While we defined some new features, we did not completely excavate any of them, nor complete the original cellar.



FIGURE 1. Creamware plate (with a diameter of 9.5 in.) reconstructed from sherds found in the southeast corner of the root cellar. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)



FIGURE 2. Six-inch case knife blade with a rat-tailed shaft. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

More pieces of the wood lining of the previously discovered root cellar in the southeast corner of the house were exposed. Some large creamware (Figure 1) and Chinese export porcelain sherds that cross-mend with 2018 finds were recovered from the cellar, as well as a trade silver circle brooch and a brass serpentine side plate from a British trade gun. Currently more than 5 feet deep, the cellar floor is beginning to change character, but whether this is the bottom or a different fill episode is unclear at this point.

A second possible cellar was found more in the center of the house. The deep rectangular area seems to be filled with 1781 demolition rubble and contained numerous interesting artifacts, including a large fragment of a polychrome tinglazed earthenware teacup, the base of a dark green case bottle, fragments of two brass buckles, a two-tined fork, a 6 in. case knife blade with a rat-tailed shaft, a small iron dart-style projectile point, a wide circular trade silver



FIGURE 3. Polychrome tin-glazed earthenware teacup fragment. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

brooch, and a thick structural hinge (Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5). A few other houses at Michilimackinac have had two cellars. This trader seems to have been successful enough to have required extra storage space.

This potential root cellar cut into another feature to its north (Figure 6). It is currently defined by two rows of vertical planks, which intersect at a right angle, forming a corner. It extends into the balk to the north. Unlike the other deep areas, this area was sparse in artifacts. The most notable was a cache of burned corn.

Excavation of this house will continue for several more summers. The project is sponsored by Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) and directed by Curator of Archaeology Dr. Lynn Evans, with field supervision by Michigan State University doctoral candidate Alexandra Conell. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.

## Wisconsin

**Unloading History: Transfer and the Context of Converted Self-Unloading Schooner-Barges** (submitted by Caitlin N. Zant and Victoria L. Kiefer, Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program, Wisconsin Historical Society, [caitlin.zant@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:caitlin.zant@wisconsinhistory.org), [victoria.kiefer@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:victoria.kiefer@wisconsinhistory.org)): One of the major projects undertaken by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program throughout the 2019–2020 field seasons was the survey of the converted self-unloading schooner-barge *Transfer* (47MI-0554), and subsequent creation of a regional context for the “converted self-unloading schooner-barge” vessel type. The Phase II archaeological survey took place in August of 2019, while the Great Lakes regional context on converted self-unloading schooner-barges will be completed in the spring of 2020. The research and analysis of this project was conducted in partnership with the National Park Service through the National Maritime Heritage Grant program.

Originally named *William McGregor* (Figure 1), the schooner-barge *Transfer* was constructed in the Linn & Craig shipyard in Gibraltar, Michigan in 1872 and was specifically designed to transport bulk cargos, such as iron ore, between Lake Superior and the lower Great Lakes, under tow of a steamship. Built for the Northwestern Transportation Company of Detroit, the vessel was named for one of the



FIGURE 1. *William McGregor* (*Transfer*) as a schooner-barge. (Photo courtesy of C. Patrick Labadie Collection.)

company's major stockholders. It was described as a schooner-barge with three masts and a single deck, measuring 200 ft. in length and 33.9 ft. in breadth; and a 13.7 ft. depth of hold. For 39 years, *William McGregor* operated on the Great Lakes carrying iron ore from the mines of Lake Superior to the foundries of Lake Erie. In 1911 the schooner-barge was purchased by the Milwaukee-Western Fuel Company of Milwaukee, one of the largest coal retailers and wholesalers of the region. The schooner-barge was renamed *Transfer*, converted into a tow barge, and equipped with self-unloading machinery to transport coal from various coal yards to the city's powerhouses (Figure 2). After 12 years of service in Milwaukee, *Transfer* was towed 6 miles out of the Milwaukee Harbor and abandoned on 6 December 1923. The vessel was stripped of some of its machinery, set adrift on Lake Michigan, and rammed three times by a tug.

Today the vessel lies 6 miles east of the harbor entrance in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in Lake Michigan, in 120 feet of water. Although broken, the hull retains integrity, with many components of the vessel's self-unloading machinery extant on-site (Figures 3 and 4). A National Register of Historic Places nomination will be completed for *Transfer* in 2020.



FIGURE 4. Two-tined fork. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

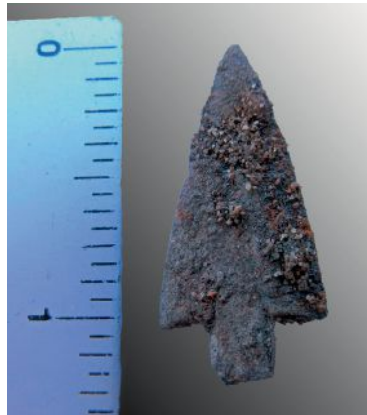


FIGURE 5. Iron dart-style projectile point. (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)



FIGURE 6. Possible second cellar area (center) with deeper wood plank features (top left). (Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.)

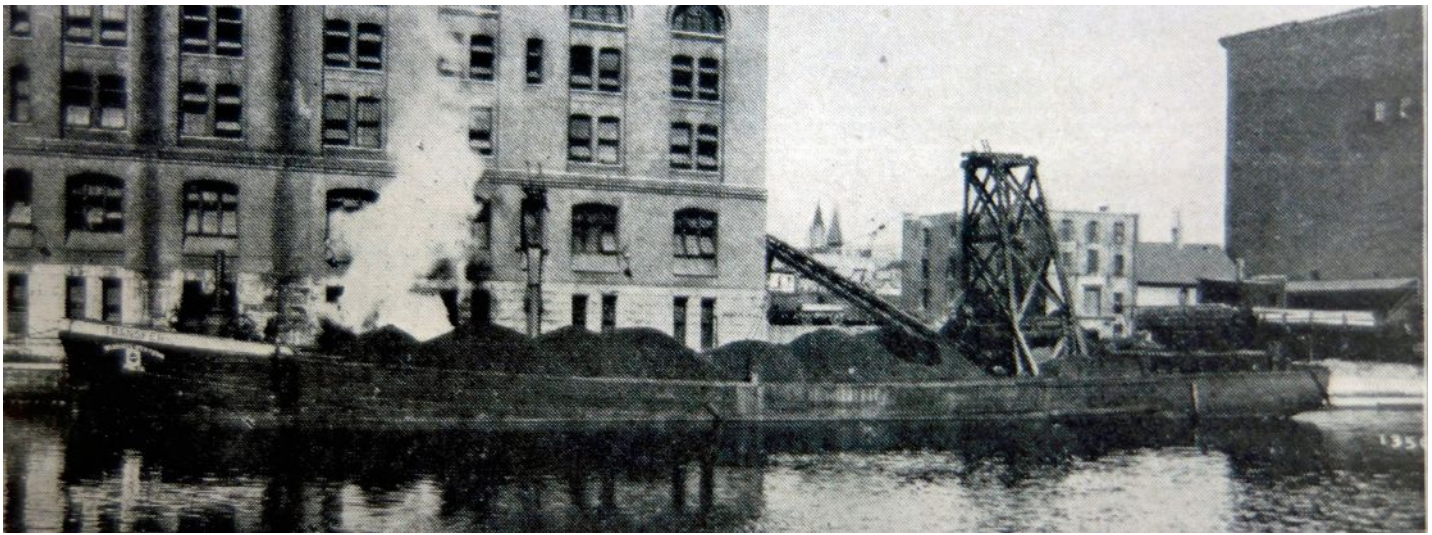


FIGURE 2. Transfer unloading coal in the Milwaukee River after its conversion. (Photo courtesy of Rail & Wire 1916.)

*Transfer* represents a class of vessel, the converted self-unloading schooner-barge, which developed out of a need to transport crushed bulk cargo (stone, coal, sand) faster and more economically. The vessel type represents a very unique period within Great Lakes shipping and technological advancement. Little historical documentation exists on the conversion and operation of self-unloading schooner-barges. Much of our understanding of this type of vessel lays on the lakebed and comes from archaeological data recovered from wreck sites similar to that of the *Transfer*, such as those of the *E.M.B.A.* and *Adriatic*.

In addition to the survey and documentation of the *Transfer*, a regional context of the “converted self-unloading schooner-barge” vessel type is currently being developed, using historical and archaeological documentation of converted self-unloading schooner-barge wreck sites collected by the Wisconsin Historical Society over the past 15 years, along with additional research from throughout the Great Lakes. The context discusses the characteristics of converted self-unloading schooner-barges, attempts to determine their significance within a regional framework, and serves as a detailed guide for site identification and significance assessment. It also offers a discussion of the historical and archaeological significance of converted self-unloading schooner-barges, and places the vessel type within its larger regional context.

Converted self-unloading schooner-barges were a vessel type specifically designed to transport cargoes much more efficiently and dramatically reduce unloading times in port. The development and design of self-unloading vessels in the first decades of the 20th century was a relatively simple solution to meet the diverse demands of bulk cargo transportation in the Great Lakes. As such, self-unloaders were an important link



FIGURE 3. Transfer’s broken stern section, looking forward. (Photo courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society.)



FIGURE 4. Transfer’s cable conveyor, which was used to move coal from the vessel’s hoppers to the bucket elevator. (Photo courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society.)

between modern mechanized shipping and traditional methods of waterborne transport, helping propel the maritime industry into the modern era. The relatively inexpensive and experimental conversion of old wooden vessels, specifically schooner-barges, into self-unloaders was a critical first step in the development of this technology. Although similar in design, distinct differences in construction techniques distinguished converted wooden self-unloaders from those purpose-built out of iron and steel. The examination of the catalysts of maritime innovation, variations in hull designs and construction, and modifications to unloading machinery is helping define the role converted wooden self-unloaders played in the evolution of maritime industrial commerce throughout the Great Lakes.

Going beyond a mere typology and comparative analysis of the converted

self-unloading schooner-barge vessel type, the study delves into a discussion of the maritime industrial landscape of the Great Lakes during the early 20th century and the economic factors that drove the equipping of vessels with self-unloading machinery. By analyzing converted self-unloading schooner-barges as specialized industrial tools, crafted specifically as a mechanism of economic development, it is possible to understand the evolving nature of Great Lakes regional trade and industrial expansion at the beginning of the 20th century. This enables the design and construction of converted self-unloading schooner-barges to be placed within a larger regional context. Vessel size, shape, design, and machinery implementation were all influenced by the necessity to transport more cargo at a faster rate to increase profit. Likewise, this approach offers economic explanations for the eventual evolution of a class of converted wooden ships by the early 1930s, and adds insight into the economic development of the Great Lakes region in the first few decades of the 20th century. By formulating an understanding of the catalysts of maritime innovation and design, a more comprehensive understanding of the nuances of maritime industrial heritage and culture in the early 20th century can begin to develop, revealing the broader regional context of self-unloading schooner barges.

A detailed report containing a site report for *Transfer*, as well as the Great Lakes regional context on self-unloading barges, will be submitted to the National Park Service in September 2020. Text has been drafted for an update to the Multiple Property Documentation *Great Lakes Shipwrecks of Wisconsin* (Cooper and Kriesa 1992), adding additional detail on converted self-unloading schooner-barges to the property type “self-unloading schooner barge,” and will be brought before the Wisconsin State Review Board for discussion in the near future.

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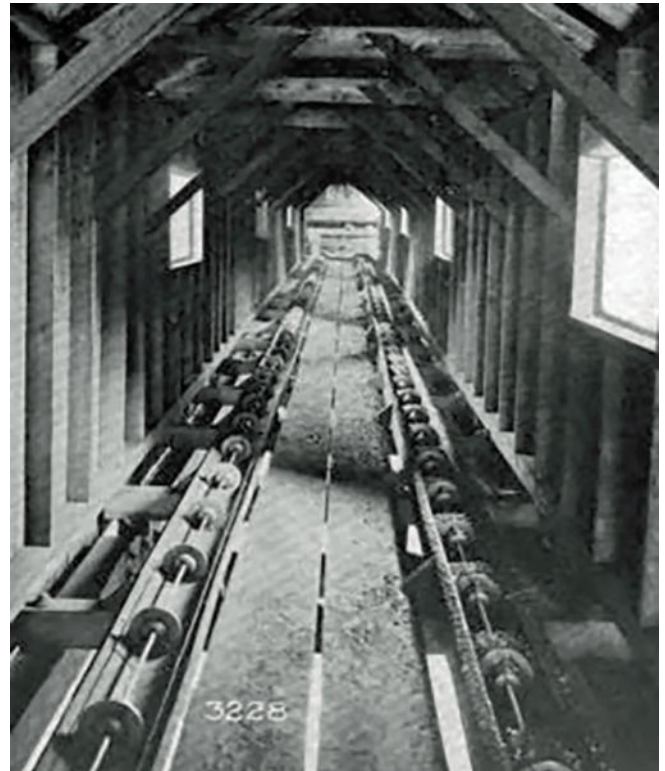


FIGURE 5. Image of the Jeffery Manufacturing Co. Cable Conveyor layout. (Illustration courtesy of Jeffery Manufacturing Co. 1922.)

# USA - Northeast

## Connecticut

**Skeletal Remains Discovered beneath Ridgefield Home May Belong to Revolutionary Soldiers** (submitted by Nick Bellantoni, Emeritus CT State Archaeologist, and Scott Brady, President, Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Inc.): Construction activities working to lower the dirt grade under a house basement dating to 1790 uncovered human skeletal remains in Ridgefield, Connecticut. Local police were contacted and reported the discovery to the Office of the Chief State’s Medical Examiner, the forensic team of which identified the remains as being historic and not part of a modern criminal investigation. In compliance with state statutes, the state archaeologist was notified to assume the inquiry. In Connecticut, the state archaeologist has statutory responsibility for investigating human remains that are over 50 years and/or part of historic burials.

Subsequent excavations, assisted by members of the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology (FOSA) and of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut (ASC), as well as anthropology graduate students from the University of Connecticut, have yielded four skeletons of young, robust, adult males, three of which were hastily buried together in a common shallow grave with their bodies commingled with overlapping arms and legs (Figure 1). The bodies were laid supine in a traditional Christian burial east-west orientation with head to the west. However, the mass grave with only adult males does not suggest a farming-family burying ground.

The discovered burials are located in the area of the American Revolutionary War Battle of Ridgefield (27 April 1777), which followed British General Tryon’s raid on Danbury, where his troops destroyed a patriot arsenal and burned a number of houses. As Tryon’s 1,900 soldiers were marching back to rendezvous with their ships anchored in Long Island Sound off Westport, Connecticut, they passed through the town of Ridgefield, where American Generals Benedict Arnold and Gold Silliman had erected a barricade at a pinch point along the northern part of Ridgefield Village to intercept the British advancement. Meanwhile, American General David Wooster’s 200-man regiments were harassing the British rear guard, when the general was shot and killed prior to the redcoats’ encounter with Arnold

and Silliman's 700-man force at the barricade. The Americans were greatly outnumbered.

The British clashed with the patriots at the barricade, driving the defenders to withdraw and regroup at the Saugatuck Bridge in Westport, from which they mounted a new attack. Having won the day, the British encamped overnight in Ridgefield, stripping and burying their dead where they lay on the battlefield. Tryon's report listed 24 British killed and 28 missing. Historians recorded 16 British soldiers and 8 patriots were buried in a small field behind the barricade to the right of the American position on the battlefield, though subsequent research offers varying estimates of the dead.

Our working hypothesis is that the burials found under the basement were casualties of this historic Revolutionary War battle. Material culture recovered from two individuals includes 37 brass and 2 pewter buttons; staff of Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. are currently cleaning these of corrosion to assist in the determining of insignias and other patterns of identification. To date, all of the brass buttons appear to be plain and cloth covered. One piece of brass has been identified as a finial, probably used to attach a powder horn to a leather strap. If this is correct, the individual was more likely a patriot militiaman or, less likely, a Continental soldier who lacked cartridges. Crown forces would have used previously rolled powder-and-shot-cartridge packing in a cartridge box attached to a leather strap over the shoulder or on a waist belt.

The Office of State Archaeology will be assisted in the forensic identifications of the human skeletal remains by in-state universities, including the University of Connecticut, Yale University, and Quinnipiac University, as well as other laboratories around the country. Further information will be forthcoming as laboratory analyses continue.



FIGURE 1. Illustration of two of the skeletons discovered beneath the Ridgefield home.

## USA - Pacific West

### California

**Ovaltine's Secret Agents** (submitted by R. Scott Baxter, *Pacific Legacy*): Occasionally, an artifact recovered from a site provides more of an individual story than it adds to any interpretation of the site as a whole. Such is the case of a singular object recovered from the Berriman Ranch (CA-NEV-1710/H). Situated near Grass Valley, in the heart of California's Gold Country, the Berriman Ranch was established in 1870 by Cornish brothers Robert and Thomas Berriman. While the pair had come to California in search of gold, like many others they soon realized there was more money to be made supplying the miners than by mining themselves. The ranch was a diversified venture where they raised livestock, planted fruit trees, and grew a variety of grains, as well as row and root crops. The ranch stayed in the family through the 20th century, with subsequent generations building homes and taking up residence there (Ewart 1998:10-15, 19-20, 25, 27; Lardner and Brock 1924:1095; Mann 1983:12, 26-27, 29, 31-32, 50-53, 86, 108-109; Thompson and West 1880:212; U.S. Census Bureau 1880:4). In 1940 the site was jointly occupied by Thomas H. Berriman Sr. and Thomas H. Berriman Jr. and their respective families.



FIGURE 1. Radio Orphan Annie decoder from the Berriman Ranch.

Archaeological investigations at the site focused on the remains of a 20th-century garage or utility building that would be impacted by proposed improvements to CA Route 49, which is adjacent to the site. Recovered from exploratory excavations was one unique, and at first, slightly mysterious object. Made of stamped brass sheet metal, it was about the diameter of, but slightly thicker than, a half-dollar. One side was damaged beyond recognition, while the other side was stamped "1940" over the letters "ROA" crossed by a pair of stylized skeleton keys. Barely discernable around the thin edge of the disk was a series of tiny letters and numbers (Figure 1). After some extreme Googling it was determined to be a Radio Orphan Annie decoder, distributed by Ovaltine as a sales incentive. They were meant to allow children to decode a secret mes-

sage delivered weekly on the *Orphan Annie* radio show, of which Ovaltine was a sponsor. This scenario was famously depicted in the cult classic movie *A Christmas Story*, in which Ralphie receives his decoder in the mail, impatiently listens to the radio program, and then frantically decodes the disappointing message “Be sure to drink your Ovaltine.” The decoder at the Berriman Ranch was not the proverbial decoder ring, but rather a pair of rotating metal disks with a C-clasp pin-back, so it could be worn as a pin or brooch. The style and shape of the pins changed annually over the short time they were made. Introduced in 1935, their manufacture continued through 1940, when Ovaltine dropped their sponsorship of the radio show (Kallis 2005). Examples of each variant are depicted in Figure 2. The version recovered from the Berriman Ranch was manufactured in 1940, when there were four Berriman children living at the ranch who were of an age that they might find such a toy of interest: Florence (16), William (10), Elizabeth (8), and Dolores (5) (U.S. Census Bureau 1940).



FIGURE 2. Examples of Radio Orphan Annie Decoders, made from 1935 to 1940.

We may never know to which of these children the decoder belonged, and that knowledge would probably not affect the overall understanding of the site. However, this one object does speak to a larger shift in the roles of children and how they were viewed by society writ large. For a child living on a Western U.S. farm or ranch in the 19th century, life generally centered around chores and hopefully going to school. While playtime was not necessarily excluded, it would have been much more limited than what children enjoy today, and probably woven into execution of the tasks assigned to them (Baxter 2005:67). From a strictly economic point of view, children living on farms were more or less a cheap labor pool.

During the 20th century concepts of childhood began to shift. One notable change was that manufacturers began to view children as consumers. While children probably had little in the way of expendable income of their own, they could influence their parents concerning purchases for the family. The Annie decoders, while free, could only be acquired by sending the company a “proof of purchase” (in this instance, a gold seal under the lid of a container of Ovaltine). Thus, if a child wanted to become a member of Annie’s Secret Society, the parents had to be convinced to buy some Ovaltine. By coming out with a new decoder each year, the company would force children who wanted to remain members of the society to continue urging their parents to buy more Ovaltine. During each episode, a coded message was read aloud, and listeners had to have their decoder to decipher the message. While the message was never “Be sure to drink your Ovaltine,” fully 7 minutes of the 15-minute program was devoted to Ovaltine advertisement. Ovaltine didn’t stop with the decoders. There were actual rings, mugs, tokens, handbooks, and other promotional items. While



FIGURE 3. Radio Orphan Annie Token, front and back.

Annie was primarily an American phenomenon, Ovaltine’s advertising department apparently had bigger goals in mind. The token in Figure 3 was perhaps an attempt to reach into other markets, with the slogan “Good Luck” repeated in no less than seven languages (as well as English). While Ovaltine ceased sponsoring the Annie show in 1940, it did not give up on this marketing ploy. That same year they began sponsoring the Captain Midnight radio show, along with rolling out a marketing campaign that included similar merchandise—obtainable with proof of purchase of a jar of Ovaltine (Kallis 2005).

Investigations of the Berriman Ranch and its artifact assemblage are ongoing. The role of children as consumers in this context is not fully developed at this time; perhaps with further research the original owner of this artifact will be discovered.

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**Archaeological Investigation of the USS *Milwaukee* Disaster Site (CA-HUM-1751H) near Humboldt Bay** (submitted by Jeffrey Delsescaux, California Office of Historic Preservation): In June 2019 archaeologists with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) recorded the USS *Milwaukee* Disaster Site (CA-HUM-1751H [P-12-003897]) by means of an intensive pedestrian survey of the intertidal zone and adjacent sand dunes near Humboldt Bay in Northern California (Figure 1).

The USS *Milwaukee* (C-21) was a St. Louis-class semiarmored cruiser built by Union Iron Works in San Francisco, California between 1902 and 1906. Criticized as obsolete even before being commissioned, the *Milwaukee* is the sole surviving example of this type of cruiser, which resulted from the post-Spanish-American War naval buildup and was intended to patrol the expansive Pacific Ocean. This is reflected in her design, where priority was given to range and speed at the expense of armor and armament.

The *Milwaukee* was forced ashore onto Samoa Beach just north of the mouth of Humboldt Bay on 13 December 1917, during a failed attempt to pull the stranded submarine USS *H-3* (SS-30) off the beach (Figure 2). The U.S. Navy decided to abandon the *Milwaukee* and had a railroad spur and trestle built over the intertidal zone to the port side of the cruiser to facilitate the removal and heavy guns and equipment. They also built an adjacent salvage camp known as Camp *Milwaukee*.

The *Milwaukee* was salvaged for metal during World War II and remains an important event in the collective memory of the Humboldt Bay community.

Archaeologists documented a few dozen pieces of surviving ship structure extending out of the sediment that are visible during the summer minus tides, as well as 79 pylons that are the remains of the railroad trestle built out to the wreck (Figure 3). The recorded pylons show a trestle that was approximately 15 ft. (4.5 m) wide, expanding to 50 ft. (15 m) at the western terminus near the port side of the *Milwaukee*.



FIGURE 1. Site overview, looking south. (Photo courtesy of J. Delsescaux.)



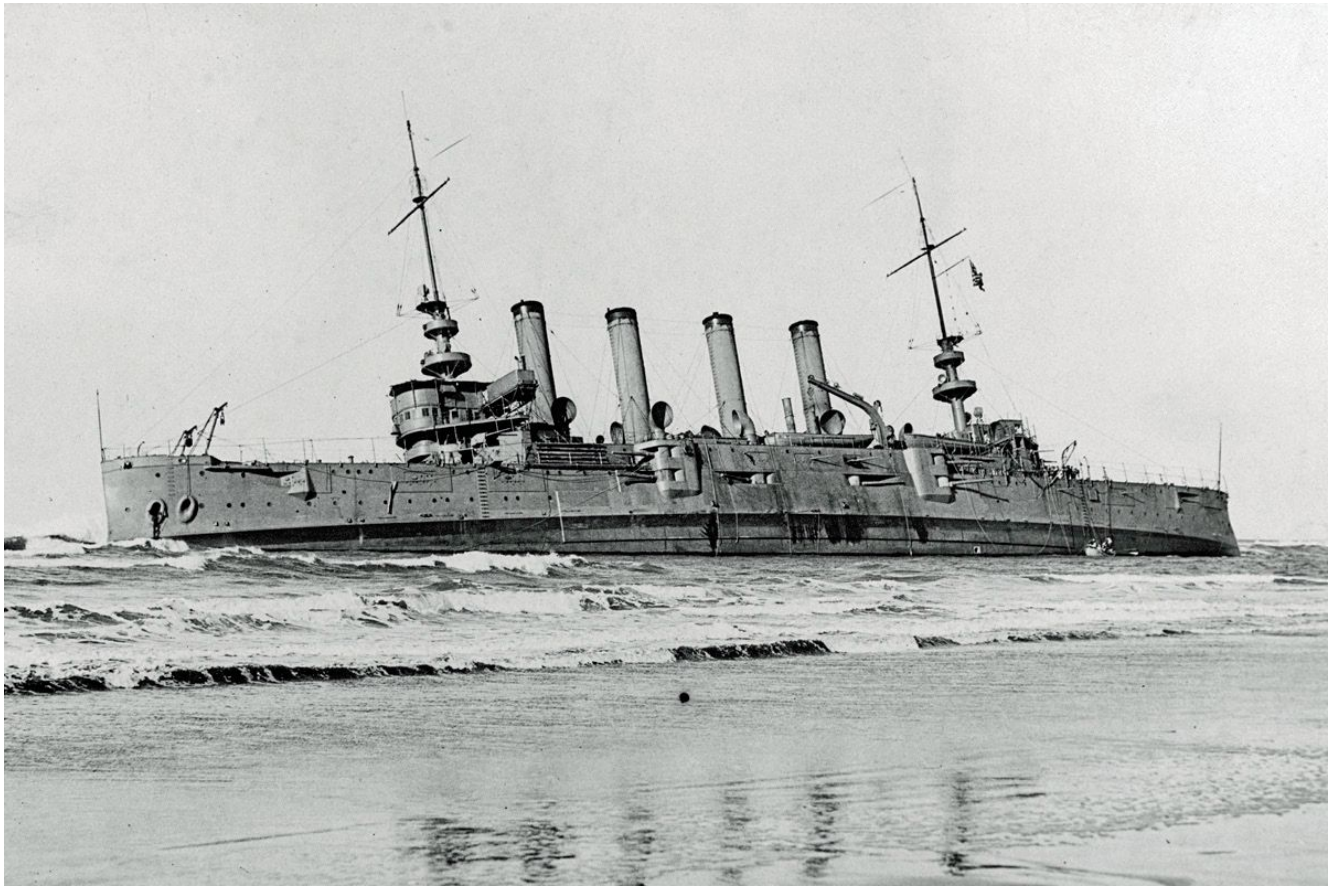


FIGURE 2. The cruiser USS Milwaukee (C-21) on Samoa Beach, ca. January 1917. (Photo courtesy of the Naval History and Heritage Command, NH # 46151.)

There was an unexpected lack of metal artifacts identified during the survey outside of the wreck itself, which might be the result of World War II metal-scavenging activities. The metal detector used for the pedestrian survey only identified two hand-forged iron nails within the adjacent sand dunes. No surface manifestations of Camp Milwaukee were identified, though a grouping of buried disarticulated milled redwood timbers was identified (Figure 4). This grouping may relate to Camp Milwaukee and suggests the buildings were disassembled at some point and the metal removed.

Historical photographs and archaeological evidence based on surface manifestations of the wreck extending from the sediment suggest large sections of the hull are preserved below the sand, including the bow and the propellers in the stern. These portions of the wreck are possibly buried up to 33 ft. (10 m) deep.

The salvaging of the *Milwaukee* may have been a significant contributor to the Humboldt Bay lumber industry. The introduction of steam technology was an important contribution to the increased output of the lumber mills and there is historical evidence that the boilers and other pieces of the *Milwaukee* were incorporated into the local lumber industry.

The USS *Milwaukee* Disaster Site (CA-HUM-1751H [P-12-003897]) is one of the few archaeologically recorded shipwrecks that has an associated salvage camp in California. This allows archaeologists to not only examine the shipwreck itself, but also explore salvaging behavior associated with it.

A large offshore swell made for conditions under which it was difficult to record all existing remains of the *Milwaukee*. More subsurface investigations are needed to determine if the buried milled redwood timbers are associated with Camp Milwaukee.



FIGURE 3. Site overview, looking west. (Photo courtesy of J. Delsescaux.)



FIGURE 4. View of location where buried milled redwood timbers were found, view looking east. (Photo courtesy of J. Delsescaux.)

**Chinatown's Taoist Temple, Mokelumne Hill** (submitted by Dr. Julia G. Costello, Foothill Resources, Ltd.): The ruins of Mokelumne Hill Chinatown's Taoist temple sit on private property and have long been pot hunted. With a sale of the property imminent, the owners allowed archaeologists to examine and record the exposed temple foundations and associated artifacts. The archaeological study along with documentary sources allow a rare glimpse into the religious establishments of this poorly documented Chinese population.

## Background

Mokelumne Hill, located in the Gold Rush country of California, had a substantial Chinatown in its early years (Figure 1). Census reports for 1860 to 1880 record between 50 to 100 Chinese residents within the town, making up a community of merchants and entrepreneurs serving hundreds of Chinese miners in the surrounding countryside. Services included restaurants, dry goods and grocery stores, lodgings, gambling parlors, saloons, herbal shops, barbers, and association offices. Although the percentage of Chinese in Calaveras County had dropped to 22% by 1860 and 16% by 1870, they still represented an impressive portion of the population. To serve this extended community, a Taoist temple was constructed as early as 1872, and a Buddhist temple added between 1890 and 1895. A devastating fire in 1898—said to have been sparked by animosities between the two temples—destroyed most of Chinatown, and the community never recovered. In 1900, only 14 Chinese remained in Mokelumne Hill, with the last residents departing about 1910.

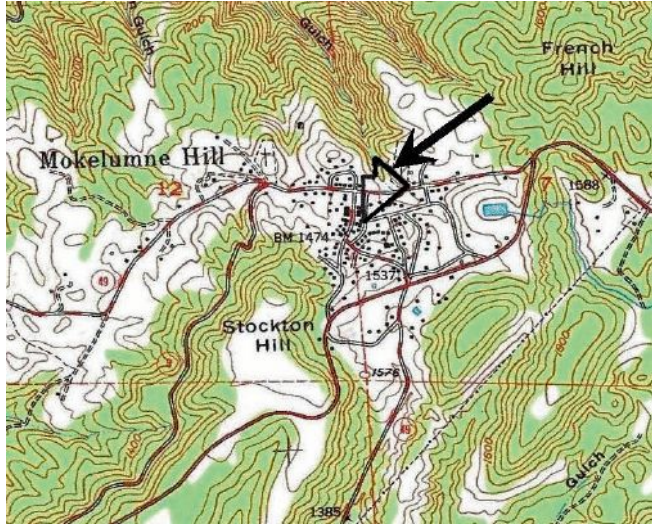


FIGURE 1. Location of Mokelumne Hill's Chinatown (Mokelumne Hill, California, Quadrangle Map, 7.5 minute series, U.S. Geological Survey).

visit in 2017, areas around deep holes were mounded with artifacts, primarily Chinese ceramics and bottle glass, although English wares and abundant metal pieces were also present. In November 2019, the temple site owners sold their Mokelumne Hill property. Prior to the close of sale, they allowed archaeologists to record the exposed foundations and examine and collect selected associated artifacts.

## Historical Sources

Information on the Taoist temple in Mokelumne Hill is found in historic maps, newspaper articles, and accounts of town residents. Depictions of the Taoist temple building on the 1890 and 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps are identical and provide the following information (Figure 2):

- The building is approximately 20 ft. wide and 40 ft. long.
- The first story is of adobe with a second story of wood.
- The first story is a "tenement" (dwelling); second story is the "Joss House" or temple (joss is the Anglicized spelling of *deus*, the Portuguese word for god).
- There was a two-story front porch with stairs accessing the second story.
- The single-story wooden addition to the rear features a "stove pipe," likely indicating a kitchen (15 x 20 ft.).
- Two single-story frame "stables" are attached to the building on the east, a steep downhill. Of these, the larger northern one measures 40 x 30 ft., and the smaller 22 x 25 ft. and is open to the rear (south).
- There are three single-story frame buildings to the rear (south) of the "Joss House," with dimensions of 12 x 15 ft., 15 x 30 ft., and 10 x 10 ft., respectively.

The reference to "adobe" on the Sanborn maps could indicate either adobe bricks or rammed earth. The former is typical of Spanish and Mexican buildings and the latter a traditional Chinese construction technique (the nearby Chew Kee Store in Fiddletown is built of rammed earth [Zorbas 2015]). Determining which method was used for the temple building is difficult. The only other structure identified as "adobe" on the Mokelumne Hill Sanborn maps survived into the 1930s (Figure 3). A photo from this time suggests the lower two-thirds may have been constructed with rammed earth with five courses of adobe bricks forming the upper wall.

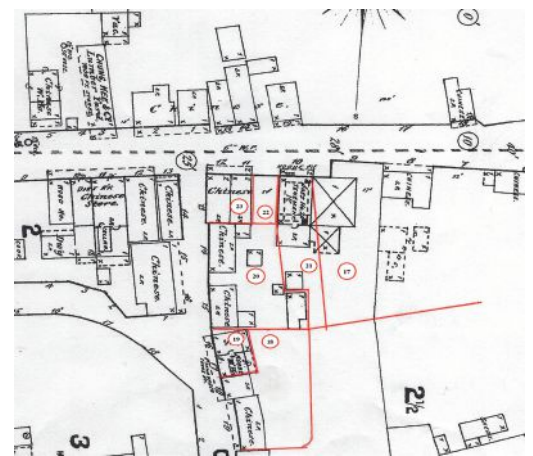


FIGURE 2. Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1890 with 1872 Townsite lots added in red.

Lot lines for the property where the Taoist temple was located (Block 18, Lot 21) were established on the 1872 Townsite Map. In that year, townsite lots in Calaveras County were officially surveyed, with property lines following established and accepted buildings and boundaries. The 1872 Townsite Map defines the width of Lot 21 along the Center Street frontage as 21 ft. and the western lot line running about 40 ft. due south before angling slightly east. The shape and size of Lot 21 suggest that it was defined by the existing building—the temple—which therefore must have predated the survey (Figure 2). To the south, the lot narrows, jogging around two of the three structures at the rear (south end) of the lot to incorporate only the most northerly building into its boundaries. In 1872, Lot 21 and adjoining Lot 17 were owned by Sun Ti Lee, who also owned several other properties in Chinatown.

The smaller Buddhist temple, located about 100 yards east on the north side of Center Street, is depicted on the 1895 Sanborn map as being made of wood, measuring about 15 ft. wide by 25 ft. long, and having a front porch. Archaeological remains concur with this description and include a front foundation pad supported by rock retaining walls and stone footings for tall piers elevating the building over the lower garden area. A unique photograph from the 1920s confirms these details (Figure 4). The Buddhist temple is located on property currently owned by the History Society.

Several descendants of the town's pioneer families had recorded their memories of Chinatown's temples as well as stories handed down to them. Cecille Vandel McMillian (1948) provides the most detailed information:

At that time there were two Joss Houses [temples] in Mokelumne Hill. One down in the Gulch near the wooden foot bridge which crossed China Gulch on Center Street, was a Buddhist Joss House. At the back of the upstairs room was a large statue of Buddha. On each side of the statue punk sticks and incense burned in brass containers. On the wall behind Buddha was a yellow dragon flag. On the walls were prints on rice paper and long panels of Chinese writing. The other Joss House stood on the Knoll next to the dwelling house which was built behind the old livery stable in Chinatown. I never saw the inside of this Joss House so I can't describe it, but I was told it was a Taoist Joss House.

For several days before the [1898] fire a Tong War had been going on in Mokelumne Hill's Chinatown between the members of the two Tong of the Hill. Members of the Buddhist Joss House blew up the Taoist Joss House with dynamite thus starting the fire that swept Chinatown. . . . The old Buddhist Joss House disappeared in the late 1920s.

Norman Lagomarsino (1989) commented on the Taoist temple: "Two story. . . . One Chinaman lived downstairs and kind of served as caretaker. Inside it had a place like an altar that was decorated with peacock feathers."

Mary Jane McSorley Garamendi (1963:5) also describes two temples:



FIGURE 4. Remains of Mokelumne Hill's Buddhist temple in the 1920s with Center Street (lower right); view looking northeast. (Photo courtesy of Mokelumne Hill History Society.)



FIGURE 3. Chinatown building identified as "Adobe" on Sanborn maps (Figure 2, lot 19). (Photo courtesy of Mokelumne Hill History Society.)

There were two Joss Houses, or Chinese churches. . . . Both were located below the Post Office and west of China Gulch. The larger of the two [Taoist temple] was used jointly by the Amador and Mokelumne Hill Chinese, this one was destroyed in the [1898] fire. The other one [Buddhist temple], closer to the creek, escaped the fire and a shell of it was standing as late as 1923 when it was used as a hog pen.

Joint use of the Mokelumne Hill Taoist temple by the adjacent Amador County Chinese community reportedly began in 1888, when the population in Jackson became too small to continue supporting their own church (Zorbas 2015:144).

### Chinese Temples in California

The Chinese who came to Gum San (Gold Mountain = California) were generally Taoists or Buddhists representing two major eastern religions, one coming out of China, the other from India. In both, priesthood is not required to mediate between people and gods, and rituals are carried out by the individual. Practitioners approach the altar of a deity, pay homage with incense and offerings, and address their prayers and requests directly. Temples, therefore, do not



FIGURE 5. Architecturally similar, the Ng Shing Gung Temple in San Jose was located on a second floor. (Photo courtesy of San Jose Historical Museum.)

communities include those of San Andreas, Jackson, New Chicago, and Fiddletown (Zorbas 2015:106–108, 19). There are also handsomely preserved examples of this type in Marysville, Oroville, Weaverville, and Mendocino.

It was also not uncommon for a temple to be placed atop another building as a second story, as was the case with the Taoist temple in Mokelumne Hill. The first-story level could be a dwelling, store, warehouse, or other commercial enterprise. This design was particularly appropriate for crowded urban Chinatowns (Chinn 1969:73–76; Costello et al. 2010:6.51–6.55). Riverside’s Kuan Kung Temple was housed on the upper story of the Chee Kung Tong building, a frame building constructed in 1900 (Great Basin Foundation 1987[2]:33–35). In both San Bernardino and Riverside, Sanborn map recorders mistakenly identified the entire building as the “Joss House,” when only the upper story was the temple. Stockton’s two-story brick temple, constructed in 1882, was also dedicated to Kuan Kung, with other deities on side altars. As with other examples, although the entire building is referred to as “the temple,” the altar and sanctuary were on the second floor along with sleeping rooms for lodgers, while the bottom floor housed an herb shop and a doctor’s office in the front and a garment factory in the rear (Minnick 1988:41–42). Other examples of temples located on second stories are documented in El Pueblo de Los Angeles, Stockton, Hanford, and San Francisco; a temple in San Jose is depicted in Figure 5.

### Field Recording

On the afternoon of Sunday, 24 November 2019, archaeologists Julia Costello, Kimberly Wooten, and Scott Baxter recorded the Taoist temple. Julia is on the Board of the Mokelumne Hill History Society, while Kimberly and Scott live in nearby Jackson Gate and volunteered to help with the project. The site had been restored to a tidier condition than seen by Julia in 2017 (Figure 6); the piles of unearthened

require large rooms. Smaller temples are usually dedicated to a single divine entity, while larger temples commonly have a primary god at the main altar and several side altars for other deities. Small altars abound in kitchens, homes, businesses, factories, and fields, and along travel routes, providing ample opportunity to communicate with the gods and ancestors.

Operating a temple necessitated some responsibilities and was often sponsored by a successful merchant or organization. The sponsor (or custodian) would organize rites and processions, keep the temple clean, stock supplies of incense and other offerings, and provide access to visitors. Some financial support came from worshippers, but it was not a profitable enterprise (Great Basin Foundation 1987[2]:35).

Temples were locations for annual celebrations, notably the Chinese New Year (the second new moon after winter solstice) and the Harvest Moon Festival (the 15th day of the 8th moon). At these times, Chinese people from surrounding areas would gather for festivities, which could include a parade, firecrackers, and food. An official might come from a nearby city for a blessing, and a stage or dance troupe also might perform. Particularly at the New Year, non-Chinese were drawn into the events by the infectious hospitality and the giving of token gifts. Temples also could provide a venue for periodic market days in small towns when workers would come to Chinatown on their day off and merchants, tradesmen, and farmers would set up booths to sell their wares (Suellen Cheng 2002, pers. comm.; Costello et al. 2010:6.51–6.55).

Most of the temples in the Pacific West Chinatown communities were small, one-story wooden buildings. They generally consisted of one room with an altar at the rear, opposite the front door. The temples often stood alone, but could be flanked by stores or lodging rooms. The Buddhist temple in Mokelumne Hill was of this type. Documented examples of one-story temples in nearby com-



FIGURE 6. Overview of the Taoist temple foundations, looking north.

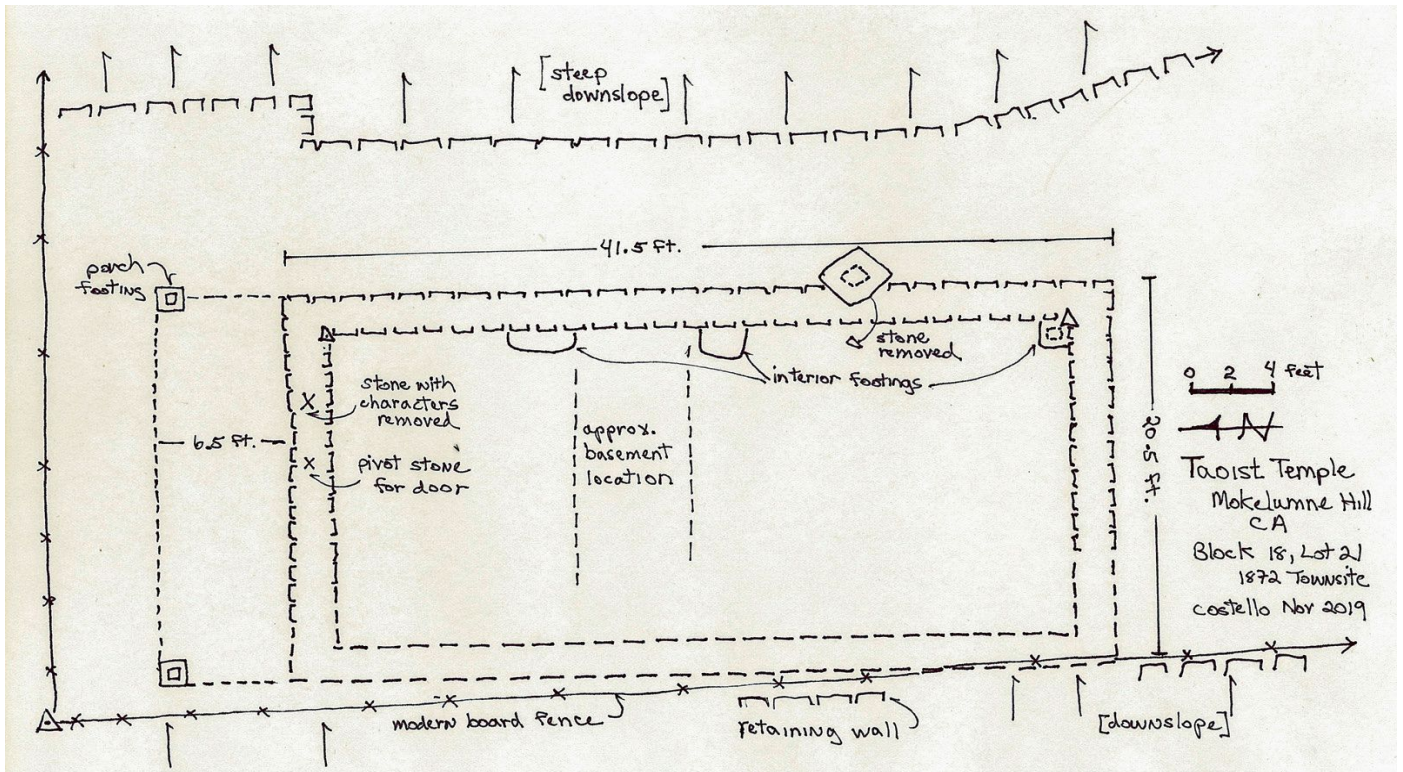


FIGURE 7. Plan of the foundations from the Costello 2019 recordation.

artifacts had been reburied in the deep potholes and the surface earth smoothed over. The archaeologists conducted only minimal cleaning to determine attributes of the wall foundations. Measurement was by tape, with data recorded on a sketch map and later transferred to a measured drawing (Figure 7). Exposed diagnostic and unusual artifacts around the property were collected with permission of the landowner for donation to the History Society. In addition, the owner donated a bucket full of Chinese brown-glazed stoneware jar fragments with writing on them. Analysis of these is in progress.

### Foundation Description

The building footings were of mud-mortared stones, measuring about 20.5 ft. wide east-west and 41.5 ft. long north-south, with foundation width averaging 2 ft. This is in close agreement with the foundation measurements from the Sanborn maps of 20 x 40 ft. The long eastern wall foundation and eastern portions of the north and south end foundations had largely been exposed, while much of the western wall foundation was buried under the rising hill slope. As the interior northeast and southeast corners of the building foundations were clearly defined, these were used as datum markers for measurements. Foundations for the first-story adobe were well-made, with both large and small stones firmly packed to produce a level surface at least 2 ft. deep.

Several regularly spaced large stones were placed along the interior of the exposed western wall foundation, with their top surfaces about 5 in. below the top of the wall. Two had neatly cut, square depressions (ca. 10 x 10 x 1 in.) carved into their centers. They averaged 1.5 x 1.5 ft. in size and likely supported wooden posts for the second-story structure. One support stone had been removed from its original position and placed on the adjacent west foundation.

Two square footings for porch post supports were found at the front of the building, facing East Center Street, 6 ft. out from the foundations. The eastern porch footing was in line with the eastern foundation and it was assumed that the western footing similarly lined up with the buried west wall foundation. Both porch footings had carved insets (ca. 5 x 5 in.) for square posts.

Center Street lies some 4 to 5 ft. below the level of the temple lot, and a stone retaining wall stabilized the embankment for the width of the building. On the east, the hillside slopes steeply downward, historically to the annual stream channel and Chinatown garden area, and now to the leveled residence yard. This was the location of the barns and sheds on the 1895 Sanborn map. Portions of a larger stone retaining wall remain along this eastern side, serving to expand and level the area where the temple sat.

### Owner Interview

The property owner arrived, when we had nearly finished our measurements, and provided additional information about the site.

- Over the past four years he had thoroughly dug through the site. Prior to his ownership, the area had been well worked over by pot hunters, particularly within the building's foundations, as well as within the large trash deposit at the south end of the lot.

- Approximately midway into the interior of the temple's foundations was a narrow cellar, approximately 9 ft. deep, spanning the building east to west. He observed pick marks on the earthen walls from its construction and there appeared to be a wooden floor at the bottom with evidence of burning. Heavy rains in 2017 flooded the exposed pit and he abandoned it. We agreed that this was possibly a cellar for cool and/or secure storage.
- This basement had been filled with broken and burned artifacts, apparently fire debris from cleanup after the 1898 fire, as he noted no obvious artifacts postdating that time.
- There was a layer of earth over the site that the owner believed was deposited when the nearby town park was constructed in the early 1970s. During grading, he believed they had pushed dirt over the intervening street and down this hillside. He also attributed some of the mounded dirt on the temple's terrace to landscaping by a prior owner. However, the archaeologists concluded that the earth covering the foundations likely came from deterioration of the first-floor adobe walls.
- The owner had concluded that the stones inside the east foundation were support piers, concurring with the archaeologists. The one out of place on top of the foundation was that way when he had purchased the property and he did not move any others.
- He was told that there had been a stone along the front (north) foundation inscribed with Chinese writing that had been removed just prior to his purchase of the property. It was located about 5 ft. in from the northeast interior corner. We discussed that this location was likely a threshold.
- There was a door pivot stone about 5 ft. west of the stolen inscribed stone, now covered in earth. Julia had seen this on her earlier visit and agreed with this identification.
- Exploring the southern trash pit area, the owner had dug a long trench along the north side, and then systematically proceeded to the south through the deposit. He feels that he exhausted this area.
- He recovered several historic-era bottles, including an early Mokelumne Hill soda bottle and a cathedral pickle bottle, both of which he sold. He kept an 1845 five-dollar gold coin for his personal collection.
- The owner sent unusual ceramic sherds to a ceramic expert for analysis, specifying that they would eventually be donated to the Mokelumne Hill History Society.

The Taoist temple on Center Street occupied the wooden second story of an adobe building in the heart of Mokelumne Hill's Chinatown. At least the first story was present by 1872 when the Townsite Map was made, at this time owned by local merchant Sun Ti Lee. Lee may have been responsible for the temple construction. Overlooking the rich and productive gardens to the east tended by Chinese residents, the temple served as the center for annual celebrations and local gatherings not only for Mokelumne Hill but, after 1888, for neighboring Amador County. The Taoists apparently had the only temple in town prior to construction of the nearby Buddhist temple between 1890 and 1895. Rivalries between the two groups of adherents are said to have been responsible for the fire of 1898, which destroyed most of Chinatown and precipitated the community's demise.

A one-story wooden kitchen addition was recorded in 1890, likely serving the first-story lodgers and perhaps boarding others in the community. Use of this space and the adobe itself may have changed over the years, serving any number of practical and recreational activities in town. A large barn appended to the east side of the building, with an open-sided shed to the rear, bordered the large commercial gardens maintained by the Chinese and may have been associated with this enterprise.

The wooden second-story temple may either have been constructed at the same time as the adobe main floor or was added some years after, certainly by the 1880s. It featured a 6-foot-deep balcony facing Center Street, the bustling center of Chinatown. Access to the temple was by exterior stairs along the front façade, likely leading to a central door flanked by windows. In this large temple space, the second story may have been divided into two or more rooms, with the rear one holding the main altar as well as side altars. Interior decorations and religious objects may be imagined from similar preserved temples in other parts of the Western United States or suggested by future artifact analysis. What can be asserted with confidence, however, is that this institution was at the heart of the religious and cultural life of the Mokelumne Hill Chinese community.

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## USA - Southeast

### Tennessee

**Clipper Site Testing, Memphis** (submitted by C. Andrew Buchner, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Memphis): As a result of the proposed construction of the Clipper office tower in downtown Memphis, Tennessee, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted test excavations at a parking lot located immediately south of the Beale Street Historic District in January 2020. Historically, a belt of tenements and boardinghouses formerly extended for several blocks south of Beale Street, and the Clipper Development was part of this belt. Bayou Gayoso, a significant feature of the 19th-century cultural landscape of Memphis, bisects the lot and the need for a U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permit triggered this Section 106 compliance project.

The Clipper block was continuously occupied from ca. 1850 to 1970, with the occupation ending as a result of urban renewal demolition. Examination of 1888 through 1950 Sanborn maps reveals that at various times the block contained multiple one- and two-story residences, two large tenement buildings, the Hadden Avenue Colored Church, several stores, a female boardinghouse (i.e., a brothel), and later two filling stations with garages. Note that Hadden Avenue (now B. B. King Blvd.), which forms the eastern boundary of the Clipper block, was a center of prostitution during the historic heyday of Beale Street. Various archaeological contractors have excavated features at nearby brothels since Garrow's (2000) review of Memphis archaeology.



FIGURE 1. Examples of J. J. Heinrick & Co. and Becker's Hygea Bottling Works Hutchinson bottles from the Clipper site (40SY848).

As is typical of urban archaeology projects, the Clipper site (40SY848) was tested via the excavation of backhoe trenches; in this case, there were eight, each measuring 30 x 5 ft. Trench depths varied from 3 to 6 ft., and all trenches exhibited a dense ca. 1970 demolition debris zone under the parking lot pavement. Seven of the trenches revealed heavily disturbed late 19th to 20th-century deposits and unfortunately an absence of features. However, in Trench 8, located within Block 39 lot 13, a deeply buried intact midden was identified. It is interpreted as a household or neighborhood midden associated with a one-story dwelling shown on the 1888, 1897, and 1907 Sanborn maps at an address that changes from 66 1/4 St. Martin Street to 280 1/2 South Second Street. This dwelling abuts and is immediately east of a larger contemporary "Negro Tenement." This structure and the tenement were gone by 1928, and no structures were ever rebuilt there. Two duplexes slightly farther to the south at 166-166 1/2 and 170-172 Pontotoc Avenue, which are also shown on the Sanborn maps of the years listed above, may have contributed to the formation of the midden as well. Examination of Polk's City Directories revealed that the occupants of these dwellings were African American and that the occupants changed relatively frequently.

The site produced a variety of late 19th- to mid-20th-century artifacts, including multiple whole glass bottles. Selected items include Hutchinson bottles with various Memphis bottler's marks (Figure 1), stoneware ginger

beer bottles, Albany/Bristol glazed stoneware, transfer-printed whiteware, whiteware with English backmarks, medicine bottles with Beale St. Drug Co. markings, snuff bottles, and plain bottles with crown finishes, as well as oyster shell and faunal remains. It is anticipated that additional excavations at the midden will take place prior to the construction of the Clipper office tower.

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# 6th Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference (MHAC) – Call for Papers Communicating Archaeology: The Past, the Present, and the Future

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan  
1–3 October 2020

This year's Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference (MHAC) will be hosted by Michigan State University (MSU) in East Lansing, Michigan. This meeting will be held jointly with the Midwest Archaeology Conference (MAC). We encourage members of both organizations to present and be involved in the conferences and social events. A student committee composed of MAC and MHAC members are planning a student workshop. There will be a "Birds-of-a-Feather Dinner" on Saturday evening, which will involve conference attendees proposing and discussing archaeological themes and topics over dinner.

The theme of the 2020 MHAC will focus on what it means to communicate archaeology. Communicating archaeological research has greatly expanded with the advent and growth of social media platforms, citizen reporting on the internet, and public archaeology as variously conceived. Now archaeologists have the opportunity to share their findings immediately and engage with interested constituents, due to the technological and social revolution of the internet and media. Archaeologists are no longer waiting for an outlet to discover and disseminate their work. Furthermore, it is becoming increasingly important for archaeologists to utilize communication mechanisms to invite public participation, cultivate new relationships, and empower the voices of those previously unheard in history.

We seek presentations (papers, panels, posters, etc.) highlighting both new and old methods of communicating archaeological findings and the past to the public, given these innovations in how information is shared. How can we use social media effectively? Who is our audience and who is both included and excluded when we use platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WordPress blogs? What role should the public play in archaeology? How does the public use the internet and social media to further their own interpretations and understandings about archaeological data? What challenges and prospects does Midwest historical archaeology present in the use of social media and the internet to promote archaeology within and beyond the profession?

A tour of Michigan State University's archaeological resources, excavations, and historic buildings will be given during the conference. More information about registration will be shared in the coming months. Dr. Jodie O'Gorman, Dr. Stacey L. Camp, and Erika Hartley are co-organizing the joint conferences. Questions about MHAC can be directed to Dr. Stacey L. Camp at [campstac@msu.edu](mailto:campstac@msu.edu) or Erika Hartley at [erika.k.loveland@wmich.edu](mailto:erika.k.loveland@wmich.edu).



*Participants enjoying the opening night reception at the Boston conference in January 2020. (Photo courtesy of Hannah Rucinski.)*





*Conference participants enjoying the reception at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. (Photo courtesy of Hannah Rucinski.)*

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Summer 2020 . . . . . 1 June 2020  
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Winter 2020 . . . . . 1 December 2020  
Spring 2021 . . . . . 1 March 2021

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