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2007 Archaeological Fieldschools Addressing African Diaspora Subjects

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2007 Archaeological Fieldschools Addressing African Diaspora Subjects

Compiled By Christopher Fennell

The following fieldschool list includes announcements sent to me by the fieldschool directors and others listed on various directories. The fieldschool announcements that follow are presented below in alphabetic order by location, starting with those in North America, then one in the Caribbean, and two in Africa.



North America

University of Florida Historical Archaeological Field School. Summer Session A: May 14-June 22, 2007. Kingsley Plantation (1792-Circa 1900) and the Spanish Mission San Juan Del Puerto (1587-1702), Ft. George Island. Timucuan Ecological And Historic Preserve National Park (Jacksonville, Florida). Kingsley Plantation: Zephaniah Kingsley was a slave trader and ship's captain who took as a wife Anna Madgigine Jai Kingsley, an enslaved girl from Senegal. African-American archaeology began here in 1968, when Dr. Fairbanks (UF professor) conducted the first-ever excavation of a slave cabin. Building on our 2006 work, we will excavate the interiors of slave Cabins W-12, W-13, and W-15, as well in the public areas at both the slave quarters and main house/kitchen. San Juan del Puerto: This Spanish mission and Timucuan Indian Village site was established in 1587 and saw continuous occupation until it was destroyed by the English in 1702. Our work will center in the mission core, including the church, cemetery, and associated aboriginal village, to gain a better understanding of the relationships between the Native Americans

and Spanish. Deadline for Application materials is March 31, 2007. Contact: Dr. James M. Davidson, Department of Anthropology. Phone: 352-392-2253 ext. 256. Email: davidson@anthro.ufl.edu. Web: <http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/davidson/kingsley.htm>.

Nicodemus, Kansas. The Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association announce the 2007 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, June 2-17, 2007, at Nicodemus, Graham County, northwestern Kansas. Partners in this project are the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Nicodemus Historical Society, and Washburn University. Dr. Flordeliz T. Bugarin, Assistant Professor at Howard University in Washington, D.C., is the Principal Investigator. Nicodemus is the first and the only remaining western town established by and for African Americans at the end of the Reconstruction Period, following the Civil War. It is the only National Park Service unit that illustrates how African Americans were involved in the westward migration and settlement of the Great Plains. Participants will excavate at the Thomas Johnson/Henry Williams Dugout site (14GH102) and possibly another early settlement period dugout structure. A field laboratory will operate throughout the project. In addition, four formal classes are offered that can be taken for college credit through Emporia State University. Although field and laboratory activities continue without stopping for the 16-day period, volunteers may participate for a single day or the entire time. Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and a legally responsible adult must accompany participants younger than 18 years of age. Participants are responsible for their own transportation, lodging, and food expenses. The full announcement is posted at kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent. A registration packet will be available around March 1, 2007, on the website or by contacting Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, Public Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615-1099, or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

University of Maryland College Park, Field School in Historical Archaeology. Anth 496/696 (6 cr.) Summer Session I: June 4-July 13, 2007. Director - Mark P. Leone; Associate Director - Jennifer Babiarz; Laboratory Director - Amelia Chisholm. The University of Maryland announces the 26th season of excavation with Archaeology in Annapolis, a summer program of onsite archaeological excavation and research. This is a six week, 40 hours a week program. Excavations within the city will take place in Parole, the site of a Civil War prison camp, and a 19th and 20th century African American neighborhood. Excavations began in the summer of 2006 at Mt. Olive AME, and will continue throughout the community for multiple seasons. This year excavations will also be conducted outside of the city, at the former plantation of Edward Lloyd on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. This site is where Frederick Douglass was enslaved as a boy, and is described in his autobiography *My Bondage, My Freedom*. Intensive excavations at this site began last summer, and focused on the household and work areas of those who were enslaved on the plantation. Field work in 2007 will continue these excavations. This course offers training

in archaeological field techniques and related concepts, and students will be evaluated according to the skill and understanding that they acquire the quality of their work and their contribution to the research. Students are responsible for reporting to the site each day and contributing to the fieldwork, lab work and ensuing discussion as each progress. Students will complete weekly reading assignments that address the methods and theories of recent historical archaeological research. For further information, contact: Jenn Babiarcz (jbabiarcz@mail.utexas.edu) or Amelia Chisholm (achisholm@anth.umd.edu). We can also be reached at 301-405-1429. The field school website is at <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/school.htm>. To register for this course and other UMCP Summer 2007 courses contact Summer Programs, on the web: <http://www.summer.umd.edu/c/> or e-mail to summer@umail.umd.edu. Summer programs also posts up-to-date tuition information online.

Slavery and Freedom in Early New York. What did freedom mean during the time of slavery? Can enslaved Africans who lived 200 hundred years ago tell us what they thought about slavery and freedom? The 2007 Hofstra Archaeology field school will seek answers to these questions by excavating the remains of an 18th century slave quarter structure at the Joseph Lloyd Manor site in Lloyd Harbor, New York. Joseph Lloyd Manor is well-known as the residence of the poet Jupiter Hammon, one of the first published African Americans, whose writings drew on Christian theology to challenge the injustices of slavery. The archaeology at Lloyd Manor will provide a comparison between the remains of everyday life at the slave quarter and the poetry of Jupiter Hammon. This interdisciplinary study will offer a unique insight on the diversity of experiences and perspectives within the enslaved African community on Long Island. The Joseph Lloyd Manor site is owned by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities. The still standing Joseph Lloyd Manor house was constructed in 1767, and it is operated as a historic house museum. To participate, students should enroll in Anthropology 33: Archaeological Field Methods (6 s.h.). This course offers an intensive hands-on introduction to the archaeological field research and provides a foundation in the techniques of archaeological site survey, field excavation and recording, as well as artifact analysis and catalog preparation. The 2007 field school runs during Summer Session II, July 2 to August 3. The class meets Monday-Friday at the Joseph Lloyd Manor site from 8 am to 4 pm. Lloyd Manor is located in Lloyd Harbor, NY on the north shore of Long Island north of Huntington Village. Students must provide their own housing and transportation during the field school. All equipment is provided. There is no prerequisite. For more information about registration and other summer program details please visit <http://bulletin.hofstra.edu/index.php?catoid=19>, or http://people.hofstra.edu/faculty/Jennifer_A_Coplin/ or contact: Prof. Chris Matthews, Department of Anthropology, Hofstra University, anthlab@hofstra.edu; (516) 463-4093.

Guinea Community Archaeological Project, New York. July 09, 2007 to August 03, 2007. In this fifth season at Guinea, we will continue excavation of the home and yard of Primus and Elizabeth Martin, the leaders of the community, and test adjacent to several other house foundations. Guinea was home to African Americans who worked for the elite "river families" along the Hudson, one mile away. Guinea's inhabitants had small farms along a nearby mill stream. Students will learn basic excavation techniques and artifact identification. We will hold a workshop on interpretation of animal bone and teeth. Landscape use is a key issue. Sessions run from 8:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and 8:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Students are expected to participate in an open house on the second Saturday. Scholarships are available. Application deadline: May 01, 2007. Contact: Professor Christopher Lindner, Bard College 1683, Annandale, NY 12504-5000; 845-758-7299; 845-758-7628; email lindner@bard.edu; web <http://inside.bard.edu/archaeology/>. Listing for this field school on AIA/AFOB: <http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10037&entrynumber=268>.

The Archaeology of Chesapeake Slavery and Landscape. The Monticello-University of Virginia Archaeological Field School will be held June 4 through July 13, 2007 at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. This field school combines field research with readings, lab instruction, classroom lectures and field trips. Excavation is conducted on domestic sites of enslaved field hands of the late 18th century. Our work focuses on the implications of changing land use on the Monticello plantation. This understanding of agriculture, economy, and social dynamics relies on contributions from a variety of disciplines including geology, zooarchaeology, palynology, architectural history, and social history, and is grounded within anthropological archaeology. Acceptance to the field school comes with a scholarship for half the amount of tuition. The program offers six credits to undergraduate and graduate students through the University of Virginia School of Continuing and Professional Studies. The course does not assume students have previous archaeological field experience. Application deadline is March 23, 2007. For further details, including application requirements, tuition and housing, please visit <http://www.monticello.org/archaeology/fieldschool/index.html>.

Jefferson's Poplar Forest, Virginia, Archaeological Field School, June 3 to July 6, 2007. Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia are pleased to offer the Nineteenth Annual Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology. The field school provides a foundation in current methods and theories of historical archaeology, and offers a solid introduction to the practical skills of site survey, excavation, recording, and laboratory procedures. Students will actively participate in our ongoing interpretation of archaeology to the public. In the summer of 2007, field school participants will excavate an early nineteenth-century building complex, believed to be associated with plantation work

spaces and possibly slave quarters, adjacent to Jefferson's ornamental grounds. Application deadline: April 10, 2007; send the following information to Jack Gary, Archaeological Research Manager, Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. Web: <http://www.poplarforest.org/ARCH/archfieldschool.html>.

The Archaeology of Slavery and Abolition, Archaeological Field School, Summer 2007, 6 units, Summer Session D. July 2-August 10, Surrey County, Virginia. Laurie A. Wilkie, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley (UCB); Kim Christensen, Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, UCB; Kelley Deetz, Graduate Student, Department of African American Studies, UCB. Students enrolled in the course will excavate for three weeks in Virginia, at Bacon's Castle slave quarter in Surrey County, Virginia, and for three weeks at the Matilda Joslyn Gage housesite in upstate New York (near Syracuse), giving students the opportunity to experience excavation at the homes of enslaved African Americans and the home of a white abolitionist that also served as a stop on the underground railroad. This is a unique opportunity within historical archaeology. Students will learn archaeological survey, mapping, excavation and basic artifact analysis techniques. There will be weekly field trips to other locally significant sites incorporated into each portion of the field school. Students would be divided in two groups and will switch halfway through the field school to go to the other site. Previous archaeological experience is not required. It is our hope to attract students from a wide range of academic departments, including Anthropology, African American Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, and History, among others. Students will be required to participate in all activities scheduled during the field school, including excavation and other research work four days a week, and group reading discussions and field trips once a week. Students will receive six credits through the UCB Summer Sessions program. Specific costs and information on how to register are available online at: <http://summer.berkeley.edu/mainsite/index.lasso>. For more information, and to request an application, email the teaching team at slavery.and.abolition@gmail.com.

Caribbean

The Falmouth Field School in Historical Archaeology, Falmouth, Jamaica. University of Virginia, Anthropology 382, and the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery. May 23 ◆ June 15, 2007. The Falmouth Field School in Historical Archaeology (ANTH 382) is a three-week, three-credit program in historical archaeology based in Falmouth, Jamaica. The field school is offered through the University of Virginia◆s International Studies Office. Students enrolled in The Falmouth Field School in Historical Archaeology (ANTH 382) will conduct archaeological field work at the Stewart Castle slave

village, a mid-to-late 18th-century site that has not previously been tested archaeologically. Objectives for the season include a site-wide shovel test pit survey designed to identify temporal and spatial variation within the village. In addition to the survey, several excavation units will be opened to further explore areas discovered during the survey. Students will learn methods for designing archaeological surveys and technologies to record their results, specifically drawing archaeological plans and stratigraphic sections. Each afternoon students will participate in laboratory activities such as artifact washing and identification. Several evenings a week are dedicated to lectures and discussions. Course readings and lectures will introduce students to archaeological survey and excavation methods, key concepts in the study of 18th-century material culture, and will provide a background in the social history of slavery in the Caribbean. Discussions will focus on the ways in which archaeological data can prompt and address unanswered historical questions related to the evolution of slave societies throughout the Atlantic World. Students will have the opportunity to participate in optional field excursions on the two weekends to historic sites across the island, including New Seville, Good Hope Estate, Colbeck Castle, and Spanishtown. This field school is held in conjunction with The Falmouth Field School in Historic Preservation (ARH 555). Students enrolled in ANTH 382 will spend one day a week learning historic preservation techniques with architectural history students from The Falmouth Field School in Historic Preservation (ARH 555). This field school is one component of the larger archaeological research program, the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (www.daacs.org). Please contact Jillian Galle (jgalle@monticello.org, 434-984-9873) for more information. Please also see www.studyabroad.virginia.edu (Go to "Find a Program" and search under "Jamaica") or www.daacs.org. Applications are due March 15, 2007. Students may apply online at www.studyabroad.virginia.edu.

Africa

Syracuse University Archaeological Field School, Elmina, Ghana. July 1-14, 2007. Syracuse University is pleased to announce its historical archaeological field school at the Elmina trading fortress and in the surrounding area of coastal Ghana. Directed by Dr. Christopher DeCorse of Syracuse University, and as part of the on-going Central Region Project, historical archaeological investigations will be conducted into the Atlantic trade and its cultural repercussions and implications in the region. The field school will take place between July 1 and July 14, 2007. No previous archaeological experience is necessary, and academic credit will be offered through Syracuse University for both undergraduates and graduates. There may be grants available for student support for the field school. Field school participants will help survey and locate archaeological sites, and excavate and map previously identified sites, as well as spend time in the lab processing artifacts and analyzing field data. Recently a maritime underwater component has been added to the Central Region Project. Qualified participants will have the opportunity to participate in

either the terrestrial or maritime components of the project, possibly working in both areas. Due to the high-energy, high-risk diving environment, maritime archaeological involvement will focus primarily on conservation of materials from underwater maritime sites. Students will receive 3 credits from Syracuse University for the 2 week field school. It may be possible for students wishing to extend their stay beyond the formal dates of the project to do so for additional credits and fees. Please contact Rachel Horlings, rlhorlin@syr.edu, for questions and an application. Web: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/archfield/index.asp>.

Gorée Island Archaeological Field School, Senegal. June 1 to July 17 (6 credit hours), or June 20 to July 17 (3 credit hours); Rice University and IFAN, University Ch. A. Diop, Dr. Ibrahima Thiaw, Dr. Francois Richard, and Dr. Susan McIntosh. In 2007, the small island town of Gorée, located off the coast of Senegal just a short ferry-ride away from the capital of Dakar, will be the focus of a six-week field school in historical archaeology and laboratory analysis. Renowned as an island from which West African slaves were shipped to the New World, Gorée Island is a remarkable field site for historical archaeological investigation. Its significance is underscored by its inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage site list. The 2007 excavations are part of an ongoing investigation into the growth and development of Gorée into a supply port for the Atlantic trade, occupied, and serviced by a polycultural population of slaves, Europeans, mainland Africans, and mixed-race, high-caste women known as signares. This field school is composed to two class components. The Field Techniques class offers participants the opportunity to gain practical experience in techniques of historical archaeology including excavation work, data collection, photography, and site drawing. The Laboratory Techniques and Analysis class focuses on the materials collected from the site and will emphasize the processing, recording, preservation, and preliminary analysis of archaeological material. Since the assemblage will include many European imports a component of the class will also be learning to identify, source and date such artifacts. Application deadline: March 15, 2007. Contact: Dr. Susan K. McIntosh, 713-348-3380, email skmci@rice.edu, web <http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~anth/arch/fieldschool.html>. Listing for this field school on AIA/AFOB: <http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10037&entrynumber=1088>.