DOWNLOAD PDF GEOPHYSICS AND VOLCANIC ISLANDS : RESISTIVITY AND GRADIOMETRY ON ST. EUSTATIUS R. GRANT GILMORE III

Chapter 1 : Richard Grant Gilmore III | College of Charleston - blog.quintoapp.com

Geophysics and Volcanic Islandsâ€"Resistivity and Gradiometry on St. Eustatius. R. Gilmore III. or download with email. Geophysics and Volcanic Islands.

Krysta Ryzewski Wayne State University Many recent historical archaeological investigations in the Caribbean have explored the peoples and cultures that have been largely overlooked. The historical era of the Caribbean has seen the decline and introduction of various different and opposing cultures. Because of this, the cultural landscape of the Caribbean today is one of the most diverse in the world. However, some of these cultures have been more extensively explored archaeologically than others. A few of the areas of study that have begun to receive more attention in recent years are contact era interaction, indentured labor populations, historical environment and landscape, re-excavation of colonial sites with new discoveries and interpretations, and other aspects of daily life in the colonial Caribbean. This symposium seeks to explore new areas of overlooked peoples, cultures, and activities that have lead to the multicultural landscape of the Caribbean today. Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, Kathryn L Sikes Middle Tennessee State University This session examines overlapping goals, ethics, and best practices in public history and historical archaeology, with particular attention to how public historians recommendations for collaborations with stakeholders may be productively applied within public archaeology. Mirroring discussions among historical archaeologists and descendant communities, public historians have increasingly focused upon the concept of shared authority, the need to counter racially biased narratives, African American and Native histories, the challenges of interpreting history to multiple publics with conflicting views of the past, and the value of local social histories in engaging wider audiences in heritage tourism. Papers within this session review public history projects in practice and explore how stronger connections with public history educators, park historians, museum managers, oral historians, and historic preservationists may be foregrounded within public archaeological outreach, amplifying its impact upon historical memory and popular conceptions of the past. Presentations will be followed by discussion inviting questions and commentary. Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, Stephen Mrozowski Fiske Center for Archaeological Research In a fast-paced CRM world, collections are generated, processed, reported, boxed and stored in the blink of an eye. After decades of field excavation in historical archaeology, they are abundant. But what happens after the lids close on these boxes? All too often, entire collections from significant archaeological sites are forgotten, misplaced, mismanaged, and neglected. Collections may become divorced from their original field records, context may become foggy, and catalogues might not exist. Budget and staff restrictions create challenges for curation facilities to revisit these old collections. However researchers are now beginning to take advantage of the wealth that these collections still hold. While the challenges are diverse, overcoming these obstacles is both worthwhile and necessary. Encouraging researchers to pose academic questions and apply new methods to these forgotten data will allow the collections to reach their full potential. Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes Chairs: Carrell Ships of Discovery While the theme of the conference is peripheries and boundaries, this session focuses on the fluidity and connectedness of a large, great and historic ocean the Pacific. From the prehistoric period to the present, the Pacific has facilitated the movement of peoples across vast distances and served as a cultural landscape and seascape in which cultures both clashed and connected. This session focuses on the maritime cultural landscape and seascape of the Pacific from the minutia of daily life to the grand world events. Papers specifically address maritime cultural heritage whether it is on the dry edges of islands or buried deep within the ocean. Papers range from the management of maritime heritage in the Pacific to the archaeological and historical research that has taken place over several decades; however all draw upon the connectedness and fluidity of the water as a medium of exchange for people and ideas. Willow B, Thursday, January 8, Matthews Montclair State University In recent years some archaeologists have explored the seemingly improbable intersections of archaeology and punk rock. This session keys into specific

DIY and community aspects of punk that mirror how public archaeology also functions. Punks helped each other with housing, sharing food, and lending each other instruments and gear. They also made do with what they had, using the constraints of non-existent or reverse cash-flow to their creative advantage, making something of quality out of nothing. As a community, punks also hoped to make a difference for themselves and the cities and countries they lived in. Public archaeology often also makes do with little funding and finds success through the communities that form around projects. Public archaeology is also often driven to make archaeology work for political change. This session will explore how diverse forms of public engagement may conjure the punk rock spirit to create change in archaeological practice. Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, Jillian Galle Monticello , Fraser D. DRC empowers faculty, students, and researchers from leading graduate programs and 2 6 museums to use the web to contribute data from their field and collections research to the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery Rigorous measurement protocols facilitate the discovery of meaningful patterns in archaeological data across geographically scattered sites, as well as sharing of data with other scholars and the public. In this symposium, DRC organizers and collaborators discuss their latest discoveries, their experiences with the newly-developed opensource software that made them possible, and the implications of the DRC model for the discipline of archaeology. Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, Stewart-Abernathy Akansas Archeological Survey One boundary that may be found is betweeen archaeology in the ocean and in inland waterways. The history of maritime archaeology has been dedicated archaeologist-divers investing enormous resources and imaginatively using remoste sensing and remotely operated vehicles to makme great discovieries,offshore, worldwide, on the technology of boats as well as at submerged land sites. Sometimes, the achievements of riverine archaeology are harder to see, literally because of poor visibility under water, and figuratively because it often takes place as underfundeded salvage efforts. Occasionally these inland archaeological resources are exposed, however momentarily, by low water or collapsing river banks. This symposium notes several such projects that have taken place far from salt water, either in black water or bright sunshine, and sometimes together. Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, Historical Archaeology in Idaho Chairs: Idaho has an important past and the true treasure of Idaho lies within its cultural resources uncovered from urban archaeological projects to public archaeology, to CRM and academia. This symposium will touch on the industries of logging, military, railroad, as well as urban occupations to help illuminate some of the lives of the people who called the great state of Idaho home. Croucher Wesleyan University African Diaspora archaeology has long been central to historical archaeology. In recent years this study has turned away from plantations to engage with free communities of color in the Americas. Simultaneously there has been a significant expansion of historical archaeological studies on the African continent. The purpose of this session is to critically explore themes that might usefully unite studies of 3 7 African Diaspora archaeology and to interrogate the singularity of Africa in varied historical contexts. Papers will address the rapid growth of African historical archaeologies, exploring how these studies problematize Africa as a static cultural context. We will also be exploring what Africa might have meant to those individuals and groups who were part of the Diaspora, questioning how we might access discursive meanings through material traces. This session will attempt to develop useful questions for comparative archaeologies across widespread historical and geographical contexts linked to the African Diaspora. Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, Edward Gonzalez-Tennant Monmouth University This session explores how the idea of diaspora challenges our existing notions of boundaries and peripheries by considering networks and connections that transgress culturally-defined boundaries and regions. Diaspora theory is a powerful framework driving new ideas and approaches regarding the movement of people and ideas, creation of globalized communities, and a host of social issues relating to global capitalism, imperialism, and power. Analyzing the intersections of these themes remains crucial for historical archaeologists as we study marginalized communities in the past and present. Our discipline offers a unique perspective on the everyday lives of these individuals and communities rarely available to other scholars. This panel takes a multiracial approach to diaspora by focusing on the entanglements between transnationalism, identity, and society. The

participants believe that a diasporic approach offers both methodological and theoretical insights to the investigation of racialized communities from a myriad of geographic locations through time. Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, Simons Bay and Table Bay, two crucially important historic seaports, served simultaneously as international entrepots, havens of refuge, and as settings for colonial and imperial warfare. Research and analysis of archaeological and historical case studies include early nineteenth-century British and Dutch war ships, a beached US Liberty ship, complex wharf infrastructure at Table Bay Harbor, and the naval facilities of Simons Bay. Theoretical frameworks pertinent to this session are maritime cultural landscapes, mercantilism, sea power, and world system theory. Investigations will also address secondary issues such as cultural resource management and current stakeholder perceptions, challenges and solutions to interpreting and showcasing maritime heritage in the study area. Medina Room, Friday, January 9, Scott S Williams Washington State Department of Transportation 4 8 Near-shore wrecks are often difficult to find due to the effects of wave action and sand movement, so how do you investigate a shipwreck without a wreck site? This symposium presents a series of papers on recent archaeological investigations of shipwrecks that are known from terrestrail sites such as Native American middens, or from historic accounts and isolated finds. Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, Horrell Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement During , a remote sensing survey conducted in the Gulf of Mexico resolved three sonar targets; each representing potentially significant historic shipwrecks in over 4, feet of water. The results of this investigation revealed a shipwreck dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. That reconnaissance served as the catalyst for a larger, privately funded collaboration of federal, state, and academic institutions. Working together, the team designed a project that included a detailed mapping program and limited artifact recovery at the location of Monterrey Wreck A. This fieldwork also provided an opportunity to document two nearby shipwrecks. The goals of the research and the tentative interpretations presented during this session address the multidisciplinary approach used to provide meaning to these unique sites within the context of the early 19th century. Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, Through the study of material remains, archaeologists have expanded our understanding of this conflict. Archaeological research used in conjunction with historical documentation can provide new insights into particular events and effects of the war. This session will present a number of projects in Civil War archaeology broadly ranging from civilian sites to battlefields and fortifications. Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, Methods, Theory, and Practice Chairs: Rodriguez University of California, Berkeley Discussants: Joyce University of California, Berkeley This session aims to provide a variety of perspectives on what queer theory can contribute to the interpretation and practice of historical archaeology. Within archaeology, queer theory has too often been understood as route for understanding past sexualities; however, we ask the discipline to take full advantage of the theoretical, methodological, and analytical tools that queer theory provides. Queering is both a political act and a strong analytic tool that has rarely been taken advantage off. Along with wider questions about how a queer framework destabilizes existing assumptions of normativity, this session will look at alternative ways of problematizing how past peoples, communities, and time periods 5 9 have been categorized in archaeological interpretation. Additionally, a queer archaeology allows for a diverse set of voices to reevaluate those methodologies, engagements, and assumptions that reinforce how, why, and for whom we practice archaeological research. Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, Independent Production in the Past Chairs: Cobb University of Florida , Mary C. Beaudry Boston University In the last few decades historical archaeologists have begun to explore the intimate patterns of daily life for social actors in the past at multiple scales. Historically, small-scale systems of production and exchange evolved epiphenomenally with dominate economic systems. Examples may include the formation of slave economies within the larger context of plantation systems, prostitution in mining towns, or Indigenous female driven pottery industries within the typically male-driven Indian fur trade. These small-scale economies played equally vital roles in shaping social bonds in relational networks of exchange.

Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Archaeology and Geoinformatics

Richard Grant Gilmore III St. Eustatius, once known as the "Golden Rock," is now called the "Historical Gem" due to its unequaled concentration of colonial period archaeological sites.

Major attributes stored for archaeological sites 90 7. Land-cover characteristics of the study region 9. Relative shipping activity in colonial ports You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. Any posting, copying, or distributing of this work beyond fair use as defined under U. Copyright law is illegal and injures the author and publisher. For permission to reuse this work, contact the University of Alabama Press. You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. Acknowledgments I wish to thank all the authors of the various chapters for their stellar contributions. It was indeed a pleasure working with them. Their essays, which reflect tremendous insight and an excellent grasp of the subject matter, are well appreciated and will, no doubt, serve to develop a better appreciation of geoinformatics within the context of Caribbean archaeology. Heather Cateau provided useful information on references relating to West Indian plantation societies. Her contribution is gratefully acknowledged. I am particularly grateful to my wife, Joan, and our son, Gavin, for their moral support and incomparable patience as I sat up long hours in the nights vetting and editing the various chapters. Finally, thanks to the staff of the University of Alabama Press for their encouragement at every stage of this publication. Reid You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. Archaeology and Geoinformatics You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. Introduction Archaeology and Geoinformatics: Case Studies from the Caribbean Basil A. Reid This volume, Archaeology and Geoinformatics: Case Studies from the Caribbean, presents a miscellany of both interesting and informative essays on the use of geoinformatics in Caribbean archaeology. The contributions are based on case studies drawn from specific island territories, namely, Barbados, St. John, Jamaica, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago, with Chapter 1, which focuses on interisland interaction and landscape conceptualization in the Caribbean region, being the exception. Geoinformatics is one of the relatively new emphases in archaeology and can be defined as an interdisciplinary field that develops and uses information science and science infrastructure to address the problems of geosciences. In order to achieve its objectives, geoinformatics employs a battery of integrative and innovative approaches in analyzing, modeling, and developing extensive and diverse data sets. Several disciplines fall within the general purview of geoinformatics, namely, geographic information systems GIS , global positioning systems GPS , satellite imagery, aerial photography, photogrammetry, cartography, and geophysical surveys. However, while these techniques are increasingly being utilized in archaeology e. By demonstrating that this regionâ€”like anywhere else in the worldâ€”is fertile ground for the application of geoinformatics in archaeology, this volume places a well-needed scholarly spotlight on the Caribbean. To begin with, the hive of archaeological activity in the region since the s has led to an increasing demand for state-of-the-art technologies. Fourteen years ago, You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. No longer is research in the Caribbean based almost exclusively on conventional survey and reconnaissance methods such as trial trenching, shovel test pitting, field walking, and ground surveys. Indeed, the various papers presented at the Twenty-First Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology IACA , held in Trinidad and Tobago in July , underscored the extent to which research agendas are being increasingly informed by a holistic mix of archaeological data, field methods, and scientific techniques, including geoinformatics. The following examples favorably reflect the growing popularity of geoinformatics within the context of Caribbean archaeology. In , geophysical surveys of a Jewish cemetery in Nevis resulted in the identification of at least 44 possible burials within the cemetery in addition to the 19 marked burials Terrell Recent studies of St. Another example pertains to the innovative creation of a system by Landon and Seales for building three-dimensional models for Caribbean petroglyphs based on reconstructions of Taino petroglyphs at

Caquana, Puerto Rico. According to Landon and Seales these digital models were aimed at allowing digital access to and preservation of petroglyphs in remote areas that often remain unprotected from the elements. By coupling aerial photographs with highly accurate survey techniques, large-scale area excavation, and a fully automated barcode-based computer system, Kappers, Fitzpatrick, and Kaye successfully created a three-dimensional model of the fast-disappearing site of Grand Bay in Carriacou. Essentially, the resulting GIS data set provided the means to construct three-dimensional modeling of the site, a necessary component for developing future strategies dedicated to investigating and protecting archaeological sites on the island Kappers et al. Given these important developments, this volume is both timely and relevant, as it epitomizes a significant trend in Caribbean archaeology that is proving to be increasingly useful to scholarly pursuits in the region. Another important reason for this volume relates to the negative impacts on archaeological sites of sprawling urban growth, agriculture, mining, and land erosion in various Caribbean territories. These impacts have been particularly damaging to pre-Columbian sites, as these sites tend to be generally less visible on the landscape than their historic period counterparts. For instance, You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. Most sites in Carriacou were found to be endangered by erosion through wave, storm, and tidal action and sand dredging by the local population, with the site of Grand Bay being the primary example. The realization that archaeological resources are finite and diminishing Drewett There is also growing recognition among archaeologists, heritage managers, and policy makers in the Caribbean that geoinformatics is the preferred technique in heritage management, as it generally allows for more efficient data collection, analysis, and retrieval than conventional paper-based methods. These may be especially relevant in the face of the growing destruction of archaeological sites as a result of flooding, land erosion, mining, and road and building construction, which often result in the complete destruction of archaeological sites, despite the presence of heritage management organizations throughout the region. Caribbean geography is also well suited to the application of geoinformatics. The island chain is divided into three parts. Although the islands in the Caribbean are generally small, their myriad microenvironments such as river valleys, forested areas, grasslands, coastlines, plains, hills, and mountains often pose significant challenges with respect to both site visibility and accessibility. This can be caused by oldgrowth forest vegetation with dense understory, more recent secondary-growth You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. Trinidad and Tobago, which was connected to the South American mainland as recently as 10, years ago and remains in close proximity to the South American mainland, can be cited as a case in point. Comprising approximately 90 percent of the land area Davis et al. Often, even cultivated plots exhibit completely obscured ground surfaces Zeidler For instance, extensive sugar and rice cultivation on the plains of St. Catherine in south-central Jamaica has significantly reduced the visibility of archaeological sites within this particular area. Accessibility, on the other hand, can be defined as the ability to physically inspect a given area of terrain Zeidler Cases of low accessibility can be caused by difficult terrain or dense vegetational growth, which may impede or reduce mobility. Recent landscape modifications in the Caribbean may have completely destroyed evidence of archaeological occupations or covered them entirely with large expanses of soil, water, or modern construction. Because of ongoing land erosion, much of Canoe Bay, a large Amerindian site on the southwest coast of Tobago, has now been inundated by the sea, thereby making much of the site inaccessible to serious investigators. Clearly, these land surface conditions can have drastic consequences for discovery probability and logistical efficiency in archaeological surveys within the Caribbean. Geoinformaticsâ€”which includes noninvasive techniques such as satellite remote sensing, cartography, aerial photography, photogrammetry, GIS, GPS, and geophysical surveysâ€”can facilitate rapid reconnaissance of relatively large areas of archaeological interest that have been adversely affected by both low or nonexistent site visibility and accessibility. As shall be demonstrated in this volume, geoinformatics can lead to better site detection and more efficient data collection and management both in the field and in the laboratory. Generically defined as any computer-based capability for the manipulation of geographical data Bernhardsen These representations enable archaeologists to address questions of cognition among the cultures they study

Wheatley They also critically examine the implications of their models in relation to pre-Columbian migratory patterns and cultural interactions throughout the region. Although it has been argued that visibility models should be treated with great care, since it is not at all clear how we might compute modern cognition in the landscape with GIS Baldwin et al. According to Gaffney and van Leusen , this is related to the fact that the visible area is indeed a measure of the area seen and the locations visible and, as such, a possible measure of the value of the site location and other locations visible to it. Archaeology, GIS, and Cultural Resource Management An underlying theme running through a significant number of the chapters in this volume is cultural resource management CRM , which can be succinctly defined as the management and preservation of cultural resources, such as cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, historical records, historic buildings, and industrial heritage and artifacts. Certainly, one of the central tenets of CRM is predictive modeling, which is predicated on the simple assumption that patterns exist in the places where people locate their activities, camps, or settlements in the landscape. On the basis of GIS weights-of-evidence analysis of prehistoric sites and their areal association with evidential themes, Reid in Chapter 2 produces archaeological predictive models for three watersheds in Trinidad. Although weights-of-evidence is invariably used for geological prospecting Bonham-Carter et al. Considered as far superior to conventional paper-based methods, the AIS would not only provide a means for accessing information but also a digital database that may be maintained and updated with new information as it becomes available. Although GIS can be used quickly to make maps and tables, archaeologists, historians, and cultural resource managers should be prepared to invest considerable time in designing their systems, acquiring data, and converting material from manuscript and print sources including paper maps into digital forms see Knowles Their research reveals the consolidation of sugar estates under a few key planters and the emergence of a free colored group who became owners of both land cotton and provisioning estates and slaves. In Chapter 6, working with an assortment of mid-twentieth-century maps coupled with field surveys of abandoned landscapes with the help of handheld GPS equipment, Roger Leech provides insights into the process of estate consolidation of colonial Nevis. What is perhaps most instructive about these two research papers is the critical reading of maps as a key data source. Despite the fact that the historical maps themselves challenge GIS users to understand the geographic principles of cartography, particularly scale and projection, they also reflect the prevailing attitudes and worldviews of those who created them. Increasingly being used for archaeological research worldwide, GPS determines by triangulation the location of features, using data from orbiting satellites. In archaeological fieldwork, GPS may well be used for mapping find-spots, earthworks, and other archaeological features without the need of conventional techniques i. The correct choice of GPS for specific projects depends upon the level of accuracy required in the field. Many archaeologists are happy with the level of accuracy obtained by handheld GPS navigation grade for archaeological fieldwork Souterrain Archaeological Services, Ltd. While this is an increasingly indispensable and inexpensive item of equipment for field reconnaissance and walkover surveysâ€”especially in the more remote regionsâ€”it is clearly inappropriate for positioning evaluation trenches or conducting field-walking surveys, where tighter controls are required over each transect to be walked Souterrain Archaeological Services, Ltd. The two authors utilize aerial photographs, photogrammetry, multispectral satellite imagery, and three-dimensional images within a GIS environment to create a physical profile of Taino locations in Trelawny, Jamaica. This is designed to produce predictive models of where Taino sites are likely to be found in the You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. GPS, given its high mobility survey capacity, is therefore used by Lyew-Ayee and Conolley to locate Taino sites in the field. GPS aside, Lyew-Ayee and Conolley should be commended for incorporating a panoply of remote sensing techniques in their study, such as aerial photography, photogrammetry, and infrared satellite imagery. Although infrared satellite images and aerial photographs, as well as the stereoscopic images generated by photogrammetry, capture contemporary environmental conditions in Trelawny, the two authors were able to use these tools to digitally create environmental profiles of Taino sites in order to determine possible site locations. Overall, the contributions of

Armstrong and colleagues, Leech, and Lyew-Ayee and Conolley clearly indicate that multiple data sources, if subjected to careful analysis, can be of considerable interpretive value in better understanding past societies of the Caribbean. Grant Gilmore III Chapter 9 , both present informative discourses on the use of geophysics in archaeological research. Defined as the study of the various physical properties of the earth and the composition and movement of its component layers of rock, geophysics is increasingly being applied to detect archaeologically significant areas of interest. In Chapter 9, Gilmore discusses the significant role of geophysics in guiding future research designs and in confirming cartographic evidence on the English Quarter sugar plantation in St. While dry soil and vegetation were the primary deterrents to using the resistivity meter at Pleasures Estate, also in St. Clearly, therefore, although certain soil conditions can militate against the effectiveness of geophysical surveys, these surveys can You are reading copyrighted material published by the University of Alabama Press. The results of geophysical surveys can help the archaeologist to subsequently focus his or her limited resources on specific areas of each site, thereby significantly reducing costs relating to capital outlay, equipment, and labor. The essays in this volume represent exciting new directions in Caribbean archaeology and will be a useful store of information as well as a critical frame of reference for archaeologists, historians, heritage managers, museologists, geographers, environmentalists, geoinformatics specialists, and interested members of the public. In this chapter, we utilize theoretical concepts associated with phenomenology and landscape approaches to show levels of connectivity between islands as well as neighboring continental landmasses that have previously been ignored. In particular, we focus on aspects of visual sight analysis, through the use of geographic information systems GIS to promote a view of interisland interaction and landscape conceptualization characterized by continentality rather than insularism. Critically, we explore the implications of this perspective in terms of pre-Columbian migrations and movements through the Caribbean and the potential interaction spheres associated with native populations of the region.

Chapter 3 : programme - blog.quintoapp.com

Negotiating tensions: The religious landscape of St. Eustatius, Richard Grant Gilmore III. Geophysics and volcanic islands: Resistivity and gradiometry on St. Eustatius.

Opening and welcome 2. Matters arising from the Minutes 4. Membership fee level for the next year 7. Oscar Montelius Foundation report 8. Election results and report of the Nomination Committee Reports from the Working Parties and Committees Location of future Annual Meetings Announcement of the next Annual Meeting The opening is in the Van Eyck, Academieplein 1 Maastricht. Here, the arts play a leading role. Eight artists present their work on The materiality of the invisible on the basis of an intensive dialogue with archaeologists. From onwards the Jan van Eyck Academie is partner of NEARCH, a project that aims to explore the various dimensions of public participation in contemporary archaeology. The Jan van Eyck Academie is an international, multidisciplinary research institute for visual arts, design, architecture, literature and reflection. One of the main reasons for the Jan van Eyck Academie to participate in the project and to collaborate with archaeologists is the idea that artists and archaeologists in all their differences also share common ground. By making narratives they both create value from seemingly worthless things. They want to find out what is hidden under the surface of the known to change our ideas of reality, history and the future. As alchemists archaeologists and artists transform the materiality of things into the meaning of life, both past and present. In and in close collaboration with the other partners of NEARCH the Jan van Eyck Academie put out an open call and selected out of applications five international artists. The artists went to their sites and discussed with them research results, ways of presentations and political and social dimensions of their research and profession. This artist deals with the same topics on the basis of the rich archaeological heritage of Limburg. The Materiality of the Invisible offers a powerful opportunity to reflect upon our ideas of reality. It is not only the past that is a foreign country but also the present and the future. Artists and archaeologists make that visible and in doing so broaden our perspectives and enlarge our horizons. On August 31st all participants are invited to visit the The Materiality of the Invisible and to join conversation with the artists mentioned below. The programme item is spread out over three venues in Maastricht: Van Eyck, Marres, and Bureau Europa see map on page For Cardenas this is not only a methodology, but she considers the column itself as a sign, symbol and form. Her position in this research is that there will always be an ambivalent and fragile relationship of stability between theory and fact when a linear woven illusion of continuous time is presented. Her quest towards translating this in stability into form is therefore how to dissect and question the material evidence found in such columns of time. How to involve all layers in a non-linear way, simultaneously, in order to propose a different perspective on the inter-relationships between the layers of meaning that reveal themselves through fabric of archeological practices? If this is the case then we might propose that these objects, as a consequence, have a closer relationship with an emergent future than to an historically given past. Bryniarska and Westwood are therefore complicit in a paradox of praxis: Responding to this methodological conundrum as a twist, a division or a split â€” they have selected specific examples from their research where distinctions between anomaly and waste; between the identified and the superfluous; between stratigraphy and the spoil heap, occupy a grey area with uncertain status. Matthew Wilson stretches and expands associated material processes, pushing their conceptual applications. For, example, Wilson considers the atmosphere as an archaeological object produced over vast scales of time and space; it is already an object of ruin despite its on-going production. For the Materiality of the Invisible exhibition Wilson will present video and sculpture developed from extensive site visits. These sites include not only archaeological excavations but also laboratories, offices, archives, museums, and even texts; in this approach archaeology is both a methodology and an apparatus. The work for the exhibition is divided into three sequences, each with vast scalar interactions: Alternatively, does such study provide a mirror to consider the subjective values held by researchers within their own society? Since , Hodder one of the key thinkers of

this school has put these ideas to the test at Catalhoyuk in turkey - the largest and best-preserved Neolithic site yet discovered. This assessment involves looking into and analyzing the decentralized project management teams, self-reflective and diarist reporting, data sharing and an understanding of the site as living community joining both professional agents and local actors. In , Biscotti lived on site during the excavation period and recorded how these methods were activated so as to study an ancient people whose own community underwent various and radical socio-economic changes. Like works of art, these ambiguous objects provide a space for speculation, and embody as such the potential reconfiguration of entrenched historical narratives. Memories of this war and the dictatorship that followed it are still politically sensitive subjects in Spain. They have been asked to intervene in the relocation of these unidentified and unclaimed bodies to the cemetery of the municipality where they were found, so that their final voyage may become part of a broader, public reflection on the legacy of this history. The industrial revolution of the 20th century and the consumerist lifestyle that it generated are fundamentally intertwined with the production of waste that transcends all scales, from household waste to industrial waste that transformed whole regions. Human waste is literally embedded within our history and society. If archaeology is the study of cultural products, the study of waste produced by human activity can also be considered a type of archaeology. What kind of soil have we inherited from the era of Modernism? Can this archaeology of soil help us look at the anthropogeology of industrial waste as a complete representation of the past upon which we have to build our future? On invitation of the Province of Limburg, Giuseppe Licari will spend one year at the Van Eyck researching and realizing new work that deals with the cultural landscape of Limburg, its cycles of production and its heritage. Province of Limburg, Netherlands. Klaas van Gorkum and Iratxe Joaio Marres: This is to give more room to cross-discussion and dialogue. In this context Keynote Lectures including discussion are introduced as a new format. Keynote Lectures are related to the five themes of the meeting. How best might we understand archaeological practices in our contemporary context of radical changes in the cultural politics of pasts in the present. This keynote offers a vision of a cocreative answer and future to these issues by looking back through the genealogy of academic archaeology, taking us back to the transdisciplinary eighteenth century when, contrary to orthodox histories of the discipline, antiquarian pursuits were the model of experimental scientific research -creative learning that transcended later disciplinary borders, offering orientation upon the radical shifts occurring in the political economy of newly emerging nation states. We share the same antiquarian imagination as those times, albeit evolved with the global spread of the nation state and the institutionalization of knowledge industries. The need and opportunity remains to embrace open and inclusive approaches to past-present articulations in a creative political economy of knowledge production. The means of knowledge production are now potentially more open and widespread. In this changing political context, there is a growing need to put a much higher emphasis on our shared culture and shared history as a strategic and cohesive force for the future of Europe. The forthcoming European Year of Cultural Heritage in provides a perfect opportunity for such a shift in EU policy and funding priorities. The speaker will argue that archaeology, as well as all the other disciplines that help define and better understand our European cultural background and our present multi-layered identity, can have a decisive role in this vital process. Since archaeology investigates the most remote past of this identity, it is essential to help our better understanding that we, Europeans, have more common cultural baggage, than differences and also that we have important cultural ties with other world civilisations. At the same time, since Archaeology investigates networks, as well as the material culture of populations, it is also a strong tool to identify the nuances, the diversities, which make our culture so rich and multifaceted. But some groups of people and some political leaders are using these differences to build walls rather than bridges. We must therefore ensure that Archaeology is not used to divide but rather to unite. We indeed need to accept and embrace the idea that diversity is a strong asset to our European identity and to our open society. A roadmap towards a global Convention It is not a rarity that the wish for international law is provoked by dissatisfaction with the acting of government within a nation state. In despair archaeologists can be looking for a Big Brother abroad, who can come to rescue. What triggers the need for international cooperation? When and why do we

put our faith in legally binding conventions? To answer these questions one needs to have an overview on the international law which already exist. More in particular It is important to get a grip on the working and potential of the Valletta convention and the Unesco World Heritage Convention. In the end it might be a good idea to make better use of the things we already have, instead of putting a lot of energy in producing new arrangements with a very insecure outcome. How can archaeology position itself in the global epistemic, temporal, national, and socio-political borderlands? These are some of the questions that I will attempt to tackle in this talk, based on a variety of research contexts and approaches, from archaeological ethnography to the archaeology of forced and undocumented migration, primarily in the Mediterranean. I will advocate a decolonial archaeology which is neither about the past nor about the present, but about multi-temporal presences, engendered by the sensorial and affective power of matter. This is an archaeology as a shared space of encounters, as border thinking and practice which can intervene in the current moment of perpetual crisis.

Chapter 4 : Encyclopedia of Caribbean Archaeology by Taino Library by Phoenix Aurora - Issuu

9 Geophysics and Volcanic Islands Resistivity and Gradiometry on St. Eustatius R. Grant Gilmore III St. Eustatius, once known as the "Golden Rock," is now called the "His-.

Magens House compound, Charlotte Amalie, St. Courtesty of Douglas V. Copyright by Basil A. It is a recycled stock that contains 30 percent post-consumer waste and is acid free. This book may be available in an electronic edition. Excavations Archaeology â€"West Indiesâ€"Encyclopedias. Antonio Curet Anguilla 38 John G. Laurence Archaeological Conservation 46 Georgia L. Reid Beads 71 R. Haviser Bottles Colonial 76 Georgia L. Kitts 78 Gerald F. Schroedl Bullbrook, John A. Armstrong Carriacou 90 Scott M. Torres Cassava Manioc 93 Mark C. Torres and Basil A. Reid Ciboney versus Guanahatabey Basil A. John Douglas V. Newsom Cohoba Joshua M. Haviser Falmouth Jamaica Patricia E. LeCompte and Gifford J. Reid and Joshua M. Torres De Hostos, Adolfo â€" L. Eustatius Joanna K. Gilmore Grenada Scott M. Fitzpatrick The Grenadines Scott M. Fitzpatrick Griddles Mark C. Donop Grindstones Joshua M. Reid Ground Sloths H. Guerrero Lapidary Trade Basil A. Lopinot and Marcie L. Thomas Douglas V. Antonio Curet Mines R. Reid and Richard T. Colten Petersen, James B. Crock Plazas and Bateys Joshua M. Torres and Samuel M. Antonio Curet and Basil A. Reid R Rainey, Froelich G. Hayward and Michael A. Cinquino Roth, Vincent â€" Mark G. Reid and Roger H. Colten Rum Frederick H. Smith S Saba Corinne L. Hofman and Menno L. Hoogland Saint Lucia Corinne L. Phulgence The Saladoid Corinne L. Hofman and Basil A. Eustatius Historical Foundation Joanna K. John Site Trinidad Basil A. Vincent Richard T. Leshikar-Denton and Della A. Wound-glass trade beads and a restrung necklace of glass and coral beads, Oranjestad, St. English, French, and Dutch bottles from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries 77 B. Plan of Brimstone Hill Fortress in compiled from various sources 78 C. Aerial view of the Caguana dance and ball courts 84 C. Cannibal Indians, from a engraving 85 C. Mancos Canyon in southwestern Colorado 86 C. Excavation and sand mining at Grand Bay, Carriacou 91 C. Cayoid decorative techniques and motifs, St. Reconstructed chiefdoms in Hispaniola based on the names of caciques, as interpreted by Pierre Charlevoix in C. Location of ball court sites in Puerto Rico C. Guanahatabey in western Cuba C. Clay tobacco pipes excavated on St. Snuff tube, wooden cohoba snuff tray, and vomiting spatula of manatee bone C. Reverse and obverse of a Henry IV blanca C. Portion of the wall that once enclosed Old Havana C. Researcher wearing protective equipment for working with ancient DNA from archaeological samples D. James Edwin Duerden D. Wooden and stone duhos D. Dutch earthenwares E. East End Windy Hill ruins, St. Example of Elenan Ostionoid pottery E. Tin-enamel wares F. Restoration of Falmouth House F. Sapodilla Sapotaceae F. Onge ware flowerpot, late eighteenth century G. Recalculated digital elevation model of the Caribbean G. Representative examples of skulls of West Indian Megalonychid ground sloths G. Reconstruction of the appearance of Megalocnus rodens G. View of some of the Grenadine islands showing shallow reef banks and lagoons H. Excavation of a precolonial archaeological site in the Caribbean showing evidence of intensive exploitation of queen conch shells H. Headquarters of the Institute of Jamaica I. Island-Carib colonization of the southern Caribbean J. Mapped prehistoric cave and midden sites in Jamaica J. Sites associated with the Kalinago on St. Movement of Kalinago from former indigenous sites in Dominica in the eighteenth century K. Earle Kirby L. Lopinot estate, Trinidad L. Fragments of dark green bottle glass found at the Lopinot estate L. Location of the Loyola archaeological site in French Guiana L. Magens House compound M. Queens Royal College Figures M. Examples of Meillacan pottery M. Archaeological sites located and documented by the Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat Project in M. The Old Court House in St. Archaeological map of Nanny Town N. Major precolonial and colonial sites in Nevis N. Desmond Vernon Nicholson N. The Ostionoid in the northern Caribbean P.

Chapter 5 : Relics of a Forgotten Colony: The Cannon and Anchors of St. Eustatius | Ruud Stelten - blog.q

From 20 June to 12 August a team of the St. Eustatius Centre for ArchaeologicalResearch (SECAR) and the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University under thedirection of Dr. R. Grant Gilmore III, Dr. Menno Hoogland and Prof. Corinne Hofman carried out Phase 2 of the archaeological assessment of the Cul-de-SacPlantation area on St. Eustatius, commonly known as The Farm.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Geophysical instruments, including a resistivity meter and a fluxgate gradiometer, have guided recent excavations at two sugar plantations on the island. English Quarter Plantation is located in a flat open agricultural plain called the Cultuurvlakte while the Pleasures Estate Plantation is located on the slopes of the Quill volcano. Although some archaeologists have suggested that geophysical instruments are not able to provide accurate data in the highly variable magnetic environments found on volcanic Caribbean islands, the data presented in this chapter prove otherwise. Historical archaeological research began on St. The College of William and Mary in Virginia began a two-decade research program in Dethlefsen et al. However, during this period no geophysical surveys were conducted on the island. In , when the present research was undertaken , very few geophysical surveys had been attempted on colonial period sites in the Caribbean. This chapter examines the efficacy of using a resistivity meter and a fluxgate gradiometer to locate archaeological remains in a volcanic environment. The instruments were used on two sites on St. Eustatiusâ€"the Pleasures Estate Plantation and English Quarter Plantationâ€"in an attempt to identify the location of slave villages and additional industrial buildings. The results indicate that each instrument was suitable in a volcanic environment with certain parameters. Both instruments were successfully used to identify previously unknown archaeological remains. An illustration of this point can be found in the negotiations between Britain and France at the end of the Seven Years War, or the French and Indian War to Americans â€" In theTreaty of Paris, France gave to Britain large parts of Canada in exchange for the sugar-producing island of Guadeloupe. Eustatius was once known as an important trading center in the New World. Almost any product manufactured in the Old or New World could be acquired on the island. Eustatius, as with the Internet, millions of products were bought and sold each year in auctions held in the more than warehouses built along Oranje Bay. During the last half of the eighteenth century, up to 3, ships landed on Statia per year Goslinga In comparison , other ports such as Bristol, Liverpool, New York, Charleston, Bordeaux , Nantes, Marseilles, and Amsterdam processed far fewer ships during the same time period Table 9. One must bear in mind that St. Eustatius was an island only 8 km in length and 4 km in width. The population during this time may have exceeded 25, persons at its peak. There were three primary reasons for the success of St. Eustatius as a trading center. First, nature had endowed the island with an ideally situated harbor on the leeward side and geological conditions inhibited the condensation of rain clouds on the Quill volcano. This severely reduced the quantity of rain that fell and therefore restricted the quantity and quality of sugar cane, tobacco , and other farm products that could be produced on the island. Left with no natural agricultural promise, trade was the only option for residents. The second reason for Statian success was the ideal location of the island on the busy sea-lanes centrally placed between the northwestern Caribbean islands including Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas and those of the southwest Barbados, Guadeloupe, St. Being located downwind from the latter islands and upwind from the former helped to make Statia into a successful trading port You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles: