

A case of deliberately concealed objects from Argentina (Province of Buenos Aires, 19th Century)

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This paper describes a peculiar set of objects from “La Elvira” site, also known as *The Bicentennial House* in La Matanza, the most populated county in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina (Figure 1). These objects were found in the last standing building from “La Elvira”, a 19th Century productive ranch in the countryside near Buenos Aires City. A project was developed in order to prevent the house from being demolished, as it was considered of historical value. “*The Bicentennial House*” project consisted in the disassembling and transportation of all the elements of the dwelling, which was carried out in conjunction with an archaeological survey. During the monitoring of the former activities, the objects presented here were recovered.

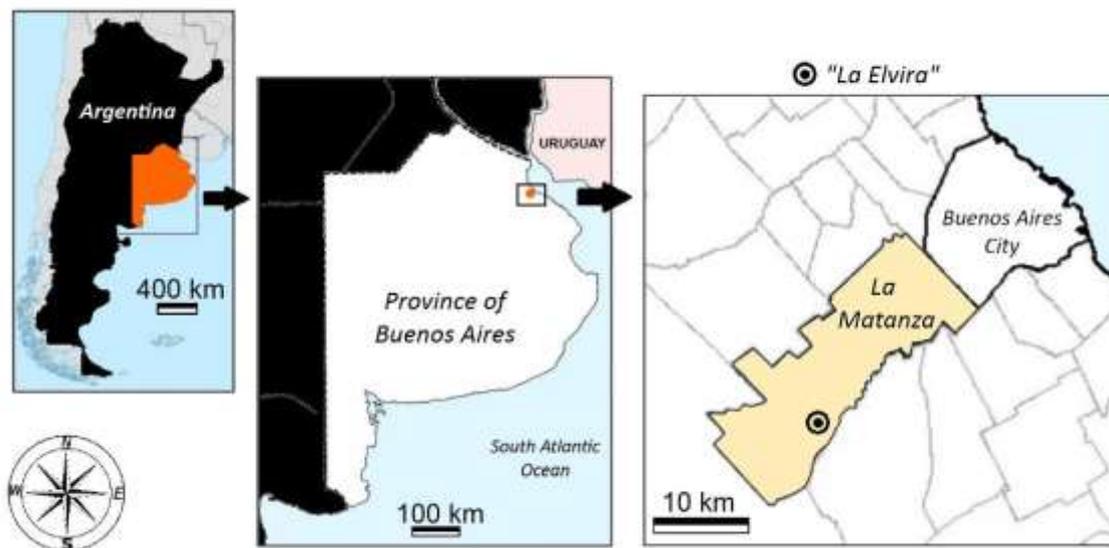


Figure 1. Location of the site “La Elvira”, in La Matanza, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The dwelling

“La Elvira” site consisted in a three rooms house (A, B and C in figure 2) which was supposed to be bicentennial according to the construction materials and techniques observed before its disassembling. A preliminary study of the changes in the structure (Ávido 2012a), were the foundations and the roof along with other features were analyzed, showed that it was originally planned as a two rooms house but, after mid 19th

century, it was subdivided into four rooms. Later, two other rooms were annexed. By 2011, when the disassembling and the archaeological survey were carried out, both annexes and the room D were already demolished.

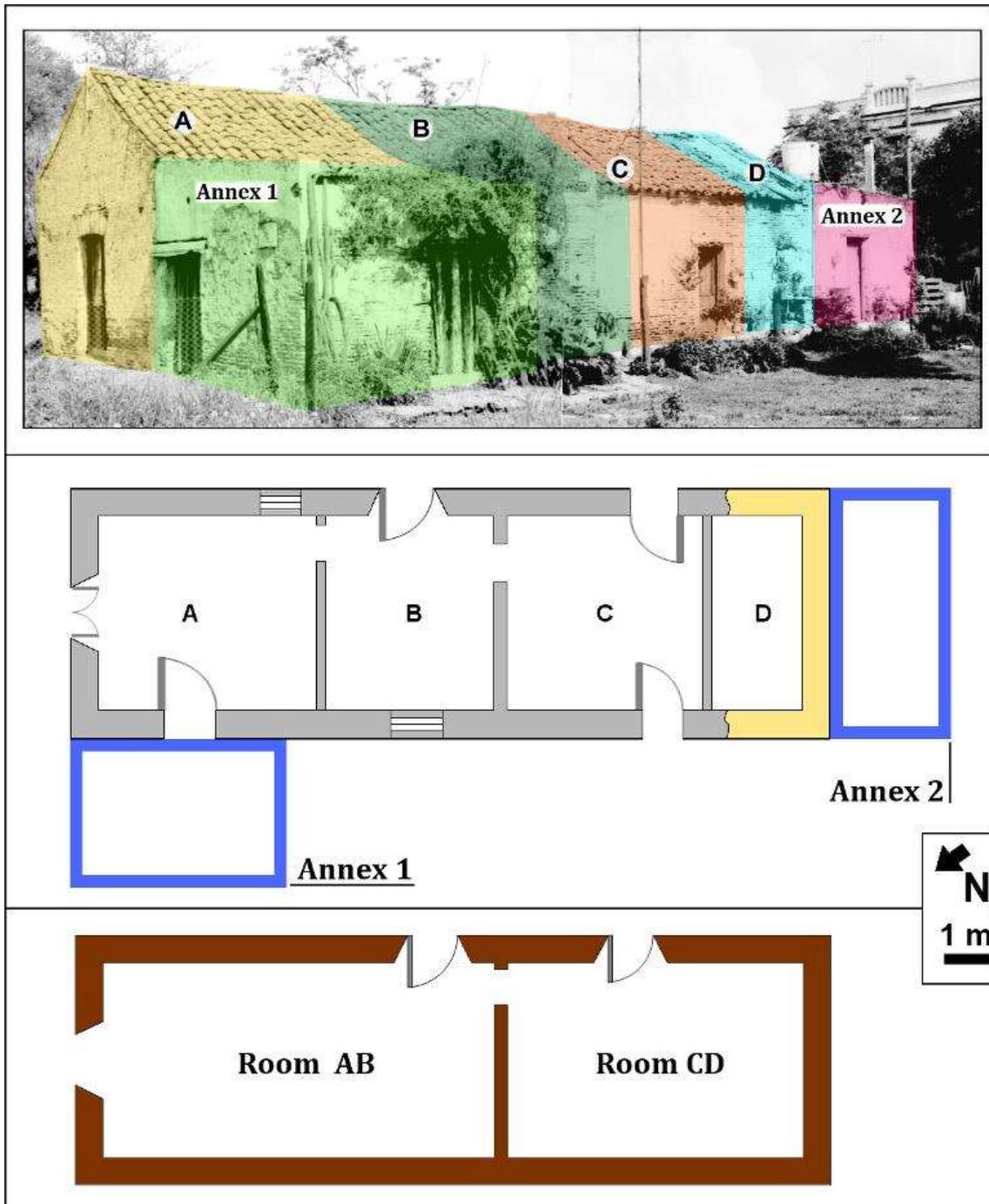


Figure 2. Top: photomontage artificially colored to differentiate the rooms. **Center:** plan of the dwelling, where it can be distinguished: *in gray*, standing remains at the time of the intervention by mid 2011; *in beige*, foundations of room D; *in blue*, foundations of Annexes 1 and 2, probably constructed at some point in the 20th century. **Bottom:** in dark brown, recreation of the original structure of the house by early to mid 19th century (Ávido 2012a).

An overview of the findings

Beyond one thousand findings were collected during fieldwork, 61% of them were glass fragments and 16% were animal remains, while other classes were represented by less than 7% each. Table 1 shows a detail of the archeological remains from "La Elvira", per collection unit. The "vegetal" category includes wood fragments, seeds and charcoal, while the "animal" category includes leather and bone fragments. Additionally, "ceramic" includes fragments of redware, stoneware, porcelain and earthenware, however excluding bricks and tiles which are counted under the "construction" category.

Collection units (C.U.)	Material Types								totals per C.U.
	vegetal	animal	ceramics	glass	metal	construction	plastic	others	
Test 1	16	114	14	224	15	45	3	4	435
Test 2	1	4	6	10	6	4	1	1	33
Test 3	2	7	2	42	2	1	0	1	57
Pits 1 to 6	4	17	2	30	2	1	1	9	66
Monitoring	2	23	42	309	21	4	3	10	414
									1005

Table 1. Detail of the archeological remains from "La Elvira", per collection unit (Ávido 2012b).



Figure 3. *Odd findings*: objects found inside concealed chambers within the walls.

Among these finding, there were some *odd* ones: a glass bottle, a playing card, an animal bone and a pot (Figure 3). *What was odd about them?* They were found inside voids or

“chambers” within the walls, and these were not just voids between bricks, but structured and sealed chambers within the structure of the wall: their existence was intended. Three of these chambers, located in three different walls, contained the mentioned objects, while other chambers were empty. They could not be seen nor accessed from outside or inside the house, since the walls concealing the chambers had no marks or signals and the plastering had no cracks. Thus, we considered these objects were not accidentally there, like trapped coins between the cracks of the floorboards; the chambers and their content had more likely been deliberately concealed (Mackay 1991). Figure 4 shows the location of the chambers with concealed objects.

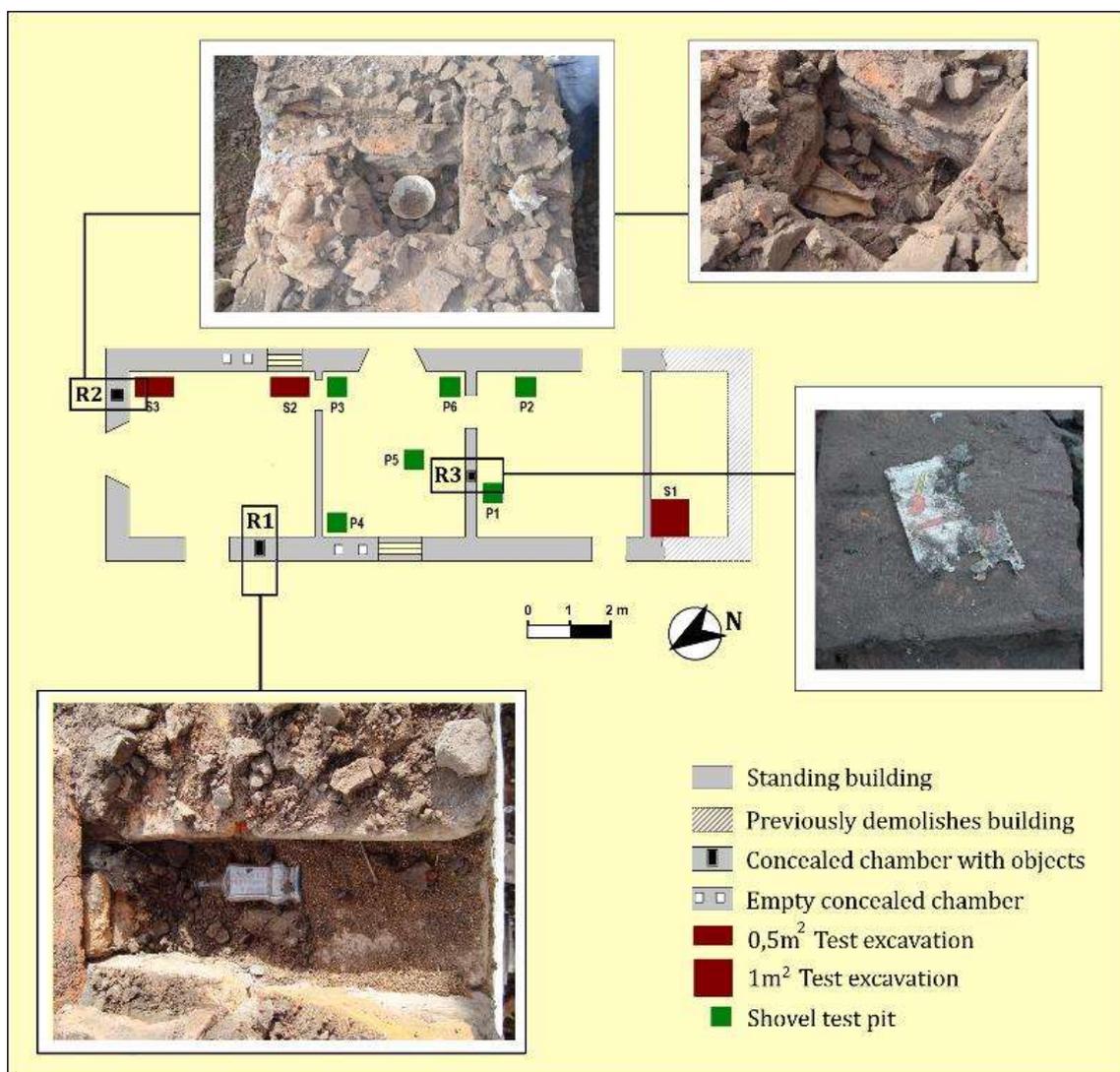


Figure 4. Plan of the dwelling showing the excavation units, the location of the concealed objects and their *in situ* contexts. R1, R2 and R3, according to their recovery during fieldwork, stands for *Recámara* 1, 2 and 3 (“*recámara*” is the Spanish word for “chamber”).

Deliberately concealed objects

We faced these *odd* findings as a novelty for South American archaeological contexts since, to our knowledge, there were no reported cases with similar attributes. Hence, in order to understand this practice, we focused our attention into previously researched cases from Europe, Oceania and North America (Ávido 2012c).

Shoes are the most commonly concealed objects, thousands of them have been recorded within the UK only (Dixon-Smith 1990, Mackay 1991, Pitt 1998, Swann 1998, Harvey 2009). Indeed, in Northampton there is a “*Concealed Shoes Index*” (Mackay 1991, Pitt 1998, Riello 2009, @2) which, for decades, has been recording all the shoes reported by the people who have found them at their homes or workplaces. According to this *Index*, there are three outstanding characteristics about the concealed shoes: a) they are in bad shape, either for being well-worn before depositing or, more interestingly, for have been destroyed on purpose; b) the location of the concealment is not easily reachable; and c) they are found accidentally, mostly during remodeling or other construction works (@1, @2). Similar cases were reported in Australia (Evans 2009), United States (Manning 2011) and Switzerland (Volken 1998), even though their frequency is lower than that of the UK.

In addition to the shoes, other kinds of materials were found in concealed contexts, like bottles, garments or coins, to name only a few. *Witchbottles*, which consist in ceramic jars or glass bottles filled with urine and nails, are considered as home-made devices for countering witchcraft (Becker 1980, Fennell 2000, @3). Some concealed contexts contained more than one item; a worth noting case is the “*Bryce House*” in Annapolis, Maryland (the USA), studied by Leone and Fry (1999) who found a few *caches* with rocks, pieces of pottery, glass, coins and animal remains (@6, @7). They suggested that, since they lacked Christian items, these caches were probably an Afro-American creation (Leone and Fry 1999, @6, @7). *Dried cats* have also been reported as concealed items, for they have been found hidden above ceiling boards, within walls and below floor boards (@3).

One more interesting precedent is the “Deliberately Concealed Garments” project (@1) which, as the “*Concealed Shoes Index*”, has developed a database for the reported findings within the UK of concealed *items* of clothing. Again, the outstanding characteristics of these garments are the same ones listed for the concealed shoes. They refer this practice as folklore and superstitious traditions.

Summarizing, the preceding projects were cited in order to showing the variety of reported cases of objects that have been deliberately concealed and accidentally found. Frequently, these findings are seen as ritual behavior dealing with home protection or for

reverting witchcraft (Dixon-Smith 1990, Evans 2009, @3). Would this be a suitable explanation for the concealed objects from “La Elvira” site? Were they protecting the family or countering suspected witchcraft? It is certainly a tough question to be answered, since we lack documents describing the practice and its meaning. For the time being, all we can do is stressing some points:

- a) According to the location of the *caches* (Figure 4), the objects were grouped in three different walls: the perfume bottle was in the NW wall, the playing card was in the SW wall, and the pot and bone were in the NE wall. All three *caches* enclosed the AB room (Figure 2).
- b) There were some empty chambers in both NW and SE walls (Figure 4). We do not know if they were meant empty or if it is a preservation issue.
- c) The perfume bottle from R1 was lying on its side, with its top NW oriented. It was filled with a sawdust-like content, which is to be analyzed.
- d) The pot and bone inside R2 were "mounted" one above the other: the pot was the first to be discovered and, after its collection, the bone was found (see Figure 4).
- e) The bone inside R2 was a canid scapula, probably from a dog. Its spine was incomplete/broken and there were several marks in the glenoid cavity. Furthermore, the pot base was broken and black stained.
- f) The playing card found in R3 was incomplete and lacked its backside.
- g) The perfume maker of the R1 bottle, a French company named *Monpelas*, started its business by 1830 (Rigone 2008).

The preceding list was intended to show the peculiarity of the location and content of the *caches* found in this site. It does not answer the problem of their function and meaning; on the contrary, it opens new questions. An in-depth research will certainly show us the way to understand who did this and why. Even though all the researchers I have talked to would be comfortable with ascribing this practice to African and Afro-American people, I suggest Catholic people should be considered as potential concealers as well. Regarding the symbolic component of the concealed objects, we will hardly know the meaning given in the *systemic context*. But we can explore existing and alternative explanations for this practice from an archaeological approach, studying the diversity of concealment items and their contexts. On the other hand, it is clear that we are bound to do what it takes for

preserving these *witnesses of time*, for they constitute “an ‘inside out’ memory” of the building they belonged to (Eastop 2006: 251).

“When we rebuilt a 17th century Cheshire long house in 1998, the builder asked for pairs of old shoes from each member of the family. He put them up in the roof by the chimney in order to ward off evil spirits. I was more than happy to help keep alive an old tradition and gave 4 pairs of shoes to him.
What will the finders say when the house is next rebuilt in about 2100?”

Comment to the note “Concealed shoes: Australian settlers and an old superstition”
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-16801512?postId=111999731>

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Recommended websites:

@ 1 "Deliberately Concealed Garments" Project (Access: Sept 2011)

<http://www.concealedgarments.org/>

@ 2 Northampton Museums & Art Galleries (Access: Sept 2012)

<http://northamptonmuseums.wordpress.com/2012/06/19/concealed-shoes/>

@ 3 "Apotropaios" (Access: Sept 2011)

<http://apotropaios.co.uk/index.html>

@ 4 "Ian Evans's World of Old Houses" (Access: Dec 2011)

<http://www.oldhouses.com.au/>

@5 "Gentle Craft – Shoe Museum" (Access: Feb 2013)

<http://www.shoemuseum.ch/>

@6 "Input on Tortoise Shell" (Access: Jul 2012)

<http://bannekerdouglassmuseum.blogspot.com/2008/03/input-on-tortoise-shell.html>

@7 "More on the Tortoise Shell" (Access: Jul 2012)

<http://bannekerdouglassmuseum.blogspot.com/2008/03/more-on-the-tortoise-shell.html>