



SOCIETY *for*  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY



# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

## This Issue

- 2.... President's Corner
- 4.... 2013 SHA & ACUA Elections
- 19.. Opinion & Debate
  - 19.. Collections Curation
  - 21.. PEIC Notes from the Trenches
- 23.. Death Notice (Paul Courtney)
- 24.. Images of the Past
- 25.. Current Research
  - 26.. Asia
  - 26.. Australasia & Antarctica
  - 27.. Canada - West
  - 27.. Continental Europe
  - 29.. Great Britain & Ireland
  - 30.. Latin America
  - 30.. Underwater (worldwide)
  - 32.. USA - Northeast
  - 35.. USA - Pacific West



*A gold rush pub in Australia - pp. 26-27.*



*Japanese camps in British Columbia - pp. 27-29.*

## REGISTER SOON

QUESTIONS THAT COUNT  
**SHA Québec 2014**  
LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES



SHA2014.com



*Historical archaeology in Scotland - pp. 29-30.*

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

**Newsletter Editor:**  
Alasdair Brooks, DPhil  
PO Box 73042  
Dubai  
United Arab Emirates  
<amb 72@le.ac.uk>

**Copy Editor:** Daniel McNaughton

**Special Contributors:**  
Current Publications: Richard Veit  
Images of the Past: Benjamin Pykles

**Current Research Coordinators:**  
Africa: Kenneth Kelly  
Asia: Ruth Young  
Australasia & Antarctica: Sarah Hayes  
Canada-Arctic: vacant  
Canada-Atlantic: Amanda Crompton  
Canada-Ontario: Jon Jouprien  
Canada-Prairie: vacant  
Canada-Québec: Stéphane Noël  
Canada-West: Doug Ross  
Caribbean/Bermuda: Frederick H. Smith  
Continental Europe: Natascha Mehler  
Great Britain & Ireland: James Symonds  
Latin America: Pedro Paulo Funari  
Middle East: Uzi Baram  
Underwater (Worldwide): Toni Carrell  
USA-Alaska: Robin Mills  
USA-Central Plains: Jay Sturdevant  
USA-Gulf States: Kathleen H. Cande  
USA-Mid-Atlantic: Ben Resnick  
USA-Midwest: Lynne L.M. Evans  
USA-Northeast: David Starbuck  
USA-Northern Plains & Mountain States: Steven G. Baker  
USA-Pacific Northwest: Robert Cromwell  
USA-Pacific West: Kimberly Wooten  
USA-Southeast: Gifford Waters  
USA-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

**Business Address:** Society for Historical Archaeology,  
13017 Wisteria Drive #395, Germantown, MD 20874, Phone:  
301.972.9684, Fax: 866.285.3512, Email: <hq@sha.org> (New sub-  
scriptions, change of address, subscription fulfillment matters)

2013 The Society for Historical Archaeology 3rd Class Postage  
Paid

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum require-  
ments of the American National Standards for Information Sci-  
ences--Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, AN-  
SIZ39.48-1984.

## President's Corner

Paul Mullins

Archaeologists have been excavating historic artifact assemblages for more than a half century, and we all have been fortunate to have worked on fascinating sites and conducted important scholarship about life in the last half millennium. However, nearly all of us also have a demoralizing curation story: perhaps it is about a wonderful archaeological collection that was stored in a closet because there was no collection management funding; maybe it is about a repository that is simply full or nearing capacity and cannot accommodate more assemblages; it could be about an historic collection that was deaccessioned because an administrator did not consider the materials significant; or maybe the paperwork or photographs for a site have been lost or turned up incomplete or damaged.

SHA has long championed the development of concrete collections-management practices, and our rich archaeological holdings have presented us with some increasingly problematic methodological, economic, and ethical challenges. The problems differ from one place to the next, yet are familiar to most of us. Some long-term repositories are literally full, are unable to accommodate more collections, or have had their curatorial staff laid off; other facilities charge archaeologists to store materials, even though we often do not include particularly concrete financial curation plans in our project designs. Some curators have begun to deaccession collections or develop practices to guide them in deaccessing archaeological materials, and many historic materials are considered good candidates for reappraisal that may lead to discard, reburial, or some other deaccessioning.

In the past five years the SHA Curation Committee has worked toward developing a best practices statement outlining responsible collections-management practices among professional organizations, state and federal agencies, and curators facing common management challenges. This work began under the direction of Committee Chair Bob Sonderman and has continued since 2012 under Chair Deb Hull-Walski, with committee members Mark Warner and Giovanna Vitelli spearheading much of our recent work on the subject. A working document on deaccession practices will be reviewed by the Curation Committee at the January 2014 SHA Conference.

Our goal throughout this discussion has been to encourage responsible and informed curatorial practice. Narrowly defined, we face a practical resource challenge impacting the expense of storage, but this has methodological implications concerning what we actually collect in the field; deaccessioning risks taking aim disproportionately at historic artifacts; and management practices will shape what data we leave available to subsequent scholars who might work on the same collections. The committee members have worked toward developing practical frameworks for collections-management decision making that will



systematically outline informed curatorial strategies within project research designs.

An increasingly large volume of historic artifacts and limited resources has required managers to reappraise their holdings and develop concrete policies to manage space and resources in increasingly crowded repositories. Deaccessioning is one of the most sensitive dimensions of the curation crisis, and SHA is working with collections managers to develop concrete, ethically defensible standards for assessing, culling, sampling, or deaccessioning materials in existing collections. For those collections that include historical archaeological materials, the voice of specialists needs to be at the heart of such a review process, and we need to be advocates for the development of federal standards. We have historically tended to save almost everything from archaeological sites, but for many of us who have religiously stored boxes of bricks or slowly eroding bags of corroded metal there needs to be some way to evaluate the future research potential of such things. Specialists on particular classes of artifacts will need to sound in on the materials that are especially well represented in collections and help collections managers develop informed policies. It is exceptionally challenging to predict what may one day be important to scholars, but we need to reflectively and soberly make some of these difficult decisions today if we wish to see anything preserved. If we wish to shape deaccession policies we need to sound in now or we risk having historical archaeology collections assessed by people who are not trained in the materials and methodologies of the discipline.

Perhaps most critically, if we are going to preserve so many collections, then we need to encourage scholars to use those collections and not simply consign them to dead storage into perpetuity. Esther White and Eleanor Breen's thorough 2012 assessment analysis of Virginia's archaeological repositories revealed that more than two-thirds of Virginia's archaeological repositories are never used for research at all. For those academics administering student research, there is enormous potential as to collections-based scholarly projects. There will always be opportunities to conduct field excavations, but some of the most ambitious comparative research projects can *only* be conducted in museum collections. The cost of a collections project is often much more modest than a single field season excavation, and such projects often provide scholarly exposure for wonderful field excavations that were otherwise reported only in technical reports. Such collections research has not always been the focus of granting agencies, so we need to lobby on behalf of the discipline to begin funding more collections research projects.

One consequential thing we must all do is think responsibly about the final curation of the materials we excavate, and a management plan should be in every research proposal. All of us have some statement on our collection

methods and long-term storage of artifacts, but some are a bit ambiguous, and even the best-planned curation plan can be derailed for any number of reasons. We share a common belief that every artifact has some research potential, but we need to soberly weigh the economic and practical realities of storing every object we recover forever, and we need to acknowledge that a new generation of archaeologists will eventually inherit both our rich scholarship and scores of assemblages gathering dust. We face many common challenges, and we stand the best chance of developing responsible strategies if field archaeologists and collections managers share experiences, challenges, and real and proposed solutions.

We need to develop a systematic picture of exactly what the curation crisis means in different places. That discussion needs to include collections managers who are tasked with archiving and potentially assessing and deaccessioning materials they do not know especially well. The Council of Virginia Archaeologists' study, conducted by Esther White and Eleanor Breen, is an excellent example of a study that systematically assessed the archaeological holdings in one state, and any practical management plan will need to start with such studies. Such a picture will allow state and federal agencies to develop the most sensitive and responsible curation policies.

In 1996, former SHA Curation Committee Chair Bob Sonderman argued that our disciplinary effort to preserve an astounding volume of artifacts has created "an overwhelming sense of primal fear when the thought of deaccessioning archeological material is raised." We do indeed have an emotionally charged approach to collection and curation of artifacts: we value every object in an assemblage as an element in a complex historical narrative, and we preserve nearly every artifact because we know scientific advances may one day unleash new insights from old things. Yet decades of enormously productive historical archaeology fieldwork have left us with a voluminous material heritage to manage, and it is our ethical responsibility to thoughtfully manage these resources from excavation to repository.


Compare the materials on the January 2011 SHA Forum on Collections Management at [http://www.sha.org/research/collections\\_management.cfm](http://www.sha.org/research/collections_management.cfm).

## References

Sonderman, Robert C.

1996 Primal Fear: Deaccessioning Collections. *Common Ground* 1(2), Special issue Collections and Curation. [http://www.nps.gov/archeology/cg/vol1\\_num2/fear.htm](http://www.nps.gov/archeology/cg/vol1_num2/fear.htm)

White, Esther C. and Eleanor Breen

2012 *A Survey of Archaeological Repositories in Virginia*. Council of Virginia Archaeologists Curation Committee. <http://cova-inc.org/resources/COVAcollectionsSurvey.pdf> 

**Start planning now for SHA 2014:**  
**Québec City, Canada, January 8 to 12, 2014**

# 2013 SHA and ACUA Elections

**Note:** As of last year, only the candidate's present position, candidate statements, and photographs are now printed in the Newsletter. For full details of each candidate's biographical statement, please see the SHA website (<[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>).

## PRESIDENT-ELECT

**J. W. (Joe) Joseph, Ph.D., RPA**

### Present Position

Director of Administration and Project Manager, New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia



**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as SHA President-Elect?**

Probably the strongest qualification I can bring to the position of President-Elect is my tenure on the SHA Board. I have been at the table for discussions on association management, strategic planning, editorial programs, conference priorities, and other issues, and I know the intent and objectives of past board actions. I also know and have good working relationships with many of the individuals in key committee roles. I have the benefit of having served

with five SHA Presidents and would take the lessons learned from all to be an effective manager. I have been active in association management beyond SHA, serving two terms on the Board of Directors for the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) and as Past President of the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists. I am actively engaged in business management with New South Associates, where I serve as Director of Administration and Treasurer. I would bring strong management skills to SHA as President-Elect.

**If elected to serve as a President-Elect of SHA, what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

I think SHA is in good financial condition thanks to the sound investment policies of Treasurer Sara Mascia that have brought us through the recession unscathed. I think we are also on a sound, and more effective, administrative platform with the return of Karen Hutchison as Executive Director. Our challenges for the future are to grow our membership, to support the development of a global discipline, to continue to explore and utilize social media to allow us to develop and share our understanding of the past in a collaborative fashion, to collect and celebrate our history, and to promote public outreach.

Historical archaeology should be a growth discipline. While no more prehistoric sites are being made, historical sites are created every day. We need to actively promote historical archaeology as a career and we need to bring students into SHA and help them develop as scholars and professionals. I am very pleased with the *Perspectives* reader series that draws from the rich corpus of historical archaeology and presents inexpensive topical readers in both print and digital formats designed for classroom adoption. We need to continue to find ways to make our research and our meetings accessible and affordable for students. I would work with the Membership Committee to increase our membership and promote education and careers in historical archaeology.

We are also the only global archaeology and I strongly support SHA's efforts to promote the development of our discipline internationally. Our most recent special publication, *Historical Archaeology of Central Europe*, is an example of the ways in which SHA can facilitate and support the development of historical archaeology around the world. The next challenge is to find the ways to connect the archaeologies of different countries into a common dialogue. I think social media and the work of Terry Brock on the SHA Blog is one way to meet this challenge and I have worked with the SHA Website Editor Chris Merritt to develop online forums that allow SHA members and others the opportunity to comment on current research and publications, as well as on critical events. We need to continue to explore



and develop these avenues for exchange as we build an interconnected global archaeology. We have instituted a one-year digital subscription for international members this year and I recommend that we adopt an electronic journal and newsletter subscription for all international members going forward, which would eliminate print media shipping costs and delays and allow us to attract more international members on a sustainable economic platform. I would also explore electronic subscription options for students and other North American members. As our publications go digital, I would like to see them linked to source material via the Internet and I think we have the opportunity to create a digital platform via the SHA website that would link publications, resources, websites, news, and discussion in a single setting that could promote a greater exchange and interaction between authors and their audience, across oceans, and between ourselves and the public.

As SHA approaches 50 it is important that we recognize the work of our founding mothers and fathers and reflect on where we have been as well as where we may be going. I have worked with the History Committee to reignite the "Conversations" interview series in the journal and to begin gathering materials for a 50th anniversary special publication and I would continue to work with the committee, editorial staff, and conference organizers to give our 50th anniversary the attention it deserves.

Finally, I think SHA must promote significant work being done in historical archaeology to nonmembers as well as members. We need to make SHA the source for information about historical archaeology. I would work with the members of the Public Education and Interpretation Committee to promote significant projects and findings and to counter current media programs that present the importance of material things as financial rather than intellectual. What we do is significant; what we need to do is make all of that significant work accessible to the public; what we have to do is actively promote the importance of historical archaeology and material things to our appreciation of the past.

## Robyn Woodward

### Present Position

Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the SHA if elected as President Elect and President?**

It is truly an honor to be asked to serve as President-Elect of SHA, an organization that has, over the past 20 years, provided me with numerous opportunities to grow as a professional and to collaborate with colleagues who have both inspired and challenged me. Through the course of my professional career I have had the opportunity to work with many segments of the archaeological community from various levels of government, university programs, heritage

and museum organizations, research institutes, public and private foundations, avocational groups, and sport divers, which has made me familiar with many of the significant issues facing my peers and will enable me to represent the diverse interests embodied within the SHA constituency.

Over the past 25 years I have been an active board member of a number of professional academic and research societies, as well as a number of large community organizations and foundations that have provided me a wealth of experience in policy development; fundraising and stewardship; advocacy for historic and maritime archaeology and heritage; and promotion of partnerships between government, local societies, and museums. My work with the AIA, ACUA, and INA will enable me to bring a wider, international perspective to many of the issues affecting archaeology, including strategies for building and retaining membership, and disseminating scholarship and research not only amongst our professional community, but to the general public.

My current job involves public outreach through continuing education, working with avocational archaeologists, and bringing history and archaeology alive to the wider public on international educational tours. I will enthusiastically look for new ways to expand our outreach opportunities to an ever-widening public audience.

**If elected to serve as a President-Elect of the SHA, what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities and the management and financial challenges of the society?**

Fortunately, I was on the SHA Board when the organization developed its current Strategic Work Plan and Members Needs Assessment survey, which defined our long-term vision and defined new opportunities for the Society and its members. If elected to serve as President, I



would utilize all my past experience to support the board, its committees, and the Executive Director to meet the needs of its members and in their enhanced efforts of public outreach and archaeological education.

As a past member of the SHA Budget Committee, I am very conscious of the financial constraints that effect not only our organization but also our members, and the difficulties of balancing the desire for increased services within the confines of a defined budget. At the same time I have been heartened by the growing number of academic institutions now offering courses in historical archaeology and cultural resource management. The growth in our discipline has translated into larger attendance at our annual conference, which in turn has generated increased revenue to help us develop new web-based resources including links to juried databases; a syllabus clearing house to name a few, as well as a new series of publications including technical briefs, an ever-expanding 'print on demand "Reader" series. Just as excitingly, there have been a growing number of quality submissions for the student paper and dissertation awards, as well as forums at the annual conference that have been organized by our young professional. I believe we must continue to search for new ways to engage and support the next generation of archaeologists in an ever wider variety of SHA forums.

Over the past four decades SHA has developed a solid reputation for quality scholarly research. In the recent past, this has been made accessible to a wider audience through JSTOR and our website, where it is now possible to post timely entries on the latest work and issues affecting our field. I would encourage the expansion of our web-based publication series and explore new ways by which we might make the quality research and reports done by cultural resource managers and contract archaeologists – i.e. the "gray literature" – more accessible to our broader membership.

Archaeology, especially historical archaeology, fascinates the public as it has the ability to make the past come alive. I believe advocacy is a responsibility of SHA's leadership. I would work with the board and those members of our organization who work with, and for the various levels of government, to promote the protection and enhancement of historic and archaeological resources. As President, I would also support the ongoing efforts of our members working with groups such as the UNESCO, the Smithsonian, National Geographic, and others to develop professional guidelines and training, as well as working frameworks for exhibits and popular media that promote respect and stewardship of our rich recent past rather than enhancing the efforts of treasure hunters and antiquity dealers.

Our relationship with the ACUA has added a unique dimension to SHA, and the integration of terrestrial and maritime research at our conferences and in our publications has fostered numerous professional collaborations. I will build on my experiences as a past director of the ACUA to not only foster and strengthen our existing partnership, but to advocate for an integrated approach to the disciplines and responsible management of submerged and maritime

resources.

## SECRETARY

**Carol McDavid**

### Present Position

Executive Director, Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc., (CARI), Houston, Texas



**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as SHA Secretary?**

Institutional memory, accurate and detailed record keeping, and a keen and ongoing awareness of historical context are vital to the sustainability and success of any organization—whether that be a professional society like SHA, a nonprofit such as the Institute I direct, or a university department. My track record as the Secretary of SHA, as Program Chair of a recent and successful SHA conference, and as well my years of both governance and committee work with SHA, other professional societies, and other organizations, has prepared me well to continue to perform these functions for SHA.

**If elected to serve as a Secretary of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

In addition to the record keeping and other administrative functions that the Secretary needs to perform, there is important long-term work having to do with managing the archives of the Society and insuring preservation of the organization's institutional memories in the proper way.



These archives are not only important to the Society; they are, from an historiographical perspective, important to our discipline. Therefore, I regard this work as extremely important and I would work actively to build on the work that has already taken place, and move it forward. I would also continue my work on various SHA committees, in particular with the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, for which I currently serve as the official Board Liaison.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### David Ball

#### Present Position

Pacific Region Historic Preservation Officer, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, U.S. Department of the Interior

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can**



**contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?**

It is an honor to stand for election to the SHA Board of Directors. I have worked as an archaeologist for over 20 years, and have been a member of SHA since attending my first conference in Washington, DC, back in 1995. Since that time, I have seen the Society develop a more international focus, as well as emphasize the importance of reaching out to students in order to encourage growth in the discipline. I've been fortunate to have an opportunity to work in academic, government, and private-sector settings across the U.S., both on land and underwater. More recently, I've had an opportunity to utilize my anthropological training through engagement with Native American and indigenous communities along the West Coast and Hawaii. Through these experiences, I have gained a considerable understanding not only of the regulatory framework that influences much of the way archaeology is practiced today, but also of the significance of education and outreach that

is necessary to demonstrate the importance of historic preservation and encourage public support for these efforts. I have drawn from this knowledge and experience to support my work with ACUA and SHA, including serving on the SHA UNESCO Committee, the ACUA Board of Directors, and as Chair of the ACUA Education Committee. If elected, I will continue to contribute to SHA's mission in support of professional standards, preservation, advocacy, and outreach.

**If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

The archaeology community faces numerous challenges today, many of which stem from our current economic environment. As government and academic programs continue to face funding cuts, it is frequently difficult for policy makers and the public to understand the necessity of supporting historic preservation programs. Additionally, the easy access to public media often blurs the lines between the science of ethical archaeology and the selling of a "good story," making it more difficult to understand why anyone with a shovel or a scuba tank shouldn't be allowed to dig into a site and remove anything of perceived value. If elected to the SHA Board of Directors, I will work to support the Society's mission of outreach and advocacy for historic preservation, particularly through an emphasis on social media, which is one of the most cost-effective ways to reach a wide audience with targeted messaging.

Likewise, rising tuition and fees continue to make it difficult for students to participate in the annual meetings. Thinking back to the first few SHA conferences that I attended, I know the annual meetings are one of the best opportunities students have for networking. Therefore, if elected, I will work with the board to find innovative ways to keep costs at an affordable level in order to encourage greater student participation. I will also work to continue the collaboration between SHA and ACUA in support of historic preservation, as well as the integration of terrestrial and underwater research at the annual meetings.

### Steven DeVore

Mr. DeVore's candidate statement was not available at press time, but is available on the SHA website, <[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>.

### Amanda Evans

#### Present Position

Senior Marine Archaeologist, Tesla Offshore, LLC.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?**

Since joining the Society I have learned that the

leadership of SHA consists of hard-working individuals with a passion for historical archaeology. I am extremely flattered to have been asked to stand for election to the board. My professional career has benefitted greatly from



participation in the Society, and I have had the opportunity to give back through committee participation and conference organization, specifically as Program Chair of the 2010 conference. My experience is primarily maritime, but I feel strongly that no matter our individual research areas, we should all be advocates for ethical archaeology and historic preservation. As a board member of the ACUA I am in a position to work towards continued integration of terrestrial and maritime interests. During my tenure with the ACUA I helped develop a workshop specifically for terrestrial archaeologists who need information about submerged sites within their project areas or jurisdiction. This course has been offered at the SHA annual conference since 2010 and is one of several workshops that provide cost-effective training opportunities to the SHA membership. I have also been active with the Government Affairs Committee, and have seen firsthand the benefits of proactive advocacy. It is critically important to have the Society commenting on proposed legislative changes that can impact archaeological resources and historic preservation. After serving on the UNESCO Committee, first as a committee member and currently as Chair, I have had the privilege of representing the Society in an international setting and witnessing the benefits of the Society's partnerships with related organizations. During the past eight years I have worked in cultural resource management, specifically within the context of offshore energy extraction. Having recently completed a Ph.D. and taught at the university level, I see a role for the Society in maintaining a dialogue between interrelated aspects of the professional community. Academia, consultancy/CRM,

and government regulatory agencies each play different roles in shaping the direction of professional archaeology, but the entire community is best served when these three components work in tandem.

**If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

Many of the board's short- and long-term activities are based on the results of the SHA 2008 Member Needs Assessment Survey. If elected to the board, I will work to continue progress towards these objectives, since they reflect the wants and needs of the overall membership. This document provides guidance on what issues the membership sees as priorities, and is a good reference tool for allocating the Society's resources. SHA has attempted to develop new initiatives requested by the membership in the most cost-effective ways and I will work to maintain this tradition. In addition to the stated objectives and goals in SHA's strategic work plan, the Society is a dynamic organization that is constantly responding to issues that arise in the field. As a professional organization, SHA has a reputation for promoting public outreach and education as well as ethical standards. Public outreach and education is an area that the Society excels in, and is highly valued by the membership as evidenced in the Needs Assessment Survey results. It is imperative that the Society continue with these activities. Public outreach and education makes archaeology more relevant to the public, which in turn raises awareness and appreciation for historic preservation. Outreach and education are also important for the Society's membership. The annual conference provides opportunities to learn about new technologies and methodologies, and I will encourage various committees to develop training or education modules specific to their areas for the benefit of the membership. SHA is the largest organization dedicated to the archaeology of the modern world. When issues of concern to the membership arise, SHA has, and I believe should, continue to work with other professional organizations to promote ethical and responsible practice in archaeology. SHA must continue to be a proactive advocate for historical archaeology and a visible presence to the public.

**Timothy Scarlett**

**Present Position**

Associate Professor of Archaeology and Director of Graduate Programs in Industrial Heritage and Archaeology, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?**

I am honored to be nominated for the Society's Board of



Directors. SHA has always been my primary professional association and I am grateful to the Society's community. I have had the opportunity to study, teach, and conduct research in several different regions in the United States,



including the Intermountain West, Southwest, New England, the mid-Atlantic, and the Great Lakes. For the past 10 years, I have taught at Michigan Technological University, a mid-sized public university in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. I teach in the Department of Social Sciences, through which I support the university's general education program, our undergraduate anthropology and history majors, and our graduate degree programs in Industrial Archaeology (M.S.) and Industrial Heritage and Archaeology (Ph.D.). This position has allowed me to be fiercely interdisciplinary in my perspective, publishing in topics ranging from materials science to studies of religious metaphors. Since 2009, I have been the director of the IH&A program at MTU. I collaborate with my coworkers, building an international educational network in industrial archaeology. I served upon and/or chaired numerous departmental and university committees, including serving as a committee chair in the University Senate. While I had experience in Cultural Resources Management as a young scholar, I now consider myself primarily a teacher and public archaeologist. Most of my professional expertise developed from the interconnections between fieldwork, research, and teaching (both traditional and nontraditional, college and young) students. I have a long history of dedication to enhancing the experience of student members within the Society. If elected to the SHA Board, I will help the Society achieve all of its goals, but

with particular concern for the recruitment, training, and enculturation of new members.

**If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

If elected to the board, I would support the organization in all efforts. I am particularly interested in several key interrelated areas, including the recruitment and training of new members; rebalancing the scientific and humanistic tools in historical archaeological practice; the enhancement of free educational resources for teaching historical archaeology; and media outreach and public education with the goal of maintaining and reinforcing legal protections for archaeological sites. I am concerned about the political climate in the United States and attempts to weaken and unravel current cultural resources policy and institutions. I also understand the uneven development of historical archaeology in different regions within the USA and other nations. An area where our leadership can help this is to expand the prominence of historical archaeologists engaged in the scientific as well as the humanistic intellectual communities so that our community demonstrates commitment to the fullest vision of interdisciplinary archaeology. Another key to meeting these challenges is taking a more proactive stance on our position in the new and traditional media. Those same media can be used to create a more inclusive and resource-rich environment for educators at all levels. I attended my first SHA meeting in 1992 as a graduate student. I was very fortunate as a student because while my universities rarely supported my travel, most of the SHA meetings were inexpensive, small-city, and student-friendly locales, unlike other major organizations. Over time I developed a network of peers to help share costs, both within and between institutions. As our Society has grown, we have seen costs rise, particularly through a series of expensive and/or international meeting locales. This has been an important era of maturation for our Society as an international organization, but the consequences for students have been significant. A sequence of expensive conference meetings can break the networks through which cohorts of student members are drawn into the Society and the field, particularly for students from small academic programs, those from working-class backgrounds, and other nontraditional students. SHA has a long record of commitment to student members, so I am confident that the leadership will continue to address this issue.

## **DIRECTOR REPRESENTING RESEARCH EDITORS**

**Annalies Corbin, Ph.D.**

### **Present Position**

President and CEO of the PAST Foundation

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?**

I believe that I bring a breadth of experience in different settings across a variety of aspects within our profession.



As an academic, I have experience steeped in the research arena of historical archaeology. Through this lens I have had the opportunity to work with seasoned researchers as well as new graduate students and young professionals on their research, through their academic journeys, and as they explore their publication options. As President of a not-for-profit I bring a working knowledge of the business side of our work and an understanding of not-for-profit process and board governance. I also bring experience working directly with the SHA Board in a variety of capacities and formats since the creation of the SHA Co-Publications Editorial program in 2007. I have had the opportunity to help with the restructuring of the SHA editorial program as the Society's efforts in publications has grown substantially in the last decade.

**If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

If elected to serve as a director of SHA I would support the ongoing work and initiatives currently underway. SHA is at an exciting crossroads and as the Society's Co-

Publications Editor I have had the opportunity be part of the conversation and the implementation of SHA taking advantage of the new outlets for research and information. The SHA Print-on-Demand (POD) program is allowing us to reach an ever-growing audience well beyond our immediate membership. With the growing number of SHA research materials now easily accessible in a variety of formats, our impact and messaging regarding the care and protection of cultural resources on a global scale is reaching an expanding audience every day. As a member of the Board of Directors I will work to ensure that SHA continues with these innovative initiatives.

## **Christopher Matthews**

### **Present Position**

Professor of Anthropology, Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a Board Member?**



Given my 20 years of professional service in historical archaeology, I will bring to the SHA Board a good deal of experience in fieldwork, education, publication, and administration. While I have mostly worked in academia, I have maintained a commitment to developing public



awareness and significance of historical archaeology throughout my career. In addition, my goal has always been to deepen the impact of historical archaeology by building relationships with diverse underserved constituencies and to elucidate the value of solid theoretically informed research. I have long advocated for a closer articulation of research and outreach as mutually beneficial activities, so that our work may be more closely tied to the public discourses with which we and our partners engage. I have always valued the importance that SHA places on public outreach and education. I look forward to contributing to this effort and advancing the Society's advocacy role of interests within and outside the professional community.

I also value the growing importance of *Historical Archaeology* as a global resource for examining the archaeological study of modern life. As the incoming journal editor, I look forward to advancing the Society's international base and global scope. I plan to work to build and solidify relationships with emerging work in historical archaeology in developing nations and among minority communities and to enable greater public participation in archaeological discourses.

**If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize taking into account SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

The top priority of SHA is to properly serve and advise professional historical archaeologists and aspiring students. This is a broad role which can and does take many forms but the most important to me have always been support for research and its dissemination and the advocacy of community partners who work with and thus support historical archaeologists.

SHA has always been active in publishing current research in the journal and newsletter as well as in co-publications and by publishing technical guides and the new *Perspectives* series. I would work to ensure that the board continues to support these initiatives, and I intend look for new means by which research can be published such as through online sources and publishing collaborations. I would also work with the board to continue to support the various ways that research in historical archaeology is funded and look for untapped resources that could broaden the support for professional research, such as through new partnerships with like-minded organizations and agencies.

A second top priority for me is the support of our main advocates, those community-based partners who value the role that historical archaeology plays in recovering lost and silenced histories. SHA is a welcoming organization and has partnered with dozens of local organizations to stage public archaeology programs at the annual meetings and beyond. I would like to see these efforts extended and would work to build a fund of financial and in-kind support for community-based partnerships that can take advantage of the enthusiasm and expertise that local community organizations can bring to research in historical archaeology.

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

**John M. Chenoweth**

### Present Position

Assistant Professor, University of Michigan-Dearborn



**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee?**

Like most archaeologists, my work involves a litany of practical considerations relevant to this position. I have designed and implemented my own field projects, worked to reconcile high-level theoretical abstractions with the minutiae of archaeological data, and I have negotiated the politics of permits and those of differing personalities in the field. All of this will be useful in making sure that the important SHA positions covered by the Nominations and Elections Committee are filled and that the right people fill them.

My most direct qualifications for this position come from my work on fund-raising for SHA as the chair of the Development Committee. Through this work, I have not only designed and implemented successful campaigns which have raised substantial amounts for SHA, I have also become familiar with the SHA membership, leadership, and learned how things get done. This organizational knowledge is vital all-volunteer membership organizations like ours. It will be important in the work of this position, finding people who are able to serve and making sure they understand the work to be done.

**Connie Kelleher**

### Present Positions

State Underwater Archaeologist, Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU), Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland; part-time lecturer in underwater archaeology, National University of Ireland, University College Cork

## Cheryl LaRoche

### Present Position

Historical and archaeological consultant



**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee?**

I am honored at being invited to stand for election to the Nominations and Elections Committee of SHA. Since my first SHA conference in 2000 in Québec and regularly attending and contributing papers at the conferences thereafter, in tandem with my service on the board of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) since 2010, my understanding of the operational elements of SHA, its objectives and firm footing in ethical principles, and the wide and varied membership and research interests represented by the Society, has developed and grown accordingly. With the experience from my own work as a state archaeologist over the last 14 years, as well as my academic practice and archaeological links across the Atlantic, I feel I am well-placed to objectively participate in the identification of suitable candidates for election who will fully serve the current and long-term interests of SHA. Identification of future candidates who are willing to run for election and participate directly in the activities of SHA is critical to the long-term promotion of historical archaeology and the successful survival of the organization itself. If elected, I would welcome the opportunity to more progressively participate in and contribute to the Society going forward.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee?**

The nominations and candidates for offices should reflect the values of the organization around the topics and issues that the board has stressed as their most important aims and goals. Therefore, I believe I can serve the nominations committee by working to insure that a diverse pool of candidates are supported by the nominations committee.

## Alicia Valentino

### Present Position

Archaeologist, SWCA Environmental Consultants

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee?**

I have served SHA on the Student Subcommittee, was the editor for the *Guide to Graduate Programs*, and currently serve on the Academic and Professional Training Committee. These positions, as well as my academic and professional pursuits and participation with the Society for Industrial Archeology, have helped me cultivate a network





I f



of professionals whose geographical and research interests exhibit the diversity of the Society. I believe that I can use this network to gather a list of potential officeholders that demonstrates the range of the Society's interests.

## ACUA COMMITTEE

### Lynn B. Harris

#### Present Position

Assistant Professor, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**

I have the benefit of a variety of professional working experiences as an underwater and terrestrial archaeologist, a museum curator, cultural resource manager, sport diver/public educator, and an assistant professor in a graduate program in Maritime Studies. This will be of value in understanding the complex issues that confront the diverse professional membership of ACUA/SHA. A scholarly background in southern African maritime archaeology and continued work in this area provides an international contribution and perspective. My experiences developing local, regional, and international partnership projects and programs is another asset for a growing organization where strategic collaboration between agencies is often the key to success. Affiliation with one of the few underwater archaeology graduate programs in the USA keeps me in touch with current scholarship and trends in theoretical and methodological approaches, in addition to the rapidly growing student population venturing into the professional workforce.

**elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

I would emphasize the two important ACUA/SHA agendas: firstly, continuing to act as advocates for cultural heritage through the education of government agencies and scholars from diverse backgrounds, but also of various public communities engaged in underwater, foreshore, or beach archaeology either through structured training programs or local outreach initiatives. I continue to think that SHA is an appropriate and effective platform to address connections between the direction of graduate student education and the changing nature of the global job market. Secondly, I would like to promote active participation of graduate students in SHA, such as the Student Sub-Committee Forum, and by encouraging and facilitating presentations by the graduate students membership in a conference setting as an entry to the professional arena.

### Connie Kelleher

#### Present Positions

State Underwater Archaeologist, Underwater Archaeology Unit, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland; Part-time lecturer in underwater archaeology, National University of Ireland, University College Cork

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?**

Given my working background as a government manager, specifically in the management and protection of the underwater cultural heritage, I feel that I have a broad knowledge in and working experience of the current issues, discoveries, and needs of the UCH and the important role that the ACUA plays in promoting and supporting the



protection of our underwater heritage worldwide. This experience is complemented by my acting as representative for Ireland at events such as the UNESCO working group on underwater archaeology in London in 2008 and as an academic lecturer in underwater archaeology in the National University of Ireland, University College Cork. My job as a state archaeologist deals directly with management and protection issues within a legislative framework, but has a growing emphasis on outreach needs (liaising with divers, clubs, etc.) and the dissemination of information (educational workshops and presentations in schools and universities) to reach all those who are involved in underwater activities presently or in the future. This has afforded me the necessary qualifications to contribute positively to the mission and goals of the ACUA. Having served one term on the board of the ACUA, during which time I have worked alongside and learned from fellow colleagues in the field of underwater archaeology from around the world, I feel I have, to date, made a constructive contribution to the ACUA and SHA over the past four years of my term. This has involved being an active contributor to the SHA conferences, including participating in the ACUA Submerged Cultural Resource Workshop, but also on the board of ACUA where I have represented Ireland and Northern Europe. If re-elected, I

would continue to expand on work done, to bring further knowledge and experience in issues relating to UCH from the region of the North Atlantic and would look forward to continuing to work towards ACUA's objectives of advising on issues relating to the management, conservation, preservation, and ethical treatment of our underwater cultural heritage.

**If elected to serve the ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

When I first took up the post as board member in the ACUA in 2010 I did so at a time when underwater archaeology in Ireland was still in its formative years. Since then it has become firmly established at both government and academic level. My first term on the board has afforded me the opportunity to gain firsthand experience of critical issues affecting the UCH around the world, with the realization that Ireland had the same issues at home and was not geographically isolated on the periphery of Europe. Further, it meant that being part of the ACUA afforded me extra support on and insight into such issues, which in turn, as a government manager, has positively influenced decisions taken as part of my own work. If re-elected, I would continue to strive to promote good practice and ethical approaches to the management and protection of underwater archaeology—an acute concern for all nations today who are trying to manage their finite submerged resource on ever-decreasing budgetary and personnel restrictions, and which is a central goal of the ACUA. The continued need to disseminate information through educational and outreach programs would be one of my key priorities. To not alone educate on the need to manage and protect but to influence new blood to come on board and look to taking up the mantle for the future, to encourage membership but also enduring involvement in the preservation of our underwater heritage, by all members of society. This is with a view to the long-term preservation of underwater archaeology but which would also ensure that the ACUA will continue into the future, supported by the experience of current members but augmented by fresh minds, fresh ideas, and continuing committed membership.

## **Sorna Khakzad**

### **Present Positions**

Professional intern, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, Promoting UNESCO Convention for protection of submerged World War heritage; Teaching assistant at Maritime Studies, East Carolina University; Researcher and think-tank member, SPLASHCOST project (Submerged Prehistoric Landscape and Archaeology of Continental Shelf), representing Belgium and cooperating in policy making for Europe coastal and submerged cultural heritage; Researcher, Flemish Heritage Institute, Brussels, Belgium, Research on underwater and coastal cultural heritage policy making



**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?**

Following my considerable amount of experiences, internationally in the field of cultural heritage in general and underwater cultural heritage specifically, I have broad understanding of factors impacting heritage and archaeology worldwide. Considering the fact that underwater cultural heritage is quite a young field in compare with terrestrial heritage, my knowledge of cultural heritage management and conservation has been an invaluable asset in projects which deal with underwater cultural heritage management. This quality is of importance also for SHA and ACUA for more-effective collaboration in achieving their common goals. Underwater cultural heritage is a branch of cultural heritage in general and all the values that we consider for terrestrial heritage are significant for underwater cultural

historic and prehistoric landscapes. Working at Institute of Nautical Archaeology (Turkey) and White and Hampshire Trust for Maritime Archaeology (England) and Flemish Heritage Agency (Belgium) offered me deep insight into national issues in different countries. These experiences provide me with a deep understanding of the issues which are considered crucial for studying, conservation, and management of UCH. However, what I still would like to emphasize is that the legacy of human interaction with the sea and land, which now we know as cultural heritage—either underwater or terrestrial—needs more attention. As a part of the expert community in underwater cultural heritage, I endeavor to determine and benefit from the potential of underwater cultural heritage as a resource for people's advantages, education, and research, develop effective cooperation among stakeholders, and protection for future generation.



heritage as well. Furthermore, the peculiar location of underwater cultural heritage makes this field of additional significance. During last seven years of my academic and professional experience in the field of underwater cultural heritage, I have applied and adopted methods for studying and managing underwater cultural heritage with regards to internationally recognized standards for cultural heritage. I have had and have close collaboration with UNESCO in project management and promoting the Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. Being a member of a European project, SPLASHCOST, made me familiar with the issues that Europe is facing at the moment specifically for the management of submerged

**If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

I am determined to follow the ethics of SHA and ACUA, and try to achieve their goals through sharing my international experiences which help bridge multiple disciplines and issues related to underwater and terrestrial cultural heritage. What I, in addition to many scholars, see as priority is education. I set my priority for education in different levels; public education in order to make the public aware of the importance of underwater cultural heritage not only as a luxury, but emphasizing the benefits that it can bring to them; children's education, which is considered one of the recent challenges and goals in many parts of the world and as a UNESCO mandate; education in higher levels at universities and research centers and try to connect the scientific institutes which are developing new technologies for oceanic studies with educational institutes for maritime and underwater archaeology. It is crucial for all groups to know about the values of this heritage, however in different levels, and to allow and empower them to express their views on the current and future situation of their cultural heritage.

In addition to education, I believe that better policies for management of underwater cultural heritage can be effective in protection and conservation of this heritage. One of my aims is to follow good examples, such as UNESCO Convention on Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage and similar charters and regulations such as ICOMOS Charter, Council of Europe and to join them with other sea- and oceanic-related initiatives on protection of marine resources, such as Marine Protected Areas and Coastal Zone Management Acts. This will help to enhance the state of cultural heritage as resource and attract more attention to its management and protection and integrate it into resources management plans. This fact also involves the economic values and benefits that underwater cultural heritage can bring for the societies and communities through tourism promotion and education.

I also believe that the young generation, such as students of maritime studies and other related fields, can have more effective roles in the future of underwater cultural heritage protection, if they get involved more. I would like to give more chances for their voices to be heard through activities such as workshops, presentations, blogs, websites, and gatherings and cooperation in different initiatives.

One other priority is to give a chance to the countries and state parties that have had less chance to develop and initiate underwater archaeological studies. Although, the focus of SHA and ACUA has been more on the western world, now is the time to bring more examples of the whole world into our SHA and ACUA meetings and conferences. Many countries in Asia and Africa have been underrepresented due to the lack of knowledge and/or techniques and so on.

Underwater cultural heritage is a common heritage of humanity, connecting people through the open waters to each other, and can be a factor to bring more people and cultures together.

In brief, through my focus is on coastal cultural heritage and my multidisciplinary approaches in management of underwater and coastal cultural heritage, I am aiming at awareness raising, public education, capacity building for research, and protection and management of our underwater cultural heritage resources and discovering ways to benefit from underwater heritage in every possible way for the present and future generations. And I believe being an ACUA Board Member will give me opportunity to achieve many of my goals, which are also SHA's and ACUA's goals as well.

## **Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Ph.D.**

### **Present Positions**

Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University; Adjunct Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Western Australia; Affiliated Scholar at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology

### **Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**

Over the last two decades, I have worked as an archaeologist (maritime, historic, classical, and prehistoric), museum curator, cultural heritage manager, and educator in the United States, Europe, Asia, and Australia. These wide-ranging experiences enable me to contribute effectively to the interdisciplinary and international nature of ACUA/SHA. Having conducted fieldwork and scholarly research, administered heritage sites, and developed regulatory policies, I bring a balanced view of the issues and challenges facing ACUA/SHA and archaeologists and heritage managers the world over; one grounded in practical experience and understanding.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals,**

**ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

If re-elected, I will continue working to make ACUA



more recognized and relevant throughout the world. Over the last years, ACUA's efforts to support best-practice archaeology and create greater awareness within communities and government agencies have been impressive, but there is much still to be done. As a committee member, I will embolden ACUA's voice advocating the importance of protecting underwater cultural heritage in the spirit of the UNESCO Convention. To support ACUA's struggles against the destruction of maritime archaeological heritage by commercial salvage, government corruption, and uninformed elements of the public, I will emphasize a cooperative model between government, industry, academia, and the private sector to find innovative, practical, and sustainable solutions that, at the same time, benefit local communities and the general public.

## **Massimiliano Secci**

### **Present Position**

Research Fellow at Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione - Università degli Studi di Sassari, developing a research project titled: New Remote Sensing Survey Technologies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the underwater cultural heritage



**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?**

Although being at an early stage of my career in maritime archaeology, I have clear in mind what my goals in the disciplinary field are. In the first instance, I trust necessary a major connection of our discipline with the “real world.” A deeper connection and collaboration is needed in many areas of our work and with many different stakeholders that, at present, are not often represented or taken into account in the disciplinary research agenda, particularly in regards to the management of underwater archaeological and overall cultural heritage. Again, connection and collaboration are important both within the field of study and with this one and the community as a whole. I have been attempting, in the last couple of years, to contribute in building a communicative bridge between Italian and Mediterranean scholars and colleagues from other parts of the world. I have been trying to nurture my connection in both directions, escaping the risk to lock oneself into a limited perspective and approach and instead opening to various perspective in the attempt to connect and combine the two parts in order to make capital of major achievements in the field. I am particularly focused on the sociocultural aspects of our discipline, and this is clearly evident in my biography and in my publication record. I believe that a contemporary archaeologist cannot avoid having an understanding of

launching from the region where I work and trying to expand such attempt to mainland Italy and overseas. I believe that, considering the various ACUA missions, my commitment would be of interest in the council’s public outreach activities and, following the accreditation of ACUA as an NGO supporting the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body to the State Parties of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001 UNESCO Convention), acting as a representative for the Mediterranean area. In fact, working at the University of Sassari (Sardinia, Italy), I have had the chance to tighten contacts and collaborations with Mediterranean scholars which will be of interest in terms of ACUA’s contribution to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body. I believe the geographical position of my working environment and the University International collaborations will grant a powerful connection between ACUA/SHA members and Southern European and Mediterranean colleagues, providing a channel for sharing of knowledge and experiences which is, in my opinion, of outer importance if maritime archaeologists and maritime archaeology wish to become an internationally homogeneous discipline, at least in terms of core concepts and general approaches proposed by the Rules annexed to the 2001 UNESCO Convention.

Regarding my own country of origin and working place I believe that, in accordance with Article II of the ACUA Bylaws, my commitment—already existing—to the Rules of the 2001 UNESCO Convention could be implemented and fostered pushing for a widespread and continuative application of such rules in the Italian panorama, through peer pressure (Scott-Ireton 2005, 2008) and mediating influences (McCarthy and Garratt 1998) in order to create the climate for a nationwide effective implementation of the 2001 UNESCO Convention mandates. My commitment in this direction has been established since I got back to Italy from my study experience in Australia. Ever since, I have attempted both in the disciplinary and public arena to pass along the message that a more programmatic approach is needed in order to be able to effectively change the awkward situation sometimes existent in the overall Italian underwater cultural heritage management framework.

**If elected to serve the ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA’s missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

I believe that at this moment in ACUA’s life, the greatest importance should be given to few points that strongly interconnect:

Create a proactive and effective sharing between scholars from the diverse areas of the world involved with underwater and maritime archaeology and the management of the underwater cultural heritage; possibly organizing moments for such sharing to actively occur as, for example, by exchanging host participations to fieldwork or academic activities (i.e., visiting professorships, etc.). An effort that would prospectively have a positive effect in reciprocally understanding issues and approaches taken by colleagues



the sociocultural dynamics which are often triggered and influenced through our work. Such approach to our craft is cutting-edge in many countries and partially enforced in too many others. In my limited experience, I have been trying to push for a more active and involved archaeology,

and act as a thrust for a more powerful and aware proposition of instances to competent authorities as the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body at UNESCO.

Foster, both at an international and national level—particularly in the countries where less developed—exchange moments between the discipline and the public (i.e., local community, etc.). Foster public outreach and awareness raising as a basis to improve underwater cultural heritage protection and stewardship.

Contribute to the development and fostering of archaeological best practices regarding the underwater cultural heritage in countries where variables inherent to the management framework hinder a fluid advancement of ethical and professional standards.

The developments internal to the Università degli Studi di Sassari's involvement in the field of maritime archaeology and underwater cultural heritage management will surely help in rising awareness on the value of a protected underwater cultural heritage. The university is in fact working on membership to the UNESCO/UNITWIN Underwater Archaeology Network Program, which will surely help tighten connections with worldwide university working on the academic training of future maritime archaeologists.

Therefore, the commitment I have put in creating links in several aspects explicitly addressed by the 2001 UNESCO Convention will, I believe, be of interest for the active involvement of ACUA activities in the same aspect and fields of interest.

To conclude, I am outright committed to support both ACUA efforts to contribute to the evolution of the disciplinary field of maritime archaeology and to apply contacts and knowledge acquired through my service at ACUA, through a two-way relation which, I again believe, would be positive for both sides.

## James D. Spirek

### Present Position

State Underwater Archaeologist, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina Columbia

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute if elected to ACUA?**

My experience with public-sector underwater archaeology relating to research, legislative, regulatory, and public outreach, corresponds with the mission of the ACUA to promote and preserve the underwater archaeological heritage throughout the world. My current position as state underwater archaeologist offers a unique platform to promote and advocate for the preservation of the underwater archaeological legacy in South Carolina through outreach to federal, state, and local policy makers, archaeologists, sport divers, and the public. I have also been fortunate to have worked overseas on various projects outside of the United

States that have broadened my awareness of the challenges facing fellow underwater archaeologists and the need to provide outreach and support when requested on standards of the discipline, methods, and general advice. Using this experience gained over many years in the field, I look forward to the opportunity under the aegis of the ACUA to address and provide guidance to issues on a national and international level that we confront on the state level to preserve the underwater archaeological heritage for future generations and archaeologists.

**If elected to serve the ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?**

If elected to the ACUA, I would stress the role of the ACUA/SHA to promote the discipline of underwater/historical archaeology to a variety of audiences, especially messaging the need for preservation and ethical standards to realize the potential of these valuable sources of knowledge as avenues to understanding our past, present, and future. One means to accomplish this is to provide links to underwater archaeological research projects and activities of SHA members and organizations on the ACUA website that espouse the missions of the ACUA and SHA. By offering these case studies exemplifying the practice of underwater archaeology, we can spread the message of what sound and ethical archaeology is in contrast to monetized-incentive recovery efforts put forth by various media and organizations. An undertaking that would require limited financial wherewithal from either entity's budget and would complement ongoing ACUA/SHA activities to educate policy makers, governments, sports divers, and the general public about the importance of preserving these unique archaeological resources. I look forward to working in concert with the other ACUA board members on this endeavor and serving to promote and advance the mission of the ACUA/SHA. 🚩





## Opinion and Debate

### Developing Accessibility: Collections Curation and Partnering at Fort Lee, Virginia

**Amanda Vtipil, M.A.**

Curator, Regional Archaeological Curation  
Facility Contractor (Versar, Inc.)  
DPW-EMO, Fort Lee, VA

In the nearly four years I have worked as the curator of the Fort Lee Regional Archaeological Curation Facility (RACF), I can count on one hand the number of times someone has used our collections for research. So I was not so surprised to read in the Council of Virginia Archaeology's (COVA) *Survey of Archaeological Repositories* in Virginia that 68% of repositories which responded to the survey admitted their collections were rarely or never used (White and Breen 2012). Maybe I was even a little bit relieved to realize I was not the only one struggling to market the potential of existing archaeological collections. There are thousands of repositories around the world where staff are doing their best to preserve collections for perpetuity, suggesting we value the preservation of these collections. So why is it so difficult to successfully advocate this value?

I think the root of the issue is the concept of accessibility. Accessibility can be simply defined as the quality of being at hand when needed. To me it is more than just being able to find something, it is being able to understand and use it as well. If we all embrace this idea of accessibility from the very beginning of a project, we can create more useful and comprehensive collections. It may seem easier said than done, but there are simple ways we can all work to foster accessibility.

Before I comment on this from my own experience, I would like to provide some background. At the RACF we house collections from federal entities, mostly military installations, in Virginia. The facility is part of the Fort Lee Environmental Management Office and is rather rare in the U.S. Army—there are not many facilities that serve as a repository for multiple installations. In total, we manage just under 500 boxes of archaeological collections from 9 military installations across Virginia. We also house collections from Petersburg National Battlefield. Our services are governed by Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding with the respective federal entities. In addition to managing the collections, the staff (a Cultural Resources Manager, an Archaeologist, a Curator, and two Field Technicians) is also responsible for identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic properties within the boundaries of Fort Lee. On average, we conduct one outreach program per month, maintain an exhibit room featuring over 700 artifacts, and manage over 100 archaeological sites. So we have a lot on our plates, but curation remains a core focus.

In fact, the facility itself stands as a testament to Fort Lee's commitment to the responsible curation of archaeological collections. In 1992 Carol Anderson, now Chief of the Fort Lee Environmental Management Office, was appointed the post's Cultural Resources Manager. She noticed a problem right away—there was no place to store all of the artifacts they were digging up. With the state facility quickly filling up, Anderson pushed for 10 years to receive funding to build the facility. Finally, in 2002, with the generous help of engineers and architects in the Directorate of Public Works, the building was constructed. Collections from military installations were transferred from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources storage facility to the new RACF to help ease the state's space limitations. Even with a state-of-the-art, purpose-built facility and staff dedicated to the preservation of archaeological collections, we have struggled to make what we keep here accessible to the outside world.

I recently organized a session with several other archaeological collections professionals for the Virginia Association of Museums' annual conference. After extolling the wonders of archaeological collections tucked away in storage rooms across Virginia, our first question from the audience of museum professionals was one that we had all probably secretly dreaded: where can I go to look up what you have in your collections? Here at the RACF, and probably at many other repositories, the answer would be an embarrassing "Nowhere, really." That is not to say if you are looking for something, you will never be able to find it—it may just take longer than it should. The RACF recently acquired a custom-designed Microsoft Access database, into which I have already entered over 40,000 artifacts. That's only a very small sliver of our collections, though. The vast majority of the rest of our collections inventories exist only on paper. If you are looking for something specific, your best bet is probably to ask me. While this is great job security, it is obviously incredibly inefficient and unreliable.

Even if someone developed a miracle database program that could accommodate all artifact inventories and associated records today, it would take years to populate—not to mention the effort it would take to ensure all new collections were being cataloged in a standardized way. This is enough to make many of us throw our hands up in frustration, and hope that someone else can come up with a solution. As intimidating and overwhelming this can be, we should forge ahead and continue to make informed decisions about accessibility. And there have been great leaps forward in this area, including efforts like the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) which I mention below.

The RACF is a relatively small repository, but we believe our actions can have a profound impact on the state of archaeological collections not only stored in our facility but across the country. Sometimes it is the grassroots efforts that really get a movement started. Here at the RACF, collections may not be used to their full potential, yet we have some

pretty cool things happening, including everything from a 3D-scanning program to cultural resources managers using collections to increase the institutional knowledge about the military installation on which they work. And we are taking steps to make using existing collections easier.

Plans are in the works to make our artifact database available online. This will provide users with collection-level, as well as artifact-level, information about the collections stored in our facility. Researchers will no longer need to travel through the guarded gates of the Installation to access meaningful information about specific sites and projects.

Also, in partnership with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (MAC Lab) and the Center for Digital Antiquity, a Legacy Resource Management project was approved to evaluate a cooperative approach to the management of digital archaeological records. This may result in access to digital records from across the Virginia-Maryland region via tDAR and a recommendation for use across the Department of Defense. tDAR, a service of Digital Antiquity, is an international digital archive of archaeological information. Via the tDAR Web interface, users can search available digital records, as well as help ensure the long-term preservation of digital records by uploading them to the archive. Not only will we be fulfilling our regulatory responsibilities to curate digital records, we will also be creating an unprecedented opportunity for researchers to access important information about archaeological investigations across a wide region. This project has the potential to bring federal collections held at the RACF and the MAC Lab out of the shadows of storage and provide meaningful, remote access to records.

In the coming year, the RACF will also work with Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) on another Legacy Resource Management project focused on using 3D-scanning technology to increase access to archaeological artifacts. The Virtual Curation Laboratory at VCU has been creating 3-D images and plastic replicas of artifacts, thanks to a previous Legacy Resource Management Project. The project aims to expand the current collection of 3-D digital archives and spread awareness of the vast Department of Defense collections.

In an effort to increase accessibility to and preservation

of collections, archaeological collections managers and curators from the Middle Atlantic region recently convened a meeting to discuss the possibilities of developing regional standards for repositories. This collaboration has the ability to foster creative and effective solutions to curation issues each of us had generally been tackling alone. Technology can be a powerful tool and it is through projects like this that we are able to push the envelope on what it can do to benefit our field.

Additionally, a number of collections managers, curators, archaeologists, and topic specialists regularly meet for "small finds working sessions." Each session is hosted at a different institution and focuses on a specific topic. Topics have ranged from horse-related artifacts to tobacco pipes to fashion accessories. Attendees are encouraged to bring

artifacts to compare with others and research to share with the group. The cross-disciplinary mixture of individuals provides a unique forum to learn and share information. The horse-related artifacts session included presentations by a journeyman saddler from Jamestown, a curator of a large federal archaeological collection, and a student, as well as hands-on opportunities to see and learn about all things horse related. I know I leave each session with a deeper understanding of a class of objects and the realization that expertise can be found in a wide variety of settings. Each

of these different initiatives aims to make collections more accessible to researchers and the public alike.

I like to remind myself that our field exists for the public, and if we do not value our work enough to protect it and make it accessible now and into the future, we cannot expect the rest of the world to, either. In the words of an early advocate of responsible collections management, "[C]uration is a professional responsibility; we must argue for it, insist on it, teach it, believe in it and practice it" (Marquardt and Wood 1977:39). I have this quote taped above my computer just in case my faith in my work ever wavers. But how do we fulfill this professional responsibility? The following are some simple steps to foster accessibility, based on my limited experience at this small federal repository.

For those responsible for archaeological projects whose collections will be deposited at a repository:

*Contact the identified repository before a project is started.* This advice is cited in just about every introductory archaeology



FIGURE 1. Amanda Vtipil works with a local high school teacher during a week-long workshop designed to help teachers bring archaeology and other concepts into the classroom (Photo courtesy of Junel Jeffrey, Fort Lee Traveller.)



manual, and yet I inevitably receive calls from firms when they are ready to deposit boxes of artifacts which, because they had not established communication with us from the beginning, do not meet our standards.

*Respect the collections standards and repository mandates.* Collections managers and curators have likely spent a great deal of time and thought developing these standards to ensure collections are preserved and accessible.

For researchers, students, and just about anyone involved in archaeological investigations:

*Use existing collections.* The COVA report was a sobering realization just how rarely existing collections are used. The research potential stored away in facilities across the country is endless. And there are a myriad of ways to use collections outside of traditional anthropological research. One of my favorite examples is the Museum of London's Visitor Inclusion Project. Here local community members become invested in the preservation and accessibility of archaeological collections by helping to improve storage and conduct new research at the London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre.

For teachers of archaeology (whether it is in the classroom or in the field):

*Teach curation or at least make students aware of it.* A quick informal survey of 11 colleges and universities in Virginia that offer undergraduate degrees in anthropology revealed that only 11 courses with even a slight focus on collections management are offered. If we want to start tackling this "curation crisis" and prevent it in the future, we need to teach the next generation of archaeologists responsible collections management practices. Simply bringing students and even field technicians to a local repository to see where all of the artifacts end up can help them realize the immense effort it takes to care for these objects, and perhaps even the vast opportunities that sit in the hundreds and hundreds of boxes.

And finally, some points for all of us to consider:

*Realize that some things are better together.* In many instances there seems to be a sort of "us" versus "them" mentality between archaeologists and those who care for archaeological collections after excavation. Ultimately, we are all working towards the same goals, so it only makes sense to work together. By partnering we can develop curation plans from the beginning of a project, preserve artifacts as they come out of the ground, understand one another's records and nomenclature, and in the end create easy-to-access collections.

*Take curation seriously.* Repository standards and curation fees may sometimes seem incredibly demanding, but collections managers and curators are simply trying to protect the past archaeologists have worked so hard to uncover. We as a field need to embrace the power of collections, even after they have been packed away in storage, and prove to the public that we are saving hundreds upon thousands of boxes of artifacts for a reason.

I have not said anything that has not been said before. I suppose it is much like wearing sunscreen. We know that we should and are told over and over to do so, but sometimes

we simply do not. Hopefully reading this message again will help it sink in. After all, if we as a field do not value the legacy of our own work, who will?

## References

Marquardt, W. H., and W. R. Wood (Eds.)


1977 *Regional Centers in Archaeology: Prospects and Problems*. Proceedings from the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Missouri Archaeological Society, St. Louis.

White, Esther C., and Eleanor Breen

2012. A Survey of Archaeological Repositories in Virginia. Council of Virginia Archaeologists' Collections Committee <http://cova-inc.org/resources/COVAcollectionsSurvey.pdf>.

Museum of London. London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre Visitor Inclusion Project Blog <http://www.mymuseumoflondon.org.uk/blogs/blog/category/laarc/laarc-vip/>.

The Digital Archaeological Record <http://www.tdar.org/>.

The Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University <http://vcuarchaeology3d.wordpress.com/>. 

---

---

## Public Education and Information Committee

### Notes from the Trenches: Identifying Our Audience

Adrianne B. Sams

<asams@uwf.edu>

and

Nicolaus R. Laracuenta

<nicolaus.laracuenta@gmail.com>

In a past PEIC column we posed the question: how can we combat practices like looting through education while protecting archaeological site locations? The protection of site information is a valid concern, when dealing with public education and outreach. However, we must also work to protect sites that are being threatened by development. As stewards of cultural resources, we continue to face challenges in preserving archaeological context and understanding the best way to educate the public. The following column highlights recent developments on the preservation front and presents questions on how we can reach varying audiences.

In late February 2013, the State of Florida made great strides against the illegal artifact trade. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), aided by the Florida Department of State (DOS), conducted a statewide investigation that led to more than 400 felony violations. The undercover investigation, named Operation Timucua,

shut down a group of 13 individuals who were located from the Keys to the Panhandle. According to Maj. Curtis Brown, head of the FWC's Investigations section, "These subjects intentionally destroyed lands and rivers for their own personal gain. Some even made their entire living on these illegal sales." Many of the looted artifacts were offered for sale online and at trade shows, with some of the sale prices reaching \$100,000 (*Madison Florida Voice* 2013).

It is important to remember that even though this investigation was a success and led to felony convictions, the damage is irreparable. Robert Bendus, Florida SHPO and director of the DOS Division of Historical Resources, stated, "Artifacts are a finite, nonrenewable resource. When they are taken, destroyed, or stored in private collections without being documented, they, and the history they represent, are gone forever. This is a significant loss to the state's quality of life, history, economy, and cultural resources" (*Madison Florida Voice* 2013).

Some of the sites involved in Operation Timucua were completely decimated, therefore hindering the opportunity for future professional research. Unfortunately, our preservation concerns go beyond artifact looting to include large-scale archaeological features that are disappearing from the landscape. Over the last few years, several construction projects throughout northern Alabama have created a preservation nightmare for local residents and archaeologists alike. Several significant prehistoric sites in Oxford, Alabama have been threatened and subsequently disturbed by commercial development, including the establishment of a large retail store and a sports complex. The situation in Oxford is highly controversial, especially because it involves discrepancy in professional opinions. Regardless, the City of Oxford is responsible for the development of these archaeological sites and therefore represents an audience that is in dire need of education and outreach (McCreless 2010; Harry Holstein 2013, pers. comm.).

In Franklin County, Alabama residents faced a similar situation involving plans for a 100-acre limestone quarry that would affect a Native American village site. Local residents were primarily concerned with environmental impacts, including pollution and potential damage to their homes, and therefore archaeological concern was secondary (Stokes 2011; Thornton 2011). According to Thornton (2011), few people were aware that a National-Register-eligible site was located in the area and the controversy over the proposed quarry actually raised awareness in the community. In speaking with the Alabama Historical Commission, the private landowner initially expressed his willingness to pay for an archaeological study. Since that meeting, the landowner decided not to pay for the study, but said that he would contact officials with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) if human remains were found (Stokes 2011).

A recent incident occurred in Belize where a road-building project essentially destroyed one of the country's largest Maya pyramids. The Nohmul ceremonial center in northern Belize dates back at least 2,300 years and

includes a 100 ft. tall pyramid mound—this was recently bulldozed to extract crushed rock. The Nohmul complex is located on private land; however, Belizean law states that any pre-Hispanic ruins are under government protection (Jones and Stevenson 2013). The private landowner, who is currently Belize's ambassador to Guatemala, apparently gave permission to the road-building company to extract the crushed rock and this type of excavation has been allowed on the property for over a decade. The recent excavations were halted by officials from the National Institute of History and Culture and the police have launched an investigation (Jones 2013).

How do we, as professionals, address these situations? How do we properly implement outreach and education for varying audiences, including collectors, local citizens, private landowners, and legislative officials? Each type of audience has a different level of and reason for concern, so it is imperative that we identify the best message for each audience. This type of destruction occurs all over the world in a variety of situations, so again we must find the proper message for each situation and each audience.

This column is a place to highlight successful outreach programs, innovative engagement techniques, and other public archaeology concerns. To achieve maximum breadth and depth in our discussion, we need your help. If you want your project, concerns, or ideas to be featured in this column, please contact us at <[asams@uwf.edu](mailto:asams@uwf.edu)> and <[nicolas.laracuate@gmail.com](mailto:nicolas.laracuate@gmail.com)>.

## References

Jones, Patrick E.

2013 Road-Builder: Landowner Allowed Pyramid Excavation. *Miami Herald* 16 May. Miami, FL. <<http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/05/16/3401591/road-builder-landowner-allowed.html>>. Accessed 22 May 2013.

Jones, Patrick E. and Mark Stevenson

2013 Builders Bulldoze Big Maya [sic] Pyramid in Belize. Associated Press 14 May. New York, NY. <<http://news.yahoo.com/builders-bulldoze-big-mayan-pyramid-belize-225012836.html>>. Accessed 22 May 2013.

*Madison Florida Voice*

2013 FWC Shuts Down Crime Ring Selling Priceless Florida Artifacts. *Madison Florida Voice* 27 February. Madison, FL. <<http://madisonfloridavoice.net/?p=32970>>. Accessed 22 May 2013.

McCreless, Patrick

2010 UA Expert: 'Mound' Is Still There. *Anniston Star* 27 January. Anniston, AL. <[http://www.annistonstar.com/view/full\\_story/5668714/article-UA-expert---Mound--is-still-there?instance=special](http://www.annistonstar.com/view/full_story/5668714/article-UA-expert---Mound--is-still-there?instance=special)>. Accessed 29 May 2013.

Stokes, Trevor

2011 Hearing Set on Limestone Quarry. *Times Daily* 21 May. Florence, AL. <<http://timesdaily.com/stories/Hearing-set-on-limestone-quarry,119676>>. Accessed 29



## Death Notice

### Paul Courtney (1955–2013) – a Personal Appreciation

By Jacqui Pearce

It is an almost impossible task to try and sum up the life and work of any individual—where do you begin, what aspects of his or her life come most readily to mind, now that she or he is no longer with us, what kind of impact has she or he made, and how will she or he be remembered? This is not an obituary, and it is in no way an exhaustive account of Paul's career and achievements. It is rather a gathering together of memories and impressions of the man, as archaeologist, historian, and ceramicist, and latterly as coeditor of *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, which is when I began to feel that I was getting to know him better. Paul Courtney was one of the most wide-ranging archaeologists of his generation. He was trained as an historian, and this background informed his approach to the past in general and to archaeology in particular. It gave him a breadth of vision that enabled him to grasp the bigger picture and to disentangle the minutiae from the great themes with apparent ease. This was coupled with an ability to express complex issues in words with great clarity and directness. This is a singular gift and one that he used to great effect in his innumerable and diverse writings—although Paul was lost to us far too early, we can only be grateful for the considerable legacy of published works he left behind. He was a thinker, with an endlessly inquiring mind, able to probe beneath the surface to seek out the meaning of the evidence with which he was presented. But at the same time, he was very pragmatic and down-to-earth, and this enabled him to see through empty rhetoric and theoretical abstraction, providing a degree of balance that is often missing from archaeological inquiry.



I first came to know Paul through the Medieval Pottery Research Group, the conferences of which he frequently attended. His knowledge of ceramics was considerable, extending far beyond the European Middle Ages. He was also an active member of a great many societies, including the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group and the Finds Research Group, with an extensive interest in artifacts and material culture that matched that of his close friend, the late Geoff Egan. And he was very generous with his knowledge, always willing to share with others the fruit of his learning. He had a voracious appetite for books—whatever inquiry I made of him, Paul would almost invariably be able to answer without having to leave his own house! Queries by email would typically meet with the response: “Yes, I have something on that somewhere,” whether it was an inquiry about medieval Saintonge ware, 16th-century timber-framed buildings, or *façon de Venise* glass.

Paul's network of contacts was equally impressive. He was an inveterate conference goer and frequent speaker. This gave him a truly global perspective on medieval and later archaeology, with particularly fruitful relationships cultivated in France, the Netherlands and Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Eastern Europe. He was also a long-time member of SHA, well-known in the United States and Canada (Paul was awarded an SHA Award of Merit at the society's 2013 Leicester conference), and deeply interested in the archaeology of European expansion into the New World—he was especially happy to have been able to attend the recent SPMA conference in Newfoundland.

All these many qualities made Paul an ideal choice for Joint Editor of *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, a role which he accepted in 2010, although his worsening health meant that he had to stand down earlier than he would have liked. As with SHA, he had a long association with the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, serving as Membership Secretary for many years. But it was in an editorial capacity that Paul was particularly well suited to employ his wide-ranging knowledge of the archaeology and history of the centuries after 1500, drawing on his impressive web of contacts and associations to build bridges between disciplines and to help expand the international reach of the journal.

Paul will be greatly missed by his many friends and colleagues, leaving a gap that will not easily be filled. As a former Editor of *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, Hugo Blake, said of him, he was “a rare man of learning, good company and without side.” 📄

# Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

## Historical Archaeology in 1920s Morocco

In the first quarter of the 16th century, the king of Portugal, D. Manuel I, ordered the construction of a cathedral “to his style” in the city of Safi, Morocco. The Safi Cathedral was built on or near the site of an earlier mosque. After the Portuguese abandoned the city in 1541, the cathedral fell into disrepair. Some 300 years later, in 1871, a Spanish priest by the name of Castellanos came upon the ruins of the cathedral, a part of which was then being used as a female *hammam* (bath house). In 1924, the remaining portions of the cathedral were designated as an historical monument by the local government. Three years later, archaeological study of the building was initiated, possibly by French historian Pierre Cénival. The photo below was originally published in Cénival’s 1929 work, *La cathédrale portugaise de Safi*.

More recently (2008–2010), a Portuguese–Moroccan team initiated archaeological investigations at an historic *dar assaboun* (soap factory), adjacent to the remains of the Safi Cathedral. Their work has revealed the cathedral’s foundation, as well as some large paving stones used for the cathedral’s floor. This most recent archaeological project is a cooperative effort of The Centre for Overseas History of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Universidade dos Açores (CHAM – UNL/UAc) and the Direction Régionale de Culture – Région Doukkala-Abda (DRC-RDA). 🇲🇦



Moroccan laborers excavating below the lateral arch of the Portuguese Cathedral of Safi. Originally published by Pierre Cénival in (1929) *La cathédrale portugaise de Safi*; Paris: Librairie Larose IX. (Courtesy of Luís Serrão Gil [CHAM researcher].)



## Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

### AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>

### ASIA

Ruth Young, University of Leicester, <rly3@le.ac.uk>

### AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University, <s.hayes@latrobe.edu.au>

### CANADA-ATLANTIC (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

Amanda Crompton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, <ajcrompt@mun.ca>

### CANADA-ARCTIC (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Vacant – contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information

### CANADA-ONTARIO

Jon K. Jouprien, <jouprien@niagara.com>

### CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Vacant – contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information

### CANADA-QUÉBEC

Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, <stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca>

### CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Doug Ross, Simon Fraser University, <douglas.e.ross@gmail.com>

### CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Frederick H. Smith, College of William and Mary, <fhsmith@wm.edu>

### CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna, <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

James Symonds, University of York, <james.symonds@york.ac.uk>

### LATIN AMERICA

Pedro Paulo Funari, <ppfunari@uol.com.br>

### MIDDLE EAST

Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, <baram@ncf.edu>

### UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

### USA-ALASKA

Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, <rmills@blm.gov>

### USA-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay\_sturdevant@nps.gov>

### USA-GULF STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, <kcande@uark.edu>

### USA-MID-ATLANTIC (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, <b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com>

### USA-MIDWEST (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, <EvansL8@michigan.gov>

### USA-NORTHEAST (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

### USA-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, <sbaker@montrose.net>

### USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <Bob\_Cromwell@nps.gov>

### USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten <kimberly\_wooten@dot.ca.gov>

### USA-SOUTHEAST (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, <gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>

### USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, <sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com>

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

# Asia

## India

**Gujarat** (submitted by *Vrushab Mahesh, Ph.D. student, Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Faculty of Arts, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara - 390 002, Gujarat, India, <[vrushab999@gmail.com](mailto:vrushab999@gmail.com)>*)

**The excavations and conservation of Champaner, one of the capitals of Mohammed Begada in Gujarat:** This site is being excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology, Government of Gujarat, and the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. This site is located on a major trade route (Malwa to Central India). Gujarat has hills created by Deccan trap formations, and in these hills there are the settlements of the Rajputs (Chauhans), who were defeated by the Sultans of Ahmedabad and who later established one of their capitals in Champaner. The site was designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage site in 2004. It has several mosques, administrative units, market areas, and a residence of the royals within a fortified town. Following the era of the Sultans, Champaner fell into the hands of the Mughals and later the Marathas.

**Excavations at Kottappuram Fort:** Kottappuram is located within the Musiris region, on the banks of Periyar River. The wider area had contact with the Romans from the 2nd century B.C. on. There is an excavation being undertaken by the Kerala State Department of Archaeology at Kottappuram Fort (Cranganore Fort/Kodungallur Fort). The cultural sequence of the fort suggests that the main occupation started with the Portuguese, though archaeological evidence suggests an earlier occupation in different pockets of the site. The Portuguese built the fort, which was later taken by the Dutch, who enlarged and strengthened it. The late-18th century ruler of Mysore Tipu Sultan later took control, and it was then ceded to the British East India Company and finally sold to the Maharaja of Travancore. The results of the excavation will be published when the work is completed.

**Kashmir, India** (submitted by *Dr. Mumtaz Yatoo, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, India, <[mayatu@gmail.com](mailto:mayatu@gmail.com)>*)

**Documenting and Preserving Religious Structures in Jammu and Kashmir:** The project deals with the religious monuments/structures that are not on the list of those declared under law as protected monuments. There are hundreds of unprotected structures in the State of Jammu and Kashmir that are presently used for worship or were in the past. Their documentation has been undertaken in order to allow the concerned agencies to take preservation measures for their proper upkeep. This is mainly because

in the recent past a few such structures were lost in fires or similar incidents, meaning that not only the structures themselves were lost, but also details about their architecture, history, and archaeology. The project therefore deals with the recording of the basic plan of each structure and architectural details, as well as placing those structures in the context of those structures' history, local traditions, folk stories, and so forth. The principal investigators of the project are Professors Aijaz A. Bandey and Mushtaq A. Kaw of the Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, Srinagar. The project is funded by University Grants Commission, New Delhi, India. 🇮🇳

## Australasia & Antarctica

### Victoria

**Royal Mail Hotel, Blackwood, Victoria** (submitted by *Peter Davies, Archaeology Program, La Trobe University*): In December 2012, a team from La Trobe University spent two weeks excavating subfloor deposits at the former Royal Mail Hotel site in central Victoria. The project was designed to mitigate the impact of proposed redevelopment of the site, to provide archaeology students with excavation experience, and to establish a Ph.D. research topic. The work focused on four rooms within the building and resulted in the recovery of 6469 artifact fragments. Susan Lawrence and Peter Davies managed the project, while Janine Major directed onsite works.

Blackwood is a small town located 90 km west of Melbourne on the Great Dividing Range. Gold was discovered in the area in December 1851, triggering an alluvial mining rush which lasted until the mid-1860s, followed by a period of quartz reef mining. The Royal Mail



FIGURE 1. The Royal Mail Hotel in December 2012.




technologies and design, and importantly, to shed light on the individuals who once owned, lived in, worked in, and frequented the hotel. 



FIGURE 2. The front of the Royal Mail Hotel.

Hotel was one of nine pubs established in the small town during the gold rush. It continued to function as a pub under a succession of owners until 1913. Thereafter it became a guesthouse until the 1960s, when it was abandoned and partially demolished. The hotel site today consists of a single-story wooden building of 10 rooms, with wooden shingles preserved under a corrugated-iron roof and intact subfloor archaeological deposits. The site also includes subsurface remains of demolished structures, several pit toilets, a filled-in well, exterior stone paving, and a cellar depression.

Excavation focused on subfloor deposits in four rooms, with extant joists and bearers providing spatial control for the material recovered. A total area of 51 m<sup>2</sup> was exposed. The assemblage was dominated by 19th-century artifacts, including architectural and structural elements, tools, mining equipment, food and drink storage and serving ware, footwear, and recreational objects. Unusual items included a complete *in situ* rats' nest, an opium pipe bowl, and bottles and shoes that had been deliberately placed beneath the floor.

Maxine Boyd has begun analyzing this material for her Ph.D. in the Archaeology Program at La Trobe University. Public drinking houses have long played a vital role in Australian cultural history and the formation of national identity. Historians have explored in detail the social, architectural, and economic position of pubs in Australian society, as well as the development of the brewing industry. Pubs have also been a target for archaeological investigation, for a range of reasons: as a result of their ubiquity in metropolitan and rural landscapes; for their potential to yield substantial quantities of artifacts; and to thwart bottle collectors. Most archaeological studies of pubs, however, remain hidden in the gray literature. Excavation of the Royal Mail Hotel site at Blackwood thus provides a rare opportunity to undertake a longitudinal investigation into a little-known and poorly documented example of a colonial Australian pub. It has the potential to provide a unique archaeological view of the evolution of vernacular architecture, building

## Canada - West

### British Columbia

**Archaeology of an Early-20th-Century Japanese Camp** (submitted by Robert Muckle, Director of Seymour Valley Archaeology Project, Capilano University, North Vancouver, BC): Capilano University has been running an archaeology project in the Seymour River Valley, a forested area near Vancouver, British Columbia, for the past 14 years. The study area is now a conservation reserve with heavy forest cover, and one of the goals of the project has been to document historic-period activities. Government workers burned all buildings they came across in the area beginning in the 1930s and carrying through to the 1940s, which, combined with rapid forest growth, means archaeological visibility is



FIGURE 1. Foundation of bathhouse at Japanese camp, ca. 1920.





FIGURE 2. One of many rice bowls at site. Most date to about 1920.

quite low. Fieldwork occurs each May and June with a crew comprised of 15 students enrolled in an archaeology field school.

Three logging camps with a Japanese presence have been discovered and partially excavated. One is particularly interesting for its uniqueness in the area, and has received the bulk of attention during field seasons over the past several years. This site, now known as the McKenzie Creek site, appears to have initially been established as a logging camp about 1919 and occupied to about 1921 or 1922. What makes this site unique is that it was set up in what appears to be a Japanese style. Other logging camps in western Canada during this time period, including those occupied solely or primarily by Japanese, use the common camp layout of bunkhouse, common mess hall/kitchen, and single large midden. The McKenzie Creek camp, on the other hand, appears to have had at least a dozen small cabins, what appears to be a garden, a gazebo-like structure, and a bathhouse. Other identified features include a cedar-plank-lined water reservoir, an outhouse or privy, and a building that housed a wood-framed pit, presumably for cold storage.

Cabins are largely identified by lines of nails, window glass, cookstoves, personal objects, and small middens, which were presumably located out the back door. They probably measured about 4 x 5 m. The probable garden, measuring about 4 x 4 m, is identified largely by the obvious leveling of the ground surface, the presence

of bone fragments scattered throughout the sediments (presumably to raise the pH to a more suitable level for growing vegetables), and the significantly higher pH compared to other site and offsite sediments. The gazebo-like structure consists of four rock walls, approximately 30 cm high and making a square about 2 m on each side. Excavations revealed that cedar planks once lay horizontally across the top of the rock foundation. Besides nails, the only other artifacts found within the feature include twisted wire and four pieces of curved green glass that may have been a lantern.

Perhaps the most significant feature at the site is the bathhouse (Figure

1). Japanese bathhouses at this time and in this area were typically built on a brick or rock foundation with three walls, measuring about 5 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, creating an open-ended rectangle. A tub with a metal bottom and wood sides would be crafted and placed on top of the foundation, and a small building would then be erected around the entire structure. A fire would be built inside the foundation, below the tub, and fed from outside. Excavations at the site revealed the entire foundation, parts of the tub, and charred wood at



FIGURE 3. It is forest now, but several decades ago this was the location of a Japanese camp in a wide-open space.



the base of the foundation. Several hundred nails were found in a square surrounding the foundation, confirming the presence of a superstructure. One artifact found inside what would have been the walls of the bathhouse is particularly interesting: a piece of an Eastman-Kodak camera dating to the early 1900s. We are still looking for the negatives.

Because there is so much material, for this project broken ceramics and bottles are only classified as artifacts if there are good diagnostics. Nails and window glass are collected but not cataloged as artifacts. The more than 800 artifacts collected from the site so far include dozens of Japanese ceramic dishes (Figure 2), dozens of bottles (including Japanese beer, sake, and medicine), several coins (dating between 1903 and 1918), more than a dozen leather work boots, dozens of buttons, several toothbrushes, and dozens of buttons. All point to a peak period of occupation around 1920.

A few things about the site have led to a working hypothesis that after the site was abandoned as a logging camp around 1921 or 1922, a small group of Japanese may have continued to live there until World War Two internment in early 1942. This hypothesis is based on a few things. One is the discovery of a relatively expensive cookstove on the periphery of the site, at the base of a very large stump uphill from the rest of the site and 50 m from the closest building. Several other less-expensive cookstoves have been discovered on the site in the locations of cabins. It appears that the expensive cookstove was deliberately hidden, which makes sense insofar as it has been reported that in preparation for internment some Japanese did hide some of their belongings. Additional support for the hypothesis that some Japanese may have continued to live at the site is the abundance of personal artifacts, such as clocks, work boots, and clothing. This makes sense insofar as reports are that Japanese were only allowed to take one suitcase per person to the internment camps. By comparison, there are considerably fewer personal items at other camps we have excavated in the valley, including one that appears to be solely Japanese. The final line of evidence comes from the memoir of a Japanese-Canadian woman, who mentions that she had heard that a small group of Japanese secretly lived in an abandoned logging camp in the Seymour Valley. I think the McKenzie Creek camp is probably that camp.

Excavations at the site are ongoing in 2013 (Figure 3). One of the primary objectives is to try to find artifacts that date between 1922 and 1941. Many of the several hundred artifacts cataloged so far bracket the time period of 1915–1940, but none are clearly post-1920. Since very little was known about human activity in the valley in the early 1900s, there has been considerable interest in the project, especially on the part of the local Japanese-Canadian community, but also on the part of historians, archaeologists, and the public. It is fascinating to many that there was a logging camp set up with a bathhouse and other features of Japanese life in the local forest around 1920. If we can show that a group continued a kind of secret existence, with flavors of Japanese culture in the forest, for another 20 years, and only a 1-hour walk from the city, then the story becomes more remarkable.

Those wanting more information or photos are encouraged to see the Facebook page (“Seymour Valley Archaeology Project”); follow the blog of the 2013 excavations (<<http://archaeologyfieldschool2013.blogspot.ca>>); or contact the project director (<[bmuckle@caplanou.ca](mailto:bmuckle@caplanou.ca)>). 📷

## Great Britain & Ireland

### Scotland

**Bennachie Landscapes: Investigating Communities Past and Present at the Colony Site** (submitted by Jeff Oliver, University of Aberdeen, Scotland): Ongoing research at the Colony site, located on the iconic hill of Bennachie in northeast Scotland, is bringing historic and contemporary communities closer together. The Colony was settled on “commonty” early in the 19th century in a context of increasing itinerancy, where high rents and rationalized



FIGURE 1. Fieldwork at the Colony site (in typical Scottish weather conditions!).

farming practices produced a surplus population of landless wage laborers. By the middle of the 19th century there were over 70 “squatters” living on and farming the hill’s marginal lower slopes. In 1859 the land was controversially appropriated by neighboring landowners, leading to the eventual eviction of some of the settlers and the erosion of community ties; by the 1880s most of the crofts were abandoned.

Since 2011 the University of Aberdeen and the Bailies of Bennachie, a local community group established to conserve and promote appreciation of the hill, have been rediscovering the ruins of the Colony, now hidden amongst thick stands of modern conifer plantations. The site is composed of a wide range of 19th-century settlement features, mainly the ruins of at least nine cottages with associated outbuildings spread through a landscape of former fields, kale yards, and track ways, defined today by tumbled dry-stone dikes and

banks of earth. A community-based investigation of survey, test pitting, soil analysis, and comparative architectural surveys is beginning to provide illuminating clues about life on the hill, some of which are beginning to question more stereotypical understandings of Scotland's faceless "rural poor" (Oliver et al. 2013). Intriguing ranges in the size, layout, and working practices of colony "farmsteads" suggest heterogeneous internal social and economic dynamics that marked colonists out in different ways. Some went to significant lengths to improve their fields by adding organic material to otherwise impoverished soils; others seem to have been concerned with issues of hygiene, marked out through separating spaces of living and working. While new findings continue to take our interpretations in new directions, the more we look, the more a dynamic and messy microhistory of the colony is beginning to emerge. 🏰

#### Reference

Oliver, Jeff, Gordon Noble, Colin Shepherd, Rick Knecht, Karen Milek, and Óskar Sveinbjarnarson  
2013 Historical Archaeology and the 'Colony': Reflections on Fieldwork at a 19<sup>th</sup>-century Settlement in Scotland. In *Bennachie and the Garrioch: Society and Ecology in Northeast Scotland*, Colin Shepherd, editor. The Bailies of Bennachie, Chapel of Garrioch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

## Latin America

### Brazil

**Archaeological Fieldwork at São Sebastião, São Paulo:** Archaeological fieldwork has been carried out at Praça 16 de março, a site in central São Sebastião, a coastal town in the southeast of Brazil, 140 miles northeast of São Paulo. São Sebastião is the earliest colonial town in the area, having been established in 1636; the area was inhabited by Tupi natives of both the Tupinamba and Tuniquim groups prior to Portuguese colonization. The fieldwork was directed by Plácido Cali on behalf of the *prefeitura municipal* (town council) as part of the restoration of the city center. The finds at the Praça 16 de março relate to 19th-century occupation, and the main archaeological materials comprise British imported ceramics featuring willow, shelledged, floral, and geometric decoration and marked materials from J & G Meakin of Hanley, England. Ceramics thus range from the late 18th century (shelledged), through the early 19th century (willow), to the late 19th century (Meakin). Other glazed wares, and several beverage, medicine, and perfume bottles were also found, as well as fragments of window glass. Local ceramics were also found, as well as bricks, tiles, bones, and metal. The fieldwork was followed by public archaeology initiatives, including informational banners and heritage-education programs. The fieldwork was undertaken by an interdisciplinary team with experience in a range of fields,

including biology, geography, and education. 🏰

## Underwater (worldwide)

### International

**CLUE 2012 Field Season:** Much of the 2012 field season was devoted to continuing work on the brigantine *Sultan* discovered last year in Lake Erie off Cleveland, Ohio. In support of the decision by the Maritime Archaeological Survey Team (MAST) to officially moor this wreck and open it to the general diving public, CLUE assisted MAST with fund-raising through presentations at local dive shops and scuba shows. MAST is a group of avocational divers involved in the archaeological survey and mooring of shipwrecks in Ohio waters. Sufficient funds were raised to both properly moor the shipwreck and perform a detailed archaeological survey, which was completed over the summer of 2012 under the direction of CLUE's Director and Chief Archaeologist David VanZandt. The survey results are now in the process of being documented and will be published at a later date. David also assisted MAST with follow-up dives on another CLUE-discovered wreck known as the "East Breakwall Barge," which MAST began surveying during the summer of 2011.

An additional major CLUE survey project was conducted with the assistance of Dr. Lynn Harris, an underwater archaeologist and associate professor at East Carolina University. Lynn assisted David in performing a survey of two suspected shipwrecks within the boundaries of Cahuita National Park in Costa Rica in June 2012 (Figure 1). The sites are restricted to snorkeling only and the use of scuba equipment was not permitted. Nevertheless, investigations suggest two possible candidates, *Christianus Quintus* (Christian V) and *Fredericus Quartus* (Frederick IV). Both



FIGURE 1. Costa Rica survey boat. (Photo by David VanZandt / CLUE.)



ships belonged to the Danish West Indies Company and wrecked in this area off the Costa Rica coast in 1710 while being involved in Caribbean slave trading. Further detailed surveys of these ships will continue in the future.

In Lake Erie, Tom Kowalczyk of CLUE located a new shipwreck off Vermilion, Ohio. This small sailing vessel is suspected to be the two-masted scow schooner *Lily*, which capsized and sank in a squall in July 1862. It was initially dove in late September 2012, and a mud map with basic dimensions was produced. Jim Wilson, the president of the Bay Area Divers (BAD) scuba club, was invited to participate in this first dive. He later published an article about the wreck in BAD's newsletter *Bottom Times*.

As part of CLUE's ongoing public outreach activities, Jim Paskert of CLUE gave shipwreck talks at various library branches over the summer. Jim has given these talks for 5 consecutive years, and this year he gave 20 talks to children and adults. Jim also presented on the *Sultan* at BAD's annual Shipwrecks and Scuba show, of which CLUE is a gold sponsor. David presented a talk on the *Sultan* for the MAST fall meeting and a paper on the *Sultan* at the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) conference in Leicester, UK, in January 2013. This SHA paper has been submitted by David, Jim, and CLUE member Kevin Magee to the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) for publication.

Finally, David worked, at the request of East Carolina University, to assist in the identification of a shipwreck believed to be the *Quedagh Merchant* located in the Dominican Republic. This ship was captured and sailed by the privateer and accused pirate Captain Kidd. David used his VanZandt Historic Shipwreck Identification Method (VHSIM) to evaluate the data from the wreck site and determined that the historical and archaeological data were consistent in sufficient detail to establish that they belong to the proposed ship with no irreconcilable discrepancies.

CLUE looks forward to another exciting season in 2013 finding and documenting shipwrecks in Lake Erie and elsewhere in the world. For additional information please visit their website <<http://www.clueshipwrecks.org>>.

## Australia

### Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology – Call for Papers AIMA13

AIMA13 Towards Ratification – Australia's Underwater Cultural Heritage

October 4–6, 2013, Canberra, Australia

Hosted by the Research School of Humanities and the Arts, Australian National University

The conference organizing committee would like to call for papers for the AIMA13 conference. The deadline for the submission of abstracts is **June 30, 2013**. Abstracts that best fit the session themes will be given preference. For information about the sessions themes, download [AIMA13 Call for Papers Info](#). Please submit a 250-word abstract for conference papers or posters directly to session chairs (contact details included below). Paper presentations will

be 15 minutes in length, either followed by a 5-minute question-and-answer session after each presentation or at the end of the session, dependent on the session organizer's preference. Posters must be received by the poster session chair by October 3. Student researchers are particularly encouraged to submit papers and posters. Registration and other details can be found at: <[www.aima-underwater.org.au/conferences-events/AIMA13](http://www.aima-underwater.org.au/conferences-events/AIMA13)>.

General queries to:

Andrew Viduka: <[andrew.viduka@environment.gov.au](mailto:andrew.viduka@environment.gov.au)>

Dr. Jennifer Rodrigues: <[Jennifer.Rodrigues@museum.wa.gov.au](mailto:Jennifer.Rodrigues@museum.wa.gov.au)>

Dr. Wendy Van Duivenvoorde: <[wendy.vanduivenvoorde@flinders.edu.au](mailto:wendy.vanduivenvoorde@flinders.edu.au)>

## ACUA News

**ACUA 2014 George Fischer Student Travel Award:** The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is pleased to announce the 2014 ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award. This award of \$1,000 (USD) will be offered to help fund travel for the upcoming 2014 SHA Conference in Québec City, Canada. This award will be granted to an international student presenting a paper on an underwater or maritime archaeology topic at this conference.

To be eligible for consideration, students interested in applying must be currently enrolled and in good academic standing in a graduate-degree program (includes full-time, part-time, or thesis/dissertation hours only). Preference is given to international students. International students are considered to be those students residing in a country other than the country in which the conference is being held.

To apply for this award you must submit the following:

- (1) curriculum vitae;
- (2) short cover letter; and
- (3) a short essay on the subject to be presented at the SHA conference – 1,000 words maximum.

Submissions will be judged on academic merit and relevance to the field of underwater and maritime archaeology. All application materials must be sent to the ACUA by September 10, 2013.

An ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award 2014 flyer (PDF) can be downloaded from the ACUA website.

### Announcing ACUA Student – Quarterly Newsletter from the ACUA Student Reps

Attention students interested in underwater archaeology! The student representatives for the ACUA are now releasing a quarterly newsletter, *ACUA Student*, geared toward all underwater archaeology students, undergraduate or graduate! These newsletters will contain great information on current student research, upcoming conferences, field school opportunities, and ways to advance your professional career. Visit the ACUA Student page of the ACUA website to make sure you have the latest edition!

If you have any suggestions for information or student research to feature in upcoming editions, please email us at

## USA - Northeast

### Maine

**Archaeology at the Abyssinian Meeting House, Portland** (submitted by Martha Pinello): Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC continues to investigate the Abyssinian Meeting House in Portland, Maine. The Abyssinian Meeting House is a simple wood-frame building constructed between 1828 and 1831 to serve Portland, Maine's African American community. The meeting house was the cultural center for African Americans in southern Maine from its inception until it closed in 1917. It was the third African American meeting house to be established in the United States, following ones in [Boston](#) and Nantucket, Massachusetts. The investigations are exploring the African American community's activities intended to bring about social and political change. Pastors of the meeting house were trained in the Oneida Community in New York and Congregational and Presbyterian seminaries. The meeting house hosted a taxpayer-funded school for African American children decades before the Civil War. Members and pastors attended rallies, lectures, and activities in support of the abolition of slavery and were active in the Underground Railroad. After the Civil War, the members of the Abyssinian Meeting House continued to define and support the African American community through church suppers, music lessons, and advocacy efforts for justice for African Americans. Descendants of meeting house members continue their involvement by joining in the restoration and archaeological efforts.

Archaeological work has focused on the areas that will be disturbed by drainage and restoration activities on the exterior and interior of the building. An in situ wooden water pipe may be evidence of the water-leasing agreement the meeting house had with the Grand Truck Railroad. A stone feature, in the northern section of the building's interior, may relate to a reservoir reported to be in the building. Slate pencils and slate fragments relate to the school's presence in the vestry. Chipped-glass disks recovered from Abyssinian Way, adjacent to the building, may relate to spiritual practices of members. The current phase of work focuses on interpreting the evidence of the building's interior to determine the nature of the schoolroom. The Committee to Restore the Abyssinian, private donations, Maine's Certified Local Government, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation grants provide the funding for the project. Martha E. Pinello serves as principal investigator.

**Pine Island Archaeological Preserve, Groton, Connecticut** (submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut): Pine Island is located a quarter of a mile off the coast of Groton, Connecticut. To the south is Fishers Island Sound, and along the north shore is the Poquonock River. The island lies just east of the mouth of the Thames River in waters historically known as "The Eastern Chops of New London Harbor." Although it is only about 15 acres in size, Pine Island is rich in local history and folklore and was so named in the 17th century for a prominent stand of pine trees. Today Pine Island is mostly covered with thick beds of poison ivy, beach rose, scrub brush, and phragmites. Near the midpoint of the island is a rise with a small stand of hardwoods. There are narrow sand and gravel beaches along its shores with large natural boulders and deposits of stone riprap. Archaeological and Historic Services, Inc. of Storrs, Connecticut was contracted by the State of Connecticut's Commission on Culture and Tourism to prepare a State of Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory Form of Pine Island and to assess its archaeological and historical significance and research value. The evaluation included a walkover survey and historical background research.

About the island are a number of aboveground features including fieldstone walls and foundations. Within the stand of hardwoods is a small retaining wall and a large and flat dressed stone with a depression that may have been a dripstone for a lye hopper. Along the north shore is an old stone wharf capped with cement, the stone walls of a boat slip, stone breakwalls and breakwaters, and timber pilings from a dock. At the edge of the water is a circular stone enclosure or well, permanently filled with ebbing seawater. It may have been used to keep live bait or fresh fish for the supper table. Numerous artifacts were observed scattered on the ground surface and shoreline, such as a kaolin tobacco-pipe stem fragment, a sherd of a creamware tea saucer base, and blue-green window glass. Also along the shore are piles of brick, coal, and coal ash. Today there are no standing buildings.

Pine Island was intensively used throughout its history and was certainly an important site of resources for Native Americans before the settlement of Europeans in the area in the 1640s. According to Caulkin (1860), among the earliest records for Pine Island comes from a town meeting in 1651 when John Cole, a "a ploo-right," was granted "the marsh upon Pyne Island." Saltwater marshes were particularly important to the early colonists, as they provided salt hay for cattle feed. During the colonial period the island passed through the hands of a number of early English families (then part of New London) until 1696, when it was sold to Lieutenant James Avery for £9 New England silver. During this time salt hay and timber harvesting were the primary economic activities on the island.

Pine Island remained in the Avery family until 1780 when Latham Avery sold the western two-thirds, or roughly nine acres, to James Smith. Smith in turn sold it to James Baley of Groton in 1784; the deed describes the island as having a



"building and appurtenances." James Baley, like many who lived along Connecticut's coast and long tidal rivers, was a farmer-mariner and made his living by combining maritime activities with farming and household crafts. Like many Yankee men of his generation, Baley had enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, with his service including a tour in New York as a private in Captain Gallup's Company of the Connecticut Militia in the fall of 1776. After the United States gained its independence in 1783, many Yankee families were on the move in search of new opportunities. James Baley and his wife Martha looked toward the sea and a new life on little Pine Island.

Their time on Pine Island would only last a few years. On 10 September, 1788 *The Connecticut Journal* reported from New London that "[l]ast Tuesday Mr. James Baley of Pine-Island, near the mouth of this harbor, fell out of a canoe, (in which he went to draw his lobster-pots) and was drowned."



FIGURE 1. The powder horn of Jesse Starr, who owned Pine Island from 1789 to 1797. Starr served with James Baley in the 10th Company of the 6th Regiment of the Connecticut Militia during the siege of Boston in 1775. The horn depicts scenes of Boston, the harbor, and ships. (Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York.)

This was not an uncommon fate among mariners. On 29 May, 1789 appraisers came to the Baley home to compile a probate inventory of James's real and personal estate. It is often the nature of history that the most detailed records are written because of tragedy and loss. James Baley's probate was filed through the Stonington District Probate Court and provides a remarkable material record of a farmer-mariner at that time. Listed was his practical apparel: jackets, a coat, trousers, shirts, and stockings. There were beds and bedding and various household goods, including iron kettles and pots, a skillet, a copper teakettle, 12 pounds of "old pewter," tables and chairs, chests, a looking glass (mirror) and a "coffee mill." Associated with the fireplace was a trammel, a shovel, and tongs. As with many Yankee families of the period, "homespun" cloth production was important and listed are a woolen wheel, a linen wheel, an "old loom," and a quantity of flax. For livestock Baley had a cow, a heifer, 4 swine (totaling 400 pounds) and 8 sheep. Food stores included 50 pounds of cheese. Outside the house Baley had 1,200 shingles and 45 hundredweight in hay. Related to his maritime activities were corks for seines, a skiff (a small light

boat), carpentry tools, and an unfinished "small vessel," "on the stocks." As was typical with the Yankee middling sort, Baley also had a few carefully selected luxury items: a castor (beaver) hat, silver knee buckles, a silver brooch, and a pair of silver tea spoons. He also owned a Bible and a "spelling book." His total estate was appraised at a little over £161.

James Baley, like many young and married men with property, also had a number of "obligations," or debts. To settle his estate, the court ordered that his possessions be sold at "public vendue." An advertisement published in the *Connecticut Gazette* announced that the sale would be held on 2 June, 1789 at the house on Pine Island. A separate document recorded what was purchased by each person, the group of whom included 15 of his neighbors and relatives. After the sale Martha Baley was left with £114, 9 shillings, and 6 pence. As directed by the law, Martha was allotted a widow's third of the estate, which also included her

"incumbrance" or right to the real estate after it was sold. Martha's right to the house was carefully recorded three days after the sale and the document provides a number of intriguing clues about the house and property. As Mrs. Baley was given passage to "the great door" in the corner of the "other" room, it can be surmised that there was no central hallway and that the main entrance led directly into one of the main rooms (Martha getting the smaller room and chamber above it as part of her one-third allotment). The house description implies that the house was two stories and two rooms in plan, and faced south toward the sea. The single set of fireplace tools

suggests a single fireplace. She also received rights to a third (the east end) of the cellar, the barn, the garden, and access to the well. No children are mentioned and what became of Martha Baley after the sale, or how long she may have lived in the house, is unknown.

James Baley's carved headstone is at the midpoint of the island on a small knoll. The headstone faces east and is a granite tablet with a winged soul effigy or "cherub" with stylized waves, clouds, and foliate motifs. The headstone reads: "In memory of Mr. James Baley who drowned Sepr 2d 1788 in the 37<sup>th</sup> year of his age." Nearby is a modern headstone commemorating his service as a soldier in the American Revolution.

The man who purchased Baley's house and property, Jesse Starr (1753-1798), lived very much the way Baley had. In fact, the two had served together in the 10th Company of the 6th Regiment of the Connecticut Militia at the beginning of the war in 1775, and were both at the siege of Boston. Starr's powder horn, which depicts scenes from his time at the siege, has been preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Starr served throughout the Revolution as a soldier

and then as a privateer. In 1782 Starr and his fellow crewmen were captured when sailing out of Stonington by the British ship *Belisarius* and were pressed into British service for over a year. At an advanced age, his widow Polly began to collect a widow's pension for his service. We know that Jesse Starr was living on Pine Island in 1792 when he posted a notice in the *Connecticut Gazette* for a small skiff he had recovered adrift in Fisher's Island Sound.

In 1797 Pine Island was purchased by Peter Avery of Groton. During the Revolutionary War Peter, age 17, was stationed with the local militia at the American stronghold, Fort Griswold, in Groton. On 6 September 1781 a large British force led by General Benedict Arnold made landfall and burned New London, and laid siege to Fort Griswold. The British quickly overcame the small militia garrison, though they met fierce resistance and suffered heavy losses. The fort's commander, Colonel William Ledyard, surrendered and was immediately killed with his own sword by the British commander. The British then massacred many of the Americans wounded and taken prisoner. Peter Avery and a small number of soldiers were spared. While being held for days on a sloop with no food, Avery stole a couple of potatoes and ate them raw. He was later transferred to the notorious Sugar House Prison in New York and then released. After the war Peter Avery prospered as a farmer and grazier in Groton and traded livestock to the West Indies. In his old age he began receiving a war pension of \$12 and 5 cents a month and died in 1845.

The Stoddard family purchased Pine Island in 1823 and its use changed. By 1829 Orin Stoddard had opened a "summer retreat" for vacationers and guaranteed that they would find "reasonable terms, excellent accommodations, and every necessary attention." Here, families could escape the city, enjoy the fresh sea air, and partake in "shore dinners" of shellfish, fish, and chowder. A number of improvements were made to the property, including a new wharf. The use of the island as a seaside resort lasted for many years and was so popular that the steamer *Angelina* made regular stops there on its route between New London and Stonington. By 1847 Pine Island was owned by John G. Spicer and his wife Clarissa, who was the widow of Orin Stoddard. The 1846 U.S. Coast Survey map of Pine Island shows a house, several outbuildings, and a wharf. In 1862 John and Clarissa Spicer sold the island to Hubbard D. Morgan, who with his partner Franklin Gallup established an industrial-scale menhaden fish-oil factory on the western end of the island called the "Pine Island Oil Company." The oil, which was used for lamp fuel, tanning, and as a lubricant, was extracted from menhaden with presses. The remaining fish scrap was then sold as an excellent fertilizer generally known as "fish guano." In time, the factory was expanded and was bought out by a succession of larger companies until it went bankrupt in 1886. The island was purchased in 1903 by railroad tycoon Morton F. Plant, who owned a large vacation estate and mansion on nearby Avery Point. Plant promptly ended all production. In 1939 Pine Island was purchased by the State of Connecticut and during World War Two it was used as an observation post. It appears to

have been uninhabited since then. The island is still owned by the State of Connecticut and is under the stewardship of the University of Connecticut; it is just across the river from the university's Avery Point Campus. The island was designated a State Archaeological Preserve in 2010, ensuring its protection for the future.

The author wishes to thank Mike Burke for helping locate the present location of the Jesse Starr powder horn.

## References

Caulkins, Frances Manwaring

1860 *History of New London, Connecticut. From the First Survey of the Coast in 1612 to 1852*. Published by the author, New London, CT.

Clouette, Bruce and Ross K. Harper

2009 Pine Island Archaeological Site, Groton, Connecticut, Site #59-72, Historic Resources Inventory, Historic Archaeological Sites. Report to State of Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism Historic Preservation & Museum Division, Hartford.

Harper, Ross K.

2010 "Providence Brings to our Doors, the Delicious Treasures of the Sea": Household Use of Maritime Resources in 18th-Century Connecticut. *Coriolis Interdisciplinary Journal of Maritime Studies* 1(1):38-66. <<http://ijms.nmdl.org/>>.

## Rhode Island

**Two Silver Spanish Coins from Rural Rhode Island** (submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut):

At first sight they seemed incongruous. While excavating a deep, early- to mid-19th-century household midden along the side of Putnam Pike (Route 44) in the rural village of Chepachet, Rhode Island, Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. discovered two 19th-century Spanish silver 1/2 real coins. The archaeology had preceded extensive road construction in the village's historic center. Known as the "Great Country Road," present-day Putnam Pike was one of the earliest highways laid out in northwestern Rhode Island. In 1794, New England's first turnpike company was incorporated to improve the Great Country Road, which ran from Chepachet to the Connecticut border. By the early 19th century Chepachet Village had become a densely populated economic hub in the region with a tannery, hat factory, cotton and woolen mills, a dozen stores, and two taverns. There were also two churches, a bank, and a Masonic Hall.

The Spanish coins were found together at 50-60 cm below surface and are associated with the monarch Ferdinand VII, who was the king of Spain in 1808 and then again from 1813 to 1833 (his reign was interrupted for a time when Napoleon's brother Joseph was on the throne). Both coins are very worn and were clearly in circulation for quite a while before they were lost. The obverse of the coin on the left faintly shows FERDIN . VII . DEI . GRATIA and the date 1820 or 1821, the year it was minted. On the reverse is the Spanish Arms between two pillars with a crown above. Still



visible is the word .HISPAN., and a Mexico City mint mark. The other coin is so worn it is barely legible at all, but is the same diameter and almost the same weight as the other and is very likely a 1/2 real also. Interestingly, at some point it was scored into quarters, presumably with the intent to cut it into four equal pieces.

Spanish silver real or "royal" coins were minted in various units like the 1/2 real, 1 real, 2 reales, 4 reales, and 8 reales. The 8-reales coin equaled 1 Spanish dollar. Sometimes 8-reales coins were cut into 8 equal wedges, hence the term "pieces of eight." The term "two bits" for a quarter dollar used in the United States is derived from two reales (2/8ths) equaling a quarter of a Spanish dollar (e.g., "shave and a haircut, two bits"). Spanish money was the first world currency and played a major role in global economic history, including that of New England. Spain had major mints in Potosí, Lima, and Mexico City. In 1793 the United States established Spanish currency as accepted legal tender, and it remained so until Congress passed the Coinage Act in 1857, which demonetized all foreign currency. From its creation in 1792 until 1997, the New York Stock Exchange priced

equities in eighths, units derived from the Spanish monetary system and the 8-reales silver dollar. Because of the historic importance and pervasiveness of Spanish money, and the thriving economy of Chepachet Village in the early 19th century, the discovery of the coins makes perfect sense.

The author wishes to sincerely thank Mr. Louis Jordan for his assessment of the Chepachet coins. Mr. Jordan is the Director of Arts and Humanities Research Services at Notre Dame University, and his website, "The Coins of Colonial and Early America," provides an outstanding resource for historical archaeologists: <<http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/index.html>>. 📄

## USA - Pacific West

### California

**Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project** (submitted by Christina MacDonald, California Department of Transportation): Twenty fifteen will be the sesquicentennial of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in North America. In response to this important event in American history, Stanford University has announced a cooperative agreement with a panel of international scholars to research the history of Chinese immigrants who participated in the construction of the railroads in North America; this initiative is known as the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project.

Historians, archivists, archaeologists, and other scholars in the U.S. and Asia will be cooperating in locating new historical materials and developing a multidisciplinary approach to understanding and documenting the experiences of these Chinese workers and the lives they led during and after their involvement with the railroad. The results of this effort will be a multilingual digital archive of historical materials, images, objects, and more; conferences and published scholarship will also form an important part of the project. In addition to recovering an unjustly neglected chapter of history of special significance for Stanford University, this transnational, collaborative, multiyear research project will model new ways of exploring the shared past of China and the United States.

If you are interested in joining the research group to participate in furthering the understanding of the Chinese railroad workers' experience, please contact Barbara Voss to become registered into the network. This is an opportunity to participate in multidisciplinary research that could help give a voice to the Chinese immigrants whose labor on the Transcontinental Railroad, as well as other railroads, helped to shape the physical and social landscape of the American West.

Please find more information at: <<http://www.stanford.edu/group/chineserailroad/cgi-bin/wordpress/>>.

To register for the research network, contact Barbara Voss at: <[bvoss@stanford.edu](mailto:bvoss@stanford.edu)>. 📄



FIGURE 1. The obverse and reverse of two Spanish silver 1/2 real coins found in a roadside midden in Chepachet, Rhode Island. The coin on the left weighs 1.44 grams and is dated 1820 or 1821. The image is of Ferdinand VII. The coin on the right is too worn to read. It has been scored into quarters and weighs 1.18 grams. Both coins are 16 mm in diameter and a bit smaller and thinner than a dime.



QUESTIONS THAT COUNT

# SHA Québec 2014

LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES



**CONFERENCE AND HOTEL - REGISTRATION SOON**

[SHA2014.com](http://SHA2014.com)

## THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

Fall 2013 . . . . . 1 September 2013  
Winter 2013 . . . . . 1 December 2013  
Spring 2014 . . . . . 1 March 2014  
Summer 2014 . . . . . 1 June 2014

SHA Business Office  
13017 Wisteria Drive #395  
Germantown, MD 20874  
Phone: 301.972.9684  
Fax: 866.285.3512  
Email: <hq@sha.org>

Newsletter Editor Alasdair Brooks: <amb72@le.ac.uk>