

Alasdair Brooks, DPhil, *Newsletter* Editor

Index

President's Corner1
 2011 Pecos Conference2
 2011 SHA Elections3
 Images of the Past19
 SHA Committee News20
 Gender & Minority Affairs20
 APTC Student Subcommittee22
 Public Education & Interpretation23
 5th Argentinian Historical Archaeology
 Conference24
 Register of Professional Archaeologists25
 SHA Books Available for Review25
 Current Research26
 Asia27
 Australasia & Antarctica27
 Continental Europe27
 Mexico, Central & South America28
 USA-Northeast29
 Bourse de Québec30
 GlobalPottery Conference in Spain31

President's Corner

William B. Lees

It is a beautiful spring here on the Gulf of Mexico. I know, however, that the lives of many of our friends and colleagues have been direly affected by the recent rash of tornadoes that have changed forever towns such as Smithville, Mississippi, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and Sanford, North Carolina. Also, as I write, floodwaters are affecting towns and rural areas along the lower Mississippi River. Keep everyone in these affected regions of the Southern U.S. in your thoughts as they head down what will certainly be a long path to recovery.

The call for papers for the Baltimore meeting is open, and I hope you are planning a session, paper, poster, forum, or simply to attend what promises to be yet another really great SHA conference. I have visited the venue, and I promise it is outstanding. The committee, led by Julie Schablitsky and Susan Langley, has been working very hard to put together a very special meeting and I have every confidence that Baltimore will be outstanding! See you there!

The Board of Directors is preparing to convene in Alexandria, Virginia, for our mid-year meeting. A few of us will be visiting Capitol Hill in the days prior to the meeting in an attempt to promote support for legislation to protect the *Titanic* – 2012 is the 100th anniversary of its sinking and we hope this will help to inspire protection.

Our attention at the mid-year meeting will be focused on a number of items, key of which is a gradual decline in membership that we have seen over the past several years. There are a couple of factors that may, partially, help to explain this decline. First, in 2007 we enjoyed an historically high attendance at our conference in Williamsburg – we all suspect that many individuals joined SHA because of this conference and that we have been suffering

from the attrition of these folks over the past several years. Second, of course, is the economy, or more specifically its pitiful state. While these factors may help to explain our decline in numbers, they do not prevent us from taking robust action to reverse this trend. Membership recruitment and retention has not been a focus for a number of years and that alone is without doubt part of the reason our numbers are faltering. Fortunately, due to an incredible local volunteer effort over the past several years, our conferences have provided revenue that has kept SHA accounts in the black (thank you, Amelia Island and Austin committees!).

A healthy membership is critical to SHA. We are a relatively small-membership organization with a very robust schedule of expenses and benefits. The cost of operating SHA, including paying for our management services, publications, website, board travel, etc. must be offset by revenue, either from dues, conferences, or something else. Although our conferences have saved our bacon in the past few years, this revenue has historically been extremely variable. Hence, SHA has opted through the years to offset the cost of operation with membership dues. With a declining membership, this cost is spread between fewer members, and recently it alone has not been sufficient to pay the bills.

The SHA Board is looking to correct this recent imbalance through membership recruitment and retention, and not through a dues increase. We have also sought to address the cost of operation by raising money to endow certain programs; we are currently nearing completion of a campaign to endow our various student awards. (Thanks to all who have given

Continued on Page 2

NEXT ISSUE:

**PRELIMINARY PROGRAM
 FOR
 SHA 2012**

**BALTIMORE
 MARYLAND**

Candidate Information

2011 SHA and ACUA Elections

The Nominations and Elections Committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, presents the following slate of candidates for the positions open in 2011. The candidates were asked to respond to two questions regarding their qualifications and their vision for the Society for review by SHA members. The "floor" is now open to additional nominations from members. Any member in good standing wishing to nominate an eligible member for a specific position from the floor is welcome to do so; the nomination must be supported by five voting members in good standing, and a statement from the nominee that he or she is willing to serve in that office must accompany the nomination. Nominations from the floor are open until 25 September 2011, after which floor nominations will no longer be accepted. All floor nominations should be sent by email to President William Lees (<wlees@uwf.edu>) and Nominations and Elections Committee Chair Lu Ann De Cunzo (<decunzo@udel.edu>) by the deadline.

For President:

Charles R. Ewen

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Florida

M.A. Anthropology, Florida State University

B.A. Anthropology, University of Minnesota

Present Position

Professor of Anthropology, Director of Phelps Archaeology Laboratory, East Carolina University

Past Positions

Director, Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas Archeological Survey; Director, DeSoto-Apalachee Project, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Associate Editor, Book Reviews Editor, *Historical Archaeology*; North Carolina Archaeological Society: Board of Directors; Society of Professional Archaeologists:

Board of Directors

Research Interests

colonial period (especially Spanish and early contact), public archaeology, mortuary studies, illicit behavior in archaeological record

Recent Publications

(in press) co-author with M. Wilde-Ramsing, Beyond a Reasonable Doubt: A Case for Queen Anne's Revenge, *Historical Archaeology*; (2011) guest editor, Crosses to Bear, and Introduction to a forum (print and electronic) on Landrum crosses on historic pottery in the Southeast, *Historical Archaeology*; (2006) Tying Up Loose Ends: Visions and Revisions of Stanley South's Archaeology, *Reviews in Anthropology* 35(3):281-295; (2006) co-editor with R. Skowronek, *X Marks the Spot: The Archaeology of Piracy*, University Press of Florida, Gainesville; (2004) co-editor with E. T. Shields, *Searching for the Lost Colony: Roanoke Colonization from an Interdisciplinary Perspective*, Historic Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina



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

SHA if elected as President?

During the past 38 years of doing archaeology (I started young!) I have had the opportunity to engage in many different kinds of projects (prehistoric, historic, underwater, CRM) across the country and overseas. I have run a contract archaeology program, worked for a state government, and currently direct an archaeological lab and teach graduate and undergraduate classes at East Carolina University. I have had the good fortune to work with some of the founders of our profession and train some of the latest generation of archaeologists. These experiences provide a perspective that I think is useful for understanding the Society's constituents and the challenges they face.

I am currently very active in the field (as I write this I am directing our annual field school). I am directing several theses and dissertations and serving as Book Reviews Editor. Still, this seems to be a good point in my career to give back more to the profession. I am a tenured full professor, which gives me latitude to set my priorities at my day job. My teaching load is manageable and with the current fiscal outlook (i.e., no money), directing our lab is relatively easy. In short, I have the time, the energy, and the experience to lead SHA.

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

If elected to serve as president, I intend to serve my first years as president-elect assessing the state of the organization and identifying areas on which we need to concentrate. Currently, I know there are concerns about declining membership and moving the journal online. In these times of belt-tightening, membership dues are often the first thing to go and many fear the loss of revenue from making our journal accessible through our website, JSTOR, and EBSCO. These are valid concerns.

We need to make membership in SHA relevant, to students as well as established professionals. Pivotal to this relevance will be our publications and annual conference. How do we make them more accessible to the individuals who use them while at the same time covering our costs? These are not issues that one person can solve alone. There

are existing committees that are currently wrestling with these problems. Fortunately, as a long-time archaeological practitioner in several societies, I know many other people to ask for help! I would also work with our webmaster to set up an electronic forum to hear from all of our constituency, to determine what they want, not dictate what we think they should have.

Michael Polk

Education

M.A. Anthropology, Michigan State University

B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University

Present Position

Principal Archaeologist/Owner, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., Ogden, Utah

Past Positions

Archaeologist/Regional Manager, Environment Consultants, Ogden, Utah; Archaeologist, Environment Consultants, Dallas, Texas; Field Supervisor, Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, West Point, Mississippi; Project Archaeologist, Michigan State University Museum; Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon; Supervisory Archaeologist, Central Arizona Project, Arizona State Museum

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Director, Current Research Editor, USA-Southwest, Curation Committee, Inter-Society Relations Committee, Conference Committee, Business Office Oversight Chair/Association Mgt. Task Force Chair, Conference Chair, 1999 SHA Annual Conference, Salt Lake City; American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA): Director, Secretary, President-Elect, President, Past President; State Archaeological Regulations Review, Utah State History; SOPA: Standards Board

Research Interests

urban infrastructure development; railroad history, technology and operations; hard rock, coal, and limestone mining and processing; development of electricity; commodity extraction; linear sites research; architectural history; history of CRM

Recent Publications

Author or co-author: (2011) The Lake Powell Pipeline Class III Report, Report to Sagebrush Consultants, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2011) From Lampo Junction to Rozel: The Archaeological History of the Transcontinental Railroad across the

Promontory Mountains, Utah, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2011 in press) The Myth and Reality of "Mormon" Archaeology, in *Mormon Domains*; (2011) Data Recovery of Natchez Section Camp - Site 26EK5881 (CRNV-12-11981), for Beehive Telephone Company, Elko County, Nevada, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2010) Evaluation of Logan



City Power Plant No. 3, Logan Canyon, Cache County, Utah, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2008) The Cultural Resource Testing Results of the Historical Trash Dump at the 31st Street Interstate 15 (I-15) Interchange, Weber County, Utah, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2008) A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Nevada Northern Railway Project in Elko and White Pine Counties, Nevada, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2008) 2007 Cultural Resource Test Excavation of Site 10OE5377, Exclusive Use Area of Saylor Creek Range, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Owyhee County, Idaho, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2004) An Historical Context of the Crossroads of the West, Ogden, Weber County, Utah, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2004) The Jarvie Ranch Ammunition Cache, Daggett County, Utah, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah; (2002) Mitigation of Ogden City Block 37 (Site 42WB357), Proposed Internal Revenue Service Site, Weber County, Utah, Report to Sagebrush Consultants Report, Salt Lake City, Utah

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement,

what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as President?

Since I became a member of SHA more than 30 years ago, I have been impressed with the way that SHA has transformed itself over the years from an entirely academic-oriented organization to one that meets the needs of an ever-more diverse membership. As archaeology in both the United States and, more generally, worldwide, has broadened its reach and employment opportunities, into government, the private sector, public and private foundations, and avocational organizations, the Society has grown with this diversification, changing, as necessary, to meet the demands and needs of this ever-diverse group of professionals and avocationalists. This is a healthy attitude which serves to enhance the creativity and flow of ideas within the Society. If elected as president of SHA, I believe that my extensive organizational experience would help to maintain and enhance this atmosphere.

I believe that my experience in SHA on the Board, as Conference Chair of the 1999 Annual Meeting, and my work on the Board of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), serving twice as President, provide me with the knowledge and leadership skills to work with the SHA Board, committees, and Executive Director to continue the excellent work currently being done, as well as to bring new ideas to enhance the Society's value to members and the field of historical archaeology as a whole.

I would make continuing use of the Members Needs Assessment Survey information to direct the resources of SHA to areas best serving the needs of its members. As President of ACRA, I found many areas to enhance the value of the organization to its members. I would look for similar opportunities in SHA in such areas as website and digital resource development, two areas which often do not receive enough attention. Most importantly, I would look for as many areas as possible to emphasize communication opportunities, among the board, committees, and Executive Director as well as between the leadership, the members, and the public. My experience in working in SHA, ACRA, RPA, SAA, in local organizations, and in my own company, has provided many examples of how valuable it is to find as many ways to communicate as possible.

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

As President-Elect and President, I would make use of SHA's Strategic Planning information to focus the resources of SHA in areas where members believe that it does the most good. Our outstanding tradition of scholarly publication is, perhaps, the most important area of focus, and where, recently, SHA has excelled and continues to by expanding the availability of historical archaeology literature not otherwise widely known. Continued encouragement of high-quality articles for our journal and timely information for the newsletter would also be a priority. Website development is another area that has tremendous potential to provide ever-more information to members and other scholars and the interested public. This is an area that I would continue to encourage continued development and expansion.

Digital resources are growing exponentially. It is inevitably where the largest variety and number of resources can be placed for easy access by the members as well as others in the field. This is also a vital organ for our public outreach efforts, which is an area that we need to continue to emphasize. Little is more important to a body such as ours as providing readable, exciting, and tangible resources to a public hungry to know more about archaeology. We ignore this responsibility at our own peril.

Something that remains as vital to SHA as the year it was founded is the annual conference, which essentially defines our organization. As President, I would continue to promote this vital part of our experience as professionals and avocationalists in the historical archaeology field.

The increasing amount of historical archaeology done by and on behalf of government agencies behooves us to remain vigilant in our attention to government relations. I would use my experience in this area in both SHA and ACRA to help to ensure that SHA remains front and center in both keeping abreast of legislative and regulatory developments, but also in promoting protection and enhancement of historic resources.

I recognize the vital place that underwater archaeology has within the organization and it would be a priority to support and encourage initiatives in both research and public outreach. The public is particularly excited by underwater discoveries which are often the result of our professional members' efforts.

The work required in SHA and the products produced require a financially sound and fiscally responsible Society. I would work with the Treasurer, the Board, and our business management team to make sure that we continue the great

tradition that SHA has maintained in this regard since its founding.

For Secretary:

Carol McDavid

Education

Ph.D. Archaeology, University of Cambridge
M.A. Anthropology, University of Houston



Present Position

Executive Director, Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.; Director, Yates Community Archaeology Program (Rutherford B. H. Yates Museum, Inc.); Adjunct Assistant Professor, Rice University; Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Houston

Past Positions

Prior to entering archaeology in the early 1990s, a variety of positions in marketing, public relations, media, program and product development, and management

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Awards Committee, Program Chair SHA Annual Conference, Austin, 2011, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, Public Education and Information Committee, Cotter Award recipient; American Anthropological Association (Archaeology Division): At-Large Director;

Society for American Archaeology: Public Education Committee, PEC Internet Work Group Chair; SAA Presidential Recognition Award, Ethics Bowl Judge; Heritage Society (Houston): Board, Executive Committee, Education Committee Chair, Collections Committee; Houston History Association: Board, Nomination Committee Chair, service on several committees; World Archaeology Congress: Member, participant; Levi Jordan Plantation Historical Society: Board, Secretary; Society for Applied Anthropology: Fellow

Research Interests

public archaeology, African Diaspora archaeology, archaeological theory, philosophy and archaeology

Recent Publications

(2011) From "Public Archaeologist" to "Public Intellectual": Seeking Engagement Opportunities Outside Traditional Archaeological Arenas, *Historical Archaeology* 44(3):11-25; (2010) co-author with F. McGhee, CRM, Public Archaeology, and Advocacy, in *WAC Handbook on Postcolonialism and Archaeology*, U. Rizvi and J. Lydon, editors, pp. 481-494, Left Coast Press and World Archaeology Congress; (2010) Public Archaeology, Activism, and Racism: Rethinking the Heritage "Product," in *Changing the World with Archaeology: Archaeology Activism*, M. J. Stottman, editor, pp. 36-47, University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa; (2009) The Public Archaeology of African America: A Pragmatic Model for Evaluating Approaches, Methods and Results, in *Making the Means Transparent*, M.-L. Sorensen and J. Carman, editors, pp. 217-234, Routledge, London; (2007) Beyond Strategy and Good Intentions: Archaeology, Race, and White Privilege, in *An Archaeology of Civic Engagement and Social Justice*, P. Shackel and B. Little, editors, pp. 67-88, Altamira, Lanham, New York, Toronto, Plymouth, UK

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as 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 Program Chair of a recent and successful SHA conference (which included writing a detailed training guidelines for future committees), as well my years of both governance and committee work with

SHA, other professional societies, and other organizations have prepared me well to perform these functions for SHA.

If elected to serve as Secretary of SHA what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA's missions and goals, and 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 that the organization's institutional memories are preserved 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 and the annual African Diaspora Forum. Finally, serving as the Program Chair of the Annual Meeting has deepened my understanding of the ongoing financial challenges that the Society experiences, and this level of knowledge will be of great help during board deliberations.

Michael S. Nassaney

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

M.A. Anthropology, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville

B.A. Anthropology, Providence College

Present Position

Professor of Anthropology, Western Michigan University; Principal Investigator, Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project

Past Positions

tenured at Western Michigan University since 1998

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Secretary (2006-present), Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (2011-present), Director, 2003 SHA Terrestrial Program; Founding organizer, Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, 2005-present; Editor, *The American Experience in Archaeological Perspective*, a book series in historical archaeology (University Press of Florida),

2003-present; Editor, *Le Journal*, the quarterly publication of the Center for French Colonial Studies, 2007-present.

Research Interests

archaeological theory, method, and pedagogy; social archaeology; ethnohistory; colonialism; material analysis; political economy; public archaeology; eastern North America

Recent Publications

(2012 in press) Enhancing Public Archaeology through Community Service Learning, in *The Oxford Handbook of Public Archaeology*, R. Skeates, J. Carman, and C. McDavid, editors, Oxford University Press, Oxford; (2012 in press) Decolonizing Archaeological Theory at Fort St. Joseph, An Eighteenth-Century Multi-Ethnic Community in the Western Great Lakes Region, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*; (2009) senior editor with M. A. Levine, *Archaeology and Community Service Learning*, Society for Historical Archaeology and the University Press of Florida, Gainesville; (2008) Identity Formation at a French Colonial Outpost in the North American Interior, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 12(4):297-318; (2007) senior author with J. A. Brandão, W. Cremin, and B. Giordano, Economic Activities at an Eighteenth-Century Frontier Outpost in the Western Great Lakes, *Historical Archaeology* 41(4):3-19; (2000) senior editor with E. S. Johnson, *Interpretations of Native North American Life: Material Contributions to Ethnohistory*, Society for Historical Archaeology and the University Press of Florida, Gainesville (paperback edition 2003)



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

The Secretary of SHA is charged with providing accurate and timely minutes of the board and business meetings and ensuring the preservation of the organization's records for the future. I have been diligent in providing the minutes to the membership since 2006. The greater challenge has been to organize SHA records and transmit them to the National Anthropological Archives (NAA). Having begun this process, I am well positioned to complete this archival project and develop a set of guidelines to assist officers, directors, and committee chairs and members in making informed decisions about the electronic and documentary sources associated with organizational activities that will be preserved in perpetuity.

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

I've been honored to serve SHA as Secretary for two terms since 2006. One trend that I've observed in SHA is the increasing number of services that this vital organization provides for its members and the public, from a highly successful conference venue to publications, website expansion, and other outreach activities. I am seeking a third and final term as secretary to provide the stability that SHA needs during this period of continued growth. My past involvement with SHA well qualifies me to assist in making decisions about how burgeoning quantities of information should be made accessible to the membership and what should be available to the public. My other priority will be to oversee the completion of efforts to organize and transmit important organizational records to the NAA and put into place a set of protocols that can assist others who are charged with preserving our past for the future. This work is consistent with SHA efforts to facilitate the flow of information, perhaps best manifested in the expansion of the website and other social media as a means to connect and network people in ways unimagined in the past.

For Treasurer:

Sara F. Mascia



Education

Ph.D. Archaeology, Boston University
M.A. Archaeology, Boston University
B.A. Anthropology and History,
University of South Carolina

Present Position

Vice President, Historical Perspectives,
Inc.

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Employment Coordinator, Nominating Committee, Conference Committee, Academic and Professional Training Committee, Secretary-Treasurer, Treasurer; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA): Board Member, Executive Vice Chair, Treasurer, 2006 Conference Co-Chair (with N. Brighton), SHA

Research Interests

American material culture, farmstead sites, historical cemetery studies, urban archaeology, accounting

Recent Publications

(2010) co-author with M. A. Marshall, *Images of America: Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow in the 20th Century*, Arcadia Press, Dover, New Hampshire; (2009) Field Investigation, Lower East Side Girls Club Block 377, Lots 35, 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48 Avenue D between 7th and 8th Streets New York, New York, prepared for 101 Avenue D, LLC; (2005) *The Archaeology of Agricultural Life*, in *Unlocking the Past*, L. A. De Cunzo and J. Jameson, Jr., editors, The Society for Historical Archaeology and The University Press of Florida, Gainesville; (2003) *Can't Ya Hear the Whistle Blowin'* The New London Engine House and Turntable Archaeological Preserve, New London Connecticut, Connecticut State Archaeological Preserve Booklets, Connecticut State Historic Preservation

Office

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

I have been fortunate to serve as treasurer for SHA for the last five years. I have endeavored, along with the members of the SHA Board, to reduce expenses and rebuild the Society's reserve funds in order to ensure that SHA remains financially healthy in the current economy. We have also been working to maintain all of the SHA services for our members, without arbitrarily raising the membership fees. My experience with CRM finance, academic grant management, association budget coordination, investment management, and accounting, combined with the recognition of the unique elements that make up our Society, has enabled me to work with the board on maintaining a balanced working budget and fulfilling the goals of the membership.

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

If elected to serve as treasurer, I would concentrate my efforts toward ensuring that the Society continues to provide quality services and conferences while controlling costs in this challenging economic environment. On behalf of the membership, my goal each year would be to work on establishing and maintaining balanced budgets that ensure the appropriate funds are available to assist with all committee projects and Society publications.

As treasurer, a priority of mine has always been to build the SHA reserves to a fiscally responsible level that would enable the Society to accomplish long-term goals. Over the last several years I have worked closely with our investment account manager to slowly increase our reserves to a level considered to be appropriate. If elected, I envision finally reaching that goal during my three-year term of service.

SHA is a unique organization that has been endeavoring to disseminate members' efforts to study and preserve cultural resources to our peers and the public, even as our discipline faces continued budget cuts and the lack of monetary support for archaeology. I believe it is necessary for our Society and its members to promote our discipline and provide a bridge for the public to understand and support the research objectives of historical archaeologists.

SHA has been a thriving organization

for well over four decades and as a member of the board, I believe it is our responsibility to encourage both student and professional participation in our organization. I truly believe that the Society's support for student members and the promotion of

the spirit of volunteerism is vital to the continued growth of the Society.

**For SHA Board of Directors
(two positions)**

Jamie C. Brandon

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin
M.A. Anthropology, University of Arkansas



B.A. Anthropology, Memphis State University

Present Position

Research Station Archeologist at Southern Arkansas University, Arkansas Archeological Survey; Assistant Professor, University of Arkansas

Past Positions

Adjunct faculty, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Northwest Arkansas Community College; cultural resource management firm, state agency, and academic institution experience, e.g., Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Garrow and Associates, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc., Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Arkansas Archeological Survey

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Chair, Academic and Professional

Training Committee, Continuing Education Coordinator, Chair, Student Paper Prize Subcommittee, special editorial task force, Inter-Society Relations Committee, Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology*; Society for American Archaeology (SAA): Associate Editor of *Historical Archaeology*, *The SAA Archaeological Record*, Professional Development Committee; Arkansas Historical Association: Board of Trustees; Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission: Vice-chairman; African Diaspora Archaeology Network (ADAN), Listserv moderator and co-owner

Research Interests

archaeology of the African Diaspora, 19th and early 20th centuries, public and descendant community engagement, material culture, historical memory, the southeastern U.S.

Recent Publications

(2009) Race and Class in Historical Archaeology, in *The International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*, T. Majewski and D. Gaimster, editors, Springer/Plenum Press, New York; (2008) History and Archaeology at Van Winkle's Mill: Recovering Lost Industrial and African-American Heritages in the Arkansas Ozarks, *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 65(4):429-449; (2008) Disparate Diasporas and Vindicationist Archaeologies: Some Comments on Excavating America's Metaphor, *Historical Archaeology* 42(3):147-151; (2007) An Introduction to The Recent Past: A New Historical Archaeology Column, *The SAA Archaeological Record* 7(5):4; (2005) co-author with J. Davidson, The Landscape of Van Winkle's Mill: Identity, Myth and Modernity in the Ozark Upland South, *Historical Archaeology* 39(3):113-131; (2004) co-editor with K. Barile, *Household Chores and Household Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa; (2004) Segregating Households, Reconstructing Domesticity: The Intersection of Gender and Race in the Postbellum South, in *Household Chores and Household Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, K. S. Barile and J. C. Brandon, editors, University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa

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?

My twenty-two-year involvement with historical archaeology has included work within the academy as well as work with governmental agencies and private firms. My current job entails public outreach and a role in managing the cultural resources in

my region in addition to my research and teaching duties. Thus, I have experience on multiple fronts of historical archaeology as it is practiced today. This career path has led me to believe that the membership of SHA, our annual meetings, our web presence, and our publications should represent the broadest range of historical archaeologists. Moreover, we should work to broaden that range even further. A diverse SHA means a healthy SHA that can bring disparate experiences and perspectives to bear on the problems that face our organization and our discipline as a whole.

Additionally, my service in continuing professional education in both SHA (as the Chair of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2010-present, and Continuing Education Coordinator, 2005-2011) and the SAA (as a member of the Professional Development Committee) has strengthened my belief that we need to holistically integrate professional development tools, workshops, web courses (such as the research resources currently on the SHA website) and other instruments into our responses to the changing needs of our membership. This will not only increase SHA's utility to (and potentially broaden) its membership, but will help create a body of historical archaeologists with an improved understanding of the full range of what constitutes our discipline in the 21st century.

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

I am excited to have the opportunity to run for a board position at a time when SHA is working hard to address the changing needs of our membership. In addition to the diversity and continuing education issues I have mentioned above, I believe that outreach should remain a key priority for SHA—part of the stated purpose for our Society is the “dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology” and it is in our best interest to make sure that this dissemination be as wide as possible. As others have stated over the recent years, I believe that our growth as a profession must be tied to outreach programs that are both substantial and meaningful to the general public. SHA needs to be at the forefront of the effort to publicize our efforts to the larger public so that more may come to think of historical archaeology as something worthwhile and beneficial. This is doubly important during times of economic instability and governmental

restructuring.

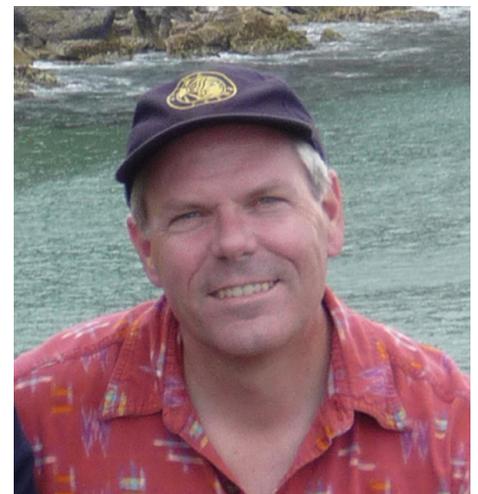
Our outreach efforts, however, probably need to also target members of our larger discipline. Despite recent gains, historical archaeology remains underrepresented in both the academy (especially in departments offering graduate degrees in anthropology) and in governmental sectors. This type of in-discipline outreach is something I hoped to bring to the fore as the associate editor for the “Recent Past” column in the *SAA Archaeological Record* and something that would remain a priority with me if I am elected to a board position. I have received many benefits and much mentoring as a member of SHA, and I look forward to the opportunity to give back to our organization through service on the board.

Christopher Fennell

Education

M.A. and Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Virginia

J.D., Georgetown University Law Center



M.A. American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania

Present Position

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Director of Graduate Studies, and Associate Head of Department; affiliate faculty member of the College of Law, Department of Landscape Architecture, Center for African Studies, and the Department of African American Studies

Past Positions

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign: Assistant Professor of Anthropology, affiliate faculty member of the College of Law, Department of Landscape Architecture, Center for African

Studies, and the Department of African American Studies; University of Chicago Law School: Visiting Professor of Law; University of Texas School of Law, Austin, Texas: Adjunct Professor of Law and Senior Research Fellow; Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas: Lecturer, Department of Anthropology; Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois: Instructor, School of Policy Studies

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: peer reviewer for *Historical Archaeology*, compiled two books in the *SHA Perspectives from Historical Archaeology* series—*Revealing Landscapes* and *African Diaspora Archaeology*, co-editor, thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology* 44(1); peer reviewer for *American Anthropologist*, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, University Press of Florida, and University of Illinois Press; editor and publisher of *African Diaspora Archaeology Newsletter*; *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* editorial board; University of Illinois' Collaborative for Cultural Heritage and Museum Practices: Director.

Research Interests

African American cultural heritage and the dynamics of social group affiliations among African Americans and European Americans in the 18th and 19th centuries; interpretative frameworks focusing on diaspora studies, regional systems theories, theories concerning social group identities, ethnic group dynamics and racialization, stylistic and symbolic analysis of material culture, and the significance of production and consumption patterns, civic engagement, long-term collaborative, interdisciplinary efforts

Recent Publications

(2011) *Carved, Inscribed, and Resurgent: Cultural and Natural Terrains as Analytic Challenges*, in *Revealing Landscapes*, C. Fennell, compiler, in *Perspectives from Historical Archaeology* series, Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona; (2011) *Early African America: Archaeological Studies of Significance and Diversity*, *Journal of Archaeological Research* 19(1):1-49; (Dec. 2010) *Archaeological Investigations and LiDAR Aerial Survey in Edgefield, South Carolina*, *African Diaspora Archaeology Newsletter*; (2010) *Damaging Detours: Routes, Racism and New Philadelphia*, in *New Philadelphia: Racism, Community, and the Illinois Frontier*, a specially edited thematic, *Historical Archaeology* 44(1):138-154; (2009) *Combating Attempts of Elision: African American*

Accomplishments at New Philadelphia, Illinois, in *Intangible Heritage Embodied*, D. F. Ruggles and H. Silverman, editors, pp. 147-168, Springer Press; (2008) *African Diaspora Archaeology in Multiscalar and Multivariate Perspectives*, in *African Diaspora Archaeology*, C. Fennell, compiler, in *Perspectives from Historical Archaeology* series, Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona; (2008) *Excavating Strata of Memory and Forgetting*, *SAA Archaeological Record* 8(1):17-21; (2007) *Crossroads and Cosmologies: Diasporas and Ethnogenesis in the New World*, University of Florida Press (recipient, Council of Graduate Schools' Gustave Arlt award for outstanding humanities scholarship)

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 delighted to have the opportunity to be considered for election to the SHA Board of Directors. I work in academic settings, serve as director of a graduate studies program and on other educational programs, and manage large-scale, multiyear, collaborative research projects. I would bring such experiences, training, and interests to bear in my participation in SHA.

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

SHA has achieved excellent results on many aspects of its mission and goals. I would like to see priorities placed on providing the best resources and professional training to the upcoming generation of young historical archaeologists and making those resources as affordable as possible to an expanding membership. SHA's excellent work in government advocacy and lobbying to protect historical heritage sites and historical archaeology programs should also continue to be advanced as much as possible.

Timothy Scarlett

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Nevada
M.A. Archaeology, Boston University
B.A. Anthropology, University of Arizona

Present Position

Associate Professor of Archaeology and

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

Past Positions

Visiting Scholar, Winterthur Garden, Museum, and Library, Winterthur Delaware; Dissertation Fellow, Archaeometry Laboratory, Missouri Research Reactor University of Missouri-Columbia; Lecturer in Archaeology, Johns Hopkins University, Center for Academically Talented Youth

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Member and Chair, Academic and Professional Training Committee, Member and Chair, Student Affairs Committee; Society for American Archaeology (SAA): Curriculum Reform Committee

Research Interests

industrial and historical archaeology, archaeological study of work and creativity, ceramics, pottery, and heavy clay industries, materials science, manufacture, trade and exchange, North America, public archaeology

Recent Publications

(2012) co-author with S. Sweitz, *Constructing New Knowledge in Industrial Archaeology*, in *Archaeological Field Schools: Constructing Knowledge and Experience*, H. Mytum, editor, Springer; (2010) *What if the Local is Exotic and the Imported Mundane? Measuring Ceramic Exchanges in Mormon Utah*, in *Trade and Exchange: Archaeological Studies from History and Prehistory*, C. Dillan and C. White, editors, pp. 165-178, Springer Verlag, New York; (2008) co-author with M.



Deegan, The Conservation of Ferrous Metals from the West Point Foundry Site, *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 124:56-68; (2007) co-author with N. Little, T. J. Scarlett, R. J. Speakman, C. W. Merritt, and M. D. Glascock, Analysis of Historic Latter-day Saint Pottery Glazes by LA-ICP-MS, in *Archaeological Chemistry: Analytical Methods and Archaeological Interpretation*, M. D. Glascock, R. J. Speakman, and R. S. Popelka, editors, pp. 447-459, American Chemical Society Publication Series #968, Oxford University Press, New York; (2007) co-author with R. J. Speakman and M. D. Glascock, Pottery in the Mormon Economy: An Historical and Archaeometric Study, *Historical Archaeology* 41(4):70-95; (2006) co-author with J. Rahn and D. Scott, Bricks and an Evolving Industrial Landscape: The West Point Foundry and New York's Hudson River Valley, *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 35:29-46

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 board of the Society. 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.). I helped establish the IH&A program at MTU, and collaborate with my coworkers in building an international educational network in industrial archaeology. I served on 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 man, I now consider myself a teacher and public archaeologist. Most of my professional expertise developed from the interconnections between fieldwork, research, and teaching traditional and nontraditional college students, young students, and lifetime-learning communities. This interest was also reflected in my early service to SHA, when I worked to enhance 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, and 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, but I am particularly interested in several key interrelated areas, including the recruitment and training of new members, 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 U.S. and other nations. One 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, who would use archaeology in their classrooms. 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 generations 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.

Della A. Scott-Ireton

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, Florida State University
M.A. Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida
M.S. International Relations, Troy University
B.A. Anthropology, University of West



Florida

SCUBA Instructor #13824, National Association of Underwater Instructors

Present Position

Associate Director and Regional Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network

Past Positions

Archaeologist III, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research; Museum Education Program Specialist, Historic Pensacola Preservation Board; Field Supervisor, Pensacola Shipwreck Survey, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Chair, Public Education and Interpretation Committee, Conference Chair 2010 (Amelia Island), Conference Committee, Journal and Co-Publication Editorial Advisory Committee, Associate Editor and Co-Publication Liaison, UNESCO Committee, Nominations and Elections Committee; ACUA: 2-term elected Board Member, Treasurer; Nautical Archaeology Society: Training and Education Advisory Board; Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee: Appointed Member, Cultural Heritage; Pensacola Archaeological Society: Board, Public

Program Coordinator

Research Interests

public interpretation strategies for maritime cultural heritage, promoting public engagement, awareness, and appreciation of historical and cultural resources, education and training avocationalists in underwater and terrestrial archaeology, colonization, seafaring, and naval architecture in the Age of Discovery and Exploration

Recent Publications

(In press) Deep Thoughts: A Look at Public Access to Deep-Water Sites Through the Mardi Gras Shipwreck, *Historical Archaeology*, C. Horrell, editor; (in press) XIV. Dissemination, in *Guidelines for Implementing the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*, UNESCO, Paris; (in press) co-author with C. Horrell, Expressions of a Dying Tradition: Apalachicola Vernacular Watercraft, in *The Archaeology of Vernacular Watercraft*, M. Staniforth and A. Evans, editors, Springer, New York; (in press) co-author with M. Leshikar-Denton, Creativity in Maritime Heritage Management in the Cayman Islands, in *Caribbean Heritage: A Source Book*, B. Reid, editor; (2009) Shared Heritage: British Shipwrecks in Florida, in *Shared Heritage: Joint Responsibilities in the Management of British Warship Wrecks Overseas*, S. Gallagher, editor, English Heritage, London; (2009) co-author with J. Gribble and D. Parham, Historic Wrecks: Risks or Resources? *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 11(1):16-28; (2009) co-author with C. E. Horrell, R. C. Smith, J. Levy, and J. Knetsch, The Flintlock Site (8JA1763): An Unusual Underwater Deposit in the Apalachicola River, Florida, *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* 4(1):5-19; (2008) co-author with M. Leshikar-Denton, The Cayman Islands' Experience: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, in *Underwater and Maritime Archaeology in Latin America and the Caribbean*, M. E. Leshikar-Denton and P. L. Erreguerena, editors, One World Archaeology Series #56, Left Coast Press, California; (2008) Teaching 'Heritage Awareness' Rather than 'Skills' to Sports Diving Community, *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* 3(2):119-120; (2008) Preserves, Programs, and the Public Archaeology Network: Promoting and Protecting Submerged Cultural Resources in Florida, in *Collaboration, Communication and Involvement: Maritime Archaeology and Education in the 21st Century*, A. Pydyn and J. Flatman, editors, Nicolaus Copernicus University Press, Torun, Poland

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 and delighted to be asked to run for election to the SHA Board! Upon attending my first SHA Conference in Kansas City in 1993, I quickly realized that engaging, sharing, and collaborating with colleagues was key to becoming a successful archaeologist, and that SHA was the means for both accomplishing this goal and for promoting the relevance of archaeology to those outside the field. Since that time, I have served the Society through committee participation, journal editing assistance, and conference organization as chair of the 2010 conference. I believe I can contribute to the Society because of my long participation as a member and especially because of my experience serving on several committees. The recent Member Needs Survey indicated that members view public outreach and increased member services to be of paramount importance. I will use my work in the field of public archaeology, both maritime and terrestrial, to assist the Society as a whole and the Public Education and Interpretation Committee (PEIC) in particular to develop and improve our outreach and engagement offerings for educators, young people, and the general public, as well as for our colleagues. I also can utilize my position in ACUA to further the partnership between SHA and ACUA to promote the message of preservation of all archaeological sites, as well as to continue the integration of terrestrial and underwater papers at the conference. Through my position with the Florida Public Archaeology Network I work with many segments of the archaeological field, including avocational groups, heritage societies, sport divers, governmental agencies, research organizations, university programs, museums, and contract firms. I will strive to support the needs and unique concerns of these groups, who all have a vested interest in our cultural heritage, although they may go about it in different ways.

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

If elected to the Board, I will use my experience to help continue to guide the Society on its mission of service to members and to the public while remaining fiscally independent. I have served as the ACUA Treasurer for the past five years, and know firsthand how challenging it is to provide increased services within budgetary constraints. Utilizing data from the recent

Member Needs Survey conducted by SHA, I will work with committees to provide members with new, cost-effective services such as the PEIC's "Tool Kit" for public outreach and engagement and the Publication Committee's efforts to create *Reader* series and to make more publications available through the website. I also will continue to work with the Conference Committee to update the SHA Conference Manual so that members can benefit from better conference organization and reasonable fees. I will use my experience organizing and chairing a successful and profitable conference to assist future conference committees so that membership will reap the rewards of increased revenues that these conferences can bring to the Society. Further, I will utilize my position on the ACUA Board to reinforce and encourage the strong partnership between SHA and the ACUA to protect maritime cultural heritage, to educate the diving public, and to support those who are responsible for the management of submerged and maritime resources. I will also bring my experience in public archaeology and public engagement to strengthen SHA's position as a leader in the promotion of the value of archaeology and the protection of cultural heritage. I firmly believe that education leads to appreciation, which ultimately leads to protection. As an SHA Board member, I

will work to promote SHA as the means through which this goal is attained.

At-Large Nominations and Elections Committee Members (two positions)

Tanya A. Faberson

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

M.A. Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

B. A. Anthropology, Illinois State University

Present Position

Principal Investigator and Historic Materials Specialist, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky

Past Positions

Lecturer, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Field Director/Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville



Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

None

Research Interests

Eastern and Midwest North America, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology, social inequality and stratification, domination and resistance, political economy, material culture studies (in particular, late-19th- and early-20th-century material culture), public archaeology, gender studies, social theory, heritage studies, historic site preservation

Recent Publications

(2011) Book review of *From The Miners' Doublehouse: Archaeology and Landscape in a Pennsylvania Coal Company Town* by K. B. Metheny, submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology*; (2010) co-author with J. L. Barber, *Social Change and Neighborhood Transformations in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: The Urban Archaeology of Three Communities in the Ohio Valley*, in *Pottery, Passages, Postholes, and Porcelain: Essays in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner*, T. E. Baumann and M. D. Groover, editors, pp. 183–210, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville; (2007) *Racial Purity: 1900–1910*, in *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*, Vol. 2, J. H. Moore, editor, pp. 466–472, Macmillan Reference USA, Detroit; (2007) *Sexuality*, in *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*, Vol. 3, J. H. Moore, editor, pp. 31–33, Macmillan Reference USA, Detroit; (2000) 'A Great Plague and Devastation Awaits These United States of America': *Privy Architecture and the Context of Human Waste Disposal in 19th Century Knoxville, Tennessee*, *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* 15:20–29; (1999) *Medicine Bottle Technology: An Analysis of the Golf Range Dump (40KN143)*, Knoxville, Tennessee, *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* 14:23–28.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a member of the

Nominations and Elections Committee?

If elected as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee, I can offer a perspective that is equally grounded in experience within academia and cultural resource management. Not only do I have a vivid understanding and interest in social theory and how it can be applied archaeologically to help us better understand the past, but I have had substantial experience with the regulatory compliance process as it relates to archaeological sites and historic preservation laws while working in the private sector. This experience in both worlds, so to speak, has provided me with a broad understanding of the necessity for good communication between academicians and the CRM community. To me, high ethical standards and the ability, and willingness, to communicate are absolutely necessary in professional service. As a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee, I would utilize my knowledge and experience to assist in the selection process to elect candidates that will best lead and serve the needs of the diverse community of archaeologists in SHA.

Audrey Horning

Education

Ph.D. Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania
M.A. American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
B.A. History and Anthropology, College of William and Mary

Present Position

Professor of Archaeology, School of Geography, Archaeology, and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast



Past Positions

Reader in Historical Archaeology and Director of the Centre for Historical Archaeology, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester; Assistant Professor of Anthropology, College of William and Mary; Leverhulme Visiting Research Fellow, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast; Research Fellow, Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University Belfast; Archaeologist, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Shenandoah University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Conference Co-Chair and Terrestrial Program Chair, Leicester 2013, Associate Editor–Editorial Board, Intersociety Relations Committee; Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA): Secretary, Newsletter and Website Editor, conference organizer (Leicester 2009); Post-Medieval Archaeology Group (IPMAG): Founding Member, Secretary, Newsletter Editor Irish, conference organizer (Belfast 2001; 2003; Derry/Londonderry 2005; Belfast 2010)

Research Interests

comparative colonialism in the Atlantic World, especially Ireland and the Chesapeake, ethics and public engagement, archaeologies of identity and memory, landscape archaeology and rural settlement, Appalachia

Recent Publications

(2011) *Subduing Tendencies? Colonialism, Capitalism and Comparative Atlantic Archaeologies*, in *Capitalism in Colonial Contexts*, S. Croucher and L. Weiss, editors, Kluwer, New York; (2011) *Ireland: Medieval Settlements, Identities, and Land-use*, in *Rural Medieval Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600: Settlements, Landscapes and Regions*, N. Christie and P. Stamper, editors, Oxbow, Oxford; (2010) *Cultures of Contact, Cultures in Conflict?: Identity Construction, Colonialist Discourse, and the Ethics of Archaeological Practice in Northern Ireland*, in *Contemporary Archaeology in Theory: The New Pragmatism*, R. Preucel and S. Mrozowski, editors, Wiley Blackwell; (2010) *Ireland in the Virginian Sea: A Comparative Archaeology of British Expansion*, in *Archaeology of Early Colonial European Settlement in the Emerging Atlantic World*, W. Kelso, editor, SHA Special Publication 8; (2010) *Small Trenches: Archaeology and the Postcolonial Gaze*, *Archaeological Dialogues* 17(1):27–30; (2009) co-author with N. Brannon, *Ireland and Britain in the Atlantic World*, Wordwell, Dublin; (2009) co-author

with M. Palmer, *Crossing Paths or Sharing Tracks? Future Directions in the Archaeological Study of Post-1550 Britain and Ireland*, SPMA Monograph Series 4, Boydell and Brewer; (2009) Past, Present, and Future: Exploring and Restoring Native Perspectives on Roanoke and the Chesapeake, in *European Visions, American Voices*, K. Sloan, editor, British Museum Occasional Publication, pp. 134-145; (2009) 'The root of all vice and bestiality': Exploring the Cultural Role of the Alehouse in the Ulster Plantation, in *Plantation Ireland*, J. Lyttleton and C. Rynne, editors, pp. 113-131, Four Courts Press, Dublin

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 believe that my broad comparative research interests, long involvement in SHA, and international networks will help my ability to identify and support a diverse slate of candidates who will not only be able to represent the many interests of the SHA membership, but who will actively work to expand the Society and enhance its profile in the realm of education, ethics, engagement, and advocacy. On a pragmatic level, my experience as a senior officer of SPMA and IPMAG means that I also understand the importance of sound financial and structural management for any society to achieve its mission. I would therefore prioritize the identification of candidates not only with the vision to think broadly and creatively about the future of the Society, but also with the practical skills and judgment to ensure that such visions can become reality. I consider myself to have been a net beneficiary of the Society since first joining in 1990 and I welcome and take very seriously the opportunity to contribute more substantively to the Society and to its future.

Edward M. Morin

Education

M.S. Archaeology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
M.A. American Studies, St. Louis University

Present Position

Principal Archaeologist, URS Corporation/Burlington, New Jersey

Past Positions

Senior Archaeologist, URS Corporation/Burlington, New Jersey; Archaeologist, National Park Service, Denver Service

Center, Applied Archaeology Center; Senior Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.; Staff Historic Archaeologist, American Resources Group, Inc.; Archaeologist, Macon County Conservation District, Decatur, Illinois

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Associate Journal Editor; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Executive Vice-Chair, (USA Membership), Elections Chair

Research Interests

urban and industrial archaeological sites

Recent Publications

(In progress) Volume Organizer, Archaeological and Forensic Investigations of an Abolitionist Church Cemetery in New York City, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

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

Although I have been a member of SHA for close to 25 years, my participation in the organization has been limited to attending conferences and presenting papers. I believe that it is important for members to give back to the organization by making a commitment to take a more active role. That is why in 2009 I became more actively involved with the organization by serving as one of the Journal's Associate Editors. I have found the position to be a very rewarding and fulfilling responsibility. In addition, I am currently the Executive Vice-Chair (USA) for the Council of Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), responsible for the organization's U.S. membership. I also served as CNEHA's Elections Chair for two years. Both positions have provided me with the understanding of how important it is to find qualified candidates who are willing to run for election. It also has taught me a variety of "persuasive" methods that sometimes are needed to get prospective



candidates to run for office. The success of any organization starts with ensuring that willing and qualified pools of diverse candidates are available for election by the membership. If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I will continue to maintain SHA's standard of providing highly qualified and motivated candidates.

LouAnn Wurst

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, Binghamton University
M.A. Anthropology, SUNY Binghamton
B.A. Anthropology, Temple University



Present Position

Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University

Past Positions

Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, SUNY College at Brockport; Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University; Senior Research Associate, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Editorial Advisory Committee; Co-Publications Liaison; Dissertation Prize Committee

Research Interests

historical archaeology, North American archaeology, method and theory in archaeology, Marxist theory, feminist theory, gender and anthropology, critical pedagogy, material culture studies, cultural resource management, American industrial development, issues of class and ideology, rural American society

Recent Publications

(forthcoming in 2011) co-author with Sue Novinger, Hidden Boundaries: Theory, Ideology and Archaeological Identity, in *Ideologies in Archaeology*, R. Bernbeck and R. H. McGuire, editors, University of Arizona Press, Tucson; (2011) "Human Accumulations": Class and Tourism at Niagara Falls, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 15:254-266; (2010) A Class All Its Own: Explorations of Class Formation and Conflict, in *Contemporary Archaeology in Theory: The New Pragmatism*, R. W. Preucel and S. A. Mrozowski, editors, Wiley-Blackwell; (2008) Marxist Archaeology, in *Encyclopedia of Archaeology*, Elsevier, New York; (2008) Historical Materialist Approaches, in *Encyclopedia of Archaeology*, Elsevier, New York. (2007) Fixing Farms: Pondering Farm Scenes from the Vanity Press, *Historical Archaeology* 41(2):70-82.

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

The Society for Historical Archaeology represents a broad range of members, from students to professionals in CRM, government, public education, and academic employment sectors. It is important that these diverse constituent groups, with their various interests, goals, and objects, be represented by the Society's leadership. My goal as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee would be to identify and vet a slate of candidates who represent this diversity to work together to further the common goals of historical archaeology.

ACUA Committee (three positions)

Dave Ball

Education

M.A. Anthropology, Florida State University

B.A. Anthropology, Sonoma State University

Present Position

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



Past Positions

Sr. Marine Archaeologist, Minerals Management Service; Marine Archaeologist, Minerals Management Service

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Technical Briefs, Associate Editor, UNESCO Committee; ACUA: Directors

Research Interests

Pacific coast shipwrecks, remote sensing, deepwater archaeology, 19th-century seafaring, World War II shipwrecks

Recent Publications

(2011) Renewable Energy and Historic Preservation on the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf, in *Proceedings of the 2011 Offshore Technology Conference*, 21733-MS; (2010) The Minerals Management Service's Seafloor Monitoring Program, in *Diving For Science 2009, Proceedings of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences 28th Scientific Symposium*, pp. 23-30; (2009) co-author with D. Jones and A. Borgens, Wrecks in the Washing Machine: Documenting the New York and Evaluating the Effects of Recent Hurricane Activity on Gulf of Mexico Shipwrecks, in *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings*, pp. 71-82; (2008) co-author with J. Irion and C. Horrell, The US Government's Role in Deepwater Archaeology: The Deep Gulf Wrecks Project, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 12(2):75-81; (2007) co-author with A. Lugo-Fernandez, M. Gravois, C. Horrell, and J. Irion, Analysis of the Gulf of Mexico's Veracruz-Havana Route of La Flota de la Nueva España, *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* 2(1):24-27; (2007) co-author with J. Irion and C. Horrell, Outreach Beyond the Beach: Management of Historic Shipwrecks on the Outer Continental Shelf, in *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources*, J. Jameson and D. Scott-Ireton, editors, pp. 171-181

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

I have almost 20 years of experience in archaeology, which includes academic, government, and private-sector experience, and have directed field research on both terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites across the United States. For the last 12 years I have been employed by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (formerly Minerals Management Service), first in the Gulf of Mexico Region office and now in the Pacific Region office. Through this experience, I have gained a considerable understanding not only of the regulatory framework that influences much of the archaeology 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. During my first term on the ACUA, I have drawn from this knowledge and experience to support my work with the ACUA and SHA, including serving on the SHA UNESCO Committee and as Chair of the ACUA Education Committee. If re-elected, I will continue to contribute to ACUA's mission in support of professional standards, preservation, advocacy, and outreach.

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?

In the current economic environment, it is often difficult for policy makers and the public to understand the necessity of funding historic preservation. Therefore, I believe it's critical to the mission of both SHA and ACUA that we continue to encourage advocacy and outreach wherever possible, including through the use of social media, which is one of the most cost-effective ways to reach a wide audience with a targeted message. I think it's also important to find ways to encourage greater student participation in SHA.

Gregory D. Cook

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, Syracuse University (ABD)

M.A. Anthropology, Texas A&M University

B.A. Anthropology, Indiana University

Present Position

Maritime Archaeologist, Archaeology

Institute, University of West Florida

Past Positions

Maritime Archaeologist, Panamerican Consultants Inc.; Lecturer, Anthropology Department, College of Southern Maryland

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Underwater Chair/Co-Program Coordinator, Conference, Albuquerque 2008; Florida Public Archaeology Network: Board; Florida Anthropological Society: Meetings Co-coordinator; NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration: Grant Peer Review Committee; University of West Florida Diving Control Board: Chair

Research Interests

ship construction, maritime trade, Atlantic world maritime connections (West Africa, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico), submerged cultural resource management

Recent Publications

(2010) Luna's Ships: Current Excavation on Emanuel Point II and Preliminary Comparisons with the First Emanuel Point Shipwreck, *Florida Anthropologist* 62(3-4):93-101; (2010) co-author with E. Murphy, Underwater Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey at the Proposed Pier Construction Near Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island FL, for the National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore, University of West Florida, Archaeology Institute, Report of Investigations 169; (2009) co-author with J. Bratten, J. E. Worth, K. Kennedy, D. Nones, and S. Sorset, *Emanuel Point II Underwater Archaeology: Grant No. SC716*, University of

West Florida, Archaeology Institute, Report of Investigations 164; (2009) co-author with A. Rubenstein-Gottsamer, Maritime Connections in a Plantation Economy: Archaeological Investigations of a Colonial Sloop in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, in *Current Trends in Jamaican Historical Archaeology*, M. Houser and J. Delle, editors, University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa

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

For the past 20 years or so, I've been fortunate to have the best career I could ever have imagined, in the form of doing maritime archaeology in various geographical regions, spanning different time periods, and focusing on both academic and resource-management concerns.

My geographic experience in both cultural resource management and 'academic' archaeology ranges from the continental United States to the Caribbean and Africa. These experiences have impressed upon me the importance of nonrenewable underwater cultural resources and the numerous approaches that can be taken to preserve and study them. Considering that the stated goal of the ACUA is to serve as an international advisory body on issues relating to underwater archaeology, conservation, and submerged cultural resource management, I feel that my background will allow me to contribute to ACUA's goals in a positive manner. I understand the obstacles as well as the benefits of conducting research upon and promoting the preservation of submerged cultural heritage, from local contexts in the southeast United States, as well as nationally and internationally with the network of contacts that I've been privileged to make over the years. More recently, my interests have grown to incorporate public outreach through involvement with the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and my newest challenge has been to address submerged cultural resource management concerns relating to environmental disasters, brought upon us here in the Florida panhandle with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill disaster.

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?

If honored with election to the ACUA, I would stress continued dialog between ACUA and SHA, following the mission statement of the ACUA by using my

network of contacts to help educate scholars, sport divers, government officials, and the general public regarding the finite archaeological resources that happen to lie beneath the rivers, bays, and oceans of the world. I feel that having a leg in the academic world, as well as continually working in the CRM sphere, will allow me to better articulate between these two worlds as a member of the ACUA. Also, since I've been fortunate to work in various corners of the globe, incorporating more of an international contribution to the ACUA/SHA may be a potential contribution, especially since the "corners" I've worked in tend to be underrepresented in the current makeup of the ACUA/SHA. Finally, as a teacher/lecturer/mentor to undergraduate and graduate students who are hoping to stake their futures in this fascinating field, I am committed to expanding opportunities for students to enable them to share in this challenging and enriching career.

Amanda M. Evans

Education

Ph.D. Geography (Anthropology concentration)/Geology (minor), Louisiana State University (ABD)

M.A. Anthropology, Florida State University

B.A. Anthropology, Indiana University

Present Position

Senior Marine Archaeologist, Tesla Offshore

Past Positions

Instructor, Department of Geography



and Anthropology, Louisiana State University; Marine Archaeologist, Tesla Offshore; Archaeological Assistant, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Program Chair, Conference, Amelia Island, 2010, Government Affairs Committee, UNESCO Committee; ACUA: Secretary, Board; RPA: Director (SHA-Appointed)

Research Interests

submerged prehistoric archaeology, geophysics, formation processes and geomorphology related to underwater sites, shipwrecks, cultural and technological adaptations to maritime environment

Recent Publications

(2011) co-author with E. E. Voisin, Geophysics, Industry, and Shipwrecks on the Gulf of Mexico OCS, *Proceedings of the Offshore Technology Conference*, Houston, Texas, 2-5 May 2011, OTC 21697; (2011) co-author with M. Keith, Benefit Analysis of a Maritime Cultural Landscape Approach to Submerged Prehistoric Resources, Northwestern Gulf of Mexico, in *Contributions to the Archaeology of Maritime Landscapes*, B. Ford, editor, pp. 163-178, Springer Publishing; (2010) co-author with M. A. Russell and M. E. Leshikar-Denton, Local Resources, Global Heritage: An Introduction to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* 5(2):79-83; (2010) co-editor with M. A. Russell and M. E. Leshikar-Denton, Navigating Contentious Waters: International Responses to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, special issue, *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* 5(2); (2009) co-author with A. Firth and M. Staniforth, Old and New Threats to Submerged Cultural Landscapes: Fishing, Farming, and Energy Development, *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 11(1):43-53; (2009) co-author with M. Keith, Shipwreck Subsidence; Applying Geotechnical Concepts in Archaeology, *ACUA 2009 Underwater Archaeology Proceedings*

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

I have had the privilege of serving as an elected board member and officer of ACUA for one term, and in that time have worked with other board members to make ACUA a more proactive organization. I work in

CRM, have had the opportunity to teach at the university level, and participate in local and national outreach activities promoting archaeology to both targeted audiences (sports divers, offshore industry) and the general public. From this experience I understand that messages need to be targeted to resonate with specific audiences. I also recognize that "underwater" archaeology encompasses a wide range of interests and fields. The ACUA draws from the experiences and perspectives of the board to address critical challenges in the field. I bring interest and experience working with submerged prehistoric archaeological resources, which is a rapidly expanding research and management area that is currently underrepresented on the board. I also bring experience in geophysics, deepwater research, and the study of environmental factors impacting submerged sites. If elected I will continue to pursue collaborative partnerships with our terrestrial colleagues and professionals in related disciplines that will facilitate increased protection and potential funding for underwater sites.

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?

ACUA's mission is to educate policy makers and the public on the importance of protection and responsible management of archaeological resources, uphold rigorous professional standards, and disseminate information. These goals are balanced by the need to work within limited budgets and provide increased services to SHA members. To that end I have assisted with revisions to the ACUA website, worked on the development of guidelines for an international student travel award, and drafted several letters to state and federal agencies in response to proposed legislative revisions and budget cuts. When first elected I sought partnerships that would aid in underwater site management. In 2009 I worked to develop and helped teach a submerged cultural resources awareness workshop, designed to provide information to our terrestrial colleagues and resource managers with little to no background in submerged archaeology about issues specific to underwater resource management. This successful workshop has been expanded and will be offered for the third consecutive year at the 2012 Baltimore conference. Recently I have coordinated a review of SHA member survey responses to identify specific needs that can be addressed by ACUA. Underwater

archaeologists are located in diverse departments and organizations, but ACUA has the potential to coordinate information, making resources more readily available and assisting interested parties in finding the information they need to responsibly care for submerged cultural resources under their jurisdiction. If re-elected I will continue to seek out ways to make ACUA more relevant to our colleagues. I also want to ensure that ACUA's activities are transparent to the larger SHA membership, and will work to improve communication with the membership.

Ian Oxley

Education

B.Sc., University of East London
M.Sc., University of St. Andrews

Present Position

Head of Maritime Archaeology, English



Heritage

Past Positions

Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland; Deputy Director, Archaeological Diving Unit, University of St. Andrews; Archaeological Scientist, The Mary Rose Trust; Environmental Archaeologist, The Mary Rose Trust; Diving Finds Supervisor, The Mary Rose Trust; Archaeological Supervisor, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Manchester

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

ACUA: Associate Member, Director; Institute of Field Archaeologists: Member of Council, Validation Committee, Hon. Editor, Hon. Sec., Maritime Affairs Special Interest Group; Nautical Archaeology Society: Training Programme manager, Tutor, Executive Committee, Sub-Committee on Training, Founder/

developer NAS Training Programme, NAS Part II Project/Reports Co-ordinator

Research Interests

marine historic environment management, environment of historic shipwreck sites

Recent Publications

(2009) co-author with M. Dunkley, The Management of Protected Historic Warship Wrecks in England's Waters, in *Shared Heritage: Joint Responsibilities in the Management of British Warship Wrecks Overseas*, S. Gallagher, editor, pp. 69-86, Proceedings of an International Seminar, 8 July 2008, University of Wolverhampton and English Heritage; (2007) Making the Submerged Historic Environment Accessible—Beyond the National Heritage Act (2002), in *Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage: Defining, Accessing and Managing the Resource*, J. Satchell and P. Palma, editors, CBA Research Report 153, Council for British Archaeology, York

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

With 30 years' experience of UK maritime archaeology covering a time of rapid and significant change in our understanding of the wider value and significance of our submerged heritage, and most importantly of its fragility, I believe I can make a significant contribution to widening and strengthening the influence of the ACUA. I have developed widespread contacts in the UK and European maritime archaeological sector and I would plan to use those networks to share the vision of the ACUA, to enable the Advisory Council and SHA to widen the debate on the issues they deal with in developing the discipline, raising awareness, and increasing the protection of the underwater cultural heritage of the world, and increase global membership. Having made a significant contribution to the development of the Nautical Archaeology Society and its well-respected training program, I would seek to increase the opportunities for avocational involvement and training in underwater archaeology, at all levels, worldwide.

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?

My priority would be helping to ensure that the ACUA/SHA has access to the best possible advice and information to achieve

its objective of being an international advisory organization to educate scholars, governments, sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of underwater resources.

Sarah Watkins-Kenney

Education

Ph.D. Coastal Resources Management, East Carolina University
M.A. Museum and Gallery Management, City University, London (with Distinction)
B.S. (Hons) Archaeological Conservation, University of Wales, College Cardiff



Present Position

Chief Conservator/QAR Lab Director, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Past Positions

Head of Section (Ceramics, Glass, & Metals), Department of Conservation, British Museum; County Conservation Officer, Wiltshire County Council Library and Museum Service; Conservator, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol; Conservator, Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Presenter at annual conferences, consultant to *Conservation FAQs and Facts*; Institute for Archaeologists (IFA): Member and Chair, Finds Group Committee, 2001 Standard and Guidance - Artifact and Environmental Study, Collection, Research and Conservation; Institute for Conservation (ICON): Accredited Conservator-Restorer (ACR), Accreditation Committee, Member and Chair, Archaeology Section; UK Portable Antiquities Recording Scheme: training finds officers; British Museum

Working Party: UK Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice; UK Museums & Galleries Commission: *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*; English Heritage: 'Ginger Group' for *Provision for the Conservation of Waterlogged Structural Timbers in the UK*, 1990; Conferences organized: Lead and Tin-Studies in Conservation and Technology, Burials and Bodies, Conservation of Ancient Egyptian Materials; International Council of Museums Conservation Committee, Wet Organic Archaeological Materials Group; Co-organizer of 11th Triennial Conference, Greenville, North Carolina, 2010

Research Interests

conservation management of underwater cultural heritage, conservation of waterlogged wood with sucrose, 18th-century pewter, casks, history of archaeological conservation, preservation of archaeological evidence in situ versus ex situ

Recent Publications

(2010) Getting the Job Done: Challenges Presented by Continuity, Change, and Controversy in the Conservation of Artifacts in Shipwreck Archaeology, in *Conservation of Archaeological Materials: Current Trends and Future Directions*, E. Williams and C. Peachey, editors, pp. 47-56, BAR International Series 2116, Archaeopress, Oxford; (2008) co-author with L. Schleicher, W. Murray, L. F. Carnes- McNaughton, and M. U. Wilde-Ramsing, Non-Destructive Chemical Characterization of Ceramic Sherds from Shipwreck 31CR314 and Brunswick Town, North Carolina, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35(10):2824-2838; (2005) co-author with E. Nordgren, W. Welsh, and N. Henry, The Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Project: Recovery, Examination and Treatment of Wood, *Proceedings of the 2004 9th ICOM Group on Wet Organic Archaeological Materials Conference, Copenhagen*, P. Hoffman, K. Straetkvern, J. A. Spriggs, and D. Gregory, editors, pp. 389-402, ICOM-CC WOAM, Bremerhaven, Germany; (2002) co-author with S. Dove, Reversing Corrosion: A Review of Consolidative Electrolytic Reduction Treatment of Corrosion on Lead Artefacts, in *Back to Basics*, H. Moody, editor, pp. 23-30, UKIC, London; (2001) co-author with R. Scott, Timeless Problems: Reflections on the Conservation of Archaeological Ceramics, in *Past Practice-Future Prospect*, A. Oddy and S. Smith, editors, pp. 195-200, British Museum Occasional Paper 145, British Museum Press, London

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

If elected to ACUA I would bring knowledge and experience gained as an archaeological conservator in various organizations in the cultural heritage field since the 1970s. I have worked in the UK, Continental Europe, and the U.S. for universities, local governments, national museums, state government, and on excavations. My work experience has given me an understanding not only of conservation of archaeological materials from a range of burial environments but also of managing archaeological conservation in different countries and organizational frameworks as a public employee. Over the years I have found that working in the public sector requires an understanding of the political context in which the profession is practiced not only in organizations but also in terms of politics and government. I began to explore these aspects in my Master's degree. Through my present position and Ph.D. studies in the

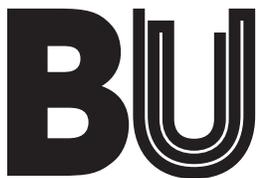
Coastal Resource Management Program at ECU, I am learning more about this aspect of conservation of underwater cultural heritage as a coastal resource.

Through my professional, academic, and community work I have experience working with colleagues across disciplines but especially in conservation, archaeology, and museums. I have participated in development of standards and guidelines, getting legislation passed and put into practice, education and outreach to different audiences, training, and continuing professional development. Overall, throughout my career I have endeavored to promote best practice in relation to conservation of archaeological materials and sites.

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 proud to be invited to stand for election to ACUA and would welcome

this opportunity to continue to give professional service now that I am working in the U.S. If elected I would continue to seek opportunities to work in partnership with colleagues (professional, public, and political), in SHA, ACUA, and other professional organizations (conservation and archaeological, in the U.S. and beyond), to promote best practice in relation to archaeological investigation of underwater heritage and the conservation of archaeological materials, artifacts, and sites. One task I would like to participate in would be extending the "Conservation 101" information on the ACUA website. One way to do this could be along the lines of the "Conservation FAQs and Facts" on the SHA website, but adapted to be appropriate for materials from underwater environments. The 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage provides a framework and baseline for good practice in preservation, management, scientific research, and public education; a task for ACUA is to encourage and facilitate the turning of principles into practice.



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IMAGES OF THE PAST

Benjamin C. Pykles

African American CCC Enrollees at Jamestown (1936–1941)

Although there were a number of isolated incidents of archaeological excavations at historic sites prior to the 1930s, the federally sponsored excavations at Jamestown, Virginia, led by J. C. Harrington from 1936–1941, signal the formal beginnings of historical archaeology in North America. A lesser-known fact about the Jamestown excavations, however, concerns the crew that Harrington and his colleagues directed. The crew was comprised entirely of young African American men, ages 18 to 22, who had enrolled in the federal relief agency known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the Great Depression of the United States. Harrington described these young men as “the most competent group of diggers that I’ve ever had” (Harrington and Harrington 1971:10). It is estimated that between 75 and 100 of these CCC enrollees received archaeological training during this time. Harrington later recounted his opinion that “almost every one of those enrollees that left there could have gone out and done a dig on his own because they understood what it was all about. They took a personal interest in it” (ibid.:13).



FIGURE 1. CCC enrollees excavating at Jamestown, 1937. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Historic Photograph Collection.)



FIGURE 2. CCC enrollees reconstructing pottery in a temporary field laboratory at Jamestown, 1936. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Historic Photograph Collection.)

References:

Harrington, J. C. and Virginia Harrington
1971 Interview by S. Herbert Evison. Transcript. March 15. Oral History Collection, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

GENDER AND MINORITY AFFAIRS

Why Do We Seek Diversity?

Jodi A. Barnes, GMAC Chair

During the forum, "Where Do We Go from Here?: Gender and Minority Affairs at the Crossroads," at the 2011 SHA meetings in Austin, Texas, Jenna Coplin posed the question, "Why do we seek diversity?" The answer to this question seems simple. There are at least two ways to look at it. We seek diversity so that the membership of SHA mirrors that of the population in general. Or, we seek diversity as a step toward social justice, toward creating an antiracist, nonsexist, equal organization. The two responses, of course, are not mutually exclusive. A diverse SHA is only possible if we address the structural issues—unequal access to education, health care, transportation, childcare, etc.—that continue to maintain SHA's membership and officers as white, male, heterosexual, and middle class. This mission of seeking diversity involves all historical archaeologists and should be on our collective radars as we work to make historical archaeology more socially relevant.

Gender and Minority Relations in SHA

The Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) was founded to address equity issues for women and to ensure that issues relevant to women and minorities are given due consideration in SHA. Yet despite the increase of women in the field, many inequities persistently remain. Rita Wright (2002: 19) argues that numerous studies and tracking of trends over a number of years have shown that women archaeologists continue to earn less than men, are employed in substantially greater proportions in part-time positions, and are more likely to be in the lower ranks of academic institutions. According to the 2005 SAA and SHA Salary Survey, with few exceptions, a gendered disparity in salary exists regardless of the primary employer (e.g., university, CRM firm, federal or state government, private nonprofit, museum). On average, women make substantially less than men do, \$46,786 to \$53,210 respectively (Geller 2009: 74; SAA and SHA Salary Survey 2005: 2).

While trying to address this issue of disparity, the SAA conducted a Needs Assessment Survey in which Jane E. Baxter (2005) found some clear trends. Male respondents did not perceive inequities as being common in many key areas of professional participation, including the arenas of publishing, conference participation, and to a lesser degree funding. Female respondents, not surprisingly, tended to view inequities as common in far greater numbers. The more general question relating to sexism and a glass ceiling showed that over one-quarter of male respondents perceived sexism as a common problem, but this was less than half the number of female respondents who did. In addition, over two-thirds of male respondents felt that juggling a family and career was the most significant issue facing women in archaeology today. While over half the females also felt this was the most significant issue, sexism, glass ceiling syndrome, and funding opportunities clearly remain important for women.

Baxter (2005) argues that this issue of perception is closely aligned with what has been termed "subtle sex discrimination" (per Benokraitis 1998). Legal statutes and changing social norms have largely eliminated blatant sex discrimination in most professional workplaces. However, subtle sex discrimination is different and often goes unnoticed because most people have internalized certain behaviors and attitudes as normal, natural, and acceptable, making this form of discrimination less visible and less obvious. Thus, subtle differences in professional opportunity; small differences in attitude from colleagues, students, and coworkers; and in some instances more blatant inequitable treatment likely account for some of the differences between male and female responses to the SAA survey. But the reasons that these issues—sexism, the glass ceiling, lack of funding opportunities, etc.—still exist are structural. And it is these structural issues that also influence the lack of diversity in SHA.

In the 1998 SHA survey, three percent of the respondents were black/African American. The representation of other ethnic minority groups historically underrepresented in American archaeology is currently unknown. While some archaeologists have individually worked to increase effort diversity in archaeology, first-hand observation at the SHA meetings demonstrates that the society is still predominately white.

Racism, sexism, homophobia, and classism are broadly cultural, as well as economic and legal. They are also interconnected power relations in which the axes of identity intersect on multiple and often simultaneous levels, contributing to systematic social inequality (Collins 2000). Therefore, in order to fully understand racism, one must investigate the ways in which structures, social processes, and social representations are shaped by gender, class, and sexuality. These structural issues, such as unequal access to education, health care, and child care, can be seen in archaeological discourse, institutional rules and regulations, and economic and political arrangements, as well as cultural conceptions. They are often masked by ideology so that the unequal power relations are justified and rationalized and seen as natural and normal. Our voice as an organization matters. It is through our collective efforts that we can create diversity and make archaeology socially relevant.

The Economics

A number of factors contribute to this lack of diversity. Here I focus on economics as a way to show the financial constraints of seeking diversity. Some would argue that archaeology degrees do not have an economic benefit. With the rising costs of tuition at universities and the increasing burden of debt from student loans, who can afford to pursue a career in historical archaeology? We need to create new initiatives to change the image of historical archaeology as financially risky and unlikely to yield a career.

One of the ways we seek to increase diversity is by gaining the interest of grade school students. I have heard from many of my colleagues that their efforts to interest students in archaeology are often curtailed when the question of money comes up. Young people are often excited about the possibility of learning about the past, but the number of years it requires to complete a graduate degree and the income possibilities do not compare with the benefits of other fields. The B.A. is usually a minimum requirement for regular employment, and supervisory or managerial positions virtually always require at least an M.A., if not a Ph.D.

Another impediment is that it is expensive to attend a field school, a necessary step to become an historical archaeologist. The average field school tuition costs about \$2300. This includes

six credit hours, but does not include housing and travel. Nor does it take into consideration that a field school generally lasts a month to six weeks, which means that a student cannot work during that time. Many schools offer local field schools so that students do not have the expense of travel, but it is difficult to attend a field school and work, especially when for many students work is an economic necessity.

Volunteering in the lab or in a field project often leads to paid employment. I for one gained experience in archaeology by volunteering to screen artifacts, help on surveys, and wash artifacts. By donating my time to projects, I gained knowledge and experience. Yet there were often many times when I could not participate because I had to work to support myself. Since many students are taking full course loads and working full- or part-time jobs, volunteering, another opportunity to advance, is not always an option.

Students are also trained how to be archaeologists by networking with colleagues and presenting original research. One of the best places to network is at professional conferences. Yet attending the annual meeting of SHA is expensive (even with the student rate). Travel, accommodation, and food (right after Christmas) on a student (or underemployed) budget is difficult. The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Fund provides, on a competitive basis, one or more cash awards to defray travel costs of two graduate students per year participating in the SHA annual meeting. But more opportunities like this are necessary.

Once one has a degree in archaeology, what opportunities await? With a B.A., one can work as a field technician (and this experience is often thought of as necessary for graduate school). Field technician jobs are practically the only jobs in archaeology that someone with these qualifications can obtain. According to Doug Rocks-MacQueen (2011), the average starting pay for field technicians in the last few years has gone from a little under \$11 an hour to as high as \$13.18 and currently resides around \$12.87, having lost some ground in 2010. At the same time, the average starting pay of crew chiefs have moved from \$13 to a high of over \$18 and back down to around \$16.50 (Rocks-MacQueen 2011). In 2010, the average yearly income for a field technician, assuming s/he works 40 hours a week and 50 weeks a year, starts at \$25,740 (Rocks-MacQueen 2011). This assumption concerning hours worked per year is, however, open to challenge. MacQueen compares these salaries against other salaries based on B.A. or B.S. degrees. He looks at the 10 lowest-paying degrees

based on starting salaries (PayScale 2010) to determine that a B.A./B.S. in archaeology/ anthropology will have the lowest possible starting wages (Rocks-MacQueen 2011).

In the ideal, the position of field worker is a temporary position, an interlude of acquiring skills and putting them into practice for a couple of years after graduation (McGuire and Walker 1999). After a period of time the field worker is expected to enter graduate school where s/he will acquire the necessary accreditation to leave the working class of CRM and join its middle class by becoming a field director or principal investigator. In this way of thinking, long-term or permanent field workers are thought to be trapped because of their own failings or lack of ambition in a position that should be temporary. Like adjuncts in the academy, they are blamed for their lack of advancement (McGuire and Walker 1999).

This information is not new. Adjuncts were the auxiliaries of the academy, but as positions have been cut and demands on faculty time increased, administrators have increasingly used adjuncts to perform core teaching functions in the university. Tenured faculty have acquiesced to, or even supported, this shift in order to maintain their privileged position. Today, individuals often cannot escape this adjunct status, and for many it has become a career track. Randy McGuire and Mark Walker (1999) pointed out that in both the academy and in CRM there is a growing archaeological proletariat that lacks a living wage, job security, benefits, and respect. The question then before us is: What is to be done? How do we increase the diversity, when we are looking at a profession thoroughly divided by class interests in which women and people of color are not equal?

Seeking Social Justice

An important step for increasing diversity is to develop initiatives that examine white privilege in archaeological practice. White privilege, similar to "subtle sex discrimination," is the benefits that accrue from white identity (see Babiarez 2011). We cannot ignore how whiteness affects power structures amongst archaeologists, including equity and diversity within the profession and involving communities of color in the archaeological process. Norman Fairclough (1989) offers a framework for understanding how power relations are maintained through social practice. Archaeological discourse refers to how archaeology is done and who is allowed to do it. Discourse is a place where power relations are exercised and enacted. Archaeology has a social order and an order of discourse, which

involves a distinctive structuring of its 'social space' into sets of situations where discourse occurs (the classroom, the field, the professional conference, etc.). It also involves a set of recognized 'social roles' in which people participate in discourse (the head archaeologist, the professor, the student, the field technician, the public, etc.). Archaeology has a set of approved purposes for discourse (such as learning and teaching about the past, managing cultural resources) as well as a set of discourse types. The discourse types set up subject positions for the archaeologist and the student, and it is only by occupying one of the positions that one becomes an archaeologist or a student. By occupying these subject positions, the archaeologist and the student reproduce them; it is only through being occupied that these positions continue to be a part of the social structure. In order to change this social structure we need to recognize that the white, male, heterosexual archaeologist is not "unmarked and unremarkable, universal and representative" (Bérubé 2001:235). As a society, we need to look at our position of white privilege, the social relations among and between archaeologists and the subject positions archaeologists occupy to develop an equal, antiracist SHA and create new initiatives to increase diversity in archaeology.

The recognition of white privilege is not going to create diversity on its own. It also requires new initiatives. For instance, as Alan Reshner (2011) recently noted, universities in the United States have long rewarded tenure to members of their science faculties based almost entirely on their records of entrepreneurial success, research results, publications, and the committees on which they serve. This kind of system is no longer adequate. Professors need to engage more women and ethnically diverse science students, and universities need to reward those professors who successfully do so. The publish-or-perish journey to tenure needs to be recalibrated if we really want faculty members to pursue and nurture the diversity of innovative scientific ideas from all students, particularly among underrepresented groups.

While considering how tenure is calibrated is an important step for creating diversity, the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee proposes several initiatives to work toward the process of creating diversity for social justice. We think one of the most important steps is for the SHA Board to attend an antiracism workshop in order to start considering the role white privilege plays in archaeological practice. We plan to work with the newly re-forming Ethics Committee to prepare a statement

on gender equity, antiracism, and GLBT inclusivity. We'd also like to initiate a Diversity Field School Fellowship to help defray the costs of field school participation and a Conference Attendance Fellowship to help promote student attendance at SHA meetings and involvement within the society. We are also working with the Membership Committee on a survey to determine what the Society looks like now and in addition, we are developing a mentorship program to enroll, graduate, and employ underrepresented students in order to increase and continue student membership in the Society.

It is important for students to have the resources to attend field school, to gain skills in the field and the laboratory through paid opportunities, and to attend conferences such as the SHA meeting. This requires funding, better wages, and a revaluing of our work. The fact is diversity in historical archaeology brings forth new challenges and new issues. It means the field will look different as we ask new questions and bring forth new theoretical perspectives and research methods. It means we really have to consider why we seek diversity in order to address the issues that are structurally inhibiting people's ability to pursue careers in archaeology. These structural issues need to be addressed if we are going to have a membership that looks like the rest of the populations. Whew, big tasks. It is daunting; yet we follow in the footsteps of some great leaders who have shown that change can come from small steps.

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APTC Student Subcommittee

Mentoring

Jenna Wallace Coplin

The value of mentoring relationships is well-known. Formal programs exist across professions as diverse as health care professionals, physicists, and librarians. The programs pair more experienced people with mentees in mutually beneficial relationships. Informal mentoring is what occurs at the undergraduate and graduate levels more often. These relationships are frequently short-term, as they are tied to a specific course, occasional office hours, or related to work, as in field contexts. These informal mentoring relationships can be efficient and beneficial for both participants. However, longer-term or committed mentoring relationships are also possible. These facilitate learning and professional development, and now is the time to start forging them.

The first step for any student seeking to develop a new mentoring relationship is to understand why s/he wants a mentor and what s/he hopes to get out of the mentoring process. These expectations are best considered in light of one's current needs. It is unproductive to seek intensive mentoring for hurdles not yet relevant. A mentoring environment with clear goals and boundaries where both participants contribute to the exchange is most beneficial. Mentoring is an exchange and mentees should consider their contribution. Each mentoring relationship is unique. Knowing what one has to offer may seem a bit tricky and may not be immediately apparent. Respect for your potential mentor's time and defined expectations, as opposed to hanging out in the mentor's office between classes, are immediate offerings anyone has at hand. By taking a realistic approach to mentoring, students can participate in informal relationships in a manner that might facilitate more defined mentoring opportunities.

Few mentoring relationships last the span of one's career, but many grow and change over time. Discerning whom you can ask for input regarding particular issues contributes to building multiple important connections. These conversations are the beginning of professional relationships. These relationships, if respectfully and well maintained, in turn can become foundational.

Although mentors often are within one's field, exchanges across disciplines can be rewarding. Partners can share distinct perspectives and offer expertise and a different type of objectivity. These experiences and others shape one's unique contributions to one's own mentoring network.

Typically, mentoring relationships are seen as senior professionals taking

on students or recent graduates as a means to both assist in the development of young scholars and engage an ever-expanding network of new potential colleagues. Mentoring relationships can help span transitions facing students and young professionals at a variety of points. Becoming a mentor has its own benefits. It increases communication skills, points to one's developing professional competence, and increases awareness of the potentials and responsibilities of the process. In other words, being a mentor makes one a better mentee.

Please join our email group for more on mentoring opportunities as well as future events of interest for students: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/SHA_Student_Member_List/>.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Notes from the Trenches: Going Public with Social Media

Nicolas R. Laracuento <nicolas.laracuento@gmail.com>

Adrienne Sams <asams@uwf.edu>

Public archaeology is about talking with people – students, adults, construction workers, public officials – really, anyone who will listen. These conversations take place during outreach events, excavation site tours, hands-on activities, or lectures. Traditional approaches to public archaeology require that the audience be physically present and the archaeologists get their message across within the time limit of the event. Engagement opportunities last anywhere from a few minutes to a few hours and conclude with a few follow-up questions and, sometimes, an exchange of business cards. The chances that the audience retains the central messages conveyed during the event depend on their memories, notes, and handouts.

Over the past few years, social media have developed into a worldwide phenomenon. On its face, discussing archaeology through digital technologies is not new. Listservs have been used to exchange information between professionals since 1986 (Hirst 2001). Arizona State University began hosting HISTARCH in 1994; it reached 1,463 subscribers in 2010 (L-Soft 2010). During the Levi Jordan public archaeology project, Carol McDavid successfully engaged stakeholders using a website that

she constructed (McDavid 2004:50). Two differences between these technologies and social media is the diversity of web platforms available and the speed with which information is exchanged.

Web 2.0 is a label used to refer to social media technologies: blogs, social bookmarking sites, photo- and video-sharing communities, and platforms such as Facebook and MySpace (Agichtein et al. 2008:183). Collaborative by nature, social media produces user-generated content that is created, exchanged, and accessed on a variety of devices (Kaplan and Haenlein 2010:61). Currently, Facebook has over 500 million active users with 250 million users accessing their accounts from a mobile device. On average, Facebook users create 90 pieces of content every month (Facebook 2011).

The diversity of platforms and amount of content appear daunting, but social media is becoming a trend that places nonusers in a minority category. Archaeologists must engage in social media to maintain relevance in an increasingly technological society. However, there is no reason for us to reinvent the wheel. In the larger social media ecosystem, archaeological professionals are just beginning to experiment with technologies that marketing, entertainment, and other fields have been using for years.

Rebecca Whitham, the Public Relations Coordinator for Woodland Park Zoo, wrote about her institution's rationale behind moving into social media. They started a Twitter account to reach minority populations who accessed the Internet through mobile phones. In her work, Whitham realized that social media users were not a homogenous group (Whitham 2010:9). User behaviors ranged from creator (submitting photos or blog content), critic (leaving comments on various types of content), or simply spectator. Whitham and others encourage an approach to social media in which the user consciously chooses an approach and adapts it based on feedback from measurement of web traffic (Whitham 2010:9). When used in conjunction with a critical approach to public archaeology, the audience and quality of engagement increase.

Many archaeologists now engage the public using social media. The following three examples were selected as a critique. For the purpose of a quick comparison only, use of one social media platform – Facebook – was examined.

World Diggers Day was a widespread event created by Lawrence Shaw, a postgraduate student at the University of Birmingham, through Facebook in February 2011 to encourage people involved in archaeology all over the world

to show their support for their profession. Participants were asked to change their profile pictures to an image of Indiana Jones or Lara Croft. While problems arise with the association with these fictitious adventurers, the general public found them relatable and their use garnered a lot of attention. Over 12,000 people from more than 30 different countries participated in this media event. Current posts from the World Diggers Day page provide links to professional archaeology blogs, Twitter feeds from archaeology conferences, and other genuine archaeology materials.

Facebook pages build and strengthen a community of volunteers and stakeholders in archaeological projects. Archaeology in the Community (AITC) is a nonprofit organization directed by Dr. Alexandra Jones that uses a Facebook page to share its mission statement and goals, photos, and upcoming events. The page connects members of AITC with the public and other archaeologists who follow their work.

Using social media platforms means giving up a degree of control and devising a plan to deal with unexpected content. For example, the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference page on Facebook received comments and inquiries from a treasure hunter prior to the 2010 conference at Amelia Island, Florida. Administrators temporarily suspended the page and switched to an invitation-only event listing. Since that time the page has reopened for public participation. SHA ultimately decided to keep the page public but holds participants to the SHA ethical guidelines. Some may be turned away, but the move struck a balance between engaging the public and upholding the institution's core principles. Increasingly, social media is becoming the public face of institutions, one that requires ongoing maintenance.

The PEIC does not advocate that every archaeologist participate in social media. A web presence with minimal content is worse than no presence at all. However, we recognize the potential to reach new audiences through social media and support those immersed in this form of outreach. The use of social media in public archaeology entails both advantages and disadvantages, with the above examples showing the potential for both positive and negative effects based on the way we portray the field of archaeology. Public archaeologists must strike a balance between educating the public while maintaining professional standards for research, excavation, and preservation.

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5th Argentinian Historical Archaeology Conference Buenos Aires 2012

April 26-28, 2012

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

The organizing committee of the 5th Argentinian Historical Archaeology Conference is pleased to announce the first call for symposia, seminars, workshops, specialist courses, and student and poster sessions. The conference will be held in Buenos Aires on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of April 2012.

In keeping with the principles behind the four previous conferences, we invite participation from all professionals who are engaged in the study and preservation of material culture, whether associated with broadly defined societies or specific social groups of the recent past. Since this is such a broad research theme, it is hoped that the conference will prove conducive to promoting meetings, and exchange of knowledge, between different specialists and research teams. The planned schedule of activities includes tours to historical and archaeological sites, museums, archives, and excavations that are currently in progress. We are happy to explore presentation formats that offer alternatives to traditional panel discussions and symposia (and which can also offer the opportunity to debate subjects and problems). We would also welcome minisymposia of up to five speakers designed to explore specific issues, workshops with presentations, and indeed any dynamic presentation format that can help present information effectively while also allowing group reflection on the subject. Presentations or meetings based on precirculated interactive information will also be welcome, as these have been proven to be highly effective internationally.

Meeting Leaders

President: Dr. Alicia Tapia, <aliciatapia@yahoo.com.ar>

Secretary: Dr. Daniel Schávelzon, <dschavelzon@fibertel.com.ar>

Executive Secretaries: Dr. Ana Igareta, <aigareta@gmail.com>, and Ulises Camino <ulisescamino@yahoo.com.ar>

Permanent Organizing Committee

Ana María Rochietti, María Teresa Carrara, Carlos Baldassarre, Mariano Ramos, Facundo Gómez Romero, Daniel Schávelzon

Organizing Committee

Melina Bednarz, Sergio Bogan, Mónica Carminati, Federico Coloca, Patricia Frazzi, Carlos Landa, Laura Mari, Emanuel Montanari, Daniel Rampa, Carolina Rivet, Aniela Traba, Ricardo Orsini, Flavia Zorzi

Academic-Scientific Committee

Verónica Aldazábal, Fernando Brittez, María Teresa Carrara, Carlos Cerutti, Horacio Chiavazza, Emilio Eugenio, Javier García Cano, Facundo Gómez Romero, Ana María Lorandi, Victoria Pedrotta, Mariano Ramos, Ana María Rocchietti, Mario Silveira, Mónica Valentini, Marcelo Weissel

Deadlines

Submission of abstracts: July 30, 2011

Papers: November 30, 2011

Submission of symposia and complete list of conference activities, with abstracts, papers, and reviews for publication: December 30, 2011

The conference intends to publish the proceedings in both hard copy and digital formats. Submissions will be accepted in Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

Please direct all correspondence to: <vcongresohistorica@gmail.com>.

Register of Professional Archaeologists

What Does It Mean to Be an RPA?

The Society for Historical Archaeology is committed to promoting best practices and ethics in the pursuit of historical archaeology. As an organization, SHA promotes professional standards and ethics in part by serving as a sponsoring organization to the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Founded in 1998, the purpose of RPA is to promote professionalism in archaeology. It is apparent, though, that questions persist about RPA. In fact, RPA seems better known for what it does not provide; it does not host an annual conference or publish a journal. RPA is jointly supported by SHA, SAA, AIA, and AAA: these organizations endorse the mission of the Register, and encourage their qualified members to become RPAs.

Why should I join RPA?

You should not. Unlike the four sponsoring organizations (SHA, SAA, AIA, AAA), the Register of Professional Archaeologists is not a membership organization. RPA is a certified list of professional archaeologists who meet a minimum set of criteria for experience and education, and who agree to uphold and adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Standards of Research Performance. **You don't join RPA; you become a Registered Professional Archaeologist.**

What do I get for my annual registration fee?

The Register provides two critically important services. The first is the registration process itself; the second is the Grievance Process, which accounts for the bulk of your annual registration

renewal fee. RPAs who do not uphold the Code of Conduct or meet the Standards of Research Performance may be subject to the disciplinary procedures of the Register. Disciplinary procedures include the confidential filing and investigation of grievances. All grievances are thoroughly investigated by the Grievance Coordinator, usually in consultation with a Committee. Committee Reports are reviewed by legal counsel. Cases that go before the Standards Board require extensive legal consultation and result in high legal fees that must be paid by RPA. The bulk of your annual registration fee goes towards this legal fund.

So is RPA the ethics and standards police?

No, the Register Board of Directors and staff do not go around seeking out wrongdoers. However, anyone—another RPA, a client, or a permitting agency, for example—may file a grievance if they think an RPA has violated the Code of Conduct or the Standards of Research Performance. The Grievance procedures also protect the rights of Registered Professional Archaeologists wrongly accused of violating the Code or the Standards. Indeed the majority of ethical charges brought to the Grievance Coordinator vindicate the actions of the RPA.

Why should I become a Registered Professional Archaeologist?

Your designation as an RPA provides a guarantee to permitting agencies, clients, and the public that you adhere to the Code of Conduct, and will perform work that conforms to the Standards of Research Performance. It also provides them with a clear means of redress should you fail to live up to those standards.

How many RPAs are there, and where are they?

There are currently 2100 Registered Professional Archaeologists. RPA is not limited to archaeologists in the United States, and there are current RPAs living and working internationally. We encourage any professional archaeologist to get registered. RPA is not just for CRM archaeologists either. Over 320 college and university archaeologists and over 150 government archaeologists are currently registered.

What does it cost to be an RPA?

There is a \$35 nonrefundable application fee, but this fee is waived if you apply within 6 months of graduation with an advanced degree. There is an annual renewal fee. As a member of SHA, your renewal fee is reduced to only \$45. RPAs who are not members of a sponsoring institution, such as SHA, pay a \$125 annual renewal fee.

What else does the Register do?

- Has a Field School Certification Program.
- Offers a \$1,000 student scholarship to certified field schools.
- Sponsors the SAA Ethics Bowl.
- Publishes an annual RPA directory, which is distributed to many state and federal agencies.
- Works to provide greater recognition for professional archaeologists wherever they work.

Why would anyone hire an archaeologist who isn't an RPA?

We haven't the faintest idea!

For more information please visit RPA online: <www.rpanet.org>.

SHA Books Received: Need Reviewers

Contact SHA Reviews Editor Charles Ewen (<EWENC@ecu.edu>) to offer to review a book on this list.

Artioli - *Scientific Methods and Cultural Heritage*
Bales et al. - *Women of New France - Michigan Humanities Council Booklet*
Daftary - *Living in Historic Cairo*
Franz - *Der Tod Auf Der Schippe*

Greene and Plane (eds.) - *American Indians and the Market Economy, 1775-1850*
Hume - *A Passion for the Past*
Kleeberg - *Numismatic Finds of the Americas*
Krahl et al. - *Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds*
Lawrence and Davies - *An Archaeology of Australia Since 1788*
Maca, Reyman, and Folan (eds.) - *Prophet, Pariah, and Pioneer: Walter W. Taylor and Dissension in American Archaeology*
Marcoux - *Pox, Empire, Shackles and Hides*
Matthews - *The Archaeology of American*

Capitalism
Meskell (ed.) - *Cosmopolitan Archaeologies*
Ringhoff and Stoner - *The River and the Railroad: The Archaeology of Reno*
Schiffer - *Behavioral Archaeology: Principles and Practice*
Shackel - *New Philadelphia: An Archaeology of Race in the Heartland*
Silverman (ed.) - *Contested Cultural Heritage*
Tiesler, Zabala, Cucina (eds.) - *Natives, Europeans, and Africans in Coln. Campeche*
Weiner - *Microarchaeology*

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

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AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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Doreen Cooper, R&D Consulting, <dccooper_99840@yahoo.com>

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 Archeological 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, <evansll@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)

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Asia

Edward W. Gonzalez-Tennant
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China

(All China news submitted by Ed Tennant;
sourced from Xinhua News)

Song Dynasty tomb murals: Archaeologists have recently unearthed a series of tomb murals dating to the Song Dynasty in Dengfeng, Henan Province. The murals have suffered little damage and are of a very high artistic quality. However, archaeologists are excited by their content more than their quality. The murals appear to document daily affairs of the tomb's occupant, who is currently unidentified. The murals may offer an important and previously unknown glimpse into the day-to-day lives of residents in central China between the years 960 and 1279.

17th-century Burials in Jiangsu Province: Archaeologists in Jiangsu Province have unearthed at least two very well-preserved corpses dating to approximately 400 years ago. The tombs in which the bodies were found had flooded shortly after the burials and archaeologists believe this explains the high level of preservation. The burials and nearby coffins contained silk and cotton artifacts, such as robes, pants, skirts, caps, shoes, towels, and even pillow cases. Wang Weiyan, curator of a local museum, was excited by the finds because the individuals were not royalty or court officials, but rather civilians. The find promises to reveal much about the burial customs of ordinary citizens.

Protection of China's Industrial Heritage: Shan Jixiang, director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, has said great efforts should be made to safeguard sites related to China's development of its modern industries through improved public awareness. According to Shan, "Legions of industrial sites have been destroyed in recent years to make way for development projects due to the modernization and urbanization drive across the country," and "to some extent, industrial archaeological remains have been vanishing much faster than ancient tombs or architecture. The protection of industrial heritage has not attracted attention as a result of the comparatively shorter history of the development of modern industries in China." He urged local officials to do a better job of protecting industrial heritage amid the country's modernization drive.

Australasia and Antarctica

Susan Piddock
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Accessing Australian Gray Literature

As many of us know, a great deal of historical archaeology information is contained in gray literature, not just in America but also in Australia. Below are some websites that have recently been established to allow us to access this area.

NSW Archaeology On-Line: Drs. Sarah Colley and Martin Gibbs and the Archaeology of Sydney Research Group are proud to announce the launch of Stage 1 of the NSW Archaeology On-Line digital archive. This project, funded by a NSW Heritage Council (Department of Planning) Community Strategic Products and Services grant and supported by the University of Sydney Library, is a collaborative venture between university, government, and industry partners to locate the historical archaeology gray literature of the Sydney area, insure it is properly archived in sustainable digital format, and make it available for research, teaching, and public use. Stage 1 has focused on the pre-1995 (pre-electronic) material. Approximately 600 reports are now fully available, with a further 250 to be added in the coming months.

The digital archive website address is: <<http://nswaol.library.usyd.edu.au>>. Key contributors for Stage 1 were: Ian Jack, Wendy Thorpe, Judy Birmingham, Godden Mackay Logan, Ted Higginbotham, and Annie Bickford, who provided access to their reports. The archive 'front page' includes links to technical information on the project, the archive, copyright, and our inclusion policy, but if you have any queries or comments regarding the website please fill in the Feedback Form available on the website, or email us at <Archaeology.NSWAOL@sydney.edu.au>. (Please bear in mind that this project is being done part-time and we are currently receiving a lot of queries, so we may not be able to respond immediately or in detail. If you have access/display problems you may need to check your computer's settings).

Heritage Victoria Artifact Collection: A similar site is Heritage Victoria's artifact collection, which can now be searched online. The database, designed to provide public access to the more than 60,000 artifacts held at Heritage Victoria's Centre for Conservation and Research, can be

accessed at: <<http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/archaeology/material-and-artefact-conservation-about>>. Scroll down to Collections Database, and click the database link.

As more objects and more images are added to the collection, they will become available through the website. Queries should be directed to Annie Muir, Curatorial Officer & Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria, <anne-louise.muir@dpcd.vic.gov.au>.

Western Australia Maritime Archaeology Reports: For those interested in maritime archaeology, 100 reports are available at <www.museum.wa.gov.au/research/research-areas/#maritime-archaeology/maritime-archaeology-publications>.

Continental Europe

Natascha Mehler
<natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>

Poland

The KL Stutthof Archaeological Resources Protection and Preservation Program (submitted by Antoni Paris): KL Stutthof, located in a secluded area of northern Poland, was at one time a major Nazi concentration camp. The camp was geographically positioned so as to be surrounded by water: the Vistula bay and river and the Baltic Sea. The camp was initially established as a civilian internment camp in 1939, and was later transformed into a labor education camp administered by the Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei). In 1942 Stutthof was registered as a concentration camp. These concentration camps served as part of the Nazi extermination program. Spread throughout the occupied territory of Europe, they were sites of unspeakable horrors and the mass murder of the Jewish population, as well as people of other nationalities. Proof of these crimes can still be found in the archaeological record and the landscape of these sites, which include Oświęcim (Auschwitz), Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka, and Stutthof.

The archaeological investigations carried out in 2010 were intended to examine the site of the KL Stutthof Camp and to assess possible damage by humans and nature. The second objective was to reconstruct the route of the camp death march and to trace the remains of associated evacuation camps and unmarked victim burials. In the early spring of 2010, three members of the team of investigators from the KL Stutthof Museum began the task of gathering documentary accounts for this project. A

large portion of the original camp blueprints and documents was destroyed during the war. Consequently the researchers turned to historic aerial maps, pictures, and prisoners' historic drawings of the camp and surrounding structures in order to outline the boundaries of the camp and its infrastructure. Archaeological surveys and studies, as well as the documentary record, were also relied upon in the reconstruction of the 1945 camp evacuation.

A key element of the research on the camp was the taking of over 500 geo-referenced images. Converting these images into a type of aerial image file format made it possible to measure exact dimensions and distances around the camp, since they provide an accurate representation of the Earth's surface. Barracks, watchtowers, pathways, barbed wire fences, checkpoints, and other structures were located with precision. Comparing this new evidence with the historic record made it possible to point out significant changes to the site. A pedestrian survey had confirmed the theory that there were several large disturbed areas. An assessment of the northern part of the camp, which is located beyond museum borders and covered by mature trees, has revealed a looting problem. The ditches dug by looters in search of valuables and historic items (which were discarded as worthless) can be found throughout this area. These have severely impacted the archaeological context. The northern part of the camp and the adjacent DAV factories are clear examples of site destruction.

The situation in the western region of the camp, featuring the New Kitchen and the SS barracks, is similar. The property is owned by the municipality of Sztutowo, which does not seem to have any intention of preserving the site. In 2004, the Stutthof Museum fenced in the area using its own funds. Nevertheless, local scavengers have managed to overcome this barrier, and continue to destroy the New Kitchen building, tearing out windows, iron ceiling supports, copper electrical elements, and wooden frames. In addition, careless visitors often tread on foundations and vandalize the site by collecting souvenirs and carrying away historical material. Nonhuman forces have been responsible for damage to these sites as well. Animals such as foxes and mice burrow into the foundations of buildings to den, which eventually leads to water damage. Tree roots are also a problem, as their roots disturb archaeological contexts and extend into foundations. The pedestrian survey of the site carried out in the camp identified potential threats to areas of historical and archaeological importance, and defined areas of high priority which are in urgent need of protection. In addition

to this, several important historical details came to light. During the archaeological reconnaissance, various inscriptions left by prisoners in the New Kitchen building were discovered and recorded. SS maintenance facilities and the main sewage shaft were also located during this time. The locations of these two features are a valuable resource for historians as they shed new light on the camp layout.

As mentioned earlier, the second part of the Stutthof investigations concerns the camp's evacuation, also known as the "Death Race" or "Death March," and the associated routes and sites. In January 1945, the Soviet offensive into the port cities of Gdansk and Gdynia began. The speed of that advance soon placed the KL Stutthof Concentration Camp dangerously close to the front line and an evacuation was ordered. On 26 January, the IXth column, consisting of 1600 female inmates of various nationalities, left the camp. They arrived at the Toliszczek evacuation camp in the early days of February. In July 2010, the site of a mass grave was located 1.3 km southwest from Toliszczek. The three mounds discovered were 5-7 m apart from each other, centrally located on a plot of 1.5 ha in an agricultural field and overgrown with trees and shrubs. The forest, which has covered that area since 1945, limited investigation to pedestrian survey and basic geophysical techniques, based on ground-penetrating radar and metal detector surveys. The shape and the size of the burials confirmed witness testimony about shallow graves covered with soil and stones.

The complexity of the research concerning the evacuation of KL Stutthof is well illustrated by the case of a political prisoner Jean Ashermann, Nr. 80 378. He was born in Warsaw to a Jewish family on 25 October 1898. Being both a Polish Army officer and a Jew he was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to the Stutthof concentration camp. During the evacuation he was assigned to column VI, which consisted of 1500 inmates of different nationalities. The men were escorted out of the main camp by the SS and were led towards the evacuation camp in Rybno. They remained in this camp, quartered in four barracks along with the ill, without proper nutrition and medical attention, until the Red Army liberation. According to witness testimony, Jean Ashermann went missing shortly after the liberation of the camp by the Red Army. The disappearance of Jean Ashermann from his group of friends remains a mystery to this day. After the war, Jean Ashermann's family spent years searching for him. Only two possibilities could explain his disappearance:

1. He was interrogated by the NKWD as an officer of the Polish Army and was shot in 1945, or sent off to the USSR;

2. He died anonymously at an unknown location due to illness or exhaustion.

However, the recent testimony of some local residents in the Rybno region has thrown new light on the fate of Jean Ashermann. As recollected by the Kepke family, a liberated prisoner who introduced himself as "Shermann," an officer of the Polish Army, stayed in the village. A few days after he left, his body was found on the forest path leading to the main road. He was buried near the site, along with his belongings. In October 2010 the unmarked burial was excavated. The archaeological data has been recorded through a site survey, digital photography, and artifact collection. Ultimately, several bone fragments were recovered, along with partially preserved leather shoes, a metallic bowl, a spoon, and fragments of a wooden box and the cardboard cover of document papers. Unfortunately, the papers which could potentially help identify the victim had undergone decomposition. As of now only DNA testing of the prisoner's remains and Jean Ashermann's daughter can confirm or deny that the remains are those of the long searched-for inmate of KL Stutthof, Jean Ashermann. In the event of the DNA results prove negative, the case will become another anonymous death of a KL Stutthof inmate – the victim of evacuation, liberated but never reaching home.

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Brazil

Archaeology at Father Toledo's
House, Tiradentes, Minas Gerais: The
Archaeological Laboratory of the Federal
University of Minas Gerais, under the
field direction of Carlos Magno Guimarães

and with the support of the Rodrigo Mello Franco de Andrade Foundation, is conducting fieldwork at a well-known 18th-century dwelling in the mining district. The owner of the town house was a Catholic priest, Padre Carlos Correa de Toledo, who joined a rebellion, inspired by the American Revolution, against the Portuguese crown which attempted to win independence for the colony. The archaeological work aims also to supplement the historical information in the local archives with evidence of daily life. One result is that the locations of the main architectural features, including slave quarters and landlord rooms, have been determined. The presence of religious artifacts is also particularly important, as is the use of commonly found pottery types. Research is ongoing and is expected to lead to a better understanding of the late-colonial material culture in the area.

USA-Northeast

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Massachusetts

The Discovery of a 17th-Century Nucleated Colonial Village in Southern New England (submitted by Randy C. Daum, M.A. student, University of Massachusetts Amherst, <rdaum@anthro.umass.edu>): Buried beneath heavily farmed private property north of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the site of the remnants of a long-forgotten 17th-century village of the compact English type. Randy Daum is conducting the investigation under the supervision of Professors Robert Paynter, Elizabeth Chilton, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Brian Jones of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. Evidence uncovered during the study indicates the settlement plan is very similar to that of the classic 17th-century New England nucleated village, in which colonists were granted adjacent house lots along with noncontiguous plots of land in various fields surrounding the compact settlement. The site described in this article is the only known archaeological example of a complete 17th-century nucleated village in southern New England.

Historical Overview: In 1659, the Massachusetts General Court granted Major Daniel Denison, the leader of the colonial militia, 500 acres of prime agricultural land near the Connecticut River north of Springfield. Following Denison's death in 1682, his heirs sold the property to a consortium of seven men from nearby

towns, who soon afterward began building homes on this land. Additional settlers are believed to have moved there before the turn of the century. The former Denison property was operated as a corporate enterprise by the proprietors and became known simply as "the Farms." As a separate entity from the surrounding towns, the proprietors of "the Farms" held their own meetings, kept separate records, and were responsible for all roads and fences within their boundaries.

The village at "the Farms" was occupied during both King William's (1689-1698) and Queen Anne's wars (1702-1713). Historical references state that due to the constant threat of attack, one of the houses was fortified and a palisade was built around the settlement. During King William's War, two small-scale ambushes occurred while village residents were working in the nearby fields. The first took place on 24 June 1697, and resulted in the death of Sergeant Samuel Field. The second raid was on 15 July 1698, when John Billings and thirteen-year-old Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr. were killed, and Samuel Dickinson, 11, and another boy, Charley, were captured.

During Queen Anne's War, Deerfield suffered the well-documented attack of 29 February 1704, when more than 50 of the English settlers died, over 100 were captured, and much of the town burned. On 10 May of the same year, Pascommuck, a small hamlet below Northampton, was struck: 19 colonists were killed, 3 captured, and the village was burned to the ground. Although the exact date was not officially documented, the small, isolated settlement at "the Farms" was abandoned shortly after the Pascommuck attack and never rebuilt. The abandoned village site became known locally as "Old Farms."

Old Farms Today: The village site is located on private property that has been continuously farmed for over three hundred years. No discernable structural remains are visible from the surface other than the occasional scattered rock and brick fragments exposed during farming activities. Following initial discovery and mapping of the site, the required documentation was submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission; the site is now known as the Old Farms Settlement.

Archaeology of Old Farms: The owners of this property have graciously granted permission for preliminary archaeological investigations to be conducted at the Old Farms Settlement provided that they not interfere with ongoing agricultural operations. Archaeological inquiry has focused mainly on questions involving the extent, integrity, and age of the remains. To address these questions, a controlled surface

collection was conducted over the ten-acre site during which visible artifacts were gathered and their proveniences recorded. A metal detector was also used to plot the near-surface iron debris. After mapping both sets of provenience data, 10 possible structural locations were revealed. In search of buried foundation remains, five of the cluster areas were manually tested with a thin metal probing rod; hard debris features were encountered at four locations. Three of these features were then investigated with small test excavations, which uncovered occupational evidence, including a dry-laid-stone well casing, concentrations of brick debris presumably from fallen chimneys, and building foundation remnants, along with associated artifacts that are typical of the late 17th century. Although landowner restrictions and time constraints limited subsurface investigations to small portions of the village, the results indicate that subplowzone archaeological deposits are common at the site.

During the project, two small research grants supported geophysical survey at the village site, performed by Daniel Lynch of Soil Sight LLC. The limited funding meant that it was possible to closely survey just 3 of the 10 possible homesites. Results from the ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry (MAG) clearly showed deposits of possible buried structural debris at all three locations. Significantly, the features were located near the centers of the mapped artifact concentrations.

In the summer of 2009, the UMASS Archaeological Field School excavated at Old Farms. Our work focused on questions concerning the accuracy of the geophysical surveys at locating buried remains and the state of preservation of buried remains. Concentrating on one homesite where hard debris features were previously identified through geophysical survey, the field school excavations uncovered foundation remnants, a possible hearth support, more 17th-century artifacts, and an unlined filled-in cellar. The cellar was quite large for the time, with dimensions of approximately 3.66 x 4.27 m (12 x 14 ft.). Some of the more interesting artifacts uncovered were brass pins, window glass, early spoon fragments, and a spur-strap buckle. Also found were musket bullets and lead waste, possibly indicative of the violence of the time.

The project also involved extensive archival research. One of the most illuminating documents uncovered was a copy of the original land allotments in an old book of town records in the county courthouse. The book, with no date of publication or author listed, is actually the settlement's second book of records documenting the proprietors' meetings

from 1712 to 1734, the first book of meeting records being lost. The four-page document, dated November 1689, details the ownership and boundary descriptions of each land parcel allotted to the seven original purchasers of the 500-acre property; each proprietor received a slender, rectangular, five-acre house lot along the center street and equal portions of each large field surrounding the village. This book also records the proprietors' meeting minutes, which reveal the corporate nature of the farm's operation, including the seeding and harvesting of the farm as a unit, the sharing of costs and profits of the farm's operations, and the voting for the building and repair of fences that separated their lands from those of the surrounding town. The plotting of the described land and fence boundary lines on a map that includes the identified features and the present topography makes it increasingly clear that the archaeological remains are those of the late-17th-century settlement described in various historical sources. This conclusion, in tandem with the title search results of many of the original Old Farms house lots, forms the basis for the assessment that the Old Farms Settlement was a small version of the idealized New England open-field nucleated village, minus the meetinghouse.

Research to date has confirmed that the material remains at the Old Farms site are indeed those of the historically documented 17th-century village founded on the Denison grant in the 1680s. The

question of settlement density and intrasite integrity has only been partially answered, since 4 of the 10 likely house sites locations have been explored below the plowzone. Clearly, further subsurface testing needs to be conducted to establish whether these other homesites also contain largely intact features. If they do, Old Farms, though not as old or prominent as Jamestown, Avalon, or St. Mary's, offers the unique possibility to explore the material dimensions and mental templates surrounding the strategy of English village colonization of southern New England.

Due to landowner concerns and site security issues, exact site and feature locations have been omitted. To request additional information, please contact the author of this article.

New York

Old Post Road Rehabilitation Project, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site:

Archaeological excavations by URS at this National Park Service site located in the Hudson Valley revealed information on the lateral extent and surface treatments of both the Old Post Road and the North Entrance Drive/Carriage Road leading to the mansion. This data contributes to future NPS strategies for the park. The Old Albany Post Road was shown to be consistent with historic dimensions and has varied very little. No conclusive information

about overall surface could be drawn from archaeology or archival research. The North Entrance Drive also closely matches its historic dimensions. This road originally was a hard-packed dirt path that subsequently was macadamized with the addition of several layers of compressed gravels.

Swart-Jackson Site: Jay R. Cohen, Inc. excavated this historic site located in the village of Fishkill, New York. The well-preserved historic remains dated from the mid- to late 18th century to the 19th century. Intact archaeological deposits were found within several deep features and across yard deposits. Features included a cistern, stone-lined wells, a refuse pit, cobble walkway, bottle dump, and sheet middens. Artifacts included lead shot, gunflints, buttons, buckles, pins, thimbles, clothes pins; coins (1787, 1694-1702, 1861), a pocket knife handle, watch part, cuff link, seed bead, slate writing instrument, lamp parts, drawer pulls, curtain hooks, white tobacco pipes (bore sizes 4/64, 5/64, and 6/64 of an inch), horse tack, toys (domino, toy letter, marble, erector set part), nails, tacks, bolts, window glass, and faunal remains (of cattle, sheep, chickens, and turkeys). Prehistoric finds included a biface, projectile point fragments (Brewerton Eared), scrapers, gravers, debitage, and lithic chunks. The historic house was moved. Monitoring is recommended while a new medical building is constructed on the site.

SHA Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec

Québec City Award

The Québec City Award is granted to assist French-speaking students to attend the annual meeting and to promote their participation in Society activities. The cash prize is for the amount of interest accrued annually on the initial endowment, and not to exceed \$750.

To be considered for the prize, a candidate must be a standing member of SHA, be registered in a French-language university and preparing a thesis or a dissertation in French and s/he must present a substantive or theoretical paper at the annual meeting.

To apply, submit a letter of application; a confidential letter of reference from your research director; a copy of your preregistration for the annual meeting; a 500-word abstract of the proposed paper; and a copy of your résumé to the Québec City Award Secretary by June 30. Further information is available from the Québec City Award Secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9; telephone: 418.641.6411 ext. 2149; fax: 418.641.6455; email: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>. Please visit the Society for Historical Archaeology website for full information: <www.sha.org/about/quebec.cfm>.

Bourse de Québec

La Bourse de Québec est accordée afin de promouvoir la participation d'étudiants de langue française au colloque annuel et aux activités de la Society for Historical Archaeology. La bourse correspond au montant des intérêts accumulés sur le capital initial dans le courant de l'année, le tout n'excédant pas \$750.

Pour être éligible, le candidat doit être membre en règle de la SHA, être inscrit dans une université francophone et y préparer une thèse ou un mémoire en français. Enfin, il doit présenter, dans le cadre du colloque annuel de la SHA, une communication substantielle ou théorique.

Pour poser votre candidature, faites parvenir une lettre au secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec. Cette lettre doit être accompagnée des documents suivants: une lettre de recommandation confidentielle de votre directeur de recherche, une preuve d'inscription à l'université, une copie de votre inscription préliminaire au colloque annuel, un résumé de votre communication (maximum de 500 mots) et une copie de votre curriculum vitae. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec à l'adresse suivante: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9; téléphone: 418.641.6411, poste 2149; télécopie 418.641.6455; courriel: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>. De plus amples renseignements sont disponibles sur la page web de la Society for Historical Archaeology: <www.sha.org/about/quebec.cfm>.

GlobalPottery 1st International Congress on Historical Archaeology and Archaeometry for Societies in Contact

The [Cultura Material i Arqueometria UB](#) (ARQUB, GRACPE) research unit at the Universitat de Barcelona, along with the members of the [Tecnolonial](#) research project, have the pleasure of inviting you to the GlobalPottery 1st International Congress on Historical Archaeology and Archaeometry for Societies in Contact.

Venue

[Barcelona](#) is the capital of Catalonia, and the second city of Spain. It is located on the Mediterranean coast and winters are mild and humid. Barcelona is recognized as a Global City due to its importance in finance, commerce, media, entertainment, arts, international trade, education, and tourism. Founded by the Romans on preexisting Iberian settlements, Barcelona was later the capital of the Kingdom of Aragon, one of the most important powers in the Mediterranean during the medieval and postmedieval periods. The city is today a major tourist destination, offering a wide array of cultural attractions, such as the monuments of the old capital of Aragon and the architectural works of Gaudí (such as the Sagrada Família basilica).

The Congress will be held at the Aula Magna of the Facultat de Geografia i Història of the Universitat de Barcelona January 25–27, 2012. This recently built venue contains state-of-the-art conference rooms, providing ample seating space and technical resources for both oral and poster communications, as well as classrooms and computer rooms for working sessions. The building is located in the historic quarter, in the city center, and a wide variety of historical, cultural, gastronomical, and leisure opportunities are available within walking distance.

Scope of the Conference

Until recently, there has been an important gap in the academic community where European specialists could discuss and define new trends within the field of ceramic studies in historical archaeology for societies in contact. This gap is even more evident considering the limited number of projects embracing archaeological and archaeometrical methodologies that could serve for the development of interdisciplinary knowledge. The aim of GlobalPottery is to remedy the situation by providing scholars with a specialized international forum that deals with historical archaeology ceramic studies, primarily within the subdiscipline known variously as postmedieval archaeology, later historical archaeology, or industrial archaeology. It is also the aim of GlobalPottery to promote the study of societies in contact, bearing in mind the importance of the colonization of America and the first circumnavigation of the globe as marking the beginning of the present Global World. The Congress will contribute to the promotion of the development of multidisciplinary archaeological and archaeometrical research in order to generate historical knowledge from the extant ceramic record.

Sessions

The conference sessions will be classified according to geographical topics, which will be introduced by an invited speaker. Each session will accept oral and poster presentations. Poster presentations will be scheduled in sessions accordingly. Invited speakers will be chosen following international excellence and visibility criteria, as well as a balance between archaeology and archaeometry. Given the impact and nature of the conference, the capacity for attracting international contributors will be among the main motivations for their selection. GlobalPottery aims to create a real space for scholarly discussion. The presentation of archaeological materials, archaeometric samples, and results is therefore encouraged. The Congress will provide binocular and petrographic microscopes, as well as facilities for enabling archaeological and archaeometrical observations and discussions by the participants.

Abstracts

Abstracts will be reviewed by a board of international convenors in order to confirm that they are within the scope of the conference, and will be designated oral or poster presentations according to the nature and extent of research, subject, and general interest. The official language of the conference will be English. Exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis. A peer-reviewed book publication will be published that will collect the conference presentations.

Key Dates

Deadline for submission of abstracts: **July 31, 2011**
Notification of acceptance or rejection: **mid-September 2011**
Deadline for registration and payment: **November 30, 2011**
Sessions: **January 25–27, 2012**

Communication

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**SOCIETY *for*
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Thank You!

The thanks of the whole Society go out to members and organizations who have already contributed to the Education Awards Endowment Fund! The list reflects contributions through March of 2011.

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