SOCIETY for HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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SOCIETY for HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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# President's Corner

**Barbara Heath**

The world has been radically transformed by pandemic since I drafted my last column, only a few short months ago. Some of us have struggled directly with COVID-19, or have seen its grip on our families, our friends, and our colleagues. Many of us are weathering professional losses—of jobs, opportunities, or the support network of colleagues. We have all reorganized our work routines in some way, whether through cancelled fieldwork, meetings, or public events, or meeting the challenge of online teaching. We've had to reschedule family events, trips, and haircuts, and navigated the challenges of social distancing and working at home, the uncertainty of the future, and the loss of many small taken-for-granted freedoms.

In the United States, we have seen this virus travel along the fault lines of American society, targeting populations made vulnerable by unequal access to healthcare and jobs that expose them to unsafe working conditions. In late May, we have seen those fault lines laid bare, again, through the violence of structural racism, and witnessed the national and now-global outcry for justice and equality.

What can we as archaeologists do about these challenges? First, we can continue doing what we always have done—study the past and actively share our understanding of it to meet the challenges of this moment in time and move forward. We can also draw on our skills in working together, honed by years of shared goals and shared experiences, to reach out and help each other get through this. We can contact our political leaders and public servants, and call on them to represent our values. To that end, here's what SHA has been working on.

**Anti-racism:** On 30 May, in response to the death of Mr. George Floyd, we posted a statement on social media identifying the unique strengths that historical archaeologists bring to discussions of racism and tracing past injustices into the present. We reiterated our commitment as a society to fighting racism and working for a better future. Please share your thoughts with me about how we might build on the progress we are making within the society through training opportunities, committee work, and collaborating with other organizations that share our goals.

**Information Sharing:** In March, we set up a COVID News page on the SHA website (https://sha.org/covid/) to provide a clearinghouse for information about grants, training opportunities, and society news such as the new form of the 2021 conference. We'll continue to update it regularly. If there is content that you'd like to post, please contact our website editor, Mark Freeman (mfreem12@utk.edu).

**Training:** In early April, the ARCUS Association made its 25 online short courses on professional leadership development, designed for people working in CRM and preservation, available to SHA members for free. As of 20 May, 85 of our members are taking advantage of this opportunity, which runs through October 2020, and may extend if funding is available. Karen Hutchison sent out an email with a coupon code that grants access to the system. If you have renewed your membership since 10 April and would like to participate, please contact Karen for the code. Our

sincere thanks go to Cultural Heritage Partners, PLLC, the SRI Foundation, and American Express for underwriting the full cost of the training.

**Government Affairs:** We have continued to work with other members of the Coalition for American Heritage to support the protection of archaeological sites, landscapes, and other places of heritage during these turbulent times. The coalition strongly advocated for inclusion of heritage-related companies and organizations in the CARES Act and widely distributed information about how to apply for funds. We are preparing a survey to gauge the support of candidates running for election in fall 2020 for heritage-related issues, and have continued to advocate for long-standing protections of our cultural resources through support of existing preservation legislation.

**SHA 2021:** In March, we met with members of the Lisbon conference committee when it became clear that we were in the early stages of a pandemic. At that point we were still hopeful that the meeting would go forward as planned, but agreed to explore the possibility of a virtual conference if things got worse. In April, we started investigating what a virtual conference might look like in terms of structure, participation, and cost, and the Lisbon committee graciously offered to postpone our visit. Because we have already signed a contract with the conference hotel in Philadelphia for 2022, we decided to reschedule Lisbon for 2023. By May, the board had authorized an online meeting, and polled the membership to see what participation might look like. We had 444 responses. Over 90% of respondents said they are, or might be interested in, attending, and about 80% said that they will, or might, present.

We have identified a company that will host the meeting. Della Scott-Ireton volunteered to serve as conference chair, proposing the theme of "An Archaeological Decameron: Research, Interpretation, and Engagement in the Time of Pandemic." A play on Boccacio's *Decameron*, the theme provides an invitation for us to share our experiences as archaeologists during these extraordinary times.

While I'm sure everyone will miss seeing and socializing with old friends and colleagues, the virtual format provides a great opportunity to engage with as many presentations as you'd like, at your own pace, without the problem of overlapping time slots or other conference obligations. It will allow people from across the globe to participate without the burden of travel time and costs, and will enable us to experiment with some new formats and ways of engaging each other with our research and practice. I am hopeful that even as life returns to normal in the future, we will retain some aspects of the 2021 virtual meeting to increase our accessibility and global reach.

It has been a challenging spring. Thank you for your commitment to SHA through your continuing membership, your participation in the conference survey, your service on committees, and your willingness to share your thoughts about our organization. If you know of a colleague who has not yet renewed their membership, please ask them to do so if they possibly can. We need everyone's support and input to succeed. Please let me (president@sha.org) or Karen (karen@sha.org) know of any SHA matters that are on your mind. In the coming months, stay safe and healthy!

## SHA 2021 Virtual Conference

More details about the conference are in the Call for Papers on the following page and we will send out instructions for session chairs and presenters about how to navigate the new technical requirements of this format. In brief, presenters will sign up for sessions on Conftool as usual. Participants will record their presentations, something that is easily done using online platforms like Zoom, and upload them by 1 December. The presentations will be made available to all conference attendees prior to the start of the conference through links to sessions, and will remain online (but not in a format such that they can be downloaded and saved) for a period of time after the conference, so that registrants can review them on their own schedule. The live portion of the conference will be devoted to panel discussions and forums, to discussions of session papers, and to events such as the plenary session and the business meeting.

## Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology 2020 Meeting Going Online

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, acting out of an abundance of caution and with our membership's health in mind, has decided to postpone the Plymouth, Massachusetts conference until 2022. This fall we will be hosting an online conference. Check the CNEHA webpage for more information: https://cneha.org/conference.html. Our hope and expectation is that we will be back on track with a physical conference in 2021 in St. Mary's City. Please consider presenting a paper or panel in our 2020 online conference.

### Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

Looking for a meaningful way to protect our history, heritage, and the material legacies of the past? A simple step to protect these vital cultural assets for future generations is to make a lasting gift to SHA through your will, retirement plan, or life insurance policy. Interested in ways of giving that provide tax benefits? Please let us know! Contact us at hq@sha.org.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
2021 VIRTUAL CONFERENCE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DECAMERON

2021 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
6–9 January 2021 **VIRTUAL**
**Call for Papers Opens:** 10 June 2020
**Final Abstract Submission Deadline:** 10 August 2020
**Registration Deadline for Presenters:** 1 November 2020
****Presentation Recording Submission Deadline:** 1 December 2020**
https://sha.org/conferences/

# An Archaeological Decameron: Research, Interpretation, and Engagement in the Time of Pandemic

In the middle of the 14th century, as Europe was in the grip of the bubonic plague, the Italian author Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375) wrote his masterpiece, *The Decameron*. The book is framed as a collection of stories told by a group of 10 young people who have fled Florence to escape the Black Death. Socially distanced in a villa outside the city, they tell each other tales to pass the time and to provide a distraction from the pandemic. In 2020, as a different pandemic circled the globe, the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology, with the health and safety of its members, staff, and the archaeological community in mind, made the difficult decision to alter the form of the 2021 annual conference. Rather than cancel altogether, an untenable and agonizing thought, the board decided to take the SHA conference virtual.

This is, of course, a new direction for SHA. The program will be organized to best accommodate a variety of papers, posters, and fora to discuss research, theory, methods, and interpretation, as usual, but also to provide opportunities for discussing our archaeological response to these strange times. Archaeologists are known for our ability to improvise, adapt, and overcome, whether faced with broken field equipment, suddenly lost funding, or a global pandemic. We will socially distance together in January and create our own "Archaeological Decameron" to disseminate, discuss, and distract. The bar may not be quite as fun, but we will have much to share.

**HOW THIS VIRTUAL CONFERENCE WILL WORK**

SHA will be using the OpenWater platform (www.getopenwater.com/virtual-conference-software/) for its 2021 conference. **All accepted paper and poster presentations must be prerecorded and uploaded to the OpenWater platform by 1 December 2020.** Prerecorded presentations will be made available to conference registrants for viewing at their convenience *prior* to the January conference via the OpenWater SHA Conference portal. *Presenters and discussants in each paper and poster session are expected to be available at their scheduled session time* ***during the January conference*** *to answer questions from registrants about their presentation.* Fora/panels will be scheduled as "live" events during the January conference. The forum/panel moderator will take questions from the virtual audience and relay them to the panelists for discussion.

OpenWater and SHA will provide presenters with guides and assistance for preparing their prerecorded paper/poster presentations and instructions for uploading them to OpenWater after abstracts have been accepted. Presenters will need access to a computer with an internet connection, camera, and microphone to record their presentations in advance of the conference and to participate in sessions during the January conference.

The SHA 2021 Conference will also feature additional scheduled events at which registrants can meet virtually with their colleagues for learning and networking opportunities.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**

*Conference Chair*: Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida)
*Program Co-Chairs:* Amanda Evans (Gray & Pape, Inc.) and Christopher Horrell (Submerged Archaeological Conservancy International)
*Terrestrial Program Chair:* Mary Furlong Minkoff (James Madison's Montpelier)
*Underwater Program Chair*: Melanie Damour (Submerged Archaeological Conservancy International)
*Popular Program Coordinators*: Sara Ayers-Rigsby (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Florida Atlantic University) and Kevin Gidusko (PaleoWest)
*Social Media Liaisons*: Sarah Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Flagler College) and Emily Jane Murray (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Flagler College)
*Accessibility and Inclusion Coordinator*: Liz Quinlan (University of York)
*ConfTool Liaison*: Christopher Horrell (Submerged Archaeological Conservancy International)
*Awards*: Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University)

**SESSION FORMATS**

By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author(s) consents to having his/her/their abstract, name(s), and affiliation(s) posted on the SHA website or listed in other published formats.
**IMPORTANT:** Due to the virtual format for 2021, **ALL PAPER AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS MUST BE PRERECORDED AND SUBMITTED TO OPENWATER BY 1 DECEMBER 2020. THIS IS A HARD DEADLINE AND NO EXCEPTIONS CAN BE MADE. IF YOUR PRESENTATION IS NOT SUBMITTED ON TIME, IT WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM.**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

*Using ConfTool to Submit Your Abstract*

Abstract submissions should be done through the online system at www.conftool.com/sha2021. Each individual submitting an abstract must first create a user profile in the online system, which includes their name, professional affiliation, address, contact information, program division (whether terrestrial or underwater), and agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement. User profiles from previous conferences are **not** carried over, **so you must create a new profile for the 2021 Conference** before you can pay for and submit your abstract. Once you have created your profile, you will be required to pay the US$25.00 nonrefundable abstract submission fee. When this is done, you will be allowed to submit your abstract. *There is a **150-word limit** for all abstract submissions. **NO EXCEPTIONS**.

*The abstract submission deadline is **10 August 2020**. This is a hard deadline. Extensions on this deadline were granted by SHA in the past. However, **no extensions are possible this year**, due to the requirements of the virtual platform.

The SHA 2021 Conference Committee intends to take advantage of the virtual format to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia organized around a topic or theme, individual research papers grouped in general sessions, panel discussions, or poster presentations. Sessions may contain any combination of papers and discussants; a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers in a session and posters will be prerecorded for viewing before the conference by conference registrants, and a Discussion/Q&A period will be scheduled **during the January conference** so the virtual audience can engage with presenters on their research. Panels will be live during the conference in a "chat room" format to facilitate audience participation. **All paper and poster presentations will be limited to 15 minutes**. We encourage participants to submit their abstracts and prerecorded presentations as early as possible.

**During the scheduled conference dates, participants will be allowed to serve as:**

*Primary Symposium Organizer* — one time during the conference.
*Primary Author of a Paper (symposium or general session) or Poster* — one time during the conference.
*Discussant* — one time during the conference.
*Participant in a Panel/Forum* — one time during the conference.
*Panel/Forum Moderator* — one time during the conference.
*Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer* — as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding "double booking," although every effort will be made to avoid conflicts.

Each symposium organizer, panel/forum organizer, and individual presenter (paper or poster) at the SHA 2021 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the 10 August 2020 deadline and pay a nonrefundable US$25.00 per abstract fee. In addition, **all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2021 conference by 1 November 2020 at the full conference rate**.

**NOTE IMPORTANT POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2021 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2020. Those who fail to register by 1 November 2020 will not be allowed to**

**present their paper/poster or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper's/poster's authors must register for the conference. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate in order to participate in a session. Session organizers should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement.**

**TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

***The live portions of the SHA conference will take place in U.S. central time. Symposium and panel organizers should ensure participants in their sessions can attend during conference hours. Individual paper and poster presenters should be willing to attend during conference hours.***

**Individual Papers** are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. **All individual papers will be limited to 15 minutes**. Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Co-Chairs will assign individual papers to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session. **Please note:** If you are presenting a paper as part of an organized symposium, your submission is not considered an Individual Paper. You should submit as a Symposium Presenter.

**Formal Symposia** consist of four or more papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. **All formal symposium papers will be limited to 15 minutes**. We encourage symposium organizers to include papers that reflect both terrestrial and underwater aspects of their chosen topics.

Symposium organizers must pay the US$25.00 abstract submission fee** and submit the symposium abstract online **before** individuals participating in their symposium can submit their own abstracts to that symposium. Symposium organizer(s) will be required to list the speakers in their symposium—**in the correct speaking order**—during the abstract submission process and provide three keywords for their symposium.

Symposium organizers should communicate the formal title of the symposium to all participants in their session before the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are linked to the correct symposium. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts prior to the close of the Call for Papers (10 August 2020) and are aware of the 1 November 2020 deadline for presenters to register for the 2021 conference.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for their session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Chairs at sha2021program@gmail.com.

**Once the overall symposium abstract is approved by the Program Chairs, the symposium organizer will be permitted to submit a second abstract for their paper in their symposium at no additional cost. The second abstract must be for a paper in the organizer's symposium, not for a different session.

**Forum/Panel Discussions** are less-structured sessions, typically between one-and-a-half and two hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to six participants for a one-and-a-half-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract. Moderators should advise each panel/forum participant that they must register for the 2021 conference at the full registration rate by 1 November 2020. One-day registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

**Three-Minute Forums** are informal—but still academic—discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid, 3-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically, these sessions last for at least 1 hour and consist of blocks of 4 or 5 presentations that are only 3 minutes in length, followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers. This format permits rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters. Please use the words "Three-Minute Forum" in the title for your session.

**Posters** are exhibits with text, graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Poster presenters will be directed to an online system to upload their poster information, including a high-resolution .pdf of their entire poster, poster description, and **a 15-minute video discussing the poster and research**. Additional guidance will be provided early in the fall.

**Student Presenters**: The Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee will compile information to help students navigate the conference. Further information will be posted on the conference website.

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those presenting in an organized symposium) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual **Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize Competition**. Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. All of the authors must be students and members of SHA, and there can be no more than three authors of a paper. Questions regarding the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Alicia Caporaso at jcbstudentpaperprize@gmail.com.

**HOW TO SUBMIT**

The regular abstract submission period is from 10 June to 10 August 2020. If you are unable to use the SHA online abstract submission system (ConfTool) and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please correspond with the Program Chairs at sha2021program@gmail.com.

**TIPS AND GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING AN ABSTRACT**

**ALL USERS:**

1. Go to www.conftool.com/sha2021 and click on the link for "Register New" under the green Account Log In bar. User accounts are not carried over from one conference to the next, so you must create a new user account for the 2021 conference.

2. Pay the US$25.00 nonrefundable per-abstract submission fee by clicking on "Submission Fee Purchase and Payment." You will not be able to submit your abstract or view the list of submitted symposiums without paying the $25 fee.

3. Submit your abstract by clicking "Your Submissions." Abstracts may be no more than 150 words.

Please be sure to check the spelling, capitalization, and grammar in your abstract. Your abstract will appear in all printed materials exactly as it was entered. If you have coauthors on your paper or are submitting an abstract for a symposium or forum, check with each individual first to be sure you are entering their name as they wish it to appear (Joseph B. Smith vs. Joe Smith vs. J. B. Smith) and the email they will be using (work email vs. personal email).

**NOTE:** ConfTool uses email addresses to check for each individual's roles within the conference. **It is very important** that only one email address be used for each individual in ConfTool, so that the conflict checker can work properly.

**TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT FOR AN ORGANIZED SYMPOSIUM:**

1. Follow steps 1, 2, and 3 above. Pay only the US$25.00 nonrefundable abstract submission fee and submit only the Symposium Proposal abstract. List the participants in your symposium in the order you want them to present. Be sure to check with each individual first to ensure you are entering their name as they wish it to appear (Joseph B. Smith vs. Joe Smith vs. J. B. Smith) and the email they will be using (work email vs. personal email).

2. Once you have submitted the symposium abstract, the Program Chairs will then accept your abstract in ConfTool (allow 24 to 48 hours for this to occur) and mark your record "allowed to submit," enabling you to submit a paper or introduction abstract to your own symposium at no additional cost. You will receive an autogenerated email from ConfTool notifying you that your symposium abstract has been accepted and you may then submit your paper abstract.

3. After your symposium abstract has been accepted, contact your symposium participants and direct them to submit their abstracts into your symposium. Be sure to tell them the full name of the symposium so they can find it in the drop-down list in ConfTool.

**TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT TO AN ORGANIZED SYMPOSIUM:**

1. Follow steps 1, 2, and 3 under "All Users."

2. Select the correct symposium from the drop-down list. If you do not see the symposium listed, contact the symposium organizer to ensure that the symposium has been entered into ConfTool and accepted and that you have the correct title for the symposium.

**NOTE**: Submitting your abstract to a general session and sending an email to the Program Chairs indicating that your paper should be added to a particular symposium is **not** the correct way to submit to an organized symposium and does not guarantee proper placement of your abstract.

**DEADLINE**

The deadline for online abstract submission to ConfTool is 10 August 2020. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before 10 August 2020. No abstracts will be accepted after 10 August 2020.

**ACUA INFORMATION**

*Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2021*

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2021*. To be considered for inclusion in the *Proceedings*, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website (www.acuaonline.org) by 10 February 2021. The author manuscript deadline is 1 March 2021, and

author final edits deadline is 15 April 2021. Submitters are required to carefully follow the formatting and submission guidelines for the *Proceedings* posted on the ACUA website.

ACUA 2021 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2021 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. **Deadline for entry is 1 December 2020**. Images will be displayed virtually at the SHA conference, and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and may be part of future ACUA/SHA calendars. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment (www.acuaonline.org).

**ELIGIBILITY**

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required to give a presentation at the 2021 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presenters to register at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2020, and for their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

All SHA conference attendees must abide by the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy: https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/.

All SHA conference attendees must follow the SHA Conference Code of Conduct: https://sha.org/conferences/.

**SHA ETHICS STATEMENT AND PRINCIPLES**
Historical archaeologists study, interpret, and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts, and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues, employers, and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism. This document presents ethical principles for the practice of historical archaeology. All members of the Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in Society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the Society. All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to adhere to these principles. The SHA is a sponsoring organization of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). SHA members are encouraged to join the RPA and the SHA will use the RPA grievance process for ethics grievances.

**Principle 1**
Historical archaeologists have a duty to adhere to professional standards of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

**Principle 2**
Historical archaeologists have a duty to encourage and support the long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections, from both terrestrial and underwater contexts, for the benefit of humanity.

**Principle 3**
Historical archaeologists have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest, and timely manner.

**Principle 4**
Historical archaeologists have a duty to collect data accurately during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

**Principle 5**
Historical archaeologists have a duty to respect the individual and collective rights of others and to not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status, place of birth, and/or physical disabilities. Structural and institutional racism, male privilege and gender bias, white privilege, and inequitable treatment of others are prevalent and persistent issues in modern culture. Historical archaeologists have an obligation to treat everyone with dignity and respect and to adhere to zero tolerance against all forms of discrimination and harassment.

**Principle 6**
Historical archaeologists shall not sell, buy, trade, or barter items from archaeological contexts. Historical archaeologists shall avoid assigning commercial value to historic artifacts except in circumstances where valuation is required for the purposes of appraisal and insurance or when valuation is used to discourage site vandalism.

**Principle 7**
Historical archaeologists have a duty to encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process, and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

# SHA Response to the Death of George Floyd

In 1965, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. reminded us that our lives begin to end on the day we stop speaking out about things that matter.

As the professional home of scholars of history and culture, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) recognizes that racism is not just a thing of the past. In the wake of the death of Mr. George Floyd and the protests that have occurred throughout the United States, we stand in solidarity with all of those who want peaceful and harmonious communities, equal treatment for all, and an end to racial injustice.

Racism is a pattern of thought and behavior that repeats itself throughout history. As archaeologists of the recent past, we study archaeological and heritage sites that represent the physical and material results of inequality. We strive to document and explain how racial injustice erodes societies and how the legacy of bigotry is sustained despite the foresight gifted by the past. As conservators of the past, we have the capacity and responsibility to create a culture that recognizes and roots out inequality. We understand that history shapes the present.

Former president of SHA Joe Joseph  called for us to "use the sites and artifacts in your life and work to reach out to the public, to remind them that we are all part of a human continuum, that our appreciation of the past grounds us in the present, and that respect for the heritage of all provides us with the framework to build a better future" (Our Challenges and Mission, January 28, 2016).

We take this opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to the fight against racism, protecting the heritage and past of all, and using our work as a foundation for building a better present and future.

# Images of the Past

**Benjamin Pykles**

**Your Old Photograph Here!**

The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically altered work schedules and activities for many of us. If you have taken advantage of the situation to go through old photographs of past digs, field crews, laboratory work, or anything else related to our discipline, please consider sharing one or more of them in a future installment of "Images of the Past." Each photo has an important story to tell and contributes to our collective understanding and appreciation of the history of historical archaeology.

To contribute an image, please contact Ben Pykles at pykles@gmail.com.

We look forward to seeing your old photographs! Stay safe and well.

# Tech Memo

Edward González-Tennant (Edward.Gonzalez-Tennant@ucf.edu)
Chair, Technologies Committee

Welcome to Tech Memo, the newsletter column of the SHA Technologies Committee. This column is part of a larger move to expand the scope of our committee, and help the membership better employ technologies. As such, please check out our newly updated website at https://sha.org/committees/technologies-committee/. In addition to general information regarding our goals and annual conference events, we are compiling a list of (mostly) open source tools to help historical archaeologists with a wide range of projects. If you would like to add something to our growing list of resources, please send an email to Edward.Gonzalez-Tennant@ucf.edu.

This installment of Tech Memo is written by Brian Crane and discusses a novel approach to combining photogrammetry and LiDAR data. As COVID-19 continues to affect everyone's ability (or desire) to travel, these sorts of technologies hold even greater promise for creating a living past, and making that past more accessible to everyone. Thank you for a fascinating piece, Brian!

## Building a Virtual Fort Casimir

Brian Crane (Brian.Crane@montgomeryplanning.org)
Archaeologist Planner Coordinator, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

I have been working on developing a 3-D model of the excavations at Fort Casimir, a Dutch fort located in present-day Newcastle, Delaware, and combining that with a 3-D model of the surrounding modern landform derived from LiDAR Data. The excavations were carried out under American Battlefield Protection Grant GA 2287-016-007 for the New Castle Historical Society by a team of archaeologists assembled by South River Heritage Consulting, LLC and led by Wade Catts, and including Dovetail Cultural Resources Group. Note that this material is based upon work supported by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior. Fort Casimir was built in 1651 and changed hands twice between Sweden and the Netherlands before being attacked by the English and captured on 5 October 1664.

The two models combined together will form the basis of a 3-D reconstruction of how the original fort (once thought to have been lost to the river) sat on the landscape. Below I will describe the basic steps I went through to generate the two models and then combine them.


*FIGURE 1. Photogrammetry model of 2019 excavations at Fort Casimir.*

I built the model of the excavations using Agisoft Photoscan software from 689 photographs I took of the excavations in October 2019 (Figure 1). I took the photographs with a camera mounted on a painter's pole to elevate it approximately 10–11 ft. above the ground. The photographs were taken with a Panasonic Lumix GX8 camera set to RAW mode, with manual focus and fixed aperture. The model

included ground control points for which we had coordinate data. This allowed us to georeference the completed model of the excavations and produce a georeferenced orthomosaic composite image for use in GIS software (Figure 2).

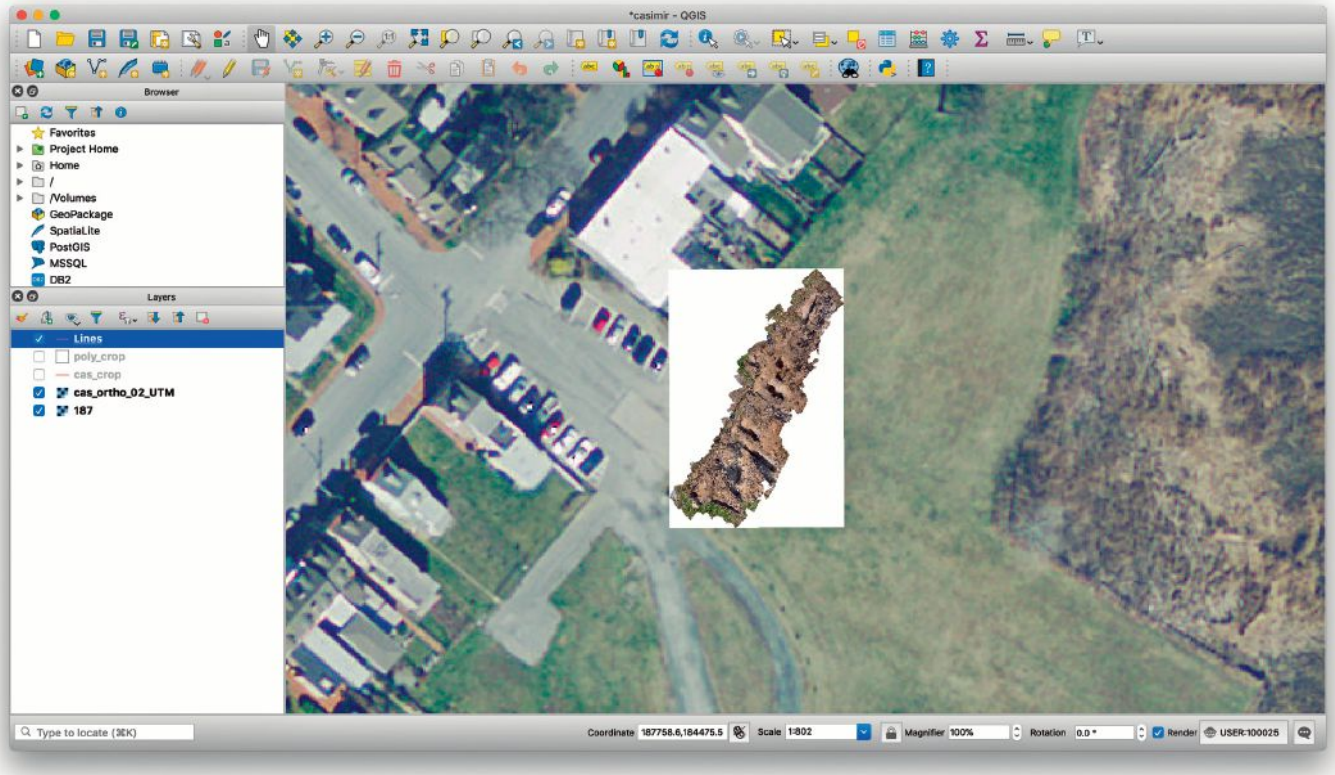



*FIGURE 2. GIS combining aerial photography and an orthomosaic map of the excavations from photogrammetry.*

To generate a model of the surrounding landform, I started with a LiDAR point cloud. LiDAR datasets are widely available for much of the United States through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Map Viewer and other state sources. I imported the LAS file into CloudCompare, open source software for manipulating point clouds. I am new to LiDAR data and CloudCompare, but found that the interface was relatively easy to learn.

The next task was to extract the bare-earth portion of the point cloud. The LiDAR data sets from the National Map Viewer and other sources often include not just the bare earth, but also vegetation and buildings, as you can see in the screenshot from CloudCompare (version 2.9.1) (Figure 3).

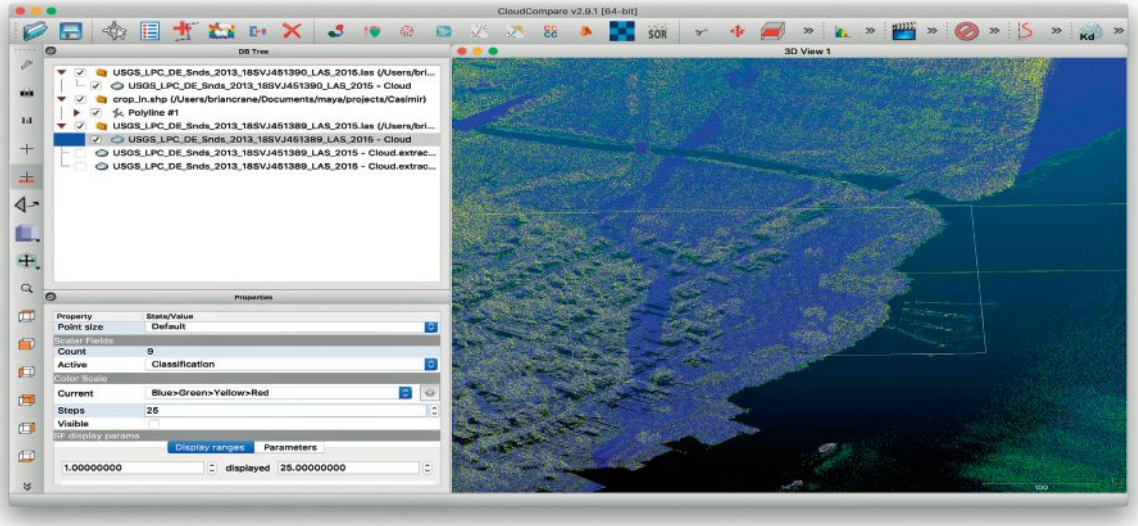



*FIGURE 3. LiDAR point cloud of New Castle, Delaware.*

Fortunately, the LiDAR point cloud I had to work with had already been classified, which made splitting out the bare-earth portion easy (Figure 3). My area of interest extends across two LAS files, but when I opened each in CloudCompare, they lined up next to each other. I filtered the combined cloud on Class 2, and got the bare earth (Figure 4). To do this, I set the scalar field to "classification," selected Edit/Scalar

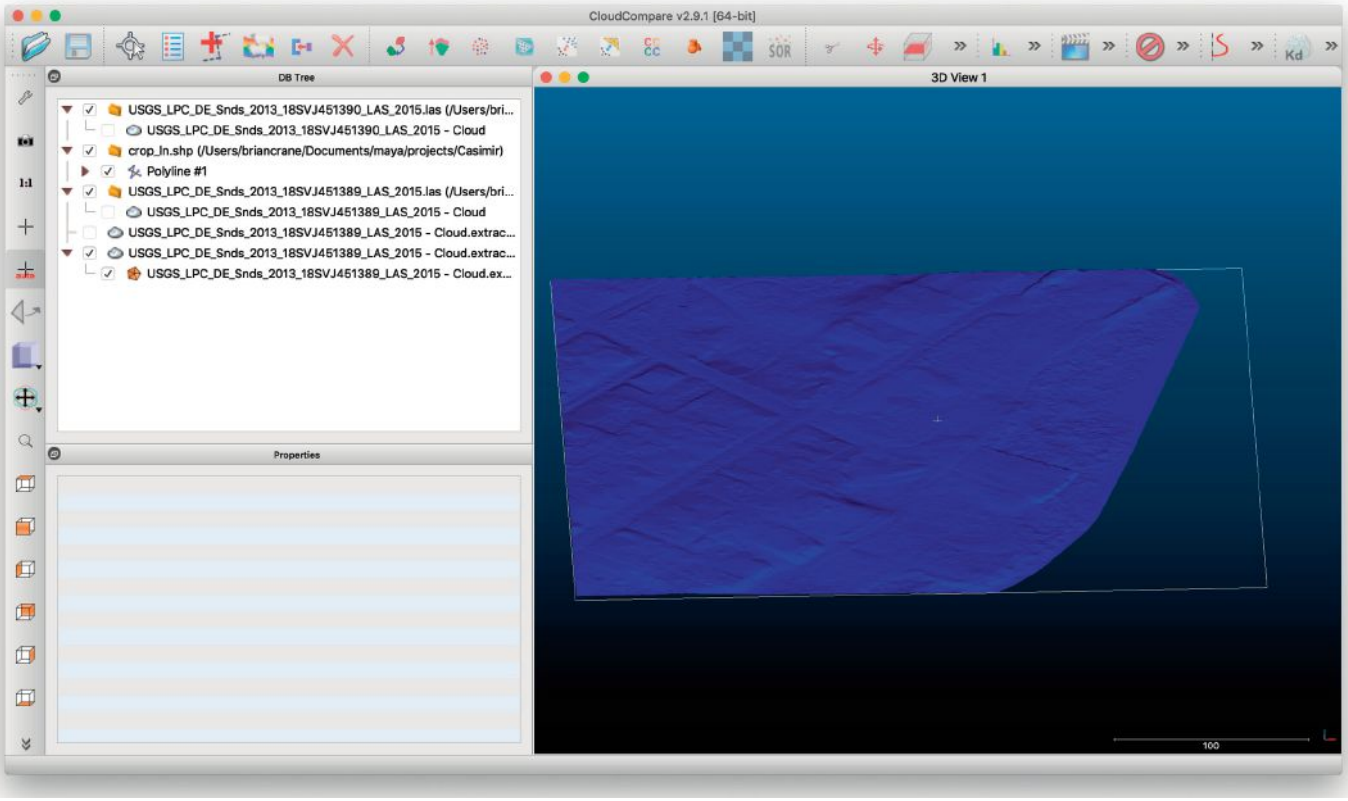
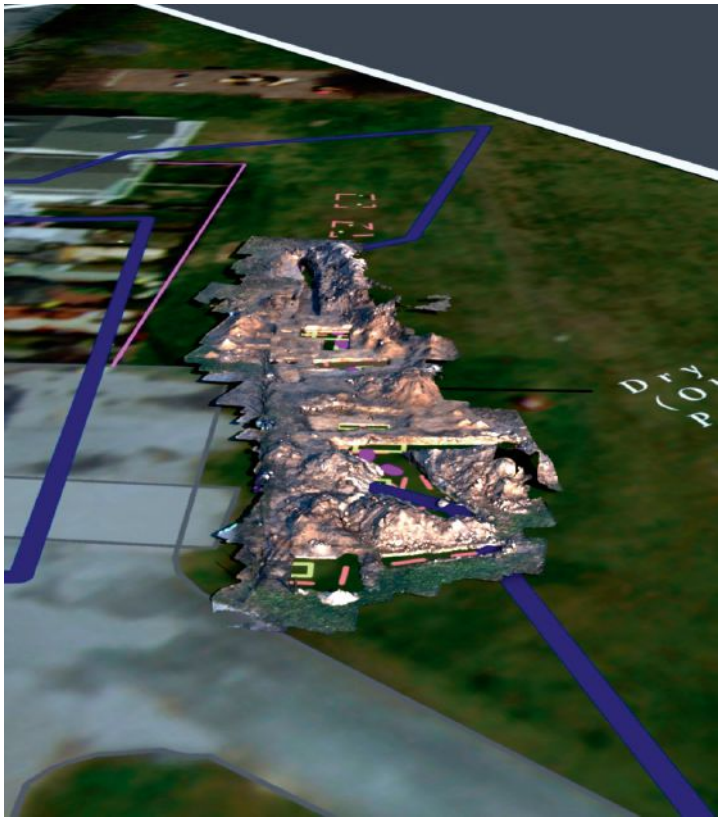



*FIGURE 4. Bare-earth mesh derived from LiDAR point cloud.*

Fields/Filter by Value from the menu and chose a range from 2 to 2, and then clicked the export button. This extracted all the bare-earth points from the cloud and displayed them separately. After extracting the bare-earth points, I combined these (by selecting each point cloud, then selecting Edit/Merge from the menu).



I then cropped this combined cloud using a polyline around my region of interest that I imported from QGIS (I didn't want the entire area shown in the LiDAR). I imported a polyline (not a polygon) shape file, clicked the scissors symbol from the tool menu in CloudCompare, and then chose the option for using an existing polyline, which allowed me to select the file I had imported. I clicked on the "segment in" tool option, which cut away all the points I didn't need. I converted this resulting point cloud into a mesh (by choosing Edit/Mesh from the menu with the cropped cloud selected).

Finally, I brought the landform model and the photogrammetry model together in Autodesk Maya, along with an estimate of the shape of the original earthworks based on historical research and the results of the archaeological excavations, including approximately 100 ft. of the fort ditch and evidence for the palisade wall (Figure 5). The next step in the process will be to virtually reconstruct the earthworks and modify the surrounding landscape to reflect how it likely would have appeared in the 17th century. Hopefully at the end of the process we will have a detailed model that will help researchers and members of the public better appreciate the way the fort defended the Delaware River and more fully understand the battle of Fort Casimir in October 1664.

*FIGURE 5. First draft of excavation model combined with landform.*

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# Implications of Global Change to Local Archaeology

Lindsey Cochran, Ph.D., University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology

*Emotionally disheartening article ahead. Beware.*

Scientists continue to improve models that predict both the mechanism and result of climate changes, and sadly each prediction is more dire than the last. Modeling predictions that used to assume a 1 m global sea level rise (GMSLR) now anticipate at least double that by 2100. We now understand that while greenhouse gas emissions are accelerating slightly above exponential rates and thus appearing to be following a logarithmic rather than linear scale, the IPCC anticipates a speeding up of the effects of these emissions. Because of this suite of accelerating climate effects, built-in environmental protections to archaeological sites, such as the mangrove swamps in Florida, the oyster beds around the mouth of the Mississippi, or migrations of the marshy estuaries and back-barrier islands on the Georgia and Carolina coasts are shifting more abruptly decades before impacts of this degree of change were initially predicted.

If you need a refresher on the impacts of climate change beyond a warming earth and rising sea levels, this 2018 New York Times article provides an excellent summary of the dramatic difference between 1.5°C. and 2°C. For a slightly more involved explanation, check out this NASA briefing. And finally for the tech-heavy nerds we all know and love, CMIP and IPCC provide excellent explanations and links to recent scientific literature.

Archaeologists need to prepare for cascading effects from climate change when creating strategies to mitigate site destruction or simply a timeline to document resources as they succumb to those effects. Rather than presenting a singular case study here, I'd like to illustrate some of these cascading effects by describing a selection of impacts from melting Arctic sea ice on the archaeology of the southeast United States. To truly prepare for climate changes, it's critical to understand the big picture so that we can adapt our local responses to fast- and slow-moving regional and global events. As large-scale computational modeling improves, such as with the CMIP simulations, specific interdisciplinary interpretations likewise change and improve.

An article of note from March 2020 uses the CMIP6 simulation to estimate that the Arctic Ocean will be sea-ice free in September for the first time come 2050 (Notz et al. 2020). September Arctic sea ice is one of NASA's "Vital Signs of the Planet," and the area of the ice extent is now declining at a rate of 12.85% per decade relative to 1981 to 2010 averages. The implication of these studies is that the world is changing more swiftly and more violently than previously imagined. Why should archaeologists care about climate change on the global scale, and for that matter Arctic sea ice?

Arctic sea ice is important to consider when studying archaeology of plantation archaeology on Georgia's barrier islands, for example, because of the suite of cascading effects that stem from a progressively smaller volume of global ice. Generally speaking, the rapid disappearance of Arctic sea ice impacts the following, many of which are positive feedback loops: (1) albedo effect; (2) thawing permafrost; (3) melting ice-sheets; (4) trapped outgoing longwave radiation; (5) warming inland waterways like rivers, streams, and lakes; and (6) shifting oxygen and nitrogen ratios. Each of these types of changes have significant global effects that impact regions and localities in various and largely unsynthesized ways, as the science is always changing and improving on itself, making immediate estimates of the impact of specific climate changes to a particular site-specific place quite challenging. The table below summarizes effects of the loss of sea ice, broad implications of those effects, gives a sample of changes that will most directly impact archaeological resources, and provides an archaeological scenario or site-specific example of impacts, most of which are drawn from the southeast United States.

Climate-change simulations constantly grow in complexity and accuracy, and sadly the current trends indicated in those simulations are become more dire. As archaeologists, it is important to understand, at least superficially, the big (read: overwhelming) picture of climate change because, simply put, our local responses to the archaeology of climate change need to take into consideration broader syntheses of change. These changes are due to a complex multiplicity of causes that each impact archaeological resources in multidynamic ways. Implications from any of the six impacts from melting Arctic sea ice could easily be applied to any coastal site on the Eastern Seaboard.

Now, archaeologists who deal with climate change are asked to not only interpret the past within an historical context but also situate those resources within a cloudy, submerged future. Archaeologists are well poised to join this broader conversation, because we can provide a contextual depth to paleoenvironmental, historical, and near-historical data to interpret an environmental baseline for local and regional changes. By the nature of our research, we are multidisciplinarian scientists. The flexibility of our mental gymnastics is all the more important when evaluating and interpreting research from the climate sciences and how their results impact the analysis of cultural resources.

Editor's note: This article first appeared in the SHA blog on 8 May 2020 at
https://sha.org/blog/2020/05/implications-of-global-change-to-local-archaeology/.

| Effect | Implication | Broad Impact to Archaeological Resources | Archaeological Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albedo Effect (strong positive feedback loop) | Darkening of the earth's surface, leading to increased temperatures | Accelerating climate impacts | Less time to excavate, mitigate, and react to climate change; "salvage" mentality increasingly necessary |
| Thawing of offshore permafrost | Release of methane, a shorter-lived but 84 times more potent greenhouse gas than CO2 trapped in the atmosphere | Methane oxygenation leads to an increase in microbiomes with methane-consuming bacteria, impacting the process of terrestrial permafrost thawing | Sensitive fiber-, wood-, or bone-based artifacts degrade when exposed to air and bacteria when permafrost melts |
| Greenland melting | Rising Arctic air temperatures 72 cubic miles of water added to ocean | Degradation of shorelines, accelerated rates of GMSLR | Context of sites destroyed due to higher water tables, destabilizing shorelines, bank erosion |
| Warmer air leads to an increase in water vapor trapped in the formerly cold polar atmosphere | Outgoing longwave radiation trapped in the atmosphere, further heating the Arctic | Warmer, more humid environment | Conservation challenges in laboratory and historic preservation settings; increased desiccation in situ |
| Warming rivers -> less ice | Less snow cover leads to increased terrestrial heat absorption, injecting more heat into the rivers and back into the Arctic Ocean | Increased frequency and severity of storms; increased fire risk; increased drought | Site-monitoring moves from assessing gradual change over time to "chunks" of sites disappearing overnight |
| Shifting oxygen and nitrogen ratios | Plants and animals that protect our shorelines (think marshes and oysters) can only live in areas with specific oxygen ratios. Plant and animal dieoff removes a critical barrier that protects shorelines from SLR and storm surges | Acidified maritime environment; protective barriers to archaeological sites are removed; more aggressive shoreline loss | Accelerated degradation of maritime resources; site visibility concerns; increasing number of "no swim" days due to improved conditions for harmful bacteria |

## MHAC Conference Cancelled

The Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, formerly scheduled for 1–3 October 2020 in East Lansing, Michigan, has been cancelled due to public health concerns related to the COVID-19 outbreak.

# Archaeology in the Time of Coronavirus

With an unapologetic nod towards Gabriel García Márquez, this new section of the newsletter is designed to provide us with an outlet for our thoughts and feelings during the pandemic. This section was the brainchild of Kimberley Wooten, archaeologist for the California Department of Transportation and the Pacific West Research Coordinator for the newsletter. Kimberley's idea was to acknowledge this historical moment in which we find ourselves by asking us to write about our experiences as archaeologists to, in her words, "document history in real time and by reaching back to our work on past pandemics, bring an immediate relevancy to archaeology today." Regional editors put out the call for submissions and we received the five submissions that follow. If anyone is inspired to write their own piece, we can certainly continue this section of the newsletter as long as there is interest. The piece can be sent to your regional editor (see page 22) or to the newsletter editor directly at patricia.samford@maryland.gov. Deadlines for the fall and winter newsletters are listed on the last page of the newsletter.

**Deep-Sea Exploration at a Distance: The Discovery of USS *Nevada*** (*submitted by Michael L. Brennan, Ph.D., SEARCH/SEARCH2O*): On a Saturday morning at the end of April, I was grocery shopping when I received a call from my SEARCH colleague, Dr. Jim Delgado. Our partners, the marine robotics company Ocean Infinity, were in the area of a shipwreck target we had longed to survey and they were willing to do it. Jim then said, "We're discussing putting you on a flight to Honolulu tonight to join the mission." I put down my shopping basket and listened more intently.

The iconic battleship USS *Nevada* had been on our list for years. During his time at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Jim had worked with his team there to acquire the logbooks of the battleships, cruisers, and destroyers that took the ship out of Hawai'i and sank it during a targeting exercise in 1948; therefore, we thought we had a fairly well-constrained search area. The challenge was getting out to this remote region of the Pacific Ocean with the right survey equipment and ship to explore over 15,000 ft. below the surface. Why *Nevada*? This was a battleship that saw both ends of World War II. It was at Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 and its crew was able to get it underway and beach it on the edge of the channel to keep it both from sinking and from blocking the exit to the harbor. At the end of the war, the battleship was positioned off Normandy to shell German lines on D-Day in June 1944 and then in the Pacific theater for the invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945.

The battleship's central role in the U.S. Navy did not end with the war. It was selected as the lead target ship of 95 other ships to be at Bikini Atoll for Operation Crossroads; the *Nevada* was to be the drop point for Test Able, the aerial atomic bomb test in July 1946 that would be followed three weeks later by Test Baker, detonated underwater. The air drop missed *Nevada*, so the ship did not sink at Bikini Atoll. Instead, irradiated, scorched, and buckled, it was towed to Kwajalein and then Hawai'i. On 31 July 1948 Nevada was towed 65 mi. off Hawai'i and used as a gunnery target, the ship finally being sunk with an aerial torpedo coup de grâce. There were numerous attempts to sink the capital ship, including the attack at Pearl Harbor and the nuclear tests at Bikini Atoll, and it still took the U.S. Navy four and a half days of gunfire and a torpedo to put the proud ship beneath the waves.

Jim and I have both worked on the ships of Operation Crossroads, including the aircraft carrier USS *Independence* scuttled off San Francisco and the wrecks of the ships that did sink at Bikini Atoll, Jim with the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center in 1989–1990, and I with SEARCH in 2019. *Nevada* was an important wreck to find and document in order to share the story of World War II through the eyes of this ship and the men who sailed on it. As we would learn later, it was also a fascinating shipwreck site and debris field that showed the true power of the ordnance launched at the battleship and how a battleship breaks apart under fire and after sitting for 72 years in the deep sea.

However, I did not end up on a plane to Honolulu that weekend. With the health concerns over the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), neither SEARCH nor Ocean Infinity thought it prudent to have me on a plane and join a ship's crew that had been isolating themselves on board. Nevertheless, we still had good coordinates for *Nevada's* sinking position and Ocean Infinity still had a ship in the area. Everyone agreed to do the mission as a scientific contribution to bolster America's spirit with what hopefully would be the discovery of a ship that, as an example in an earlier time, had inspired Americans when the opening of World War II had come with the decimation of Pearl Harbor. We had the basic coordinates for a deep ocean search. Ocean Infinity had a ship and a quarantined crew about to sail. What they needed, however, was guidance on documenting the shipwreck with a remotely operated vehicle (ROV), which we could provide as maritime archaeologists, albeit from a socially distanced setting in the SEARCH office in Jacksonville, Florida. In fact, deepwater exploration of shipwrecks remotely, or telepresence-enabled exploration, is something we have done quite often.

Telepresence, the linking of at-sea expeditions to viewing sites and the Internet via satellite communications, was pioneered for shipwreck exploration by Robert Ballard in the late 1980s. Today it is permanently deployed on his exploration vessel, *E/V Nautilus* (www.nautiluslive.org), and NOAA's ship of exploration, *Okeanos Explorer* (oceanexplorer.noaa.gov). SEARCH has participated in expeditions on both ships, both onboard and remotely, including the mission to USS *Independence*, the Japanese midget submarine off Pearl Harbor (which was broadcast live on the 75th anniversary at the moment of the shot that sank it), and numerous shipwrecks discovered and investigated in the Black and Mediterranean Seas and Gulf of Mexico. Approaching the discovery of *Nevada* this way was nothing new, and we are grateful to the crew of *Pacific Constructor* for quickly agreeing to do this mission, deploying the ship and their team, and getting the video and audio feeds up and running from the ship.

The wreck of USS *Nevada* was located with an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) that conducted a systematic sonar survey of the seabed in a 100 mi.2 area that we designated; the wreck was found very close to one of the points from one of the destroyer's logbooks. When the ROV made it to the site to capture high-definition video of the site, we guided the pilots and assessed the wreck from the SEARCH office in Jacksonville. The main part of the hull was found capsized on the seabed with the bow and stern sections missing. We guided the ROV around both sides along the mudline and along the bilge keel, documenting debris and damage from both the atomic blasts of Operation Crossroads and the shellfire and torpedo strike that sank it. More than 500 m west of the hull is an extensive debris field, where large sections of superstructure, the turrets, and the bow and stern were all located and documented through careful moves of the ROV. Now, we have more work to do to sort through the footage and data and piece together the debris field and better understand the site.

As demonstrated by the search for *Nevada*, modern technology like telepresence allows for oceanographic expeditions and ROV operations to be directed or advised remotely from locations on land without the need to journey to the middle of the ocean with the ship. The current COVID-19 pandemic may be changing the way we live, but through modern technology, we are able to continue the work of exploring the deep sea. The news of the battleship's discovery made international headlines, and it also resonated with the American public and the military community; as the news release said, *Nevada* is an archaeological site and an historic ship that was and is a symbol of resilience and perseverance.

For more information as well as photographs and video, please visit: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/s3fg27hzevmjblq/AADb-nYfFjEl6u7CL2ZpRpg4a?dl=0

**Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Heritage: Coping with Trauma by Documenting Trauma** (*submitted by Stacey L. Camp, associate professor and associate chair, Department of Anthropology, director, MSU Campus Archaeology Program; campstac@msu.edu*): On Wednesday, 11 March 2020, at 10 a.m., I took my usual mile-long walk across Michigan State University's campus to my classroom of 13 students. It was a cold, brisk day. The Red Cedar River that divides the campus in two was frozen over. Crossing the icy bridge over the river, I noticed that the normal foot, scooter, skateboard, and bike traffic that forces people to jostle for space was down. The campus, which has over 50,000 students, had just returned from spring break. It seemed as though some students had decided not to return to campus.

As I carefully sidestepped icy patches on the path to my class, I felt a vibration in my coat pocket. I pulled out my phone and saw an emergency text from my university's president regarding the COVID-19 pandemic; all classes were to move to remote learning at noon, which was a little under two hours from when my in-person class was to start. I headed to class where my students, also recipients of the text message, discussed what might happen next instead of the content on heritage studies and tourism we had planned for the day. That would be the last in-person class my students would attend that semester, the last in-person class I would teach for the spring 2020 semester, and possibly the last in-person class I will teach until 2021, if we are lucky.

From 11 March, it felt as though my world was one of constant change. Like many faculty across the world, I rushed to shift my class from in person to a remote learning platform. This "pivot," a word university administrators would use repeatedly in the months that followed, would become even more challenging for the many faculty who were now also responsible for homeschooling their children full-time with schools cancelled. To add to the anxiety of the times, I was also facing a personal health crisis: the prospect of being diagnosed with breast cancer after months of tests when I turned 40 in January. My surgery, which was scheduled for 22 April and would give me a definitive answer about cancer, was postponed indefinitely due to COVID-19. The uncertainty and precarity of everything—my work, my children's schooling, my health, and the welfare of my community, state, family, and students—made the first few weeks of the lockdown blur into one another.

After the initial shock of the situation wore off, I realized I needed to develop some coping strategies if my family and I were to get through this difficult period of time. One of the strategies I developed was falling back on my archaeological training. The mundane aspects of my professorial work, such as emailing, grading, endless Zoom meetings, and other administrative tasks, felt insurmountable. I spent countless wasted hours with my eyes glazed over in front of my computer screen, paralyzed by the exhaustion brought on by sleepless nights and the stress of living through a pandemic. But what did feel manageable was getting outside of the house and taking long walks around my community, which has lots of wide, open spaces to socially distance—a huge privilege most people do not have, and one I certainly did not take for granted.

I decided I would become my kids' PE teacher and nature interpretive guide for their sanity and my sanity. We started taking daily walks around our neighborhood, which borders a lake, agricultural fields, and hiking trails that remained open to the public. We took proper precautions by staying far away from anyone (20–30 ft.) and only going outside at times when we knew there would not be many people walking. Through the process of exploring and doing regular pedestrian surveys of our neighborhood and community (some days we walked up to 10 mi.!), we encountered numerous examples of what I am calling "COVID-19 heritage." On 24 April 2020 I began tracking the various forms of COVID-19 heritage that we witnessed on our walks around our town. I quickly recognized that my privileged status as a middle-class white woman made me invisible to people living in our community, as nearly 82% of my city is also white. This meant no one questioned my presence in neighborhoods or why I might stall to take a photo of COVID-19 heritage or document the landscape features around it. Having my children on the walks helped me notice things that perhaps an adult might miss: small painted rocks on the ground, in planters, on mailboxes, and sitting on top of utility boxes and fire hydrants were the first things my children noticed, likely due to their close proximity to that materiality.

We discovered a lot more than painted rocks on our walks. We encountered teddy bears in windows and on porches; colorful drawings in windows; homemade and mass-manufactured signs with inspirational, upbeat quotes; signs that thanked our health-care and essential workers and that commemorated a child's graduation from middle or high school; chalk artwork with quotes and drawings; white ribbons on windows and tied around trees; paper letters spelling out inspirational quotes on windows; and cut-out rainbow-colored paper hearts on people's windows and doors. We began systematically documenting this COVID-19 heritage using an open source platform called KoboToolbox, so that we could see whether certain types of COVID-19 heritage clustered in different neighborhoods in our community. We developed a set of ethical guidelines in consultation with others who are also documenting COVID-19 materiality (e.g., @Viral_Archive on Twitter). Other project collaborators have joined me in collecting data in their own communities as long as they follow their country and state's lockdown guidelines. Their data and contributions will provide insight into the different ways communities across the world have expressed their feelings about the pandemic through heritage making.

Through this project, my children have learned that history is not something solely relegated to textbooks, but rather something we are actively making in our daily lives through material culture. This experience has given me and my children a sense of how people in middle- to upper-class neighborhoods express fear, trauma, and the stress of the unknown. We have discussed what is missing from the COVID-19 heritage we see in our community; for example, we have yet to see any artwork or heritage that specifically addresses the lack of PPE for our health-care and essential workers or the insufficient federal response to containing the spread of COVID-19, especially in communities of color in our state. Charting the positive, upbeat COVID-19 materiality in our affluent community has thus served as a springboard for an important dialogue between me and my children about racial inequality and disparities in health-care access in the United States and why they persist, a conversation we must all continue to have, if we desire to address the many ways structural inequality and racism manifest in the United States.

Archaeologists who are interested in participating in this COVID-19 heritage project are encouraged to contact me at campstac@msu.edu for instructions and ethical guidelines.

**Personal Coronavirus Disease 2019 Thoughts** (*submitted by Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna*): As for every other archaeologist, the past months have been challenging. I live and work in different parts of Europe and am used to commuting between countries and workplaces. I teach at the Universities of Vienna and Salzburg (Austria), live in my native Bavaria (Germany), and my research projects focus on Iceland and other islands in the North Atlantic Ocean. The summer semester was just about to start in March when the crisis set in. Austrian universities all of a sudden had to find ways of teaching remotely and it has been a tough learning experience for everyone, because remote teaching is a novelty there and there was neither the software equipment in place nor know-how and experience with it. In Germany, the summer semester started in April, which means that German universities had a few weeks to prepare before the start of the semester. Also, universities use different platforms and software for online teaching. The University of Vienna does not use the same system as the University of Salzburg, which meant that I had to familiarize myself with different systems. Hence, teaching remotely increased my general workload considerably and life was further affected by the closing of schools. The first half of the day I spend teaching my children, the second part of the day I spend teaching my students. Research and writing have basically come to a complete stop.

Student life is also badly affected. In the summer semester, all practical courses such as field courses would have taken place, but these are now cancelled and students need to wait a full year until these courses are offered again. Libraries were closed for most of the semester. It is also not clear yet how the final exams (to take place in the last week of June) of the summer semester will be conducted, either remotely online or physically at the universities, though in small groups. If they take place physically, I am depending on the opening of the border between Austria and Germany. July, August, and September are lecture free for students and the winter semester starts in October (Austria) and November (Germany). It has also not yet been decided what will happen to the winter semester, whether it will be a remote semester, like the summer semester, or a real semester. In Germany, there is a debate currently between politicians, unions, and universities about not counting the summer semester toward the standard period of study and treating it as a "zero semester" (*Nullsemester*).

Furthermore, many students worked part-time in restaurants or at excavations and have now lost their means of earning income. The German Society for Archaeology (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte) has initiated a fundraising campaign (#DGUF-Nothilfe) to help archaeology students who have lost their sources of income.

In January and February I had started planning fieldwork in Iceland and Orkney, to take place in June and August. These plans have also evaporated. Fieldwork is funded by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) and an extension to use the funds for one year has been given. So, let us hope that life is back to normal in the spring and summer of 2021.

**The Ethnoarchaeology of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)** (*submitted by Michael S. Nassaney, professor of anthropology, Western Michigan University*): The Department of Anthropology at Western Michigan University (WMU) was planning to conduct its 45th annual archaeological field school in July and August of 2020. To our knowledge, this is the longest-running field school in the United States. Once summer begins, we get very excited about preparations for the field school—selecting students, contacting local partners, and finalizing our research design. This season we planned to conduct further work at Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century French mission, garrison, and trading post complex in southwest Michigan. Since 1998 we have recovered over 300,000 objects, exposed several buildings, and begun to determine the southern extent of the site buried beneath 2 m of a modern landfill.

As with most field schools, ours is an intensive, hands-on, face-to-face, immersive learning opportunity in which students and staff live, eat, and work together as we engage with the Niles community and learn the art and science of archaeology by doing. This summer the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project is another casualty of the COVID-19 pandemic. Western Michigan University, the sponsor of the field school, has decided that all face-to-face summer session classes will be suspended.

Restrictions on programming also mean that the typical lectures and archaeology summer camps offered would be difficult, if not impossible, to hold. These events and the annual Fort St. Joseph Archaeology Open House are regrettably cancelled. The Niles History Center will offer remote options for learning about Fort St. Joseph history and archaeology during the summer. Meanwhile, curation and cataloging of the collection will soon resume. The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project will also offer events through its website and social media outlets. For example, we are currently working on a special blog series that focuses on past project members titled, "FSJAP Alum: Where Are They Now?"

In lieu of the traditional field program, students at WMU will have the opportunity to learn more about archaeological principles by enrolling in a course on the ethnoarchaeology of COVID-19 that I will be teaching. The goal is to use the tools of archaeology to learn more about how society has changed as a result of this global pandemic. Through observation and analysis, students will gain a deeper understanding of the impact of the virus on the materiality of daily life.

In the course syllabus, I begin by explaining the logic of employing an ethnoarchaeological approach to the pandemic. Archaeology is the study of material remains (objects made and modified by humans) to derive inferences about past and present human societies. Ethnoarchaeology, as a subfield of archaeology, emerged in the 1970s as the examination of the material worlds of contemporary people (often hunter-gatherers) to assist in interpreting the remains of the ancient past (e.g., Binford 1978; Yellen 1977). Archaeologists also study materials associated with contemporary groups to understand the people themselves and current conditions (González-Ruibal 2019; Rathje and Murphy 1992). Researchers recognize that the creation, use, and discarding of material objects, along with their formal attributes and spatial relationships, provide insights unavailable through written documents and oral accounts. Thus, it is incumbent upon archaeologists to study this materiality, because aspects of human behavior go unrecorded and what people say they do does not correspond with what they actually do.

Archaeological methods of observing, documenting, and interpreting materiality today can provide insights into the ways in which humans are adapting and changing their activities in the COVID-19 era (March 2020–present) at multiple scales of analysis from the individual to the global population. The purpose of this course is to train students to analyze the materiality of COVID-19 society to (1) learn how to conduct ethnoarchaeological research, and (2) gain a greater understanding of what material culture can reveal about daily practices, individual and group identity, and culture change at a pivotal moment in human history.

Among the topics that will be discussed are the archaeology of the contemporary era; the materiality of health, welfare, and previous plagues and pandemics, including the 1918 Spanish Influenza; how to develop a research design on the ethnoarchaeology of COVID-19; methods of data collection and analysis; and ways of disseminating results. I expect that other topics and research approaches will emerge organically from the students enrolled in the class. Some of these may revolve around the practice of social distancing (how it is conducted, where, and by whom); variation in mask form and design; changes in consumer choices linked to COVID-19; shifting patterns of discarding and recycling; new means of acquiring resources (e.g., increased home delivery, cardboard containers); new leisure activities for children and adults; and artistic expressions of feelings associated with pandemic conditions. We may also explore how material aids and societal attitudes have changed since the last pandemic in 1918.

Due to the need to maintain physical distance in the course, "The Ethnoarchaeology of Covid-19" will be taught through distance learning. Students will be instructed in the methods and theories of archaeology of the contemporary era and will be expected to conduct original research under my direction. Instruction will be provided through readings, exercises, data collection, and weekly group discussions. The course will culminate with a research paper/poster suitable for presentation to a professional audience in person and on the web. I hope to report on our results at our virtual SHA conference (2021). I welcome any comments that readers might have about the archaeological study of contemporary activities and their experiences with the pandemic. I also look forward to conducting archaeological fieldwork at Fort St. Joseph sometime in the future.

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**Dissertation Disruptions: Or How my Research on an Historical Pandemic Was Interrupted by a Pandemic** (*submitted by Amanda Wissler, Ph.D. candidate, Arizona State University School of Human Evolution and Social Change*): At the time of writing this, it is early May 2020. If you are reading this, you are almost certainly sick of self-isolating. I myself cannot wait to work at a coffee shop with my colleagues, to go to the grocery store without it being a whole production, and to pet a dog while out on a walk. This crisis has turned the world on its head. It will surely rank as one of the historic events that we will look back on decades from now. For me, the COVID-19 pandemic has had numerous personal impacts. I was unable to celebrate the Ph.D. defenses of three of my closest friends and the museum where I was doing my dissertation research shut down, effectively putting a halt to my degree progress.

I am a Ph.D. student in anthropology at Arizona State University. Currently, I am self-isolating in Ohio, where I was in the middle of data collection at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. I received a grant to collect data between January and June 2020. Needless to say, I made it until the first week of March when everything shut down, including the museum. While my plight is not unique—many graduate students have had their research interrupted and field seasons cancelled—my situation is particularly ironic. My dissertation is on the 1918 Influenza Pandemic. Specifically, I am studying human skeletal remains to test whether people who had preexisting conditions were more likely to die during the 1918 pandemic, whether people of a certain age, sex, or social race were more likely to die, and whether people who survived the pandemic were more resilient to later stress and disease. So my dissertation on a pandemic. . . was interrupted by a pandemic.

By now, most people have at least heard of the 1918 pandemic—something that was not true just a year ago. My elevator pitch invariably required that I explain there was a worldwide epidemic that killed more people than World War I only 100 years ago that for some reason has largely disappeared from our collective memory. The 1918 pandemic swept around the world from roughly March 1918 to March 1919, although the greatest number of deaths happened between October and December of 1918. One unique aspect of the 1918 pandemic is the unusual age-at-death distribution. Most seasonal outbreaks of influenza are deadly to the very young and the very old. The 1918 strain, however, was disproportionately fatal to young adults between the ages of 20 and 40 years old. Individuals in this age range were 20 times more likely to die of influenza in 1918 than in prepandemic years. There are numerous accounts of healthy young adults becoming ill and dying within less than 48 hours. Many hypotheses exist as to why young adults suffered greater mortality during this time (e.g., cytokine storm, tuberculosis, prior influenza exposure). Few have questioned whether these healthy young adults were, in fact, healthy, or whether they had some underlying frailty that was not immediately apparent. My dissertation specifically tests this assumption using bioarchaeological techniques.

Certain segments of my overall dissertation progress have been temporarily put on hold. However, I am still eager to share what I have: the results from the pilot study I conducted in August 2018. These preliminary results are just that—preliminary. I looked at only white males in order to avoid potential confounding biological and social circumstances that impact disease heterogeneity. As we are learning again with COVID-19, factors such as where you live and the color of your skin can be a predictor of disease outcomes. My results hint at an intriguing twist: the "healthy young adults" who died in 1918 may not have been so healthy after all.

***Pilot Study***

I examined human skeletal remains of 192 white male individuals aged 21–84 years from the Hamann-Todd documented skeletal collection housed at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. The sample was divided into two groups, the flu group and the not flu group, based on whether they had died during the 1918 pandemic or not. The pandemic struck Cleveland primarily from September of 1918 through March of 1919. The flu group includes individuals who died during those months, while the not flu group includes those who died between 1910 and August of 1918 or August 1918 and 1938.

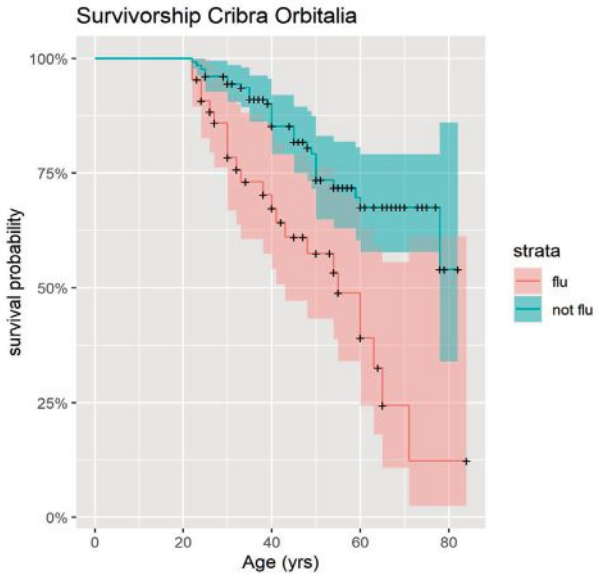


*FIGURE 1. Survivorship Cribra Orbitalia.*

Influenza leaves no direct markers on the skeleton, so the frailty status of each individual was based on skeletal stress markers: lesions that develop as a result of malnutrition, infection, and general biological stress. Presence/absence data was collected on three different skeletal stress lesions. *Cribra orbitalia* appears as increased porosity and pitting of the inner eye orbits. *Porotic hyperostosis* similarly manifests as porosity of the cranial vault. Both are largely assumed to be caused by some form of anemia. *Periodontal disease* manifests in the archaeological record as increased porosity of the alveolar bone and destruction of the alveolar crest. It is caused by a bacterial infection in the oral cavity that destroys the gums, periodontal ligament, cementum, and alveolar bone. All three have been associated with increased frailty and mortality.

Information on age, sex, and ancestry was obtained from collection documentation. Data on the presence or absence of these skeletal indicators, along with age-at-death, were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier survivorship analyses to determine whether individuals with frailty lesions had lower rates of survivorship during the pandemic than either before or after.

According to previous assumptions about the 1918 Influenza Pandemic, healthy adults were just as likely to die as anyone else. If this is true, we can expect to see that individuals with frailty lesions were just as likely to die

during the pandemic as in any other year—in other words, the flu group and the not flu group should have no significant difference in rates of survivorship.

A Kaplan-Meier curve shows the probability of survival (the y axis) given that an individual in the sample lives to a certain age (the x axis). Steeper curves are associated with higher mortality or greater risk of death. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the survivorship curves for each of the three skeletal lesions. The red line shows the flu group—individuals who died during the pandemic. The blue line shows the not flu group—individuals who died either before or after the pandemic. We can see in all the figures that individuals with skeletal lesions have lower rates of survivorship during the pandemic (red) than in the nonpandemic years (blue). A log-rank test demonstrated a statistically significant difference between the flu group and the not flu group for all three skeletal stress lesions. These results clearly show that individuals who were frail (i.e., had lesions) had a greater hazard of dying during the 1918 pandemic than either before or after that event, suggesting that people who died during the pandemic were not actually healthy at all. The 1918 H1N1 virus did not kill indiscriminately: people with preexisting frailties were more likely to die.

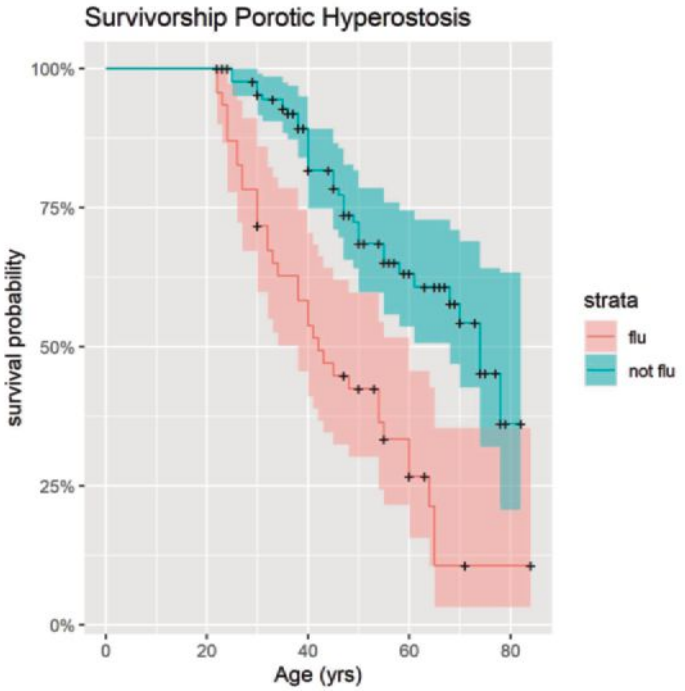


*FIGURE 3. Survivorship Porotic Hyperostosis.*

As archaeologists, most of us have probably struggled at one point or another with how to justify our research. In recent decades, the humanities and social sciences have been decried as being a waste of time and money. The COVID-19 crisis has revealed just how wrong they are. Doctors, professors, and graduate students throughout the world have studied past disease outbreaks through the lenses of anthropology, history, literature, art history, and demography. Scholars know that in 1918 social inequality placed certain segments of the population at risk for greater morbidity and mortality; social distancing and mask wearing were effective nonpharmaceutical interventions to stop the spread of disease; Native American and indigenous populations were at particularly high risk for poor disease outcomes; and that there was a spike in cases after social-distancing measures were relaxed.

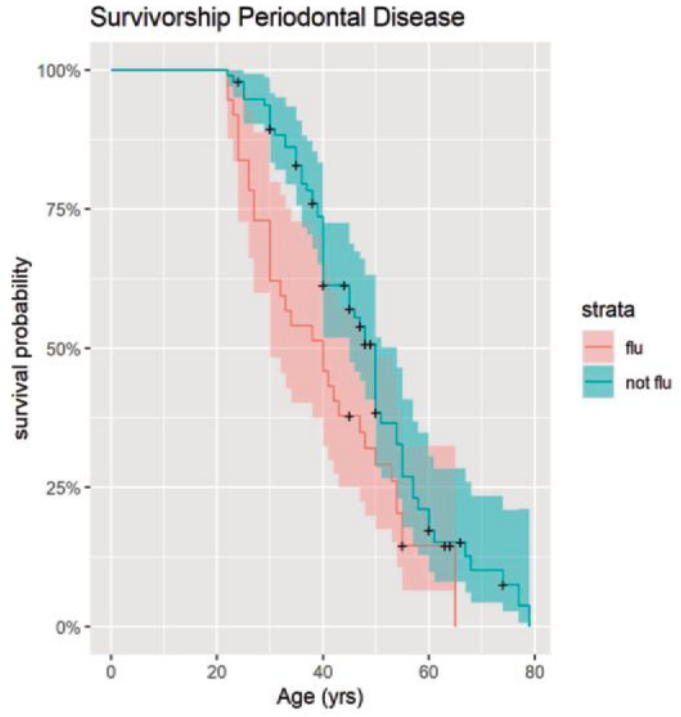


*FIGURE 2. Survivorship Periodontal Disease.*

As custodians of the past, we have an important role to play in the current crisis and in preventing future outbreaks. Lessons learned from our research can help us predict the behavior of new pandemics in order to decrease their harmful impact on society; anticipate related social issues, such as the rise of racism, fearmongering, and fake cures; and identify social, biological, and economic factors that place people at risk.

SOCIETY *for* HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

# Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research as a Word file to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Contributions are generally between 500 and 2000 words in length. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution; minimum 200 dpi). The slideshow feature also allows contributions to feature more photographs than in a print publication. Video should be supplied in FLV format; recommended bi-trate is between 300 and 700 kb/s. Maximum file size for a video is 100 MB. Audio should be in MP3 audio format.

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

## Tasmania

**Royal Derwent Hospital, New Norfolk** (*submitted by Lauren Bryant, Flinders University*): Around the world, sites associated with mental illness have been stigmatized and under studied. Archaeological studies of these sites have tended to focus on architectural studies rather than examining material culture for a number of reasons. From 2015 to 2018, Flinders University researchers and students were involved in field school research surveying and excavating at the Royal Derwent Hospital in New Norfolk, Tasmania. This complex operated as a mental asylum from 1829 to 2001, making it both Australia's first purpose-built mental health facility and its longest-operating mental asylum, with many of the buildings from this complex still standing today, being managed by both private owners and local government. One particularly significant find from this site was the discovery of a collection of artifacts deliberately concealed by a patient in an enclosed veranda space attached to one of the asylum buildings.


*FIGURE 1. Artifact LCARCH015 from the Ladies' Cottage collection, a parcel created by wrapping different newspaper pages together and tying them together.*

*The Ladies' Cottage Assemblage*

The objects making up this collection were typified by their diversity. A significant portion of the collection was made up of ephemeral objects, such as pages from newspapers and magazines and fabric objects, which rarely survive in the archaeological record. Investigation of the collection suggested that it was formed by a process that was repeated over a period of years by a patient residing in the Ladies' Cottage, which was specifically built to accommodate paying female patients. The process involved this patient collecting objects from what was available to her within the asylum; altering these objects by tearing, folding, or marking them; and then deliberately placing them within the space underneath the veranda (Figures 1 and 2). Unlike many archaeological collections, therefore, these objects were not buried, but instead were deliberately piled within this space (Figure 3). This fact, combined with the high levels of deliberate alteration of the artifacts and the range of objects present, makes this a unique collection of objects.

Of particular interest to this research were the packages and parcels identified, which were created by the patient by wrapping or folding multiple individual objects, such as newspaper pages or pieces of fabric, together to create a new compound object. Similar artifacts have not been found in any other asylum context encountered by researchers; this shows the importance of not just the collection to the patient but also the process of its creation.


*FIGURE 2. Artifact LCARCH040 from the Ladies' Cottage collection, a newspaper page torn and then folded and concealed with the collection.*

*Interpreting the Collection*

These objects form a large and fascinating collection that has potential for further study. Several explanations as to why the patient performed these behaviors and concealed these objects in this way were considered, including the presence of Hoarding Disorder or ritual concealment practices (Bryant et al. 2020). Consideration of the behaviors evident among patients within modern asylum contexts and museum research into artifacts from historical asylum contexts suggests that this collection, and the process associated with it, represented an identity-creating ritual for this patient as she exercised her agency within the controlling asylum context. Though this collection of objects and the behaviors associated with it could not be assigned to a particular patient, examination of the collection suggested it was put together by one individual, making it both unusual and valuable for research.

*Mental Health Studies in Archaeology*

The experiences of individuals with mental illness continue to be stigmatized and research on the archaeological record has the potential to play a role in destigmatizing these experiences in the past. The examination of the lives of these patients as individuals with agency through the lens of the objects with which they interacted will be a significant step in this direction and as such is an exciting area for further archaeological research.

*Acknowledgements*

I would like to gratefully acknowledge the support and research of all involved in this project, particularly Dr. Heather Burke, Dr. Tracy Ireland, Dr. Lynley Wallis, and Chantal Wight.

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2020 Secret and Safe: The Underlife of Concealed Objects from the Royal Derwent Hospital, New Norfolk, Tasmania. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 20(2):166–188.

*FIGURE 3. Artifacts concealed in deliberate piles within the veranda space being systematically removed by Dr. Lynley Wallis. (Photo by Dr. Heather Burke.)*

# Canada - Atlantic

## Newfoundland

**Archaeology at Ferryland 2019** (*submitted by Barry Gaulton and Eileen Bethune*): The 2019 field season was overshadowed by the loss of a dear friend and mentor, Dr. James A. Tuck. Jim first became interested in Ferryland's past in the late 1960s following conversations with local resident Arch Williams. Arch was convinced that the remains of George Calvert's 1621 colony were buried underneath the gardens and houses lining Ferryland's sheltered inner harbor or Pool. His assertion proved correct. In the mid-1980s, Jim and a small crew of Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN) undergraduate students conducted limited excavations around the Pool as part of the MUN Archaeology Unit's Field School (1984, 1986). The discovery of substantial 17th-century stone features and associated artifact-rich deposits was beyond anything that Jim anticipated; he reluctantly backfilled the site until a time when funding would become available to conduct a more thorough, multiyear excavation (Tuck 1985, 1989, 1993). In 1992 archaeology began anew, thanks to a federal-provincial funding agreement. Jim directed these excavations, serving in this capacity up to and beyond his retirement from MUN in 2005. Throughout 28 years of ongoing excavations at Ferryland, Jim's passion for and commitment to this archaeological site—and to the people of Ferryland—never diminished. His legacy and influence will be felt for decades to come.

With a somber start to the 2019 season, the field and laboratory crews at Ferryland continued our investigation of a 1620s-era masonry structure (Feature 217, Area D) located outside the original parameters of the 4-acre fortified settlement. This is a previously unknown structure about which Jim and the author had been in continued email contact over the last few years. The ideas and theories presented below are therefore as much Jim's as the author's. In conjunction with these excavations, we also excavated a 1 x 3 m unit (in Area B) inside the settlement to expose an additional segment of the 1620s cobblestone street (Feature 56). This operation coincided with field and laboratory research conducted by master's student Eileen Bethune during the summer of 2019, whose preliminary fieldwork is outlined in this report.

Upon completion of what is now our third season of excavation of Feature 217 in Area D, we can state with confidence that the clay-bonded stone structure was built sometime in the early 1620s, occupied into the 1630s, and had a principal/initial purpose involving one or more industrial activities. This industrial theory is based on several key observations. First, the building is positioned 30 m outside the original fortified village, whereas all other known structures from the 1620s, both domestic and work related, are located inside the fortifications. Such a placement seems illogical from a defensive standpoint, considering that there was ample space inside the settlement; given the presence of several interior hearth/furnace features, this structure may have been purposefully isolated from the rest of the colony in case of accidental fire.

Second, the architectural features of this building are anomalous by comparison with the domestic structures we have found at Ferryland, suggesting a nondomestic function. For example, of the 6 or more dwellings we have uncovered (inside the village) over the last 28 field seasons, all are rectangular in plan, floored in wood, and contain a single hearth for heating and cooking. By comparison, Feature 217 is a perfect square (Figure 1), measuring 6.4 m (21 ft.) on a side (exterior dimensions) and with a simple dirt floor, a disproportionately large 1.21 m (4 ft.) wide doorway, and three hearth or furnace features, all of which are set into the west wall of the building. In the center of the west wall is a 0.91 x 1.52 m (3 x 5 ft.) cobblestone hearth likely used as the primary heat source, and immediately north is the base of a roughly circular furnace 1.06 m (3.5 ft.) in diameter. At the southwest end of the building is an oddly shaped alcove-like feature 0.91 m wide by 0.76 m deep (3 ft. by 2.5 ft.) in which fires were also set, as evidenced by a thick lens of fire-reddened clay and sand, as well as charred rock, coal, and brick fragments (Figure 2). Three activities requiring heat and fuel taking place within such a small interior space of 4.87 m2 (16 ft.2) is curious indeed. Furthermore, the incorporation of these features as part of the original construction demonstrates that this was a purpose-built structure rather than a domestic building, the use of which was later modified due to changing circumstances.

Finally, the associated by-products recovered from inside and outside this building point to one or more protoindustrial activities—or at the very least attempts or 'trials' to assess their viability. These by-products include many hundreds of pieces of partially melted, sandy, greenish, glassy material, as well as waste products resembling clinker, often associated with the burning of coal as a fuel.

*FIGURE 1. Aerial photograph of Feature 217. Note the three hearth/furnace features along the west side of the building. (Photo by James Williamson.)*


*FIGURE 2. Feature 217 D: Alcove in the southwest corner of the building.*

Bearing in mind that this building's associated midden deposits, particularly along its eastern side, have not been fully excavated, several possibilities present themselves, two of which the author will briefly discuss.

One involves attempts at making glass. Historical records state that glassmaking was among the industries to be attempted at Newfoundland's first English colony in Cupids in 1610, and that English colonists at Jamestown in Virginia had earlier experimented with a "trial of glass" in 1608 and would again in 1620. Interestingly, George Calvert was an investor in the Virginia Company and was no doubt aware of these early attempts at glassmaking. The discovery of small drips (or trails) of glass inside this building at Ferryland, as well as of patches of fine golden sand and several crucible fragments, lend support to this idea.

These same crucible fragments, combined with the presence of ceramic bottles, sev-


*FIGURE 3. Artifact collage showing* (top left) *pewter tops from case bottles,* (top right) *ceramic bottle,* (bottom left) *base of clear glass phial, and* (bottom right) *glassware rim or base associated with the occupation of Feature 217.*

eral pewter-topped case bottles and caps, and clear and green glass phials, as well as fragments of other specialized glassware, give rise to another possibility: this structure may have served as an alchemist's laboratory (Figure 3). The multiple hearth features, various waste products, and the range of (potential) chemical equipment may support this interpretation, which admittedly could change or be strengthened following the 2020 field season. Regardless of the building's original function(s), the duration of occupation was certainly short-lived (1620s–1630s), as evidenced by a small but tightly datable collection of clay tobacco pipes manufactured in London, Bristol, and Devon (Figure 4). Other datable objects include a Charles I bale seal fragment (Figure 5). It is possible that this structure's demise was ultimately associated with the end products (or lack thereof) produced within, and/or that its demolition was the result of the extensive reorganization and refortification of Ferryland by Sir David Kirke starting in 1638.

It was the Kirke family, including Lady Sara and her sons George, David (II), Phillip, and Jarvis, who found ways to make the Ferryland colony profitable, in part thanks to the existing infrastructure built and paid for by Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. Evidence for this prosperity has been amply demonstrated in the archaeological record. The 2019 excavations in Area B provide further confirmation in the form of a domestic midden believed to be associated with members of the Kirke family (Gaulton and Hawkins 2014, 2015; Gaulton and Casimiro 2015). Prodigious amounts of decorated tin-glazed earthenware, sgraffito-decorated slipware, relief-molded clay tobacco pipes, brass upholstery tacks, and items of personal adornment are among the notable finds from 2019. Below this midden are the remains of Ferryland's early cobblestone street, first envisioned by Governor Wynne in 1622 "that the whole may be made a prettie streete" and believed to have been completed before George Calvert's visit in 1627 (Wynne 1622, in Whitbourne 1623).

*FIGURE 4. Assortment of clay pipe bowls and makers' marks from Feature 217.*

*FIGURE 5. Charles I lead bale seal fragment.*

Ferryland's main street stands out in comparison to other contemporaneous examples in the New World, as it is among the earliest evidence for a paved road in colonial North America. Archaeology demonstrates that Ferryland's cobblestone street runs the entire length of the original fortified settlement, some 121 m (400 ft.) long by 4 m (13 ft.) wide (Gaulton and Tuck 2003:190; Gaulton 2006:33; Miller 2013). It is composed of an estimated 75,000 stones (Gaulton 2006:51).

Following the completion of the laboratory component of my master's research, I (Eileen Bethune) conducted a reconnaissance survey of the shorelines and beaches within the proximity of the Pool searching for raw material sources (sand and cobblestones) suitable for the construction of Ferryland's paved street. In conjunction with the survey, I excavated a single 50 x 50 cm test pit at each end (east and west; Areas F and B, respectively) of Ferryland's cobblestone street. The purpose of these test pits was to determine (1) how the street was constructed, including the thickness and grain size of the underlying sand bedding and how the cobblestones were set into this bedding; and (2) whether there are any differences between the construction methods and materials used on either end of this 121 m long paved feature (Figure 6).

The results demonstrate that the stones used on the east end of the settlement are different than the stones used on the west end, and come from different beaches. The former were from the eastern shoreline nearest to that end of the settlement. These stones were tightly packed, with the majority of them deeply embedded in the sand and placed so that there was a flat surface to walk upon. By comparison, the stones from the west end were less tightly packed and were not as deeply set into the sand bedding. Additionally, the stones on this end of the street were rounder and harder to walk on, originating from a different (though nearby) beach to the west. Based on the sand samples collected, this western beach alone supplied the sand bedding for the entire street. Differences in the construction of the ends of the street, combined with the artifact analysis, led to an initial theory that the eastern end was paved first, as it was the center of domestic activity, with paving continuing sometime later westward toward the other end of the settlement where the forge (and possibly other structures) were located.

The theory was further tested by excavating below the sand bedding under the street in an effort to find evidence of earlier cultural deposits. However, the test pits at the east and west ends of the street failed to reveal earlier 17th-century material. The absence of slag from the nearby forge in the western text pit is also significant, because the forge was one of the earliest Calvert-era buildings constructed at Ferryland, being completed in the early summer of 1622 (Wynne 1622, in Whitbourne 1623). Thus, it appears that there was no appreciable length of time between the construction and operation of the forge and the laying of the cobblestone street. The lack of artifacts under the cobblestones at the western end of the street therefore supports an alternative theory: the paved street was constructed early in the history of the settlement and was completed within a relatively short time period.

In addition to my independent fieldwork, excavations of the overlying 17th-century midden in Area B exposed an additional 3 m of the southern edge of the street toward the western end of the colony (Figure 7). The southern edge of the pavement clearly shows evidence of a continuous wooden curb set so as to encase and contain the sand bedding (and subsequent cobblestones). The curb itself was supported by a series of posts, 8 cm in diameter set 1.21 m (4 ft.) apart, as revealed by several preserved postmolds.

Based on the above evidence and the results of the previous excavation of the cobblestone street in the 1990s, a sequence of construction for the street can be suggested. Starting with the placement of a wooden curb, set 4 m (13 ft.) apart, the addition of 17.8 cm (7 in.) of sand bedding was added between the curbs along the entire length of the street. From there, a possible two or more 'stone layers'—a profession involving the laying of stones for a building or


*FIGURE 6. Test pit underneath Feature 56 (cobblestone street), Area F, showing sand bedding.*


*FIGURE 7. Area B excavation showing (foreground) newly exposed section of Feature 56 and (background) previously excavated segments of the same.*

any form of paving—worked to pave the street using stones acquired on both shorelines in proximity to each end of the street, thus explaining the differences in construction style and raw material identified in the eastern and western portions of the street.

*Acknowledgments*

We would like to thank the Provincial Archaeology Office and the J. R. Smallwood Foundation for generously providing funding to facilitate Eileen Bethune's master's research. James Williamson (Ph.D. candidate, MUN) and Peter Whitridge (professor and head, Department of Archaeology, MUN) also deserve thanks for photographing Feature 217 using a drone, as seen in Figure 1. Williamson later produced a detailed map using the same imagery. Finally, big thanks go to volunteer crewmember Melissa McDonald, who spent several weeks assisting in the field and laboratory.

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SOCIETY *for* HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

**An Urban Block in Brantford—A Sample of Neighborhood Archaeology** (*submitted by Scarlett Janusas and Pete Demarte—reprinted from* CNEHA News *105*): Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. conducted a cultural heritage impact assessment and Stage 1–4 archaeological assessment for a condominium development project located on a small municipal block in the city of Brantford, Ontario (Figure 1). Only the east side of the block underwent archaeological assessment, because the west side was occupied by extant (though abandoned) houses. The work at the site, an urban brownfield consisting of the backyards of five different houses, had the potential of uncovering a former small brass foundry, church, three additional houses, and the old Brantford Opera House/Curling Rink.


*FIGURE 1. Illustrated historic atlas map from 1875 showing 1 Wellington Street, city of Brantford. (Page and Smith 1875.)*

The early European Canadian site AgHb-676 was located beneath the gravel and asphalt parking areas, in the backyards of standing buildings, and beneath garden sheds, walkways, and a concrete pad. The assessment strategies included a test pitting survey, block excavation, and mechanical trenching (Figure 2). In total, 29 cultural features were located, as well as human remains. The study highlighted the challenges, importance, and benefits of exploring urban brownfield sites; cast light on the organization and development of a small Ontario city; and revealed the lifeways of some of Brantford's early European Canadian settlers. This site provided a new look at neighborhood archaeology, where each lot represents a time capsule for its occupants, and the collective examination of the block allowed for the determination of community socioeconomic status.

The spatial division of cities into neighborhoods is one of the few universals of urban life from the earliest cities to the present. In the past, urban residents typically lived their lives within an area much smaller than the entire city. Neighborhoods (small residential zones) have considerable face-to-face interaction and are distinctive on the basis of their physical and/or social characteristics. Neighborhoods, therefore, are units with social, spatial, and temporal significance. Their importance in urban life and organization comes from their social roles and composition. Some of the major social features of neighborhoods are their status as communities with social ties among members (or "neighbors") and the diverse functional roles they play within a city over time.

Site AgHb-676 is located at 1 Wellington Street (Block 6, Biggar Tract), a block bounded by Wellington, West, Darling, and Bridge Streets, in the city of Brantford, and encompasses Municipal Lots 1–17. The study area itself was comprised of the eastern part of the block, the excavation of which revealed the foundations of two additional houses, the former Brantford Opera House, a small foundry, and several middens and privies, in addition to refuse pits, a cistern, drains, human remains (from two individuals), and a pet burial (Figure 3).

The city of Brantford was once the third-largest industrial center in Canada and one of the wealthiest in the region. First settled in 1805, the town plot was formally surrendered in 1830. Block 6 of the Biggar Tract was located near the downtown core and houses were being built on the block by the late 1830s/early 1850s. Block 6 consisted of 10 properties over the course of the 19th century. Some structures were demolished during that century, with others rebuilt over their existing footprints and still others continuing to stand as of 2018. They were located near cafes, markets, and industrial complexes, making Block 6 an ideal location to access the busy downtown core of Brantford.

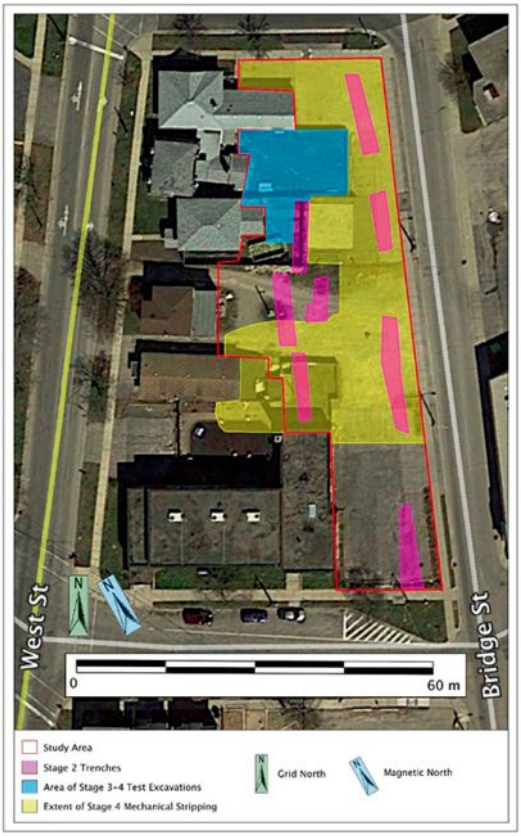


*FIGURE 2. Map showing Stages 2–4 archaeological assessment methodology.*

The artifacts suggest that most of the occupants of AgHb-676 lived comfortable, and in some cases, affluent lives. Although many of these households experienced prosperity, they were plagued with common illnesses. The presence of similar materials in all the privies suggests the possible "shared use" of these latrines, at least during the early years of the neighborhood. Floral analysis revealed large quantities of raspberry and elderberry seeds, while faunal analysis identified fish, fowl, sheep, goat, pig, and cattle remains, indicating a varied diet of both hunted and barreled meats.

Taken together, the archival research and artifact assemblages suggest that the site witnessed several decades of domestic use, from as early as ca. 1830s and with a peak occupation between ca. 1850–1920. The AgHb-676 cultural features were interpreted based on their physical locations in relation to historical property boundaries. However, past mapped boundaries are rarely 'exact.' Features 1–4, for example, sit along municipal lot boundaries, indicating that they could have been used by the occupants of various households. Decades of use, including episodes of demolition and rebuilding, along with modern utility line intrusions, required careful consideration of the temporal association of features and artifacts. Although archival data can be helpful, the archaeological excavation of a site provides a more complete picture of a site and lends itself to a broader social and cultural interpretation.

Early neighborhoods did not tend to have fences, the way most properties in today's neighborhoods do. Backyards were often communal spaces, and it is difficult to showcase what the face-to-face interactions of the neighborhood's inhabitants would have been like in a definitive sense. Regardless of the deficiencies in being able to define social interactions and their loci in a meaningful way, the AgHb-676 site gives us a glimpse into the lives of some of the early European Canadian families who resided in the small but bustling city of Brantford as it grew and prospered.


*FIGURE 3. Map showing Stages 2–4 archaeological assessment results and municipal lot boundaries.*

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# Continental Europe

## Czech Republic

**Archaeology of the WWII Roma Detention Camp (**Zigeunerlager**) in Lety** (*submitted by Pavel Vařeka, vareka@kar.zcu.cz*):

*History of the Camp*

The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren), part of the former Czechoslovakia occupied by Hitler's Germany from 1939 to 1945, was included in the Nazi plans for the extermination of the Romani and Sinti in Europe (on the Roma and Sinti Holocaust [the Porajmos], see Bernáth 2000, Lewy 2000, Zimmerman 1989, 1999). Following previous attempts to register and prohibit the travel of the Czech Roma in the protectorate, an ordinance was issued on 9 March 1942 prescribing the preventive custody of "Gypsies and people travelling in the Gypsy manner." The general commander of the protectorate's nonuniformed police then ordered on 22 June 1942 that all "Gypsies, mixed Gypsies and people with a Gypsy style of life" be registered. According to this register, a total of 6,500 people were sent from the territories of Bohemia and Moravia to "Gypsy camps" that had been established in Lety (the district of Písek) and Hodonín (the district of Blansko), respectively, in August 1942. From these camps, inmates were then transported to the Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp later in 1942 and 1943. Around 90% of the prewar Czech Romani community did not survive the Holocaust (on the persecution of the Czech Roma, see Nečas 1981).

The Lety camp was situated 1.9 km southeast of the village in pastureland between the Babina wood and Lipeš pond (District of Písek, South Bohemian Region). It was constructed as a "penal labor camp" (*kárný pracovní tábor*) by the Protectorate Ministry of the Interior in the summer of 1940 and on 1 January 1942, the camp's name was changed to "detention camp" (*sběrný tábor*/Anhaltelager Lety). On 10 August 1942 the "Gypsy camp" (*cikánský tábor*/Zigeunerlager) was established in Lety (Figure 1). A total of 1,309 prisoners entered the Gypsy camp and 327 of them died there. The confinement of the Roma and the camp's operation were in the hands of the Protectorate Police and Gendarmerie. Male prisoners were assigned to hard labor in the camp's vicinity in the construction of a strategic road, either the extraction and crushing of granite in a nearby quarry or the logging of trees; women and girls were forced to work in agriculture. After few months of imprisonment in Lety, the surviving Roma prisoners were deported to the concentration and extermination camp Auschwitz II-Birkenau. The Lety camp was demolished by August 1943, its buildings burned and the area spread with chlorine lime. According to oral history research carried out in parallel with archaeological investigation and the Lety village chronicle, the area of the former camp was used by the Red Army as a gathering site for German prisoners of war in May 1945 (for the history of the Lety camp, see Nečas 1995).

*FIGURE 1. View of the camp from the west in the winter of 1942. (Photo courtesy of the Museum of Romani Culture.)*

The area of the former camp did not become a place of commemoration and no memorial was built here after the war. The plot was subsequently used as pastureland, just as it had been before the war. Only a simple wooden cross was erected in the camp cemetery by survivors, which later fell down as the site gradually fell into disarray. In the 1970s, the local communist government and representatives of the cooperative farm decided to construct a large-scale industrial farm to house 13,000 pigs on the very same site (Vařeka 2018:14; Vařeka and Vařeková 2018:74–75). Privatized in the 1990s, the industrial pig farm was in operation until the spring of 2018. Heated discussion concerning the embarrassing situation in Lety had erupted earlier, shortly after the Velvet Revolution in 1989. As a result of the pressure from activists, civic associations, the media, and international organizations, the Czech government organized the establishment of the Lety Memorial on the site that was believed to correspond to the area of the camp's cemetery. The memorial was opened personally by President Václav Havel in 1995; however, the existence of the nearby pig farm on the site of the former camp rightfully caused indignation. In the autumn of 2017, the Czech government finally bought out the pig farm and transferred this enterprise to the state Museum of Romani Culture, which began working on a plan to demolish the facility and establish the Roma and Sinti Holocaust Memorial in the area of the former camp (for the landscape-architectural competition in progress, see https://www.newmemoriallety.com/).


*FIGURE 2. Archaeological investigations projected onto an aerial photograph from 1949 with remains of the camp still visible.* Yellow*: industrial pig farm,* blue*: investigations in 2017,* red*: investigations in 2019. (Plan by P. Vařeka; photo courtesy of the Military Geographic and Hydrometeorological Office of the Czech Army.)*

*Archaeological Research on the Roma Camp*

Investigations into sites of the Holocaust, the mapping of campscapes, and the study of their materiality using archaeological techniques have become a dynamically evolving research direction within the archaeology of modernity (Kola 2000; Gilead et al. 2009; Sturdy Colls 2012, 2013, 2015). Nevertheless, to date those attempts have rarely been directed at assessing the material testimony of the Porajmos. The first project to do so was undertaken at the former Roma camp in Lety (Czech Republic) within the framework of the "Accessing Campscapes: Inclusive Strategies for Using European Conflicted Heritage" (http://www.campscapes.org/) from 2016 to 2019 (Vařeka 2018; Vařeka and Vařeková 2017).

The archaeological research focused on five objectives: (1) determining the exact location of the camp, (2) assessing the surface of anthropogenic remains in the area around the camp (with a diameter of 0.4 km), (3) characterizing the archaeological remains of the camp and their possible interpretations in order to describe the camp's structure, (4) collecting material evidence that may elucidate everyday life in the camp, and (5) determining the exact location of the camp cemetery and its layout.

By means of the assessment of historical aerial photographs and archaeological research comprising both noninvasive techniques and excavations the Lety Zigeunerlager ("Gypsy camp") was pinpointed; its exact location and degree of site preservation were uncertain. Geophysical survey produced an overall plan of the camp and documented several structures that could be linked to individual camp components. Subsequent trial excavations, which used 1 m wide north-south and west-east oriented interventions, uncovered a representative sample of the camp (a total of 457 m2; approximately 5% of the camp area) showing soil stratigraphy, structural remains, and the overall setting of the site (Figure 2).

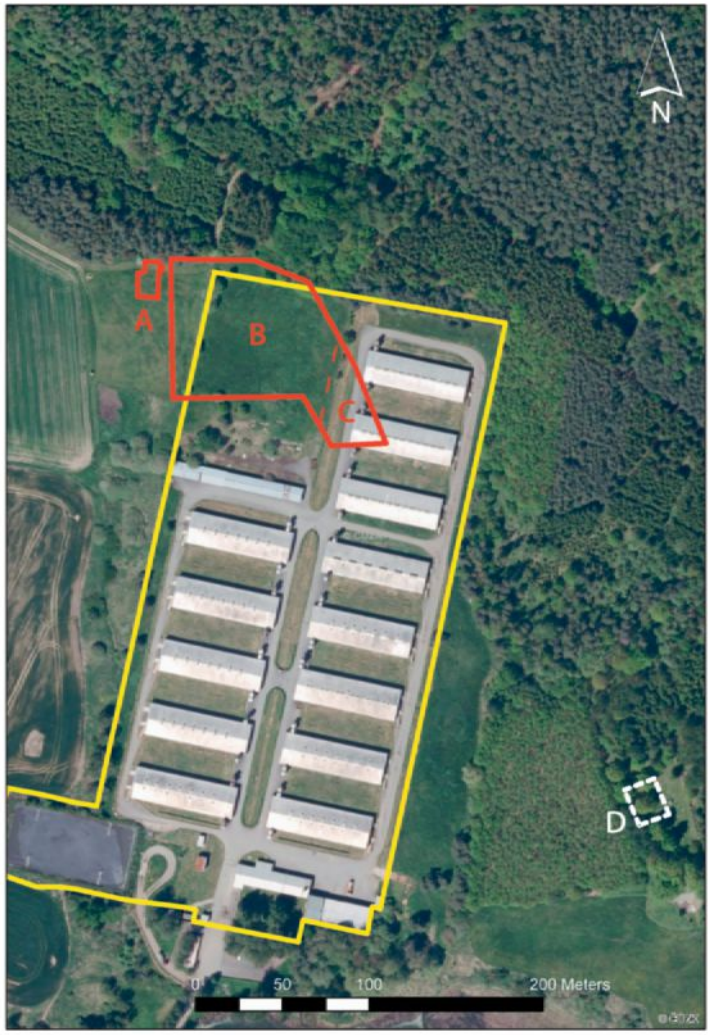


*FIGURE 3 (*left*). Localization of the camp and cemetery.* Red*: camp area (A: headquarters/administrative building, B: archaeologically preserved camp area, C: part of the camp area destroyed during construction of the pig farm);* white *(D): reconstruction of the camp cemetery area;* yellow*: industrial pig farm area. (Map by P. Vařeka; orthophoto map by ArcGIS on ags.cuzk.cz.)*

*FIGURE 4 (*right*). View of the uncovered foundations of one of the large barracks, which housed 200 prisoners. (Photo by P. Vařeka.)*

The results to date have demonstrated that the greater part of the camp area currently overlaps with the industrial pig farm built in the 1970s; however, only the eastern section of the former has been completely destroyed (Figure 3). In this section, three barns for pigs were installed in the lowered platform and thus the original terrain was bulldozed away. Roughly 60% of the camp has been preserved in the northwest portion of the pig farm that was not built upon, with the damage varying in extent. Excavations revealed that the soil and subsoil from the construction site that was mixed with unused building material was deposited in the adjacent unbuilt area, covering the archaeological remains of the camp and thus protecting the preserved part of the site from further damage. Approximately 20% of the camp area is situated outside the pig farm within the municipal limits of Lety and is represented by a meadow along the northwest side and a wooded area along the northern side.

All four sides of the central camp yard have been located, including two phases of a footpath reinforced with gravel (earlier phase) and crushed stones (later phase). The well-preserved remains of a small wooden barracks for prisoners lining the yard have been uncovered on its western, southern, and eastern sides, which include burned construction debris, brick footings, and drainage ditches in front of and behind these buildings. Traces of a large prisoners' barracks with two building phases of post-built construction were found, one in the southeast corner of the yard and two more in the central part of the yard. The latter, which were constructed in the winter of 1942, had stone foundations (Figure 4). Archaeological contexts that may indicate the fencing of the camp were documented in the southern section of the studied area.

Both geophysical survey and excavations also revealed several components of the operational, economic, and hygienic facilities situated in the eastern part of the camp. The stone foundations of a delousing station and a stable for camp horses were uncovered, as well as construction debris of the washroom/laundry building, including cast-concrete, brick, and stone foundations, and a partially preserved slag-brick floor. Ground-penetrating radar survey and excavations detected waste pipelines running to the camp cesspit. The fill of this last feature, which was cut into the rock and lined with stone masonry, provided ideal conditions for the preservation of finds of organic materials (Figure 5).

*FIGURE 5. Camp cesspit. Two different portions of the fill can be seen in the profile: the upper dry part was deposited after the camp's demolition and the lower wet one is from the period of the camp's existence. (Photo by P. Vařeka).*

Excavations of the camp produced a large assemblage of finds that shed light on everyday life in the camp. The lost or discarded personal items of prisoners, who lost their lives in the camp or were deported to Auschwitz II-Birkenau to face their deaths in gas chambers, are direct tangible evidence of Roma and Sinti Holocaust victims (Figures 6 and 7). Archaeological methods have thus not only shed light on the living conditions in the camp and its materiality, but have also provided a means for contemporary Roma to reclaim their neglected heritage.

*Archaeological Research on the Camp Cemetery*

Archaeological research also located the camp's cemetery, revealed its southwest part, and detected eight individual grave pits arranged in rows, two of which were excavated. The first grave was of an adult female victim; the human remains were documented and anthropologically analyzed, which included the taking of DNA samples in situ, but exhumation was not carried out (Kwiatkowska 2019). The second excavated grave pit was that of a child; it did not contain any preserved skeletal remains, a fact that showed the different preservation conditions for a very small (perhaps newborn) baby who was buried in a shallow pit. Relatives and descendants of the victims were present during excavations and a memorial act was organized on the site by the Museum of Romani Culture (Figure 8). Archaeological research has not only identified the camp's cemetery, the location of which had been forgotten, but has also provided Roma families with knowledge of the exact location of the final resting place of their ancestors and where they can be commemorated.

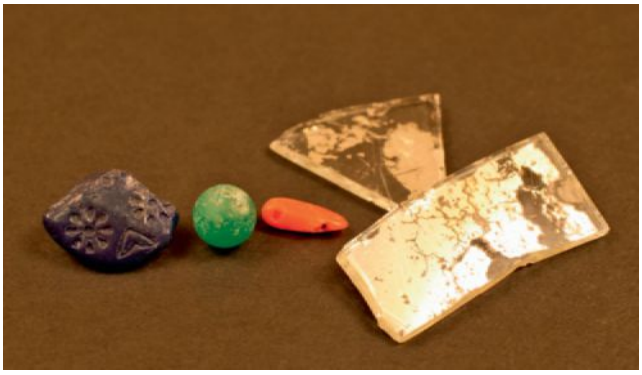

*FIGURE 6. Personal items found in the burnt debris of a barracks in which female prisoners were housed: fragment of a glass bottom, two glass beads, and a broken pocket mirror. (Photo by K. Preusz.)*

*FIGURE 7. A group of prisoners photographed by a guard. The young female inmate* (top right) *wears a necklace made of small beads reminiscent of finds from the site. (Photo courtesy of the Museum of Romani Culture.)*

For more information, please visit the New Memorial Lety's website: https://www.newmemoriallety.com/.

*FIGURE 8. Memorial act organized at the rediscovered camp cemetery by the Museum of Romani Culture on 11 September, which was attended by the relatives and descendants of the victims. Excavated grave of a female prisoner in front. (Photo by P. Vařeka.)*

## New York

**An American Revolutionary War-Period Cemetery in Lake George** (*submitted by Lisa Anderson, New York State Museum, and Charles Vandrei, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation*): Since May of last year, the New York State Museum and a group of dedicated volunteers have been working to recover human remains and associated artifacts from an American Revolutionary War-period cemetery in Lake George, New York (Figure 1). The cemetery was unearthed during the construction of an apartment building on the site. The partial remains of 15 individuals were previously recovered from disturbed in situ graves in February of last year. Fragments of at least 15 more individuals have since been recovered by sifting a large spoil heap of construction soil at the site. Preliminary skeletal analysis has determined that many of the individuals were under 20 years old and at least two were children under 10 years of age. Efforts to reconstruct individuals from the fragmentary, commingled remains have been ongoing in order to reconstruct patterns of trauma, disease, and nutritional and mechanical stress. The project is led by Lisa Anderson of the New York State Museum and Charles Vandrei of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

*FIGURE 1. The excavation at the American Revolutionary War-period cemetery in Lake George.*

Military-coat buttons recovered from one burial are associated with the First Pennsylvania Battalion. This unit was raised near Philadelphia in November 1775. In January 1776, the unit was sent north to reinforce the American army that had invaded Québec in the fall of 1775. They arrived in Canada in time to participate in the waning engagements of the campaign and the retreat. Smallpox then broke out and wreaked havoc on the retreating army. The retreating troops stopped at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and a general hospital was established at Lake George. Several thousand were admitted to the hospital in the summer and fall of 1776, and hundreds died. The graves at Courtland Street represent a handful of those individuals, likely campaign veterans and later reinforcements who fell ill.

Work has been halted since mid-March due to the pandemic, and will resume as soon as it is safe to do so.

**Archaeological Investigations at the George and Sarah Fowler House** (*submitted by Allison McGovern, Ph.D., RPA, senior archaeologist at VHB*): Archaeologists from VHB Engineering, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, P.C. (VHB) conducted archaeological investigations at the George and Sarah Fowler House (Figure 1) in the Freetown neighborhood of East Hampton, New York, in March 2018. The archaeological project was sponsored by the Town of East Hampton, which owns the site, in response to concerns expressed by stakeholders that a proposed renovation to the building would disturb potential archaeological deposits. The site is an East Hampton Town Landmark.

The George and Sarah Fowler House was the home of a Montaukett family from ca. 1885 to 1980. George Fowler was born in Indian Fields, the Montaukett ancestral village in Montauk, New York, around 1859. In the 1880s, as a resident in his parents' home in Indian Fields, he and his siblings were dispossessed by Arthur Benson, who purchased more than 10,000 acres of Montauk land at public auction. According to a town restriction that accompanied the sale, Benson was expected to respect the rights of the Montauketts to live in Indian Fields in perpetuity. However, Benson employed local agents to assist him in negotiating the sale of individual Montaukett residency rights to him in exchange for small plots of land in Freetown. Some of the Montaukett homes were moved from Montauk to Freetown (a segregated neighborhood in East Hampton Town) and the rest were burned. Based on this history, questions have developed regarding the age and history of the Fowler house: was it moved from Indian Fields, or moved from elsewhere in East Hampton, or built on-site by Benson for Fowler?

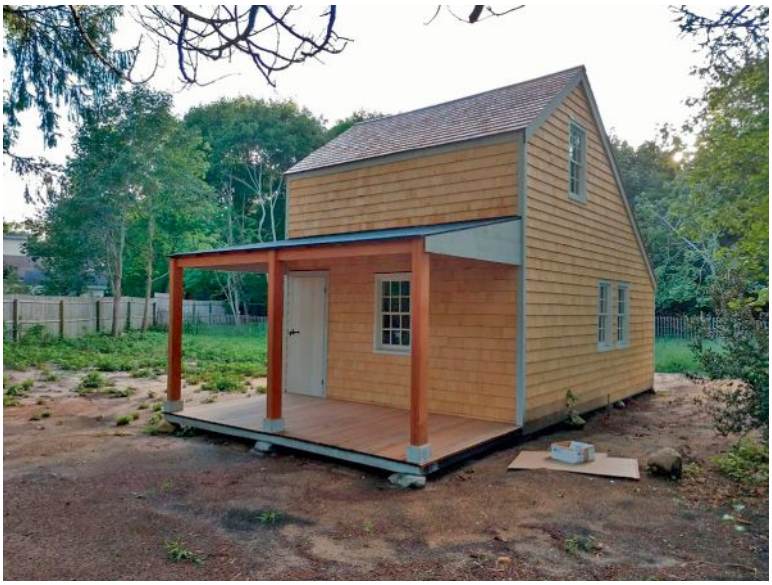

*FIGURE 1. Fowler House restored. (Photo courtesy of East Hampton Library Long Island Collection.)*

George Fowler and his wife Sarah Horton Fowler raised their seven children in the Fowler house, and the site was home to their children, grandchildren, and their extended family through the 1980s, when the last resident of the house, Leonard Horton (George and Sara's grandson) died. The Fowler house is significant as a material reminder of the Montaukett Indian presence (Figure 2). It is the only landmarked Montaukett site, and its period of significance is directly connected to the time when New York State detribalized the Montauketts. The Montauketts are actively pursuing tribal re-recognition by New York State.

The archaeological investigations were designed to (1) recover archaeological deposits associated with the Fowler occupation of the site and (2) recover potential data on architecture, structural layout, and activity areas/features. These data would assist the Town of East Hampton in its plans to renovate the structure and properly interpret the 19th- through 20th-century occupation of the site.

Renovation work had already begun at the site when the archaeological investigations took place. As a consequence, the perimeter of the building was disturbed and any evidence of builders' trenches, if they were indeed present, was obscured. In addition, a brick dry well beneath the rear wall of the house had been removed by construction workers before it could be documented by archaeologists. The flooring had been removed and the floor joists were exposed by the time archaeologists arrived. Seven units/trenches were dug between the exposed floor joists. Unit placement was distributed throughout the rooms of the first floor, and measurements for each of the units were based on accessibility (i.e., available space for excavation between floor joists). In addition to the seven excavation units, three shovel test pits were excavated in areas outside the main part of the house (one within the extension, one outside the front door, and one 15 m west of the southwest corner of the house). Archaeological investigations recovered an assemblage (with notable evidence for children's activities and sewing) that dates to roughly ca. 1885–1930s. There is documentary and structural evidence of a renovation around 1940, and the installation of an asbestos-shingle floor apparently sealed the archaeological deposit. The building lacked a basement or any subsurface storage, and the site was never connected to municipal water sources. Archaeological investigations revealed the installation of an electric submersible pump below a sink in the kitchen that had a pipe exiting gray water to the brick dry well; this was the only form of plumbing within the house (Figure 3).

*FIGURE 2. Fowler House ca. 1920. (Photo courtesy of East Hampton Library Long Island Collection.)*


*FIGURE 3. Electrical submersible pump identified along the south wall of the Fowler House.*

Research at the site is ongoing, and stakeholder participation is encouraged through the "Mapping Memories of Freetown" project. Descendants and people who are interested in learning more about this site and Freetown history are encouraged to connect with "Friends of the Fowler House" on Facebook.

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## Arizona

**Original Phoenix Townsite** (*submitted by Mark Hackbarth of Logan Simpson, Phoenix, AZ*): Logan Simpson has completed archaeological investigations of the Block 23 project area in the Original Phoenix Townsite, AZ T:12:42(ASM) using an historic context of "government facilities within downtown Phoenix in the late 19th and early 20th centuries." Archival research examined the many ways that the public square was used through time. The square 2-acre property was at the center of the town when it was founded in 1871. Subdivision of the 320-acre townsite created two public blocks reserved for city and county government uses, with Block 23 assigned to the city for its seat of government. In 1888 construction of a two-story brick city hall (Figure 1) was completed that housed the jail, government offices, and firefighting equipment. By 1889 construction of a small, two-story brick building (Central Station No. 1) had begun in the southwest corner of the block to house the newly created city fire department (Figure 2). On the block surrounding the city hall were a water fountain, landscaping, bandstands, and a comfort station/library where shoppers could rest.

*FIGURE 1. The first Phoenix City Hall ca. 1890; view looking east. (Photo courtesy of Arizona Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records.)*

City Hall was modified with the addition of electric lights, but its internal facilities remained unchanged until 1930, when it was demolished to make way for the Fox Theater. The comfort station was removed shortly afterward. The fire station was the most enduring structure on the block, although it was modified several times. Five additions were made to the fire station before 1916, including construction of a stable for the horses that pulled the equipment. In 1916 the original fire station was replaced with one of concrete, though bricks from the first station were reused where possible. The 1916 building was larger than the first fire station in order to accommodate the trucks that had replaced the horse-drawn wagons. The 1916 building was extensively remodeled in 1950 and torn down in 1974 to make room for a bus station that occupied the west half of Block 23. The east half of the block was the location of a J. C. Penney Store (1952–2009) with an underground parking garage that doubled as a civil defense bomb shelter.

Archaeological investigations were conducted in 2017 in advance of constructing a 17-story mixed-use building covering the entire Block 23. Demolition of the Fox Theater in 1974 removed most of the natural soil horizon from Block 23, but remnants of prehistoric Red Mountain Phase (A.D. 1–450) and Pioneer Period (A.D. 450–700/750) occupations were recovered. Additionally, the remains of Central Station No. 1 were exposed and recorded (Figure 3). Besides the sequence of building events that created the foundation and piers, excavations encountered the remains of a hose tower for hanging hoses to dry and utility services. Evidence of the horse stable adjoining the fire station was identified from the presence of a draft horseshoe capping a dry well located inside the structure.

These excavations within a public space in the center of a growing metropolitan area documented changing land use from government offices to entertainment and retail venues to a transportation hub. Ironically, the building newly constructed on Block 23 in 2020 has fulfilled the prophecy of 19th-century newspaper articles that predicted Block 23 was too valuable to be used for city government offices and would be better suited to commercial enterprises.

*FIGURE 2. Phoenix's first fire station and volunteer fire brigades at Central Station No. 1 ca. 1915; view looking northeast. (Photo courtesy of fineartamerica.com.)*

*FIGURE 3. Excavation of Feature 1, Central Station No. 1; view looking east. (Photo courtesy of Logan Simpson.)*

## Treasurer

*Sara Mascia*

**Present Position:** Vice President, Historical Perspectives, Inc.

**Education:** Ph.D., Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1995; M.A., Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1989; B.A., Anthropology and History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, 1983

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Employment Coordinator, Member, Nominating Committee, Member, Conference Committee, Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee, Member, Membership Committee, Secretary-Treasurer, Treasurer; CNEHA: Board Member, Executive Vice Chair, Treasurer, Co-Chair, 2006 Conference

**Research Interests:** American material culture; historical cemetery studies; farmstead sites; urban archaeology; accounting and bookkeeping

**Biographical Statement:**
I have been a member of the Society for over 35 years and during that time I have served on several committees, among them the Nominating, Conference, Membership, Academic and Professional Training Committee, and the new Heritage at Risk Committee. Working on these committees has provided me with insight into some of the issues that SHA members face as practitioners of a very complex discipline.

As a member of the SHA board, I have been able to work with a number of SHA members to help further our discipline and encourage the SHA's efforts in providing stellar publications and meetings for our membership. I believe that it is a privilege to serve on the board and the various SHA committees that help promote our field to our colleagues and the public. I continue to advocate that volunteerism is essential to the health and growth of our discipline and the SHA. As a Vice President at Historical Perspectives, Inc. for over 15 years, I have supervised staff and prepared budgets for a variety of complex projects and administered all aspects of project management. My work in Cultural Resources Management has provided me with the skills to work within the fiscal parameters of a balanced budget. This proficiency has further provided me with the foundation for my service as the Treasurer for the Society for Historical Archaeology.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
When I began my role as SHA Treasurer, I focused on streamlining the expenses of our organization in order to build the Society's reserve funds. The establishment of an appropriate reserve will help ensure that the SHA remains financially healthy in our extremely challenging economy. I continue to believe that the growth and maintenance of the SHA depends on the stability of our reserves, which enables the Society to accomplish our long-term goals and support the student membership, the future of the Society.

The most challenging task of the SHA Treasurer is to maintain the stability of our membership and conference fees while working to safeguard all of the unique services that the Society provides. Our organization has expanded its goals exponentially over the last two decades and we must continue to be able to financially support the resulting programs and objectives of our committees and our members.

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 reinforced my qualifications to efficiently work with SHA board members and our Executive Director on maintaining a working budget and monitoring our budgets.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
I have been fortunate to serve as the Treasurer for the Society for several years. With the assistance of the entire SHA board, we have established a firm financial foundation enabling us to provide the membership with the funds to support the important work of our committees, the production of our high-quality publications, and our annual conferences.

As Treasurer of the SHA, I have worked with peers and students on pertinent issues encountered by all working archaeologists. During the last several years, we have seen political discussions and pronouncements that have threatened historic resources and the foundation of the system of protections for archaeological sites in the United States. One of our clear priorities is that the SHA must remain fiscally sound in order for all of us to continue to be vigilant regarding the ongoing legislative threat to our field, including monitoring our elected officials for potential changes to the protection of historic sites and educating the public about our work. We are currently living in a turbulent era, and I sincerely believe that the promotion of our discipline, as well as the important projects that our members are working on, provides a bridge for the public to understand the research aims of all historical archaeologists.

Other priorities that are important to the growth of the SHA include facing the problems associated with discrimination and harassment. The SHA board has been proactive in the condemnation of racial, sexual, religious, and all types of discrimination. I am also gratified that the board voiced a united front against sexual harassment in our discipline and in the SHA. If re-elected to the board, my overall priority as Treasurer is to ensure that the SHA remains a fiscally heathy organization. As a member of the board, I believe it is our responsibility to encourage both student and professional participation in our organization and to advocate for our discipline. One of the most important ways of ensuring the health of the organization is to support our student members and continue the spirit of volunteerism, which is vital to ensure the future of our Society.

## Research Editor

*Ben Ford*

**Present Position:** Incoming SHA Co-Publications Editor

**Education:** Ph.D., Texas A&M University; M.A., College of William and Mary; B.A., University of Cincinnati

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Board of Directors (2013–2016), Editor, *Technical Briefs* (2015–2018), Member, Technologies Committee (2009–2016), Member, Gilmore Dissertation Prize Committee (2014–2019); RPA: Standards Board (2015–2018)

**Research Interests:** maritime and historical archaeology of eastern United States; maritime cultural landscapes globally; cultural resource management and historic preservation.

**Biographical Statement:**
I am the Chair of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) Department of Anthropology where we offer undergraduate tracks in Applied Anthropology and Archaeology, as well as a MA degree in Applied Archaeology. Prior to IUP I worked in CRM for several years, intermixed with graduate school. Throughout this time I have been an active member of SHA - I joined in 1999, have attended nearly all annual meetings, and have filled several volunteer roles. My current research focuses on 18th-centruy connections across the Mid-Atlantic region and includes work at two town sites, as well as underwater archaeology work in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
If elected, I would endeavor to represent as many of the SHA constituents of SHA. My research spans terrestrial and underwater archaeology and I have worked in both academic and applied contexts, making me uniquely suited to hear and understand the concerns of many society members. For those members whose experiences do not map to my own, I pledge to use the listening and consensus building skills that I have learned as a department chair to represent them to the best of my ability. As an engaged member of SHA, I have thought deeply about the direction of the Society in terms of diversity, public outreach, fostering new members, and ensuring value for CRM professionals, but I would also endeavor to seek out and learn from members so that the Society best meets their needs and objectives.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
If elected as the Research Editors representative to the SHA Board, my priorities would center on the role SHA publications within the society. I would draw on the wisdom of the Society's editors and associate editors to best serve the members through all the Society's publications and partnerships. I see the publications as one of the main conduits for ideas between the Society leadership and the members. Not just information flowing from the leadership, but the voices of the members amplified through the SHA publications, so that ideas and concerns from throughout the Society can receive full consideration. I would also emphasize the relevance of historical and maritime archaeology to the public. The SHA membership has a significant amount of insight and wisdom regarding the modern world.

### *Kathryn Sampeck*

**Present Position:** Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, Tulane University, 2007; M.A., Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1991; B.A., Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1989

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (current); American Anthropological Association: Archaeology Seat, Executive Board (2020–2022), Secretary, Archaeology Division (2016–2018); Society for American Archaeology: Chair, Afro-Latin American Archaeology Interest Group (2018–2020)

**Research Interests:** colonialism, Mesoamerica, U.S. Southeast, community-based archaeology, Afro-Latin America, landscape archaeology, early modern commerce

**Biographical Statement:**
I have done archaeological work in Kenya, Spain, Bolivia, Honduras, El Salvador, and the US Southeast and have primarily focused on processes of colonialism in Spanish America. My field schools and ongoing research conducted in partnership with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, prioritizes significant public outreach and education through events, exhibits, programs for educators, public lectures, and interviews. Historical Archaeology is intrinsically interdisciplinary, involving rigorous scientific methods and approaches such as GIS modeling and compositional analyses, sophisticated evaluation of an amazing range of material culture, as well as highly meticulous work with primary documentary materials, yet I have found that our work is not well enough known to scholars in other fields. Much of my service to the discipline has been directed towards increasing dialogue of historical archaeologists with other disciplines as well as increasing participation and awareness of historically marginalized peoples.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
If elected to serve on the SHA Board, I will bring to bear my substantial experience working both in the US and abroad in Cultural Resources Management as well as academic Historical Archaeology, as a consultant for Presidential bilateral committee work to inhibit illegal international antiquities commerce, and as an educator of public, undergraduate, graduate, and descendant constituencies.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
If elected as SHA Board Member, I will work to enhance participation in the Society by fostering networks to encourage international involvement, more training opportunities for future professionals from minority and descendant communities, and stronger ties with allied scholars, institutions, and organizations.

## Board of Directors

### *Kerri S. Barile*

**Present Position:** President, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology and Architectural History, University of Texas at Austin, 2004; M.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1999; M.Cert., Museum Management, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1999; B.A., Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 1994

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Longtime Member (25 years), Member, Gender and Minorities Affairs Committee; American Cultural Resources Association: Board Member (two terms), Chair, Conference Committee; Council of Virginia Archaeologists: Co-Chair, Awards Committee; Archaeological Society of Delaware: Co-Editor of Bulletin; Fredericksburg Archaeological Task

Force: Member; Fredericksburg Architectural Review Board: Chair (two terms) and Member (three terms)

**Research Interests:** historic building materials and archaeology of the built environment; urban archaeology; sites associated with the African diaspora; cultural resource legislative compliance

**Biographical Statement:**
Kerri Barile has been an archaeologist for over 27 years. She is dually trained as a historical archaeologist and architectural historian, specializing in the analysis of below-ground remains of the built environment. Dr. Barile has been employed by historic house museums, universities, state agencies, non-profit CRM firms, and for-profit CRM companies. She has worked in over 25 states, from Connecticut to Texas, with a focus on the mid-Atlantic region.

In 2005, Kerri co-founded Dovetail Cultural Resource Group—a woman-owned CRM firm with offices in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Wilmington, Delaware. While she doesn't get to play in the dirt as often as she would like these days, Dr. Barile currently focuses on Section 106/110 consultation, 4(f) compliance, and public outreach, focusing on the inclusion of archaeological and architectural resources during project planning and making sure that data is disseminated to the public. She also deals with the day-to-day joys of owning a small business, like insurance, HR, budgeting, and taking out the trash.

In addition to her life as a CRM business owner, Dr. Barile has the immense fortune to have a notable connection with the University of Mary Washington. She has been an adjunct professor in the Historic Preservation Department and recently, she established a scholarship to help budding preservationists afford a college degree.

On the home front, Kerri loves to read, cook, and watch baseball. She is mom to two mini schnauzers and a grumpy cat, and she was recently certified as a foster parent through the Fredericksburg Department of Social Services.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
I have been a member of SHA for decades. I would love the opportunity to give back to the organization that has given me so much over the years. As a small business owner, I will bring notable business and budget experience to the table. Every organization has fiscal concerns, and I will work to help achieve SHA's goals within the group's set financial parameters. As the long-time chair of the ACRA Conference Committee, I have organized seven conferences across the nation. When I took the position, conferences were running tens of thousands of dollars in the red. Through fiscally responsible decision making, the deficit has been erased and each conference brings in a profit. . . while still giving attendees a great event.

I also will bring a holistic archaeological experience to the table. The breadth of our member's interests and the worldwide coverage of our projects is an incredible aspect of the organization. This same diversity also provides a notable challenge to leadership. How do you ensure a polyvocal approach to organization tasks? I started as a shovelbum, have worked for every type of archaeological group, and now own a CRM company. From running projects to managing a lab, I have been employed in all aspects of the field, and I have worked across the country. This experience will assure that my approach to SHA tasks and goals will include multiple perspectives.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
I would prioritize inclusion of all facets of historical archaeology as well as the subfields that make our work a success, like ethnobotany, dendrochronology, geoarchaeology, architectural history, ethnography, and more. Our work is much more than digging holes (despite what the public or clients think sometimes!), and we need to assure that our goals and programming are inclusive of all areas of study. This will also widen our membership base and thus, at a pragmatic level, potentially bring in more registration dues.

In addition, this is an age-old issue, but bringing the academy, non-profit groups, agencies, and the CRM community together is imperative. As someone who has been employed in all aspects of archaeology, each group contributes to the success of our field. While our approaches may be different, they are all valuable. Let's work together to respect each other's work, promote ethical project approaches, disseminate our data to the public, and help preserve significant sites. Our work is threatened by outside decision makers every day. We should coalesce behind our common desire for sound archaeological science and rich relationships with our communities.

## *Brian Crane*

**Present Position:** Archaeologist Planner Coordinator, Montgomery County Planning Department, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

**Education:** Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1993; M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, 1987; B.A., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, 1986; Certificate in 3D Animation, Boston University Center for Digital Imaging Arts, 2013

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Member since 1986, Member, Technologies Committee (2019–present), Liaison to the Public Education and Interpretation Committee from the Technologies Committee (2019–present), Conducted a preconference workshop on photogrammetry, 2020 SHA meeting in Boston; Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference: Recording Secretary (2017–present); District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board: Member (2016–2019); Digital Antiquity Professional Advisory Board: Member

**Research Interests:** 3D recordation and visualization; archaeology and historic ethnography of New Sweden and descendant Swedish communities in the Delaware Valley; historic cemeteries of Montgomery County, MD; archaeology of the African Diaspora

**Biographical Statement:**
I am currently the archaeologist with Montgomery County Planning Department of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). I completed my Ph.D. in historical archaeology in 1993 at the University of Pennsylvania while working as a research assistant at the Smithsonian Institution. In 1994 I began working in Cultural Resources Management, first for Parsons Corporation, and then for Versar from 2005 to 2018. While working as a principal investigator and senior project manager, I lead a variety of cultural resources projects across the United States. In 2016 I was appointed to the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board where I served until moving to Maryland in 2019. I established my own company, Archae3D LLC in May 2018 to provide 3D recordation and visualization services, and then joined the staff of the Historic Preservation Program in the Montgomery County Planning Department in September 2018.

At M-NCPPC I developed a new program to implement county ordinances requiring the Planning Department to maintain an inventory of all cemeteries in the county, and to review development projects on parcels that include sites in the inventory. I prepared the guidelines implementing the program in 2019. In addition to overseeing the Burial Sites program and review of projects affecting archaeological sites, my work includes serving on the Equity Working Group for the General Plan update, and engaging with issues of concern for LGBTQ communities in historic preservation and planning. I am also active in applying photogrammetry and 3D visualization technologies to archaeological projects. I have used photogrammetry to generate 3D models and georeferenced orthomosaic maps for cemetery sites and archaeological features in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, DC and Virginia. I have used these skills to develop public presentations, as well as text and graphic content for interpretive displays, brochures and websites.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
I would be honored to serve the SHA on the Board of Directors. I have been very fortunate to be exposed to a broad range of issues important in historical archaeology as a discipline over the course of my career, spanning the concerns of federal agencies and state highway authorities to working with the public at the municipal level. I spent nearly 24 years working for private cultural resources management firms on projects throughout the United States working with mostly federal clients on work completed under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as the National Environmental Policy Act. I served three years on the Historic Preservation Review Board for Washington, DC reviewing development projects for compatibility with the District's preservation law, and now work with county government. In addition to archaeological survey, evaluation, and data recovery, these projects involved cultural resources information management, curation standards, and international cultural heritage protection. My current position involves working with historic cemeteries and burial sites, an area that is growing in public awareness, concern and sensitivity. Pursuing equity in the preservation of vulnerable African American burial sites is of particular concern for my current program.

I look forward to the opportunity to bring the breadth of my experience to the variety of issues that may come before the SHA Board and the SHA in general. My current work may be useful in the Society's support through its Legislative Affairs Committee for the African American Burial Grounds Network Act. I have worked with, researched, and written about curation challenges at the National level. I am also in a position to facilitate the training and mentoring of SHA members in the adoption of emerging technologies, especially involving 3D recordation and visualization of archaeological sites and objects. In all of these areas I hope that I can be a useful resource for the Society.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
I am interested in exploring ways in which the Technologies Committee can support the needs of the membership, particularly through training and mentoring opportunities for SHA members on emerging technologies. I would also like to engage with conversations around developing best practices for 3D recordation and visualization. This could include expanding the information on the SHA Research Resources webpage by linking to relevant and authoritative guides and tutorials as well as international standards for the visualization of cultural heritage. I would also like to work with the Public Education and Interpretation Committee to facilitate ways these technologies can help the SHA membership convey their findings and stories in new ways to a broader audience.

I have been excited to see the growth in papers given at SHA meetings that have explored the intersections of the archaeological record and sexuality and gender expression. This work has been finding new ways to think about material expressions of non-heteronormative behavior and identifying sites and places of interest and importance to LGBTQ communities. I would love to participate in continued conversations within the Gender and Minority Affairs and Government Affairs Committees to support this work and advocate for the development of historic contexts and preservation of LGBTQ historic sites.

In conjunction with my current work on cemeteries with the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, I would like to advocate for research on and preservation of historic burial sites, particularly vulnerable sites associated with African American communities. Burial sites are of deep personal significance to descendants, and rich sources of information about culture for scholars. But it sometimes feels like work on cemeteries has kind of fallen between the cracks between archaeology and architectural history: sometimes addressed by both, but more often forgotten or neglected. However, there are signs of growing public interest in the preservation of these vulnerable sites. I hope the SHA pursues opportunities to support this, particularly through the proposed African American Burial Grounds Network Act and other initiatives at state local levels.

## *Lori Lee*

**Present Position:** Associate Professor of Anthropology at Flagler College

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, Syracuse University, 2016; M.A., Anthropology, University of Texas at Arlington, 1997; B.A., Anthropology, University of Texas at Arlington, 1993

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SAA: Ethics Revision Task Force II (2019–present); SHA: Member, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (2012–present); Council of Virginia Archaeologists: Collections Committee (2010–2014); Randolph College: Diversity Enrichment Committee (2012–2014); Flagler College: Diversity Committee (2014–present)

**Research Interests:** African Diaspora archaeology; health practices; consumerism; identity; memory; migration

**Biographical Statement:**
I have been working as an archaeologist since 1998. My professional experience includes working as a field and lab archaeologist at a nonprofit historical house museum in Virginia, time with the National Park Service in the Virgin Islands, and ten years in an academic setting. In these various capacities, I have worked with diverse stakeholders while engaged in archaeological research, practice, and public outreach. My research approach involves community-based, multidisciplinary projects that incorporate public outreach and community engagement.

While working at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, I was part of an archaeology team continually engaged in research, education, and public outreach. Our research contributed to reconstructing the landscape and built environment, developing museum exhibits and docent tours, and understanding the lives of all social groups who lived at Poplar Forest. We also taught children, college students, and teachers in camps and field schools, worked with avocational archaeologists and volunteers, and engaged with the public through events, museum exhibits, and social media. This experience reinforced for me the significance of public archaeology for education, creating new advocates, and making archaeology relevant to diverse audiences.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
I am honored to be nominated as a candidate for the Society's Board of Directors. My 22 years of professional experience working as an archaeologist for a nonprofit museum, a government agency, and in academia have given me an appreciation of the common and unique challenges faced by archaeologists working in different sectors. My research is interdisciplinary and community-based. This approach

requires working with multiple stakeholders. Working as a national park service employee in a contested landscape (a U.S. territory created by imperialism on a former Danish colony where 2/3 of the island became a national park 'gifted' by Laurence Rockefeller in 1956) I gained valuable experience working with local community members to advocate for their wants and needs while working for a U.S. government agency. My research and professional experience with building relationships among divergent stakeholders would be helpful as an SHA board member.

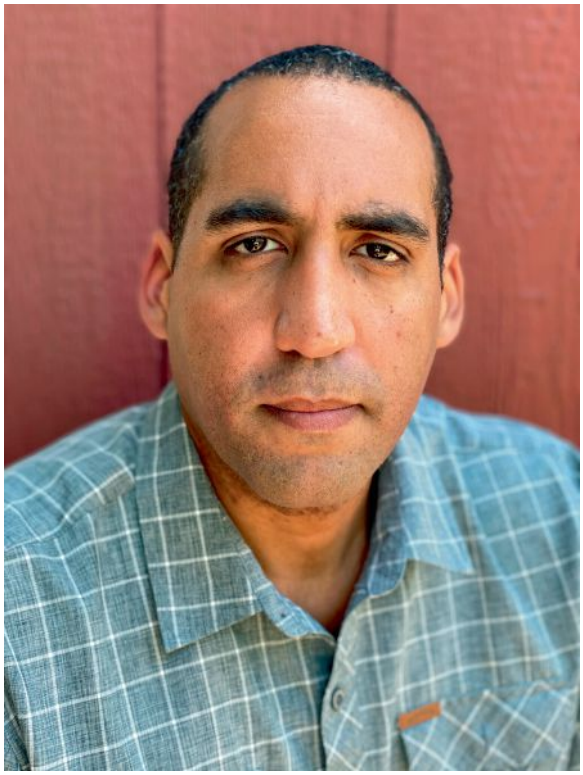
As a member of GMAC and a faculty member at an undergraduate institution, I value the importance of the undergraduate institution in diversifying our profession. I have been a member of diversity committees at each institution where I have taught in order to directly engage this issue to affect change. I engage my students in learning about the community they live in and contributing by working with local institutions and community members to document histories, investigate material culture and landscapes, and recognize and address issues of structural inequality. I encourage them to become advocates and engage in outreach. These learning experiences are important for growing SHA membership. As a member of SHA's Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, I worked with Barbara Heath, then chair of the Membership Committee, on creating the 2014 Membership Survey. I am currently working with GMAC on other initiatives to diversify membership, promote anti-racism, and rectify gender concerns.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
If elected as board member, I would support the current initiatives of the various committees and board. The many challenges presently faced by archaeology include social science funding cuts, legislative changes that could drastically redefine aspects of historic preservation and archaeological practice, and sea level rise. Advocacy and public outreach must be prioritized to combat these challenges. These issues are a clear priority for our discipline to thrive.

The Membership Committee completed a Needs Assessment Survey in 2014. This survey revealed that many members would like additional benefits, but most are not willing or able to pay more for them. I am interested in working with various committees to consider how some of these benefits could be achieved with minimal or no additional cost to members through expanded use of social media and virtual platforms. The 2021 SHA virtual conference will be an important testing ground for determining which elements of SHA can be best-served through virtual means (and which can not) and documenting and assessing the response of the membership to this new, necessitated approach will be an important priority. SHA has always emphasized and valued education and public outreach and many members already use social media to enhance both. SHA needs to unite more of these various initiatives on the SHA website to make them more accessible and easier to locate for students and professionals. SHA has the opportunity to form collaborations to create repositories of recorded lectures, labs, and analysis techniques to assist our profession at a time when faculty need these tools to educate students through virtual platforms and museums need them to engage and educate the public. These are important priorities as we move through this pandemic.

Finally, I would like to help SHA continue to develop practical approaches to creating a more diverse professional community and addressing unique challenges faced by women, people of color, and LGBTQIA+ people through continued work with GMAC on their important initiatives.

### *William A. White, III*



**Present Position:** Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Arizona, 2017; M.A., Anthropology, University of Idaho, 2005; B.A., Anthropology, Boise State University, 2001

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC) (2015–present), SHA Blog coordinator (2019–present); Society of Black Archaeologists: Founding Member (2011–present); Archaeological Research Facility (ARF): Affiliate (2017–present); Erma Hayman House Preservation Task Force (2014–present); American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA): Member (2019–present)

**Research Interests:** African Diaspora archaeology; race and racialization; heritage conservation; community-based participatory research; digital humanities

**Biographical Statement:**
Throughout my career as an archaeologist, my research has centered on how race and racialization has shaped the course of history in the United States. Prior to working in academia, I spent over a decade in the cultural resource management industry where I specialized in historical artifact analysis with an emphasis on racialization, consumerism, historical marketing, and how products are used to produce individual personas. My current work investigates how the racialization process embeds itself in the meaning and interpretation of landscapes, material culture, and history. My collaboration with the Society for Black Archaeology at the Estate Little Princess on St. Croix, U.S.V.I. is a commu-

nity-based project designed to provide a space for African American youth to learn more about what life was like on a Danish colonial sugar plantation for the slaves and black contract laborers who once lived there.

Community engagement and professional training is central to the perpetuation of archaeology, and I believe we should use new media and a new ethos of inclusion to reach out to the people who live in the communities where we work. I use digital media, websites, videos, and podcasts, to help publics access my work and to connect with students who want to learn about archaeology. I also make every effort to provide experiential learning opportunities for university students in archaeological field methods and theory. I invest extra effort to introduce archaeology to students from underrepresented groups in hopes of giving them the professional training they need to become archaeologists because it is difficult for many young people to envision being an archaeologist when they've never seen one that looks like them or has had the same life experiences as they have. This aspect is essential to my goal of diversifying archaeology.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
If elected to the Board of Directors, I will bring my strong background in professional training and cultural resource management to the table. As someone who started in CRM and is now working in academia, I am aware of the concerns both halves of American archaeology are facing. The incentive to stay in business while fulfilling ethical obligations as archaeologists guides CRM; teaching archaeology at a land-grant university is bounded by the mission to provide for an educated populace while helping prepare tomorrow's archaeologists. To help fulfill these obligations, I have found myself working with indigenous communities, businesses, government agencies, and local preservation groups who see archaeology as a vehicle for rewriting histories, preparing young people for college, and introducing youth to the professional life. I believe community-focused archaeology is the best way we can create historical preservation advocates who support CRM as well as research partners that help make our work more meaningful to those who have to live with the aftermath of our activities.

The Board of Directors will benefit from my commitment to anti-racism advocacy, collaboration, and professional training. I have participated in the SHA's industry-leading anti-racism efforts and have incorporated them into my practice and teaching. I have also participated in numerous workplace risk management and anti-harassment efforts offered by the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS), and other organizations out of my desire to make sure every archaeologist can thrive in a safe and inclusive workplace.

My years running CRM and academic projects have given me a respect and familiarity of budgetary constraints, scopes of work, and regulatory contexts that guide so much of our research. The SHA is a non-profit, volunteer organization, so knowing how to work within financial obligations is also part of what I can willfully contribute to the SHA.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
I would be honored to serve the SHA's Board because being a member of this organization has shaped my professional career and conduct in a positive way. I have attended nearly every SHA conference since 2004, presenting research, organizing luncheons, attending workshops, and being part of committees. This is an organization that is dear to my heart.

I would like to offer the board my dedication to making positive change in archaeology by increasing diversity and community collaboration. My commitment to community engagement and collaboration is something that builds upon so much of what the SHA is already doing. I will also continue doing what I can to provide professional training to underrepresented students and welcoming them to the SHA because I believe that increasing diversity is one of the best ways we can strengthen this organization. Mentorship and training opportunities can be stymied if young archaeologists enter a space that they feel is lonely and off-putting. The SHA can augment its atmosphere of inclusivity through its ongoing anti-racism efforts, which I endorse. I would also like to increase our anti-harassment efforts as they are sorely needed in archaeology.

Archaeology in the 2020s is facing threats on multiple fronts and we need to increase the number of people who are advocates of our research and understand the importance of historical preservation. I believe this can best be done by reaching out to those who can benefit from our work. Helping preserve local heritage where it has been overlooked or suppressed is one of the best ways we can serve others while promoting archaeology as a public good.

# NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

## *Justin Dunnavant*

**Present Position:** Postdoctoral Fellow, Vanderbilt University; Assistant Professor of Anthropology, UCLA (starting fall 2021)

**Education:** Ph.D., University of Florida

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Society of Black Archaeologists: President/Co-Founder

**Research Interests:** African and African Diaspora historical archaeology

**Biographical Statement:**
Dr. Justin Dunnavant is an Academic Pathways Postdoctoral Fellow at Vanderbilt University's Spatial Analysis Research Laboratory and will be joining the faculty of UCLA's Anthropology Department as an Assistant Professor in the fall of 2021. He holds a BA in History and Anthropology from Howard University and an MA and Ph.D. from the University of Florida. While his former research interrogated the history and representation of minority groups in southern Ethiopia, his current work in the US Virgin Islands investigates the relationship between ecology and enslavement in the former Danish West Indies. Justin has conducted archaeological research in US Virgin Islands, Belize, Jamaica, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and The Gambia.

As a regular participant in Diving with A Purpose's Maritime Archaeology Training Program, Justin is developing his skills in maritime archaeology. Working with DWP, he has assisted with the documentation of the Slobodna and Acorn wrecks as well as the search for the slave ship, Guerrero.

In addition to his archaeological research, Justin is co-founder and President of the Society of Black Archaeologists, an AAUS Scientific SCUBA Diver, and consults for the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
My current role as President and Co-founder of the Society of Black Archaeologists has given me insight into the many facets involved in the nomination and election process for a non-profit professional organization. I have learned the importance of crafting the roles and responsibilities of elected positions that fit within the guidelines of the organization's by laws as well as the importance of identifying ways to boost member participation to cultivate a community of viable future leaders for the organization.

I hope to use my connections and knowledge across a wide range of areas to ensure that the nominees represent the wide scope of SHA's membership while also remaining within the bounds of the organization's mission and vision. My methodological experiences in terrestrial and maritime archaeology as well as geographical scope across the US, Caribbean, Central America, and Africa has put me in conversation with historical archaeologists from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, I hope to encourage participation and solicit insight from heritage professionals in fields related to, but not necessarily in, archaeology. My work with heritage professional in NOAA, NPS, and the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) will prove beneficial in identifying and soliciting strong candidates in these spaces. I remain committed to diversifying the field of archaeology by increasing opportunities for members of all underrepresented communities.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
If elected to serve the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee, I would prioritize soliciting nominees that reflect the wide breadth of SHA members' talents, interests, and backgrounds while also fostering opportunities for members to boost their comfort and competency in the organization. I am a believer that a strong, engaged membership is crucial to ensure a strong future of the organization. This requires ensuring that announcements, opportunities, and roles/responsibilities are disseminating in a timely manner and a manner that is accessible and clearly articulated to all members. It requires consideration of our members who live and operate in different geographic regions, with different access to resources, and who operate with different levels of capacity. In the age of the modern pandemic, maintaining member support, interest and engagement while encouraging participation is important.

## *Jade Luiz*

**Present Position:** Curator of Collections, Plimoth Plantation

**Education:** Ph.D. and M.A., Boston University; B.A., Portland State University

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Workshop Coordinator, Academic and Professional Training Committee (2019–present); Member, Collections and Curation Committee (2019–present); Member, Conference Committee (2018–2020); Chair, Student Sub-committee, Academic and Professional Training Committee (2017–2019); Student Liaison, Ethics Committee (2013–2016); Developer and Coordinator, Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Ethics Bowl (2014–2016)

**Research Interests:** 19th-century prostitution; 19th-century urban America; gender and sexuality; archaeology of the senses; public archaeology; 17th-century colonial America

**Biographical Statement:**
As Curator of Collections for Plimoth Plantation, I am responsible for the ethical stewardship of the museum's archaeological, 17th-century original material culture, and archival holdings as well as the design and implementation of exhibitions and collections-based programming. An important element of my position is also to collaborate with my Indigenous colleagues at the museum and in the broader community to make sure that the Indigenous collections that we house are both accessible as well as housed and handled respectfully. In addition to exhibition research and design, my colleagues and I are currently undertaking a full inventory of our collections in preparation for making them accessible through our website before the end of the year.

Before joining Plimoth Plantation I completed my graduate degrees at Boston University in Historical Archaeology. During my time there I taught introductory courses through the archaeology department as well as the Boston University Writing Program in addition to my time as a teaching fellow. I was active within the department and served for several years as the education and outreach chair for the Department of Archeology Graduate Student Association and for one year as the president of the association. It was during this time that I first became actively involved in the SHA and saw the benefit of taking part directly in the organization. During graduate school I developed and coordinated the annual SHA ethics bowl for its first three years and served as the chair for the Academic and Professional Training Committee's (APTC) student sub-committee. Last year I took on coordinating workshops for the annual meeting as a member for the APTC.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I will continue my consistent dedication to the success of the Society for Historical archaeology. Through my consistent service to the SHA since 2013, I have developed a strong sense of the rare camaraderie and support that this organization provides to its membership. My experience coordinating projects with student members, new professionals, and senior professionals has demonstrated the importance of clear and regular communication and the importance of varied opinions and perspectives. I aim to foster this in any position that I hold for SHA.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
Because my beginnings in SHA involvement started with the support offered to student members, I would continue to prioritize and emphasize student involvement as well as professional development in general. In addition, the 2020 Annual Meeting highlighted so many exciting new directions that historical archaeology is taking—theoretically, methodologically, and institutionally—and I want to emphasize support for this continued momentum. I also want to encourage the difficult discussions that the institution is having surrounding inclusivity and diversity. I firmly believe that our discipline will only strengthen as these conversations continue and more voices come to the table.

## *Allyson Ropp*

**Present Position:** Maritime Archaeological Research Specialist, East Carolina University (contract)

**Education:** M.A., Maritime Studies, East Carolina University; B.A., History and Classics, University of North Carolina-Asheville

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Member, Heritage at Risk Committee; Member, Public Education and Interpretation Committee

**Research Interests:** public archaeology and community archaeology, particularly of submerged cultural resources; heritage at risk and impacts of climate change on heritage; eighteenth and nineteenth century maritime heritage; maritime cultural landscapes

**Biographical Statement:**
Allyson received B.A.s' in History and Classics from the University of North Carolina-Asheville. While there, she participated in a field school in Italy. Empowered to following her passion for archaeology, and her love for water, she worked to pursue underwater archaeology and attended East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies for her M.A. Following the completion of her M.A., Allyson worked with the Maritime Research Institute at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. She planned and executed maritime archaeological field work, summer camps, and other outreach programs that shared and promoted the preservation of submerged cultural resources. She then moved to the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum. There, she worked on projects that focused on the history of St. Augustine and their relation to the cultural landscape and history of the city. Further projects worked directly with the public to promote submerged

cultural resources and heritage at risk, including field schools, public workshops (jointly with the Florida Public Archaeology Network), public lecture series, popular magazine articles, social media, and daily programming at the museum. Currently, she is working with the Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University as a Maritime Archaeological Research Specialist. She is working on a project that is focused on the submerged cultural heritage off North Carolina's Outer Banks.

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
I believe that I can bring experience in working with different groups of stakeholders to promote transparency within the field. Through my work in museums and with educational programs, I have the knowledge to ensure that all needs are met. Working with people with different interests and needs requires openness and clarity in providing information. Increasing transparency and clarity of the field for the general public promotes advocacy for the resources and increases visibility for the need of archaeological studies. I further believe that I can aid in contributing to the growth of the field and planning for its future. As a young archaeologist with a wide range of experiences, I bring these experiences to the table as well as new ideas to bring the field forward for the next generation.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
If elected to serve SHA through the Nominations and Election Committee, I would prioritize promoting inclusivity and diversity through a fair and equitable nomination process within the organization. Creating a board that is reflective of the entire organization's membership will provide an environment that promotes equality and confidence in the organization's representation. A more inclusive and diverse board will also show the diversity of the field for the public, diversifying the role models and speakers for the field of historical archaeology. This diversification will further assist in the promotion of the field globally and promote the growth of the organization.

## *Carolyn White*

**Present Position:** Professor of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno

**Education:** Ph.D., Archaeology, Boston University; Certificate in Museum Studies, Boston University; B.A., Archaeological Studies, Oberlin College

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Chair, Academic and Professional Training Committee (2016–present), Chair, Student Paper Competition (2013–2019), Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (2016–present), Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee (2010–2014), Member, Steering Committee Contemporary and Historical Archaeology and Theory (2014–present)

**Research Interests:** North America, Europe, Japan; material culture; contemporary archaeology; household archaeology; museum studies; cultural heritage studies; landscape archaeology; identity, individual, and group affiliation; method and theory in archaeology; 17th–21st century

**Biographical Statement:**
I am Professor of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Reno where I hold the Mamie Kleberg Chair and direct programs in Museum Studies and Historic Preservation.

My research and teaching focuses on cultural heritage, the materiality of daily life, and the built environment in the recent past and present. I have studied numerous archaeological sites in the mainland US, Hawaii, England, Japan, and Germany and now work within the context of contemporary and active site archaeology. I have written books and articles on topics ranging from the intersection of art and archaeology, the ephemerality of artist studios, the materiality of individual lives, the built environment of Black Rock City, and the archaeology of the present. My newest book, The Archaeology of Burning Man, has just been published by University of New Mexico Press (2020).

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected?**
I have been a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology since my days as a very green graduate student and have enjoyed working with the society for nearly twenty-five years now. I have chaired the Academic and Professional Training Committee since 2016 and have been a member of that committee since 2010. As an academic who has the privilege of advising and teaching undergraduate and graduate students in both theoretically-oriented and practice based courses, I am cognizant of the many needs of students who are moving into the profession. Students' needs are constantly evolving, as is the world these students entire when they complete their degrees. Increasing student involvement is critical to the health and vitality of the organization and has been a focus of mine over the course of my professional career. As someone who works in many regions and over many time periods, I have had the opportunity to witness firsthand

the expansion of historical archaeology around the world and think that it is vital to continue to raise the profile of the SHA as historical archaeology spreads further through archaeological communities.

**If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?**
As a member of the SHA Nominations Committee, I would prioritize diversity at all levels. A key role for the nominations committee is to identify individuals that are underrepresented in SHA and encourage wider participation. Further, the blend of professionals from the CRM community, public facing positions in local, state, and federal government, and academic contexts is an essential strength of SHA membership. I would like to see the leadership of SHA reflect the varied makeup of professional roles that make our organization both strong and relevant.

## ACUA Board of Directors

### *Joseph Grinnan*

**Present Position:** Principal Investigator and Dive Safety Officer, SEARCH, Inc.

**Education:** M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida, 2013; B.A., Anthropology/minor in Zoology, University of Florida, 2009

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Since attending my first SHA conference in 2010, I have volunteered as a co-lecturer for the ACUA's Submerged Cultural Heritage Workshop, served as a volunteer judge for the Ethics Bowl, and participated as a panelist on several conference discussion panels. Outside of SHA, I have served on both the statistics and standards committees for the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS).

**Research Interests:** maritime cultural landscapes; underwater remote-sensing technologies; diver safety

**Biographical Statement:**
Joseph Grinnan, M.A., RPA, has ten years of professional archaeological experience, joining SEARCH in 2013. As a Principal Investigator and Dive Safety Officer at SEARCH, Joe is responsible for overseeing and conducting submerged remote-sensing survey, diver identification, and data recovery projects, as well as maintaining diver safety. He has 12 years of professional diving experience, holds a Master Scuba Diver Training rating through Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI) and is a Scientific Diving Instructor through American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS). Joe's research specialties include maritime cultural landscapes, sailing vessel technology, diver safety, and maritime archival research. He earned his master's degree in Historical Archaeology from the University of West Florida in 2013 and his bachelor's degree from the University of Florida in 2009. Joe has worked across the southeastern and northeastern United States and internationally in places such as Palau, Papua New Guinea, and Ghana. His experience includes the discovery and recovery of sixteenth-, seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century vessels and numerous aircraft. Joe is a PADI Master SCUBA Diver Trainer, SDI Open Water SCUBA Instructor, and holds Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWIC). He is also a proud Eagle Scout. Joe is certified in SCUBA, CPR/First Aid Instructor, and Oxygen First Aid for SCUBA Diving Injuries Instructor; he is listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA).

**Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**
As a professional, I have built relationships with a wide variety of groups, including private, non-profit, state, and federal agencies both within the archaeological and broader scientific communities. On a daily basis, I work to ensure personnel safety, while satisfying the various regulations and statutes associated with cultural resources management, all under a strict budget. I believe my experience as a young professional working in the private sector with a focus on safety provides me with a unique and historically underrepresented perspective. Additionally, while a graduate student, I worked as an Assistant at the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN)'s Coordinating Center, where I was introduced to the rigors of public outreach and education. This essential background in public engagement, as well as my more recent CRM experience, will also allow me to assist with ACUA's efforts to achieve its mission and purpose.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration the ACUA and SHA missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?**
The ACUA is comprised of top scholars in and practitioners of underwater archaeology from diverse international organizations and agencies. I would have the ACUA combine and condense this knowledge to emphasize advocation of methodological best practices by either endorsing already established guidelines or portions thereof, or by developing their own. For instance, many state and national agencies either do not have established guidelines or have outdated guidelines for conducting a Phase I underwater remote-sensing survey. ACUA's international influence means that it could and should be the go-to organization for promoting best practices. By being a true "advisory council," ACUA can be a preeminent reference for researchers when determining how to best locate and investigate a submerged cultural resource.

ACUA's Submerged Cultural Heritage Workshop, a critical workshop at each SHA conference, introduces terrestrial archaeologists to the principles and practices of underwater archaeology. This workshop is a fantastic, if underutilized, resource for terrestrial colleagues who find themselves in a management role for underwater and maritime resources. While I plan to keep participating as co-lecturer should the workshop organizers allow me, I will also be a strong advocate for greater participation in this training opportunity. In being one of the few organizations to delve into topics like methodology, legal frameworks, conservation requirements, ethics, and more as they relate specifically to submerged resources, the ACUA has done an excellent job of championing our discipline and setting itself up as a leader in professional training.

## *Bert Ho*

**Present Position:** Chief of Cultural Resources and Museum Management, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park

**Education:** M.S., Anthropology, focus on Underwater Archaeology, Florida State University, 2004; B.A., Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 2001

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Member (2001–present); various ACUA SHA conference panels; Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member (2004–present)

**Research Interests:** marine remote sensing; WWII sunken aircraft; U.S. West Coast maritime history; maritime collections management; artifact conservation

**Biographical Statement:**
Bert Ho began his underwater archaeology career volunteering with Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research while studying for his master's in anthropology at Florida State University. He was fortunate to work alongside and learn from some great colleagues in the rivers of the Florida panhandle and along the Gulf Coast documenting and excavating shipwrecks and submerged prehistoric sites. Armed with his master's, Bert was hired by NOAA to serve on a Navigation Response Team conducting hydrographic surveys primarily in the Northeast where he honed his remote sensing skills with shallow water multibeams and side scan sonars. He also responded to disasters that compromised the accuracy of nautical charts, like Hurricanes Ivan, Katrina, and Rita; ship groundings; and US Airways Flight 1549's landing on the Hudson River in 2009. After six years with NOAA and serving as the team leader the last two, Bert joined the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center (SRC) in 2010 as an archaeologist, focusing on remote sensing surveys and site mapping. During his time with SRC, Bert led numerous projects throughout the U.S. and internationally searching for and mapping shipwrecks, planes, and other submerged resources. Highlights include documenting shipwrecks at Gulf Islands National Seashore; mapping several wrecks at Biscayne National Park including HMS Fowey; projects in Panama and Colombia with partner Universities and agencies; working with colleagues in South Africa and Mozambique searching for and documenting wrecks involved in the Atlantic Slave Trade; and leading an expedition to survey and locate lost aircraft from the Battle of Midway. In 2018, Bert again built on his career by joining the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District as a regulatory archaeologist. He used his knowledge working underwater to

conduct numerous Section 106 consultations on projects regulated by the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. His belief that your career is never defined by a single job in one specialty, but rather a constant opportunity to learn and broaden your knowledge through experiences, led him back to the NPS at San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park. He now leads a division that manages the largest archival collection in the NPS, a Maritime Research Center, and a small craft collection of over 100 unique boats. He is the park's lead for NEPA and NHPA compliance and serves on the park's senior management team as Chief of Cultural Resources and Museum Management.

**Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**
I believe that throughout my career I have found opportunities to better equip myself with various skills that make me more versatile in the field of archaeology. I trained to be a better diver, a better surveyor, and constantly strived to be more efficient in project logistics. I led projects from remote islands in the north Pacific, and from the metropolis that is New York City, each with their unique operational challenges that tested me repeatedly. Through all these experiences and projects, the single most important underlying skill that was constantly developing had nothing unique to the field of underwater archaeology. It was the ability to connect and relate to people from vastly different backgrounds, points of view, and personalities; and truly listen to understand what is driving their interests.

Often in archeology we focus on the challenges with the fieldwork, the challenges with government policies, or the ever-shrinking operating and research budgets. While those are all necessary challenges to overcome, it is equally, if not more so, important to focus on understanding the motivations of our partners and those with opposing interest to preserving underwater cultural heritage. In my current position at San Francisco Maritime NHP, none of the skills I gained in the field from operating boats to running a magnetometer are as useful as the most human skills of listening to others and respecting their opinions even if I strongly disagree with them. It may seem simplistic to say that I bring "people skills" to the ACUA/SHA, but if we are to include underwater archaeology into as many discussions and decisions related to our collective past and shared future, then we will need board members with these skills communicating our message.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration the ACUA and SHA missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?**
I have been fortunate to learn from mentors in all my jobs and within the agencies that I have worked for during my career. This largely has been a result of long legacies created within U.S. federal agencies that have decades of experience working in the field of underwater archaeology, slowly expanding their resources over time. That is a privilege that our international colleagues do not always have in working and building underwater archaeology as a discipline in their own countries, and I want to work towards bridging that gap. I will emphasize partnerships that not only can share technology but can share knowledge and experience in both directions to continue to refine how we conduct underwater archaeology worldwide. I have found that I learned just as much from my non-U.S. colleagues, particularly about perseverance, adaptability, and a commitment to giving their best for the resources.

## *Denise Jaffke*

**Present Position:** Cultural Resource Programs Supervisor and Maritime Heritage Program Manager, Cultural Resources Division, California State Parks

**Education:** M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, California State University, Chico, 2004; B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Chico, 1998

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** ACUA: Instructor, Maritime Awareness Workshop at 2018 and 2019 Annual Society for California Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology (SCA): Vice President, responsible for organizing and hosting the Northern California Data Sharing meetings in Chico (2018) and Truckee (2019) along with assisting with the larger SCA Annual Conferences

**Research Interests:** establishing standards/guidelines for underwater survey in California; conducting thematic study surveys of California's coastal "doghole" ports and shore whaling industry sites; prehistoric mobility patterns and seasonal resource procurement; terrestrial and submerged photogrammetry; citizen science, outreach and interpretation; and authoring best practices for photogrammetric point cloud comparison
**Biographical Statement:**

Denise Jaffke has been working in underwater archaeology since obtaining her AAUS Scientific Diver certificate and joining the California State Parks (CSP) Dive Team in 2010. She acts as Dive Team Coordinator and Diving Safety Board Advisor. Jaffke has worked as a professional archaeologist for various federal and state land managing agencies for over 25 years, applying archaeological theory and methods to cultural resource management and compliance procedures in California. The last 15 years, she served as the District Archaeologist and Native American Tribal Liaison for State Parks Sierra District, a district that spans across six counties and includes 25 park units totaling 98,874 acres. Jaffke now works in California State Parks headquarters Cultural Resources Division as supervisor over programs including Museum Collections, Archaeological Research, Tribal Affairs, Historic Properties, including its subprograms in Emergency Preparedness and Response as well as Maritime Heritage. Notable maritime-related projects include the Emerald Bay Maritime Heritage (underwater) Trail, Sonoma Coast Doghole Port Project, and Central Coast Shore Whaling Investigation and Documentation. Jaffke is one of the founding members of SCHUNRS (Sonoma Coast Historical and Undersea Nautical Research Society), a non-profit organization devoted to researching, investigating, and reporting on underwater cultural heritage along California's coastline. SCHUNRS, in cooperation with University of California Davis, Bodega Marine Lab, designed and implemented California's first AAUS Scientific Diver certification course focusing on underwater archaeological ethics, methods, and techniques. Jaffke is also a Visiting Scholar at University of Southern California.

**Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**
Serving as founding member of SCHUNRS, a non-profit organization devoted to documenting maritime resources and promoting public stewardship, I understand the value of developing partnerships to leverage limited resources to help preserve and protect fragile submerged archaeological resources. I have experience hosting annual conferences and working through a wide range of issues related to archaeology with a large network of professionals, having served for three years as executive board member for the SCA, a large professional organization with over 1500 members. Finally, as a professional archaeologist, I have extensive knowledge in addressing issues related to environmental compliance, preservation, documentation, and cultural resource management, built on years of experience working for a variety of federal and state agencies.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration the ACUA and SHA missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?**
We are experiencing a time of uncertainty with nearly all aspects of our mission threatened by consistent challenges to existing environmental regulations, surge in pseudo-science, and probable future funding cuts. It is essential that ACUA resources be directed to broadening ties and unite with preservation partners to combat persistent threats to submerged archaeological resources and the work we do to document and interpret these fragile assets worldwide. We should work together as an inclusive body of researchers, educators, and managers to learn and teach diverse audiences about the past. As a member of the ACUA Board of Directors, I will work closely with the other members to engage the public, support site protection and conservation, and work to foster mutually beneficial partnerships that will assist us in fulfilling our mission. I bring pragmatic solutions to conceptual problems.

## *Ashley Lemke*

**Present Position:** Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Texas at Arlington; Chair, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Michigan, 2016; M.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, 2010; B.A., Anthropology and Classical Civilizations, University of Texas, 2008

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Member, Board of Directors (present), ACUA: Chair, Board of Directors (present), Vice Chair, Board of Directors (2019), Secretary, Board of Directors (2017–2019)

**Research Interests:** hunter-gatherers; anthropological theory; underwater archaeology

**Biographical Statement:**
Ashley is an anthropological archaeologist primarily interested in hunter-gatherers, anthropological theory, and underwater archaeology. She has worked extensively on land and underwater in Europe and North America. Her underwater research is primarily focused on 9000-year-old caribou hunting sites in the Great Lakes. She has also worked on submerged prehistoric sites in

the Gulf of Mexico and is leading a new project in the Atlantic Ocean. She is an assistant professor at the University of Texas in Arlington where she teaches Introduction to Archaeology and Underwater Archaeology regularly, as well as a terrestrial field school. Dr. Lemke's field school was awarded the 3rd place Field School Diversity Award by the Gender and Minority Affiars Committee in 2018. Lemke has served on the ACUA since 2017 and is running for her second term. She has served as an officer every year she has been on the board, including 2 years as Secretary, one year as Vice Chair, and she is the current Chair.

**Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**
Since joining the ACUA in 2017 I have been so impressed by the long history of the organization, its significant accomplishments, and its dedication to protecting, researching, and preserving underwater cultural heritage. I have learned so much from the other ACUA board members and have gained a deeper understanding of the diversity of underwater sites and researchers as well as the potentials and challenges we face with a growing underwater record. I contribute a strong voice to ACUA particularly concerning sites underwater of great antiquity. There is a growing interest in submerged pre-contact sites and it is critical for ACUA to have strong expertise in these matters. My experience in different officier roles has given me a deep understanding of the organization and what is needed for efficient and effective action.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration the ACUA and SHA missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?**
If elected, my first priority would be the protection of underwater cultural heritage. Increased ocean acidification, pollution, industrial development and military exercises all pose serious threats to submerged sites. ACUA has a strong history of advocating for cultural heritage and I would work to continue those efforts. Another priority I would emphasize is to continue the ACUA missions to promote safe working and learning environments and champion underwater archaeologists from diverse backgrounds. Working closely with GMAC, the ACUA graduate student associates have highlighted issues of women and people of color in underwater archaeology and I would continue to prioritize this important work. Despite the challenges facing us, my prior experience with ACUA makes me confident that I will be able to continue ACUA's primary missions while facilitating new ideas and avenues for the organization to look into.

## *Morgan F. Smith*

**Present Position:** Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Tennessee Chattanooga

**Education:** Ph.D., Texas A&M University, 2019; B.A., University of West Florida, 2013

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** ACUA: Graduate Student Representative, 2018–2019; Archaeological Research Cooperative: Board Member, 2018–present; Tennessee Council of Professional Archaeologists: Secretary, 2019–present; Southeast Archaeological Conference: Co-Organizer, 2022

**Research Interests:** submerged pre-contact archaeology; geoarchaeology; remote sensing; hunter-gatherer studies

**Biographical Statement:**
I grew up in Tallahassee, Florida, and fell in love with the underwater world at a young age. I attended the University of West Florida for undergraduate studies, where I was introduced to scientific diving through shipwreck archaeology. Between 2010 and 2019, I worked for the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center while pursuing my bachelor's degree and later my doctorate. I have participated in and directed dozens of underwater archaeology projects, including diver and geophysical surveys, phase two testing, and excavations. My primary research concerns submerged precontact archaeological sites, including enhancing site detection and testing methods to better protect these resources. Since 2018, I have served as project director and co-principal investigator of the Florida Submerged Prehistoric Landscapes Archaeology Survey and Heritage project (F-SPLASH), funded in part by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The goal of this project is to conduct systematic surveys of Florida's submerged lands for precontact cultural heritage while engaging stakeholders such as universities, students, law enforcement, marine biologists, nonprofits, and the general public. I obtained my PhD from Texas A&M University in Anthropology with an emphasis on the geoarchaeology of submerged Paleoindian sites. I have authored peer-reviewed

literature on subjects like remote sensing applications to submerged prehistory, underwater geoarchaeological site excavation, and paleoenvironmental reconstruction. I joined the faculty at the UTC in 2019 and reside in Chattanooga with my partner Nessie, dog Tallahassee, and cat Angus. I have their enthusiastic support to seek out a more receptive group with whom to discuss underwater archaeology, particularly now that we are quarantined together.

**Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**
ACUA is the governing body regarding policy and the instruction of underwater archaeology and exerts international influence. While the board contains many preeminent scholars with expertise in historic resources, relatively few board members, past or present, focus their efforts on the study of submerged pre-contact resources. However, this area of knowledge is growing in interest. Many scholars are pursuing pre-contact sites on submerged lands, and cultural resource management groups are surveying broad underwater landscapes as offshore energy ventures proliferate. As this specialty expands, demand for employment is likewise increasing for submerged pre-contact specialists. Further, increased attention to the topic has piqued the interest of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as the general public. However, despite both increased demand and interest, formal education in submerged pre-contact archaeology is uncommon. I feel that my experience in submerged pre-contact archaeology will help to balance interests on the ACUA board and will help to make its membership more representative of the current interests within underwater archaeology as a discipline.

Further, as a recent graduate, I am attuned to the needs and interests of current students. Underwater archaeology faces many long-term problems: illicit looting, impacts of climate change, and more comprehensive identification of underwater cultural heritage during offshore capital development. Education is the only long-term solution to long-term problems, and I can contribute valuable insight into how education in underwater archaeology can be improved to enhance the competitiveness of underwater archaeology students when seeking careers after graduation. Having served previously as a graduate student representative on the ACUA board will also allow me to seamlessly transition into the role of a board member, given that I am already familiar with ACUA policy and procedure.

Finally, while I do not claim expertise on the subjects, I have formal training in both shipwreck archaeology and maritime conservation. My experience with section 106 compliance has made me aware of relevant issues within cultural resource management and historic preservation. Thus, while my focus lies in submerged pre-contact archaeology, I can speak from an informed perspective on many issues regarding underwater cultural heritage.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration the ACUA and SHA missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?**
If elected, I will first prioritize education and outreach initiatives in underwater archaeology. Public engagement and student education are core principles of both the ACUA and SHA. Making archaeology relevant to societal problems, mentoring students, and grooming talent at all levels are essential facets of the sustainable growth of any discipline. Through long-term investments in education, we will see dividends in increased membership and greater financial stability, while cultivating strong public support and increased student enrollment in archaeology. While at UTC, I have partnered with Upward Bound, a Department of Education initiative, to teach disadvantaged high school students about underwater archaeology. Initiatives like this are critical in stimulating interest in archaeology early and help to recruit high-performing students of diverse backgrounds to our field. Underwater archaeology is also uniquely suited to provide relevant commentary on global issues, such as sea-level rise, human adaptation to climate change, and the growing impact of both natural events and industry development on underwater cultural heritage. My recent graduate career will be an asset in prioritizing education. I remain connected to students in many underwater archaeology programs. These connections will allow me to represent better the interests and needs of the next generation of underwater archaeologists. Likewise, my recent experience on the academic job market as a submerged pre-contact specialist and more generally an archaeologist is beneficial to the ACUA's mission to provide up-to-date information to SHA members regarding what skills and knowledge are desired of underwater archaeology practitioners. The second thing I would prioritize in my tenure on the ACUA board would be increasing the dialogue regarding submerged pre-contact site identification and protection. A discussion has already begun regarding the need for more training on the identification of submerged pre-contact resources during cultural resource management surveys. As mentioned previously, career opportunities are expanding within underwater archaeology to include submerged pre-contact specialists, and it is important that the ACUA remain on the leading edge of current trends and directions within the discipline. Thank you for reading these slightly self-indulgent paragraphs and know that if elected as an ACUA board member, in addition to the above priorities, I will take my duty seriously to listen to and amplify the voices of all underwater archaeology practitioners.

## *Caitlin Zant*

**Present Position:** Maritime Archaeologist, Wisconsin Historical Society

**Education:** M.A., Maritime Studies, East Carolina University; B.A., History and Geography, Carthage College

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Member (2013–present); Register of Professional Archaeologists: (2015–present); Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association: Vice President (2016–present); *Wisconsin's Underwater Heritage*: Editor (2019–present)

**Research Interests:** transport, trade, and maritime landscapes of the Great Lakes region; use of 3D imagery to track change and degradation of submerged sites; management of maritime cultural resources; remote sensing data collection and interpretation; citizen science and public archaeology

**Biographical Statement:**
I have been a Maritime Archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Office at the Wisconsin Historical Society since 2014. I work to protect, preserve, and document Wisconsin's shipwrecks and submerged cultural sites. Over the last 6 years, I have worked with local, State, and Federal agencies, as well as avocational groups and enthusiasts to conduct archaeological field and research projects to preserve the maritime history of Wisconsin and the Great Lakes region. With a BA in History and Geography, and a MA in Maritime Studies, I have always been interested in an interdisciplinary approach to the field of maritime archaeology and have applied that to my work in the field. With the Wisconsin Historical Society, I have been fortunate to work with an array of stakeholders. I have also focused attention on education and outreach as a method for engaging coastal communities and promoting a preservation ethic in these communities so they can be partners in the protection of our submerged resources. I have also had extensive experience on mitigation projects, museum exhibits, public engagement, and NRHP nominations for submerged sites.

**Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?**
In Wisconsin, we have a long history of working with volunteers and other groups with varying interests. As a shipping hub that is still active with commercial development, we have many competing stakeholder interests. It is something that is never boring, and it's given me a wide range of skills to communicate with people. Working with a variety of different groups, stakeholders, and individuals with various and sometimes conflicting objectives, I have committed myself to working toward effective communication and understanding to promote collaboration and partnerships. Having clear and open conversations with these stakeholders is the first step toward this goal. In Wisconsin we have been successful in collaborating with individuals and groups with different interests through education and engagement. I have developed relationships with previous treasure hunters. Through education and continued relationship building, some of the now-reformed looters have come to realize the importance of protecting and preserving these sites in situ, and they now work with us to locate and identify new wrecks. Their knowledge and research has helped drive multiple new projects and NRHP nominations. I believe that this commitment and dedication to engagement is an asset that I would be able to direct toward my work within ACUA.

**If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration the ACUA and SHA missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?**
If elected, my priority would be promoting an interdisciplinary approach to tackle issues facing ACUA and the field of maritime archaeology at large. With new challenges facing our field, such as climate change, effects of invasive species, human and environmental factors, and increasing waterfront development, we must look to innovative solutions. I believe that by looking toward new connections and seeking varied expertise and viewpoints, we will be able to further this organization's goals of preservation, education, and cooperation.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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DECAMERON

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