



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

This Issue

- 2.... President's Corner
- 3.... 14th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference
- 4.... Current Research
 - 5.... Great Britain & Ireland
 - 6.... Underwater - Worldwide
 - 9.... USA - Midwest
 - 11.. USA - Pacific Northwest
 - 14.. USA - Pacific West
- 16.. New Archaeological Ethics Database
- 17.. 2018 SHA & ACUA Elections



Musician Memorials in London - pp. 5-6.



An Australian Submarine near Papua New Guinea - pp. 8-9.



SHA 2019
 St. Charles, Missouri
 January 9-12
 St. Charles Convention Center



An Early Airfield in Nevada - pp. 14-15.

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President's Corner

Mark Warner

Apologies for this column not having a consistent theme, but there are two issues that I want to bring up, one is informational, and one is a bit of encouragement to all of you. First a bit of background. In 2009, the Society for Historical Archaeology created and adopted a five-year "Strategic Work Plan" that served as a guiding document for the organization from 2009 to 2014. The document was voluminous and ultimately many felt it was too unwieldy for a volunteer-driven organization. Over the past year the board of directors has worked to create a new strategic plan. The objective was to create a simplified document that can succinctly frame the goals of our organization. In January of 2018, the board approved a new strategic plan; this plan has been passed on to all of the organization's committee chairs and is being posted on our website. It is deliberately broad in scope, providing SHA the flexibility to incorporate the wide range of activities that our organization engages in. At some point over the next few months,

please take a moment to read through this document—it is only a page in length—so my imposition here is pretty minimal. The reason for taking a bit of time to look at the new strategic plan is that I think it is important for members of our organization to be familiar with our administrative documents and this document will be what frames SHA's actions for the next few years.

This brings me to the second point that I want to discuss: Get Involved in SHA. At this point in my career I am a member of about seven different professional organizations. Out of those seven organizations I would say about 90% of my service time goes to SHA. This is because SHA is what I consider to be my professional "home." It is the organization that I am most comfortable with on many fronts (and it better be, given my current position in the organization).

However, my sense of SHA as my professional home didn't happen overnight. My first SHA conference was in 1989 in Baltimore. It was an hour's drive from where I was going to graduate school at the time and one of my advisors basically said I absolutely had to attend the meeting—so off I went. I was effectively a spectator in Baltimore. I dutifully listened to a lot of papers and read the name tags of people who looked like they were important. That's how I got started with SHA. Today, an SHA conference is one of the most interesting weeks of the year for me: it is part reunion, part intensive academic seminar, and part networking venue. I always come home from SHA with my head swimming with potential projects, new ideas, and a new group of colleagues to try to keep in touch with. I get a tremendous amount out of the meetings and the organization and I strongly suspect I am not alone in these sentiments. The key points are that: (a) connections between individuals and organizations are built over time, and (b) that a professional organization is only as vibrant as its membership is active.

We are coming off of one of our most successful confer-

ences in the long history of SHA and I want to make sure we continue to build on the energy of New Orleans. To that end, I call on the membership of SHA to make a point to stay involved in the organization and encourage others to get involved. This may mean encouraging students to join the organization and encouraging their attending the meeting in St. Charles. It may mean that you make a point to submit an abstract to present at the annual meeting. It may mean committing to renew your membership, even if there are

years you can't attend the annual meeting, or it may mean volunteering to serve on one of SHA's committees. The key point is that an organization is as strong as its membership. I want to encourage all of you to help SHA continue to be a strong and vibrant organization. So please take a bit of time to consider what you can do in support of SHA, and if you are at a loss about how to do that—feel free to contact me. But above all else—stay involved! 🍷

Call for Papers 14th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

Chicago, Illinois, October 19-20, 2018

Submitted by Rebecca S. Graff, Lake Forest College, graff@lakeforest.edu

We are pleased to announce that the 14th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference will take place in Chicago, Illinois on October 19-20. The conference is co-hosted by Lake Forest College (Rebecca S. Graff) and DePaul University (Jane Eva Baxter), with additional support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Archaeological Institute of America's Chicago Society.

The year's theme is "Contested Sites in Archaeological and Contemporary Contexts," a topic especially relevant to its host city. Chicago is a city with a long history of contested sites, spaces, and places. Battles for lakefront land have raged since the late 19th century, when Montgomery Ward fought tenaciously to preserve lakefront lands for public use and block the development of the Field Museum. In 2016, the Friends of the Parks filed suit based on the Ward claim—much to the dismay of many powerful Chicagoans—and the multi-million dollar George Lucas Museum was thereby turned away from the Chicago lakefront to build elsewhere. Sites and monuments associated with the Haymarket Square Bombing have been relocated, venerated, and desecrated at different times in Chicago's history. Today, controversy surrounds the Obama Presidential Center, soon to be constructed in Jackson Park, the former site of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Yet the resultant narratives of city life that these contested locations engender rarely reflect a sense of anything archaeological, either in terms of attention to the many layers of lived experiences that form the sites, or the archaeological resources that they contain.

Contention around sites can enter into archaeological discourse in many ways. An archaeological sensibility—one that engages with materiality, strata, assemblage—can negate, benefit, or merely complicate site interpretations. Some sites are sensitive for their histories and resonate in the present as meaningful places of heritage precisely because of the past conflicts and struggles that took place there. Other sites that may not have had a particularly charged history turn contentious as they become embroiled in the political, practical, and symbolic concerns of contemporary communities. Chicago provides many high-profile examples of contested sites of many kinds, but we all encounter challenges in our work as we engage diverse stakeholders in the present and craft narratives of the past that interpret sites in all their complexities.

In addition to keynotes from Edward González-Tennant (Department of Anthropology, University of Central Florida), Stacey L. Camp (Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University), and Lynne Goldstein (Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University), we invite presentations around the themes of contestation to discuss how these dynamics of site interpretation and management enter into our work across the Midwest. Short papers of 10 minutes or less are encouraged, as are posters. The exact format will be determined by the number of abstracts received. For those interested in presenting a paper or poster, please submit an abstract of no more than 200 words to Jane Eva Baxter (jbaxter@depaul.edu) by July 1, 2018 for consideration. Student presentations are very welcome!

For further information, including a preliminary schedule and links to the conference sites (including an event at the Pullman National Monument), visit <https://mhac2018.wordpress.com/>.

Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Please submit text as a Word file. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution); **contact the relevant coordinator for guidelines on submitting video and audio files.**

AFRICA

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

ASIA

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

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Vacant - contact the Newsletter editor for more information

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

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

CANADA-ONTARIO

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CANADA-PRAIRIE AND ARCTIC (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Vacant - contact the Newsletter editor for more information

CANADA-QUÉBEC

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UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

USA-ALASKA

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

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

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, jay_sturdevant@nps.gov

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey, kcande@uark.edu

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

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

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

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

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

David Starbuck, Plymouth State University, dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

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

Vacant - contact the Newsletter editor for more information

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Michelle Hannum, SWCA Environmental Consultants, michellehannum@yahoo.com

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten, kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov

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

Kendy Altizer, University of Tennessee Knoxville, kaltizer@vols.utk.edu

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Great Britain & Ireland

England

Memorials and Tribute Sites to Celebrity Musicians in London (submitted by Paul Graves-Brown and Hilary Orange): David Robert Jones (David Bowie) was born in Brixton, London on 8 January 1947 and died in New York on 10 January 2016 at the age of 69. Reportedly, he has no grave, but was cremated in New Jersey and his ashes were scattered in Bali. With the absence of a grave, Bowie fans looked for other places to mourn. In New York, at Bowie's apartment on Lafayette Street, flowers and other tributes were laid. In London, existing memorials that predate his passing took on added significance upon his death. These became magnets for the laying of flowers and other forms of material tributes as well as graffiti.

Since 2016, we have been conducting a longitudinal study of the development of tribute and memorial sites to rock and pop musicians in London, focusing on memorials to David Bowie but also considering memorials and spontaneous shrines to Freddie Mercury, Marc Bolan, Amy Winehouse, and George Michael. Our study can be contextualized in relation to other sites of celebrity memorialization and pilgrimage. After the 2018 SHA conference in New Orleans (where we presented on this research in a session organized by Krysta Ryzewski and Lorin Brace on "Popular Music in Historical and Contemporary Archaeology") we took the opportunity of being stateside to travel to Memphis to visit one of the most famous addresses in the United States,



FIGURE 2. Garden shrine to George Michael, opposite his former home, The Grove, Highgate Village, London. (Photo by Paul Graves-Brown.)

Elvis's Graceland (see our discussion on the apotheosis of Elvis and Bowie, Graves-Brown and Orange 2017).

In London, the earliest memorial that we are considering is Marc Bolan's 'Rock Shrine' in Barnes Common, South London, the site of his death in a road traffic accident in 1977. Heddon Street in central London has been a site of Bowie pilgrimage since at least 1985 (Graves-Brown 2012) and here fan activity focuses on a phone box (featured on the *Ziggy Stardust* album) and a plaque erected in 2012 to Ziggy Stardust. More recently, a large display of tributes has been created in a park opposite one of the former homes of George Michael, who passed on 25 December 2016. The future of this shrine is presently uncertain; in May 2018 the press reported that Michael's family has asked fans to clear the tributes away. While some of the official memorials seem fixed—for example, the plaques and statues—fan activity around sites still waxes and wanes, often being focused on anniversaries (birthdays and dates of death). Furthermore, the perishable and (re)movable materials left by fans at sites and shrines are subject to ongoing processes of development, elaboration, and destruction, and in some cases their longevity is uncertain.

At present our fieldwork consists of photographing sites to record their transformation, participant observation at memorial events, and discussions with museum and archive staff who have been donated, or have



FIGURE 1. Mural to Bowie as Aladdin Sane, painted in 2013 by street artist Jimmy "C" Cochrane, Brixton, London. (Photo by Hilary Orange.)

collected, tributes materials. In 2019–2020 we plan to carry out detailed ethnographic work, including interviews with fans and those involved in the upkeep and maintenance of sites.

We would welcome contact from SHA members who are researching the heritage and memorialization of the popular music industry, and in addition we would welcome references to other memorials in other parts of the world to add to our growing database. Please email us at one of these addresses: hilary.orange@gmail.com or slightlymuddy@gmail.com.

References

Graves-Brown, P.

2012 Where the Streets Have No Name: A Guided Tour of Pop Heritage Sites in London's West End. In *The Good, the Bad and the Unbuilt: Handling the Heritage of the Recent Past*, Sarah May, Hilary Orange, and Sefryn Penrose, editors, pp. 63–76. Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 7. Archaeopress, Oxford.

Graves-Brown, P. and Orange, H.

2017 "The Stars Look Very Different Today": Celebrity Veneration, Grassroot Memorials and the Apotheosis of David Bowie. *Material Religion* 13(1):121–123. 📄

Underwater (Worldwide)

Australia

Explorers Club Flag Expedition Team, M-24 Japanese Midget Submarine Project: The M-24 Japanese Midget Submarine sits in 55 meters of water off the northern beaches of Sydney, Australia where it sank in the early hours of the morning on 1 June 1942. What had happened to the submarine after its unsuccessful attack on the heavy cruiser USS *Chicago* within the harbor was a mystery until found by recreational divers in 2006. Under the management of the New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage since then, the site is protected by a 500-meter exclusion zone with penalties of up to \$1.2 million for disturbing this significant war grave. With these details in mind, a project was launched under the auspices of an Explorers Club Flag Expedition by maritime archaeologist and technical diver Matt Carter and underwater explorer and photographer Steve Trewavas, with the aim of creating a 3-D model of the wreck using photogrammetry (Figure 1). To gain access to the site, a permit was applied for from the Australian Commonwealth Government and a team of highly experienced technical divers assembled. The survey was undertaken with all divers utilizing closed-circuit rebreathers and with the support of a dedicated dive safety officer and a standby diver. Once on the wreck, the team recorded the site using HD video and still photographs, which were successfully combined to



FIGURE 1. Project co-leaders Matt Carter and Steve Trewavas hold Explorers Club Flag #192 alongside (L–R) dive safety officer Edd Stockdale, underwater videographer Jonathan Di Cecco, and support divers Karl Graddy and Gideon Liew.

create a 3-D model (Figure 2).

All of the information gathered during the survey was shared with the maritime archaeologists at the New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage, providing a detailed baseline of the current state of the site. A blog detailing the survey was published (<http://anzec.org/return-to-m-24/>), and a detailed report is currently in preparation. The results from this project, including the 3-D model, will be presented at the forthcoming conferences: "The Archaeology of War" at the Australian National Maritime Museum and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Association's conference in Sydney in September. The Expedition team would like to thank the following organizations: Headland Creative, ProDive Manly, Halcyon Dive Systems, Fourth Element, Suex, Huffyot, KISS Rebreathers, Shearwater Research, and



FIGURE 2. Maritime archaeologist Matt Carter inspecting the damaged bow of the M-24 submarine. (Photo credit: Steve Trewavas.)

Florida

St. Augustine Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program—Past, Present, and Future Fieldwork: Since the fall of 2017, the St. Augustine Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) has been on the move. With Hurricane Irma and a bout of nor'easters, new archaeological resources washed ashore or were unburied at a rapid pace, launching the team into a number of new projects while preparing for this coming dive season kicking off June 2018. Many of these new sites were single-timber finds, either washed ashore or unburied from the eroding dune lines along the beach. The team traveled up and down the northeast coastline working with city, state, and national officials to document these finds. While we will never know the corresponding ships belonging to their timbers, we document nonetheless. Beach finds can help us.

Among all these broken timbers and iron bombs, two resources stood out the most. The first was discovered by researchers in the Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (GTM-NERR) in late October 2017. Visible along the side of one of the reserve's waterways in the reeds was a canoe. The canoe, almost fully intact and stretching 16 feet in length, had visible toolmarks and charring across its entirety. After extensive documentation and photogrammetric recording, wood samples were taken for identification and radiocarbon dating. The wood was identified as cypress and dated to approximately A.D. 1080, likely an ancient Timucuan canoe.

The second was a 48-foot section of hull that washed ashore on the beach just outside the GTM-NERR in late March 2018 following a bout of storms, causing a media wildfire. The LAMP team, with colleagues from the Florida Public Archaeology Network and the GTM-NERR, worked swiftly to document the deteriorating remains as they dried out and



Slideshow of St. Augustine Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program figures (slideshow only available in digital edition).

were beaten in the tidal zone. Becoming an international sensation, the identifications of the wreck proposed by the media varied from an early Spanish vessel to a pirate ship. The hull structure and remains told the archaeologists it was a 19th-century vessel. The team, with help from the University of South Florida Digital Laboratory, created a multitude of 3-D models. With the destruction of the tides, these models show the changes to the site over the various days and the breaking of the hull.

Similar to the canoe, wood samples were taken from the hull structure. Analysis by Dr. Lee Newsom at Flagler College yielded interesting results. The frames were a combination of hard- and softwood, American beech and yellow pine. The trunnels were white oak, while the planks were all seemingly pine. Further analysis is still being conducted to identify each timber species. Covering the wreck were a variety of toolmarks. Hammer hits were visible on the ends of the planks. Circular saw and adze marks could be seen along the planks. Each frame was also marked with a Roman numeral. The extant numerals covered "XVIII" (18) through "XXXI" (31). As the hull remains dried out, the numbers became less visible and today are almost nonexistent.

The big question with this site was what to do with it. Do we save it? Do we let it break up and wash away? After weeks of consideration and discussion with state officials, the decision was made to remove the wreck from the beach and take it to the trailhead in the GTM-NERR. It was an epic adventure! The forklift made it out on to the beach and carefully lifted the hull. With flags waving, the hull was driven slowly down the beach with a crowd of followers and placed on a flatbed truck. After the short drive to the GTM-NERR trailhead, the hull was lifted into place and set in its new home. Fundraising is still in the works for a cover over the hull remains and additional interpretative signage.

This coming field season will bring in five students and four supervisors from across the country to learn the processes of underwater archaeology and help continue excavation on Anniversary Wreck. This wreck lies in about 20-feet of water off St. Augustine. LAMP has been working on the site since 2015, following its exciting discovery in honor of the 450th anniversary of St. Augustine. The site consists of cauldrons, concreted boxes, pewter plates, concreted casks, stone blocks, ceramics, pins, tacks, and an assortment of yet-to-be-identified concretions. Archaeological analysis since the past season has suggested this vessel is late 18th century, dating after 1760 because of the presence of a sherd of creamware. After the rough 2017 season, hopefully 2018 will bring new discoveries for further potential in identifying the age and nationality of Anniversary Wreck!

Palau

Ships of Discovery, Peleliu's WWII Invasion Beaches: From 1 April to 14 April, 2018, a team of researchers spearheaded by Dr. Toni Carrell, Ships of Discovery, and Dr. Jennifer McKinnon, East Carolina University, went to Peleliu, Palau to undertake a Phase I remote sensing survey of the WWII



FIGURE 1. The edge of the reef suddenly drops off to a rock- and rubble-filled channel. (Photo courtesy of Pascoe/Ships of Discovery science team.)

invasion beaches. The project was funded through a 2017 NOAA Ocean Exploration Research (NOAA-OER) grant with additional support from an NPS American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) grant.

This project was the first comprehensive survey for underwater cultural heritage remains of the Peleliu invasion beaches, fringing reef, and lagoon. Integral to the project was an examination of the impacts of the pre-invasion blasting of the reef by Underwater Demolition Teams (UDTs). The reef study was the first of its kind to document the WWII blasting impacts (Figure 1). Photogrammetric documentation of underwater cultural heritage sites and the reef resulted in 3-D interactive models for in-depth analysis (Figure 2). These will be used to quantify the interactive role of the corals and WWII material on both resources; they will be publically viewable through SketchFab. The project is featured on the NOAA-OER website: <https://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/18peleliu/welcome.html>. This project was a cooperative effort between Ships of Discovery, the East Carolina University (ECU) Maritime Studies Program, University of Hawai'i Hilo, SEARCH Inc., the U.S. Navy Joint Region Marianas, and the Palau Bureau of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

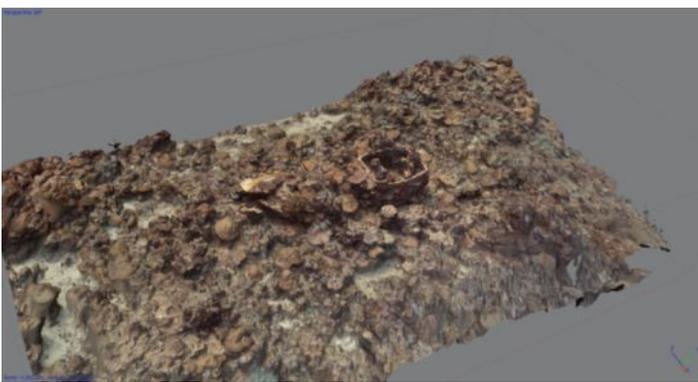


FIGURE 2. Three-dimensional image of an LVT (A)-4 dumped offshore of Camp Beck. (Photo courtesy of Burns/Pascoe Ships of Discovery science team.)

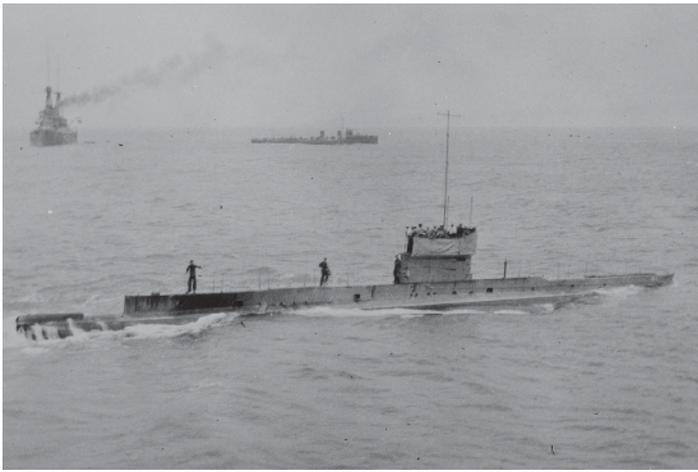
Previous research in the Pacific by Ships of Discovery and ECU includes several projects in Saipan and Tinian under the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). Their work includes the creation of an underwater heritage maritime trail, consisting of 12 submerged and semisubmerged archaeological sites including 4 aircraft wrecks, 2 shipwrecks, 3 tanks, 2 landing craft, and 1 Amtrak. Waterproof guides (in English and Japanese) including a site map and historical information, posters that included images of the wrecks and more in-depth information, and an 18-minute interpretive video created for the NPS are part of their Saipan work. The video is also available on the Ships of Discovery YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/user/ShipsOfDiscovery>.

Papua New Guinea

ROV Examination of Submarine HMAS AE1: In April 2018, a staff maritime archaeologist from the Australian National Maritime Museum (ANMM) participated in a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) examination of the shipwreck site of HMAS *AE1* in waters off the Duke of York Islands in Papua New Guinea. *AE1* was Australia's first naval submarine and participated in the capture of what was the colony of German New Guinea by Allied forces in the opening months of the First World War (Figure 1). It disappeared with all hands off the Duke of York Islands on 14 September 1914 while on patrol with the Australian destroyer HMAS *Parramatta* (I). The submarine's fate and whereabouts remained a mystery until December 2017, when it was found as part of a collaborative search effort undertaken by ANMM, the Silentworld Foundation, the Royal Australian Navy, Find AE1 Ltd., the Submarine Institute of Australia, and Fugro N.V.

The ROV examination of *AE1* was conducted gratis from R/V *Petrel*, a research vessel owned by Microsoft cofounder Paul G. Allen and operated by Vulcan, Inc., the company that oversees Mr. Allen's network of philanthropic organizations and initiatives (Figure 2). *Petrel's* crew were accompanied by a collaborative team from Australia that included staff from ANMM, Find AE1 Ltd., and Curtin University's Hub for Immersive Visualisation and eResearch (HIVE). Because *AE1* is located in over 300 meters (980 feet) of water, the site examination was conducted via *Petrel's* Work-Class ROV, which was outfitted with an array of standard- and high-definition video cameras. These cameras were augmented by a specially designed 12-megapixel deepwater digital still camera provided by the Western Australian Museum and Curtin University for the purpose of developing a 3-D photogrammetric model of the shipwreck site. The same camera was used by the Western Australian Museum and Curtin University to capture photogrammetric imagery of the Second World War shipwrecks HMAS *Sydney* (II) and HSK *Kormoran* in 2015.

AE1 is resting upright on a largely flat, featureless seabed and is almost completely exposed, with only the keel and the tip of a blade from each propeller buried in the



Slideshow of HMAS AE1 (slideshow only available in digital edition).

surrounding silt (Figure 3). While the approximate aft half of the submarine is largely intact, hull sections forward of the fin (the vertical structure that contained the submarine's conning tower) have collapsed inwards as a consequence of a catastrophic implosion event (Figure 4). Specific activity areas within AE1 devastated by implosion damage include the Control Room and Forward Torpedo Compartment. Structural failure of the forward pressure hull has resulted in the fin collapsing and toppling forward into the remnants of the Control Room (Figure 5). No human remains were observed within or around the submarine, although the high degree of preservation noted for certain organic artifacts and features—such as a leather shoe heel and remnants of the wooden partition that held AE1's batteries—suggest they could still be present in skeletal form within enclosed areas of the hull.

While still largely intact, the submarine's hull has been detrimentally affected by differential corrosion of its various metallic components. This is perhaps most evident in the destruction of AE1's side-mounted 'saddle' ballast tanks, which were constructed of lighter-grade steel than the pressure hull and have preferentially corroded, fragmented, and collapsed to the seabed. The deterioration of specific hull components may also have been facilitated by recent tectonic activity around New Britain and the Duke of York Islands; the fin, for example, has collapsed further into the Control Room since AE1's discovery in December of last year (and in the wake of large earthquakes and accompanying aftershocks in New Britain). While there is clear damage to the submarine from natural processes, no evidence of human-manifested change (such as anchor or trawl damage) was noted.

Petrel's ROV examination generated several hours of high-definition video footage, and more than 8,000 individual high-resolution digital still images. The latter have already been utilized to produce interim low-resolution 3-D digital models of AE1's bow, stern, and fin, and a larger high-resolution composite model of the entire shipwreck site is now in development at the Curtin University HIVE (Figure 6). Clues collected during the survey have enabled

the team to work towards establishing the chain of events that resulted in AE1's loss, and have already resulted in refinement of existing hypotheses. A report detailing the results of the project is currently in production. ❖

USA - Midwest

Illinois

Columbia Riverboat Project (submitted by Josie Mumm): From July 2017 through November 2017 the Central Illinois Mudwater Archaeology Society conducted fieldwork in the Illinois River in search of remains of the riverboat *Columbia*. The primary aim of the *Columbia* Riverboat Project was to locate, identify, and map any remains of the riverboat *Columbia*, which sank on 5 July 1918 after striking the bank of the Illinois River between the cities of East Peoria and Pekin, Illinois. The sinking gained national press attention, and is a regionally significant historic event, as it effectively ended commercial excursion boat traffic on the Illinois River. If located, the wreck would be surveyed and an attempt would be made to determine how much damage to the wreckage has occurred due to natural causes, salvaging, and channel-dredging operations. The *Columbia* was a 125 foot long, flat-bottomed, stern-wheel steamer built as a packet boat in 1897. It was converted to an excursion boat in 1905. In 1918, U.S. federal safety inspectors labeled the *Columbia* "the Safest Boat in the west." At midnight of 5 July 1918, while returning from Al Fresco Park in Peoria, the *Columbia* struck an unknown object in the Illinois River. The boat began immediately taking on water before its upper decks collapsed, crushing and trapping many of its occupants. The *Columbia* sank in 16–18 feet of water; it was carrying 497 people, of whom 87 were killed. It was the worst disaster in Illinois River history and largely affected the population



FIGURE 1. The *Columbia* wreck looking south. (Photo courtesy of Bradley University.)



FIGURE 2. Article from The Pekin Daily Times, 6 July 1918. (Photo courtesy of The Pekin Daily Times.)

of Pekin, Illinois, where most of the passengers resided. The owner of the *Columbia*, Capt. Herman Mehl, was in the process of selling the vessel for a large profit and had let the insurance lapse, in part due to its stellar government safety report. After the sinking, the U.S. Marshal Service took possession of the wreck after Mehl's lawyers were able to claim the benefits of U.S. Admiralty law. Both the Tazewell and Peoria County coroners were anxious for the vessel to be raised to determine the cause of sinking. There was an enormous amount of intrigue involving the events of that

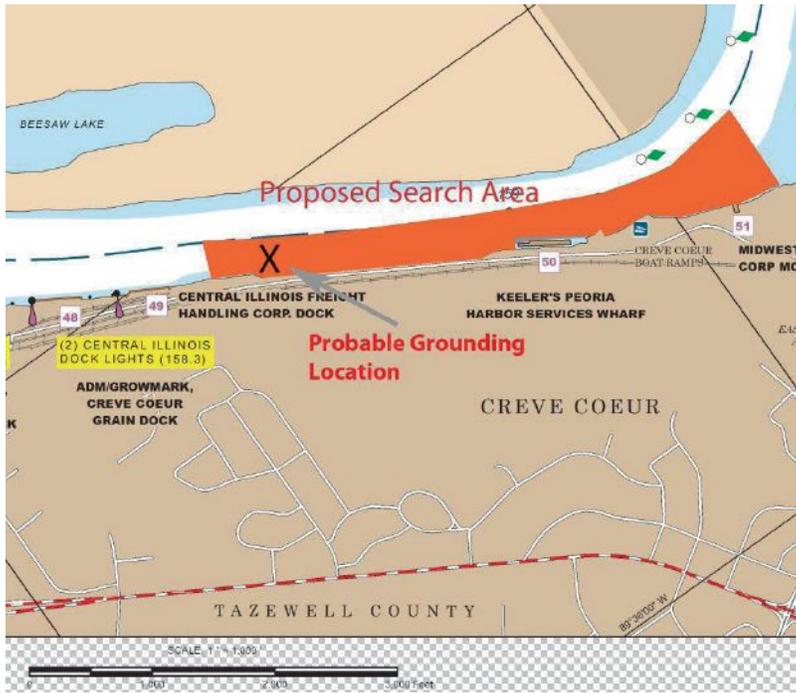


FIGURE 3. Map showing initial search area in orange. (Figure courtesy of Mudwater Archaeology Society.)

night, as well as conflicting accounts of the vessel's condition—described as neglected and rotting by some and the most safe well-kept boat on the river by others. After many weeks in the river, the *Columbia* rolled and moved 100 yards downstream before grinding to a halt in a spilt pile of its own 50 to 100 ton coal supply. After the wreck had sat for five months in the river, the U.S. government was finally able to sell the *Columbia* to a local Peoria junkman named Ruben Bruce. Mr. Bruce was able to salvage most of the mechanical equipment and top decks. He attempted to refloat the *Columbia* by removing coal but failed. Nor could he drag the boat to shore due to the steep sides of the channel. The *Columbia* was abandoned and remained in the river for over a year. There are no records of how the *Columbia* was ultimately removed, but there were reports of local residents, tired of the tragic reminder, tearing the boat apart with hand tools. Many months later, only the paddle wheel remained on shore until eventually it was burned. At the beginning of the project, it was unknown if the *Columbia's* hull still remained in the river. The tragedy was national news and left the entire town of Pekin, Illinois in mourning. The criminal trials of Capt. Mehl and scapegoat pilot George Williams were held up due to lack of evidence and Pilot Williams being institutionalized in a mental asylum. Eventually, the charges were quietly dropped.

A search area was determined by reviewing historic documents. Prior to the start of survey activities, members of the society were trained in basic underwater archaeological search and survey techniques, using the Nautical Archaeology Society's Introduction to Maritime

Archaeology program. Extensive sonar, bathymetry, and in-water diver searches were conducted in the predetermined search area under the direction of the project manager. Initial scans using side scan sonar found two bottom anomalies. The first was physically sighted by divers and determined to be a modern metal railing. The second was outside the original search area and, based on reviews of the sonar data, was determined to be a pile of naturally occurring river debris. The area was considered too much of an entanglement danger to dive on.

Ultimately, any remaining material evidence that might have survived the ravages of time, flooding, and ice would have been destroyed when the area was dredged during the ARTCO docks construction. Additionally, any wreckage that might have drifted downstream would have been destroyed during the construction of the Peoria Lock and Dam and the Shade-Lohmann Bridge. Despite intensive searching, no trace of any object or feature that could be related to the steamboat *Columbia* was found. No future fieldwork is planned or recommended. Although fieldwork did not turn up any tangible evidence of the riverboat *Columbia*, Mudwater Archaeology Society plans to engage in public outreach with local

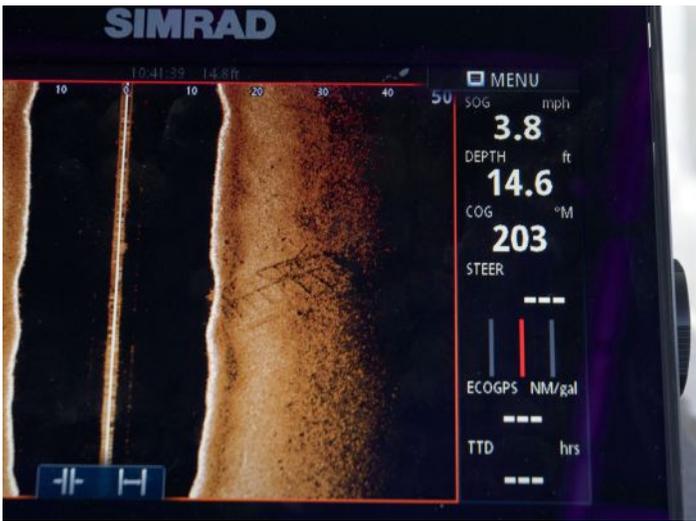


FIGURE 4. Screen capture of large anomaly later determined to be iron framing. (Figure courtesy of Mudwater Archaeology Society.)

schools and community groups to ensure the story of the *Columbia* will live on as an integral part of the maritime history of Peoria and the Illinois River. ❄️

USA - Pacific Northwest

Idaho

Heritage Conservation Archaeology at the Hayman House, Boise (submitted by William White, III, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley): What started as a digital history project has contributed to the preservation of the second African American-related historic property in Boise, Idaho. For decades, the city's African American community has sought to find a way to preserve some part of what was historically known as "the Black Neighborhood" or "the South Side of the Tracks"—a part of town that is now known as the River Street Neighborhood. Since the 1970s this district has been slated for development and few extant historical buildings remain today. Development in this part of town has only accelerated, as Boise is now one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States. Fortunately, neighborhood descendants and their allies have been able to cobble together a coalition of preservationists, archaeologists, students, and volunteers strong enough to save one of the few remaining buildings that dates to the neighborhood's origins.

The River Street Archaeology Project (Figure 1) developed from the River Street Digital History Project (www.riverstreethistory.com), which is an ongoing attempt to record what life was like in this multiethnic, multiracial neighborhood that became synonymous with its African American community. Portions of this work have been published in *Historical Archaeology* (White 2017a), *Arizona*

Anthropologist (White 2016a), through a vernacular eBook made available to the general public as a free download (White 2016b), and in a dissertation (White 2017b). The results of the archaeology component are also currently being adapted for publication as a peer-reviewed book through the Society for Historical Archaeology/University of Nebraska Press. The following document focuses on the project's heritage conservation component and the process that led to the designation of the Erma Hayman House as a National Register-eligible property.

Recent heritage conservation work in the River Street Neighborhood is an example of community-based participatory research in archaeology along the lines advocated by Sonia Atalay (2006, 2012), T. J. Ferguson (2009), and others (Atalay et al. 2014). From its conception, the River Street projects have sought community input, specifically talking to stakeholders and local sponsoring organizations regarding what outcomes they would like to see from these efforts. The research design and questions were created to help address community needs associated with heritage conservation and historic preservation. Archaeology was only one part of a much larger campaign to save something from a neighborhood that had played an important role in the history of Boise, Idaho.

History and Project Background

The River Street Neighborhood was the brainchild of development-minded entrepreneurs and Boise city administrators at the close of the 19th century. Entrepreneurs saw opportunity in the geographic area that would become the River Street Neighborhood even before the arrival of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in Boise in 1887. The land between the proposed railroad line and the Boise River, both of which bordered the southwestern edge of Boise's downtown district area, was marked as part of a "Railroad Reserve" as early as 1885. In 1890, homesteader George McClellan sold his land by the Boise River to real estate speculators, who promptly subdivided the farm into parcels (Demo 2006; Wells and Hart 2000). River Street, which became the moniker for this neighborhood, was established along with other residential streets at this time just outside the floodplain of the Boise River. The earliest houses in the River Street Neighborhood were built between 1890 and the 1910s, few of which remain today.

River Street was literally separated from downtown Boise by the Oregon Short Line Railroad line, which was associated with a wide switchyard and several blocks of warehouse buildings. Nestled between the industrial district associated with the railroad and the Boise River, the neighborhood quickly became associated with working-class Boise families and bachelors. Prior to the 1920s, this district was associated with Basque, Eastern European, and working-class White families. A few Japanese and African American families came to the neighborhood during the 1920s and 1930s, but it was the influx of Black families who arrived in town during World War II that solidified the identity of this area as a Black place. Family housing was not provided to African American airmen and soldiers stationed

near Boise during World War II, so they were forced to try and find places to live somewhere off base. River Street was the only part of town where non-White people were allowed to rent; thus, Black soldiers and their families were forced to live in the neighborhood. Even though most of the African Americans left Boise following the war, River Street had become stigmatized forever after. During the 1960s and 1970s, the neighborhood was considered “blighted” by the City of Boise and was slated for demolition. Quick activism by neighborhood residents saved River Street, but its proximity to a rapidly growing downtown district means it remains susceptible to development pressures (Demo 2006; Osa 1981).

Historic preservation activities in the River Street Neighborhood began in the 1980s and centered on the intersection of Ash and Lee Streets, an area with several extant historical houses known to have been occupied by families from a range of ethnic and racial groups. The earliest preservation effort was initiated by Mateo Osa from 1980 to 1981, when he conducted an oral history project dedicated to recording African American experiences as part of an effort to create an historic district in the neighborhood (Osa 1981). Transcripts of five interviews with African American descendants are on file at the Idaho State Historical Archives in Boise and they describe what life was like in the neighborhood from the 1940s to 1970s. Despite Osa’s recommendations, an historical district was not created at that time.

Architectural surveys conducted in this area in the 1990s also recommended preservation, but nothing was done at that time. In anticipation of road improvements, an historic property survey extending into the River Street Neighborhood was conducted by Susan Stacy in 1995. The 1000 block of Lee Street and portions of Ash Street were recommended eligible for the National Register in the survey report; however, National Register forms for these buildings were not completed (Stacy 1995). Another architectural

analysis of the Lee and Ash Street area was conducted by Pamela Demo in 2006 as part of an anthropology Master’s thesis for the University of Idaho. Demo documented the lot histories of houses in this area, including what would become the River Street Archaeology Project area. While no recommendations were made at this time, it was acknowledged that this was the most intact and historical part of the River Street Neighborhood. Its value to African American and Basque history was also noted (Demo 2006).

Most of those who fought urban renewal in River Street no longer lived in the area or had passed away by the 2010s. Fortunately, a new group of Boise residents continued the fight for its preservation. Preservation Idaho (<http://www.preservationidaho.org/>), an historic preservation group headquartered in Boise, had long been aware of the historicity of the River Street Neighborhood and the steady loss of the buildings that composed its material landscape. Preserving some of the neighborhood buildings had long been a goal by the time the River Street Digital History Project was launched in 2015. Initially, the project focused on collecting archival documents for digitization and oral history interviews to create an online database about the River Street Neighborhood. It was hoped that local communities could use the website for education, but also to aid the ongoing preservation campaign.

Archaeology came to be considered a possible part of the River Street preservation campaign as preservationists recognized the potential benefits of public archaeology. During the 2010s, archaeologists from the University of Idaho had conducted a series of well-received public archaeology projects in Boise. Mark Warner, Stacy Camp, and several University of Idaho graduate students conducted two weeks of excavations in 2012 at the Cyrus Jacobs Uberuaga House and a weeklong excavation project at the Fort Boise Surgeon’s Quarters in 2014. Combined, these projects involved 115 volunteers who donated 1,641 person hours, attracted 1,428 visitors, and yielded over 25,000 artifacts



FIGURE 1. River Street Archaeology Project excavation results. (Map by Danielle Phelps, 2016.)

(Mark Warner 2017, pers. comm.). Both projects were covered extensively in the local television and print news media. These projects were only possible because the University of Idaho collaborated with a constellation of organizations, including the Boise Basque Museum, the United States Veteran's Administration, the Idaho Archaeological Society, the Boise National Forest, the City of Boise, and Preservation Idaho. Descendants groups also played a prominent role in relation to the Cyrus Jacobs Uberuaga House. These projects both contributed to building rehabilitation and preservation efforts; thus, the archaeology was just one piece of these much larger projects.

Archaeology in the River Street Neighborhood followed on the heels of these previous projects. A six-week field school on the 600 block of Ash Street was conducted in the summer of 2015. Excavations spanned a project area that covered half of a city block, but were focused on the Erma Hayman House—a sandstone house built in the 1890s that was occupied by an African American family from 1948 until 2010 (White 2017b). The archaeology project was designed to identify intact archaeological remains of this portion of the River Street Neighborhood, data that could be used to demonstrate this area's significance and integrity for historic preservation. Six more oral history interviews were also recorded with the neighborhood's European American descendants, a demographic who had heretofore never been interviewed.

Previous research revealed that this area was occupied by European immigrant, Basque, working-class European American, and African American families between 1909 and the 1970s (Demo 2006; White 2017a, 2017b). The 2015 field season showed that, while most of this area had been disturbed by historical construction, several parcels held intact archaeological sediments containing artifacts made between the late 19th and 20th centuries. The combination of interviews with former descendants—African American and European American—revealed that River Street was a close-knit community of working-class Boiseans. Among neighborhood residents, friendships transcended racial boundaries, whereas outside the neighborhood, discrimination was common. Descendants used a variety of strategies to survive in a stigmatized urban landscape (White 2017b).

Archaeology, Advocacy, and Preservation in Boise, Idaho

The Erma Hayman House was donated to the Boise City Department of Arts and History in late 2017. The department is currently developing a rehabilitation plan for the house in collaboration with Preservation Idaho and other architects. Ultimately, the Hayman House will be used as a residence for scholars and artists visiting Boise. A National Register of Historic Places form has also been submitted for the building. While most of the artifacts collected during the 2015 excavations have been curated at the University of Idaho, a sample of these items will be displayed at the Hayman House along with snippets of oral history interviews.

Public archaeology continues to play a significant role in preservation activities in the city of Boise. The University

of Idaho administered a public archaeology project in the Officer's Row area of Fort Boise during the summer of 2016 and completed another public archaeology project at the James Castle House in the fall of the same year. Additional public archaeology projects in the city of Boise are currently in the planning stages on properties administered by the Department of Arts and History and the Parks Department. Organizations that played significant roles in the execution of previous projects, like Preservation Idaho, the Boise National Forest, and the Idaho Archaeological Society, have maintained their connections with scholars and students at the University of Idaho and College of Western Idaho—maintaining a valuable network that can be drawn upon to conduct future projects.

Conclusion

The public archaeology at the Erma Hayman House was just one event in a much longer preservation campaign in the River Street Neighborhood. Starting with the fight to save the neighborhood from urban renewal in the 1970s, advocacy to save the material fabric of River Street has been taking place for nearly 50 years. The preservation of the Hayman House is the culmination of concerted effort by the descendant community and preservationists across decades. Archaeology played an important role because it added another aspect of material significance through the identification of intact archaeological deposits. As a prominent public activity, the archaeology component also brought visibility to this vanishing landscape. Archaeology and preservation at the Hayman House drew upon a wellspring of support from the community, descendants, and preservation-minded organizations. The success of this project has become a stepping-stone for future public archaeology work in Boise, Idaho.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have been possible, had it not been for generous collaboration with several descendants from the community: Warner Terrell III, Dick Madry, John Bertram, Lee Rice II, LaVaun Kennedy, Sharon Hill, Ken Thomas, Gigi Stevens, and Jack and Lois Wheeler. Their memories greatly helped us understand life in the neighborhood and the role it played in Boise. I would also like to thank the numerous persons from the Capitol City Development Corporation, the Boise City Departments of Arts and History and of Parks and Recreation, the Boise National Forest, the Idaho Transportation Department, and the Idaho State Historic Preservation office for all the information and expertise they donated to this project.

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USA - Pacific West

Nevada

The Humboldt Intermediate Airfield, Lovelock (*submitted by R. Scott Baxter, Environmental Science Associates (ESA), 2600 Capitol Avenue, Ste 200, Sacramento, CA 95816-5927; sbaxter@esassoc.com; ph. 209.245.6339, cell 916.802.1532*): The year 1918 saw the initiation of airmail service in the United States with a series of short demonstration flights along the eastern seaboard. In 1920 a transcontinental service was established, and letters could now be flown from New York to San Francisco. The fragile nature and limited range of aircraft of the time meant that a string of airfields had to be built across the country to support the new service. Among these was the Humboldt Intermediate Airfield, situated about 15 miles



FIGURE 1. Humboldt Radio Station, ca. 1929. (Photo courtesy of Flight Service History, www.atchistory.org.)

east of Lovelock, Nevada. The site is currently under study by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Winnemucca Field Office.

The airfield was one of many emergency and intermediate fields located along the final leg of the Transcontinental Airway that opened in 1920 between Omaha, Nebraska and San Francisco, California. Although the exact date of the airfield's opening is unknown, it appears to have been one of multiple intermediate fields added to the Transcontinental Airway ca. 1930 (Figure 1). That year, the U.S. Department of Commerce's *Air Commerce Bulletin* announced a growing need for additional intermediate airfields along the Transcontinental Airway. According to the *Air Commerce Bulletin*, the intermediate fields served as emergency landing spots for pilots in trouble as well as locations to base search-and-rescue operations for missing planes in the area. The first official mention of the Humboldt Intermediate Airfield in the annual *Air Commerce Bulletin* came in its 1932–1933 edition. The bulletin announced two new beacons, one 15 miles west of the intermediate landing field at Humboldt

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FIGURE 2. Navigational “bullseye” situated in the middle of the airfield. (Photo courtesy of R. Scott Baxter.)

and a second beacon installed 2 miles west of the airfield. The airfield appears to have been decommissioned sometime between 1945 and 1948.

Physical remains of the airfield are extensive. Most prominently, the airfield itself forms a large triangle measuring 3500 feet per side, cleared of vegetation and other obstructions to provide a relatively smooth landing area. A concrete navigational “bullseye” (Figure 2) was situated in the center of the field to aid pilots in locating their destination. Associated with the airfield are limited indications of structures and extensive refuse deposits left behind by the men who maintained the field and provided services to the planes and their pilots. Investigations of the site have only recently been initiated, but a comprehensive study of the archaeological remains and historical record should provide a picture of life at these remote aviation outposts.

Hawai`i

A Maritime Cultural Landscape Study of the Hawaiian Islands (submitted by Hans K. Van Tilburg, Maritime Heritage Coordinator, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Pacific Islands Region, 1845 Wasp Blvd. Bldg. 176, Honolulu HI 96818; Hans.Vantilburg@noaa.gov): The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, supported by Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), have just completed a landmark study of maritime heritage resources and cultural landscapes in the Hawaiian Islands. The project’s objective was threefold: (1) to develop a database and contextual information of known, reported, and potential submerged cultural resources (e.g., shipwrecks, airplanes); (2) to develop a database and analysis of land-based historic properties that could be adversely impacted by the alteration of the marine viewshed; and (3) to create guidance for the consideration of Native Hawaiian cultural resources, maritime landscapes, and other areas of significance that need to be considered in the planning process for offshore energy development. Other agencies and

partners contributed to this important three-year project as well, including the Hawai`i Undersea Research Laboratory (HURL), the University of Hawai`i Marine Option Program (UH MOP), BOEM’s Pacific OCS regional office, Honua Consulting Inc., NOAA’s Maritime Heritage Program, and NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration. The narrative products of this study (three volumes) are available to the public. The first volume, *The Unseen Landscape: Inventory and Assessment of Submerged Cultural Resources in Hawai`i*, provides the first comprehensive assessment of Hawai`i’s underwater historic properties, intended to accompany the georeferenced database of known, reported, and potential submerged cultural resources (e.g., shipwrecks, airplanes, etc.) in Hawaiian waters. Local and national primary and secondary sources in archives, collections, court records, libraries, museums, and archaeological field data were examined. The cultural landscape approach was chosen for the contextual report as best for organizing historical background, cultural context, and patterns of submerged resource distribution. The report provides a review of cultural, environmental, and historic context to the inventory of known, reported, and potential submerged resource sites (2,120 entries). The report also includes a description of research and analysis methods, environmental description for the study area, discussion of site-formation processes affecting submerged properties, cultural landscape summary of historic periods from the original Polynesian discovery of the islands to the post-World War II era, conclusions, references, maps, and supporting appendices. It is a work of synthesis, providing context and analysis at the cultural landscape level.

The second volume, *A `Ikena I Kai (Seaward Viewsheds): Inventory of Terrestrial Properties for Assessment of Marine Viewsheds on the Main Eight Hawaiian Islands*, is focused on land-based historic properties with seaward viewsheds that could be affected by offshore renewable energy projects like floating wind turbines. Honua Consulting Inc. conducted independent research at the State of Hawai`i Historic Preservation Division and related collections to develop the report and digital file of these properties, locations nominated to or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, Honua Consulting drew from a breadth of Hawaiian language resources to develop a wholly unique thematic inventory consisting of two subcategories. The first subcategory is “akua viewsheds” or viewsheds that are significant through their historic association with spiritual figures or deities. The second subcategory is “ali`i viewsheds,” which are viewsheds that are culturally significant through their association with Hawaiian chiefs. The resulting report thus highlights a new understanding of the marine viewsheds of 190 significant sites in Hawai`i and establishes a baseline for assessing how renewable energy projects may impact those historic viewsheds. The effort is replicable and transferable to other indigenous or tribal communities looking to integrate their traditional heritage and sites of significance into evolving resource management efforts.

The third volume, *A Guidance Document for Characterizing*

Native Hawaiian Cultural Landscapes, outlines best practices for consulting with Native Hawaiian communities and includes selected Hawaiian maritime cultural landscape case studies. NOAA and Honua Consulting again collaborated to identify a consultative working group that included representatives from each of the main Hawaiian Islands (including island districts and/or counties). The working group then developed its Native Hawaiian cultural landscapes (NHCL) guidance document through a series of workshops, meetings, trainings, and consultations throughout the islands. The guidance document was refined by implementing the analysis process for the creation of case studies in selected areas (specifically the terrestrial and marine portions of the “ahupua`a” or land/sea divisions of Lāna`i, Waikīkī, and Waialua). The guidance document provides a process that can be used by Native Hawaiian communities to recognize and record areas of cultural importance. It also provides a vocabulary for agencies and Native Hawaiians to facilitate communication and identify areas that could be impacted from proposed undertakings. The NHCL approach can assist indigenous communities

and agencies in sharing information about areas of mutual interest to ensure that both parties have meaningful interactions concerning places and resources. Additionally, it can allow indigenous groups and agencies to identify and work toward more appropriate management of these places and resources.

These three reports (BOEM OCS Report numbers: 2017-021, 2017-022, and 2017-023 respectively) are publicly available online at: <https://www.boem.gov/BOEM-2017-021/>, <https://www.boem.gov/BOEM-2017-022/>, and <https://www.boem.gov/BOEM-2017-023/>.

Incorporating both historic properties and cultural landscapes and considering tangible and intangible aspects of cultural heritage provides major steps forward in understanding the significance of many specific locations in the ocean. This study was funded in part by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Environmental Studies Program, Washington, DC through Interagency Agreement M13PG00018 with the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service. 🇺🇸

Archaeological Organizations Combine Resources to Develop New Ethics Database

Register works with counterpart in the United Kingdom to offer international resource

BALTIMORE, MD – The Register of Professional Archaeologists (the Register) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), based in the United Kingdom, released a new Archaeological Ethics Database today as an ongoing joint project. The database can be found at archaeologicaethics.org.

The goal of the database is to combine sources on archaeological ethics in a central, searchable place for students, researchers, and professional archaeologists. The archaeological ethics database includes over 500 sources relating to ethics in archaeology. The product was designed to be used internationally.

“Adoption of professional ethics, a code of conduct, research standards, and a process by which to enforce these make Registered Professional Archaeologists the most desirable to their clients and employers,” said Register President Christopher D. Dore, Ph.D., RPA 10331. “We’re excited to be able to provide this tool to the archaeological community to proactively strengthen ethical behavior in professional practice.”

In 2017, CIfA and the Register signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote and strengthen professional ethics in archaeology and the Register assigned an Ethics Intern to begin work on the project. Patricia Markert, RPA 49570246 and a Ph.D. candidate from Binghamton University, served as the inaugural ethics intern. She developed the database and coded over 500 entries, including journal articles, books, blogs, online resources, and course descriptions.

Ms Markert worked with freelance web developer Angela Kristin VandenBroek, who is also a sociocultural anthropology Ph.D. candidate at Binghamton University and visiting researcher at Stockholm University, to transfer the database to a searchable, online platform. The website includes a form for suggestions, questions, and comments. The database is an ongoing project and will be updated and expanded yearly by an Ethics Intern each summer.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas. The Institute has over 3,500 individual members, and about 80 registered organizations.

Established in 1998, the Register of Professional Archaeologists is a non-profit professional organization that serves as the international standards and credentialing body for archaeologists. At the end of 2017, there were 3,200 Registrants.

2018 SHA and ACUA Elections

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lisa Fischer

Present Position: Director of Digital Initiatives, Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation



Education: M.A. in Anthropology with a Specialization in Historical Archaeology, The College of William & Mary; A.B. in Anthropology, Amherst College

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA): Chair of the SHA Technologies Committee, 2012–2015; member of the SHA Technologies Committee, 2009–present

Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA): Chair of the North American Chapter of CAA, 2013–present; Chair of the CAA2009 Organizing Committee; Member of the following CAA committees: International Steering Committee, 2007–2010, 2013–present; Peer Review College, 2011–present; Scientific Committee, 2016–present; and the CAA2017 Organizing Committee

Digital Heritage Congress: Scientific Commissioner for Built Heritage for the first International Congress on Digital Heritage, Marseille, France, 2013; Co-Chair of the second

International Congress on Digital Heritage and Federated Event Co-Chair (CAA), Granada, Spain, 2015; Federated Event Co-Chair (CAA) and Member of the Program Committee for the upcoming third International Congress on Digital Heritage, San Francisco, CA, 2018

Virtual Systems and Multimedia (VSMM): Member of the VSMM Board, 2014–present; Member of the VSMM2012, VSMM2014, and VSMM2017 Technical Program Committees

Research Interests: digital heritage; 3-D modeling; GIS; archaeology of the 17th- and 18th-century Chesapeake; public outreach; social media

Biographical Statement:

I specialize in digital heritage applications—both online and on-site—for research and public education. I joined the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation, which has been excavating and interpreting the site of the 1607 James Fort for over two decades, as the Director of Digital Initiatives in 2015. In this role my focus is on the dissemination of information about the site and archaeological project through the web and social media as well as on the development of more cutting-edge digital applications, like 3-D modeling and virtual reality for educating and engaging the public. I began my career in archaeology at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest before joining the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeology, where I spent more than six years working on projects in both the field and lab. I then moved in the Foundation's Digital History Center (DHC) to focus on how to leverage technologies, like GIS and 3-D modeling to engage public with Williamsburg's history. In my time running the DHC, I oversaw a variety of projects including development of eWilliamsburg, an interactive map for visualizing the town's growth and development across the 18th century; Virtual Williamsburg, an interactive 3-D model of the town as it looked in 1776; and websites on the American Revolution and one bringing together a network of sites interpreting slavery and the slave trade around the world.

An SHA member for nearly 25 years, I have advised on digital applications through being on the Technologies Committee since it was first established in 2009 and serving as its chair for several years. I have also been involved with Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology, including organizing the 2009 conference in Williamsburg, for which we organized a session featuring the American archaeological societies, including SHA.

Nicole Bucchino Grinnan

Present Position: Public Archaeologist and Research Associate, Florida Public Archaeology Network



Education: M.A. in Historical Archaeology from the University of West Florida, 2014; B.A. in History from the University of Central Florida, 2010; B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Central Florida, 2010

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA): From 2012 to 2015, I served two terms as one of two Graduate Student Representatives for the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA). During this tenure, I worked as the ACUA's liaison to the Academic and Professional Training Committee's Student Subcommittee. Together, we organized four panels (one in each year) on subjects of specific importance to students and young professionals. While with the ACUA, I also led a project to publish a quarterly newsletter targeting students at universities with classes or programs in underwater archaeology. The goals of the newsletter were to highlight research across the discipline and allow students to network with one another across various institutions. Taken over by the next ACUA Graduate Student Representatives, the newsletter continues to be published quarterly. Since 2012, I have also assisted the ACUA each year in teaching a section on public outreach and education during their "Underwater Cultural Awareness Workshop" for nonunderwater archaeologists. My other committee involvement includes the Academic and Professional Training Committee's Student Subcommittee (since 2012) and the newly formed Heritage At-Risk Committee. Additionally, I have assisted the Society for Historical Archaeology with their Public Archaeology Day events, most recently at the 2018 meeting in New Orleans. In

addition to hosting a booth geared toward early education and archaeology, I conducted a televised program for children to introduce them to the basics of the discipline. I have also helped with graphic design projects for SHA's Executive Director over the last several years and assisted with graphic design and marketing for the New Orleans Public Archaeology Day event.

Florida Archaeological Council: Currently serving as Board member and Membership Secretary (since 2015)

Historic St. Michael's Cemetery Foundation of Pensacola: Currently serving as Public Events Committee Chair and Board Member (since 2014)

Junior Scientists in the Sea: Currently serving as Dive Safety Officer (since 2016)

Research Interests: archaeology in maritime communities, archaeological/historical ecology, public interpretation of cultural resources, issues related to access and archaeology, archaeological ethics

Biographical Statement:

When I began my graduate career, the Society for Historical Archaeology had an incredible influence on me. I have attended the annual meeting each year since 2010 and am thrilled to be increasingly involved with SHA at a variety of levels. I currently work as a Public Archaeologist and Research Associate for the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) in Florida's Northwest Region, delving into multiscalar public education and outreach projects. One of the unique aspects of my role at FPAN is the ability to partner with local, state, and federal organizations. Maintaining many of these connections through SHA, I have had the opportunity to work on both archaeological and public education projects with city governments, the Florida Division of Historical Resources, the National Park Service, and NOAA (among many others).

Working with a variety of partners has also provided me with broad experience shaping my personal approach to the discipline of archaeology. My academic background has always relied on multidisciplinary methodology to answering research questions; I am thus a strong proponent of an archaeology informed not only by history, but also by environmental studies, geography, political science, and social demographics studies. Drawing on this approach, my graduate and postgraduate research has thus focused on maritime communities and how they are situated within a broader historical, social, and ecological landscape. I have had the opportunity to work on a variety of projects along the Atlantic coast of the United States, with more recent emphasis on Florida's Gulf of Mexico coast.

One of the obligations of a well-informed, multidisciplinary archaeology, as I see it, is engagement in public education and outreach. Local communities, maritime or otherwise, are the arbiters of their history. If archaeologists are interested in the preservation of cultural resources, we must help create connections to the past for people in the present. As someone who is constantly engaging in public education initiatives, I have had the fortune to hone my

skills as a public speaker, interpreter, web manager, graphic designer, and workshop coordinator. My experience includes developing interpretive plans for historical and archaeological resources, designing both permanent and traveling exhibits for formal museum spaces, developing public programs and workshops, and managing print and digital media for both FPAN and partnering organizations. Taking on these projects is infinitely enjoyable to me and, as I see it, infinitely important for helping archaeology remain an important consideration for community development, community and individual identity, and future legislation.

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

Impressed by the efforts of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the many opportunities it provides to those just beginning their careers, I am honored to be nominated to run for a seat on the society's board of directors. Although I am what many would consider a young professional, I have 10 years of experience working in archaeology and have been devoted to my involvement with SHA and smaller, local archaeological societies and civic organizations. I continue to pursue opportunities with each of these and look forward to creating an impact on SHA with my passion and perspective.

Of the many contributions I can bring to SHA, I believe that my experience in public education, outreach, and interpretation are of crucial importance. Although archaeology has made great strides in bridging the gap between the academic discipline and the general public, there is still a great deal to do. International organizations like SHA can help energize and guide these outreach endeavors, creating an imperative for archaeologists working at all levels and in a variety of capacities. Whether we are students or career archaeologists, we all understand the need for archaeology and the impact that it can have on communities and individuals. Now more than ever, it is critical that we engage the public and our legislators to protect both the material cultural resources we study and the stories of the past brought to light through our research. One of the most exciting areas of public outreach that I have been exploring recently has been in virtual reality and interactive digital media. These types of outreach media present unique opportunities to bring archaeology to underserved groups and to the offices of our politicians, developers, and community managers. I believe that my work in these areas can provide insight and on-the-ground experience to the society, and I would look forward to taking on new projects to carry these efforts forward.

Finally, I also feel that I can contribute a variety of practical skills to SHA. With a great deal of experience in graphic design, social media engagement, organizational branding, and writing for public audiences, I know that I can create memorable impacts on the society and assist it with its ongoing mission of advocating for cultural resources above and below the water.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

With a history of over 50 years, the Society for Historical Archaeology has made a tremendous impression on archaeology and raised the international visibility of historical archaeology. In the last few years, however, we have seen threats to the SHA's mission through attacks on legal frameworks protecting archaeology at the federal and state levels, as well as through high visibility pseudoarchaeology that reaches a large public audience through television programming and internet news outlets. If elected to the SHA Board of Directors, I would place significant priority on two things. First, we need to continue and improve our efforts to carry out conversations with those outside of our discipline: the public, our legislators, and the media. To do this, we need to understand how to be relatable, create connections, and be impactful. Second, and toward a similar end, SHA should accelerate efforts to encourage and facilitate dialog among its members. As someone with multidisciplinary research interests, I recognize the significance of exchange and access to information. Although specialization in archaeology is absolutely necessary, it is also critical to reach across boundaries to create a unified voice that is both motivating and relevant for those outside of the discipline. Ultimately, fostering connections within the society through workshops, panels, symposia, special events, and media beyond the annual meeting will build our momentum into the future. Given the importance of these priorities, I hope to bring my energy and enthusiasm for them to the SHA's Board of Directors!

Benjamin Pykles

Present Position: Historic Sites Curator, LDS Church History Department

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, with a specialization in Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 2006; B.A., Anthropology, Brigham Young University, 2000

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA): Chair, SHA History Committee, 2012–present; Editor, "Images of the Past," for *SHA Newsletter*, 2009–present; Member, SHA History Committee, 2004–2012; Member, SHA Student Subcommittee, 2001–2004

Research Interests: cultural persistence and change, history of historical archaeology, 19th- and 20th-century American West, archaeology of religion, Latter-day Saints (Mormons)

Biographical Statement:

I am fortunate to wear multiple hats in my professional life. For the last seven years, I have been employed as a historic sites curator for the LDS Church in Salt Lake City, Utah. In this capacity, I help identify, manage, protect, preserve, and analyze cultural resources on land that the



church owns throughout the United States. I also assist with planning, development, and interpretation at over twenty of the church's historic sites in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wyoming, and Utah, including three National Historic Landmarks. In my present position, I regularly consult with federal and state agencies and American Indian tribes on projects related to resources that are significant to Mormon history and identity. Prior to moving to Utah, I was an assistant professor of anthropology at the State University of New York at Potsdam, where I taught courses in historical archaeology and hosted field schools. I occasionally still teach historical archaeology as an adjunct faculty member in Utah, and I regularly involve students and faculty members in my fieldwork. My research and publications have focused on cultural persistence and change in religious settings, remote-sensing techniques at historic sites, and the history of historical archaeology. Over the last 10 years, I have also fulfilled a variety of roles in SHA, including serving as the chair of the History Committee (2012–present) and as the editor of the “Images of the Past” column in the *SHA Newsletter* (2009–present). In these capacities, I worked with a talented group of board members and committee members to help commemorate SHA's 50th anniversary in 2017.

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

Because of my diverse professional responsibilities and experiences, I have developed a broad and balanced

perspective on the strengths of our discipline and the challenges we face going forward. Through my research into the history of historical archaeology, I have acquired a solid understanding of our discipline's past, which I believe sheds important light on how we can successfully navigate the future. If elected to the SHA Board of Directors, I will bring the knowledge and skills I have acquired while serving on SHA committees over the past 17 years, including an understanding of the operations of the society and positive working relationships with other committee chairs and board members. Much of my current professional work is collaborative in nature, and I will bring that same collaborative spirit and leadership to any responsibilities I have as a board member. Finally, as a historical archaeologist working in Utah, I will represent a geographic and research area—the American West—that tends to be underrepresented in our discipline and professional community.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

If elected to the SHA Board of Directors, I will do my best to support and represent the broad interests of the society. In particular, I will emphasize the following priorities:

- The global protection and preservation of cultural resources through government outreach and advocacy, public education, and ethical scholarship
- The promotion and dissemination of quality historical archaeology research from around the world
- Engaging, enjoyable, and affordable annual meetings
- Continuing efforts to ensure that the society and its resources are accessible to students and young professionals, who constitute the future of our society and discipline
- Targeted membership and development campaigns to continually improve our society
- Strengthened relationships with partner organizations and increased outreach to the global historical archaeology community.

E.W. Duane Quates

Present Position: State Cultural Resources Specialist/Archaeologist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology with a concentration in archaeology, Michigan State University, 2012; M.A., Anthropology with a concentration in archaeology, Michigan State University, 2007; B.A., Anthropology with a concentration in archeology, University of West Florida, 2000

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology: Technology Committee, 2013–2016; UNESCO Committee, 2016

Society for American Archaeology: Government Affairs Committee, 2011–2013; Military Archaeological Resources

Stewardship (MARS) interest group (chair), 2012–2014,
(secretary) 2014–2016

Conference on Michigan Archaeology: Fellow, 2017–
present

Michigan Archaeological Society: Vice president, 2018–
present

Research Interests: public archaeology, community archaeology, historic landscapes; descendant communities; African Diaspora, slavery, frontiers and borderlands; smuggling, and human trafficking

Biographical Statement:

I am a U.S. Navy Veteran with 19 years of experience as a professional archaeologist. I have worked in multiple positions within contract archaeology, academia, and state and federal government. I have been a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology since the 2009 Toronto meeting. Since attending that meeting, I have thought of SHA as the home of my professional family.

I currently work with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as the State Cultural Resources Specialist/Archaeologist in the State of Michigan. Here I work with farmers and NRCS staff, educating them on the importance of cultural resources and the preservation of archaeological sites, while helping my agency comply with various federal historic preservation laws and regulations. In the two years that I have been with this agency I have built a cultural resources program and implemented a cultural resources training program for NRCS staff and partners in the State of Michigan.

Prior to my arrival at the USDA in 2016, I worked as an installation archaeologist for the Department of the U.S. Army at Fort Drum in New York for seven years. While working with the Army, I developed “Be an Archaeologist for a Day,” a public archaeology field event to engage the military community to consider, appreciate, and learn the importance of protecting archaeology and cultural resources on the base, within the nearby local community, and while deployed in other countries.



While in New York, I also worked as an adjunct professor from 2013 to 2016 at the State University of New York at Oswego. There I developed a study-abroad program that brought together psychology students in Trauma Studies with archaeology students and military veterans to travel to the Salisbury Defense Estate in the United Kingdom. While in the UK we worked with Operation Nightingale, an award-winning program in the UK Ministry of Defense that uses archaeology as a form of rehabilitation therapy to help wounded soldiers gain confidence and skills to reenter civilian life.

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

Over my career as a professional archaeologist, I have worked in the three main arenas of employment in archaeology: contract archaeology, government, and academia. I have an extensive amount of experience working with various communities, building relationships and developing engagement opportunities; even within the constraints of government service. My professional work has focused on archaeology as a community activity. While government archaeology is inherently public by nature, it cannot necessarily be called community archaeology. Throughout my career, I have endeavored to transform government cultural resource compliance archaeology into a community-based practice by identifying multiple interested parties, building mutually respectful relationships with them and engaging them as stakeholders in the archaeological research process. I believe that I can offer the board an insightful perspective and a drive to help grow SHA into a diverse, inclusive, and global organization.

In community archaeology, one must be prepared to act as an advocate for historic preservation. I have taken on this role multiple times throughout my career, whether it was by advising a U.S. Army commanding general of his responsibilities to comply with cultural resource law, persuading an engineer that archaeology doesn't have to get in the way of a project if cultural resources are considered early in the design of the project, or dispelling a farmer's concern that by reporting an archaeological site to the SHPO the government would have an excuse to take his property or give the government leverage to dictate what he could or could not do on his own land. I would relish the opportunity to work in this capacity as a member of the SHA Board of Directors.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

It would be a great honor to serve on the SHA board, and if elected, I would emphasize the need to build a stronger relationship with the general public. In this era of shrinking federal budgets, attacks on historic preservation legislation, and a political climate that seems increasingly antagonistic towards the mission of SHA, it is important that we continue to advocate for the strengthening of historic preservation law before Congress. While I will certainly continue to oppose the

dismantling of the legislation and elimination of the sources of funding that make the preservation and management of cultural resources possible, I believe that major gains can also be made by building trust with the public at large. As a society, we should work collaboratively to find new and innovative methods of reaching and engaging the public, educating them about the past, eliminating misconceptions about archaeology, creating inclusive opportunities, building a more diverse membership, and garnering support for the preservation of cultural resources.

COMMUNICATIONS EDITOR

Mark Freeman

Website Editor Mark Freeman has declined to submit an election statement.

Patricia Samford

Present Position: Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory



Education: Ph.D. Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, M.A. Anthropology, College of William and Mary, B.S. Anthropology and Psychology, College of William and Mary

Professional Service to SHA and other societies:

SHA: SHA Board of Directors 2015-2017; SHA representative on Steering Committee of 50th Anniversary

of the National Historic Preservation Act, PEIC Committee; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Board member, 2010 to present, Committee on Collaborative Preservation; Council for Virginia Archaeology Newsletter Editor.

Research Interests: English ceramics, archaeology of colonial and nineteenth-century North America with an emphasis in African-American archaeology, public archaeology, gender, West Africa, identity formation

Biographical Statement:

For over 30 years, I have conducted archaeological research in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, working at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, North Carolina State Historic Sites and the Maryland Historical Trust. Currently, I am the Director of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, the state's archaeological research, curation and conservation facility.

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

The newsletter is a significant resource in keeping members up to date with new research, job openings, field opportunities and funding sources. My past experiences as editor for the Council of Virginia Archaeology newsletter and for the *Living History Classroom* will serve me well in my new position as newsletter editor for the society.

After working over 30 years as a historical archaeologist in museum, academic and cultural resource management settings, I have gained an understanding of the challenges faced by the diverse venues in which we practice our profession. As a director of various institutions, working with staff, board members, non-staff professionals, and the public, I have developed management skills that will help me take into account the varied interests of SHA membership when making decisions as a board member. I feel that increased public outreach within our profession is extremely important, particularly in the current political and economic climate where the humanities are under constant attack. As director of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, I have made it a priority to expand access to collections, both through online research and artifact identification tools such as Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland, Maryland Archeobotany and Archaeological Collections in Maryland, and through the development of online finding aids, such as Maryland Unearthed, to the collections curated there. Educational outreach to the public in the forms of traveling exhibits, educational modules, engaging with public schools and publications have also been a priority throughout my career. These experiences will be beneficial to my participation as a board member.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

If elected as Communications Editor, I would continue the excellent work of newsletter editor Alasdair Brooks in

expanding the content coverage of the newsletter beyond the continental United States. While the newsletter remains an important vehicle for communicating with the membership, I also recognize that communication modes have multiplied over the last decade, reaching and appealing to different demographics. I would prioritize working with the website editor and social media liaisons to facilitate creating relevant content for a variety of professional audiences. As a member of the larger SHA Board, I would prioritize assisting the organization in working to address member needs and concerns, particularly as they relate to the current political climate. Additionally, because much of my career has been spent in museums, I am committed to working with diverse audiences in engaging the public with archaeology. As such, I am concerned with the challenges of making archaeology accessible and interesting to the public without compromising our ethical standards of site protection and integrity. I am committed to furthering the accessibility of archaeological data and research resources through web-based media.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Siobhan M. Hart

Present Position: Associate Professor, Skidmore College



Education: Ph.D., University of Massachusetts Amherst, 2009; M.A., University of Massachusetts Amherst, 2004; B.A., Colgate University, 1999

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

My professional service includes serving as a peer reviewer for University Press of Florida, *American Antiquity*, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, and the National Science Foundation. In 2012–2013, I cochaired the Grants Committee of the World Archaeological Congress, an international professional organization. My responsibilities included soliciting, reviewing and allocating funds (40,000 USD) to support travel to the 2013 WAC7 meeting in Dead Sea, Jordan, for participants from Indigenous communities, economically disadvantaged countries and students. I maintain professional memberships in several professional organizations, including American Anthropological Association, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, and the World Archaeological Congress.

Research Interests: heritage, Indigenous archaeologies, community-based archaeology, repatriation, colonialism, archaeology of Northeastern North America

Biographical Statement:

I am a teacher-scholar concerned with both the experiences of people at particular moments in the past (e.g., Native Americans at the onset of European colonialism in the 17th century; working-class residents of urban neighborhoods in the 20th century) and the way that their contemporary descendants (whether cultural, political, or class-based) engage with heritage. My research and teaching is driven by a concern with the ways that communities cope with and challenge inequalities through heritage collaborations and engagements with material culture. Engaging with contemporary communities about past lives and experiences through heritage work provides a focal point for dialog and action that can improve quality of life, increase sociopolitical power, and contribute to dismantling structural inequalities.

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

One of the most critical tasks of the Nominations Committee is to ensure that SHA has leadership that is actively engaged in the issues presently of concern for members, while also charting a productive future for the discipline. This requires communicating how historical archaeology informs on current issues (e.g., race, immigration, enduring inequalities), and being nimble and responsive advocates when crises arise. In most of my service and archaeological work (in field, lab, and museum contexts) I have served as a facilitator and have worked across traditional disciplinary boundaries and internationally. I see my primary contribution to the Nominations Committee as drawing on that experience to work with colleagues to identify candidates for leadership positions.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you

emphasize?

As a member of the Nominations Committee, my priority would be to identify candidates for leadership positions whose work and public engagement evidence the SHA Ethical Principles, particularly around confronting racism, white privilege, gender bias, and harassment.

Alexandra Jones

Present Position: N/A

Education: Ph.D. from University of California, Berkeley



Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee

Research Interests: community archaeology

Biographical Statement:

Alexandra Jones, Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Archaeology in the Community, is an education leader focused on community outreach and service. Dr. Jones has been an educator for more than 16 years; she has taught in multiple educational environments from primary schools to museums, colleges and camps. She obtained dual Bachelors of Arts degrees from Howard University in History and Anthropology in 2001. Dr. Jones became a classroom teacher and discovered she had a natural talent for teaching. In an effort to further her career as a teacher she continued her education by obtaining a master's degree in History from Howard University in 2003 and then attending University of California, Berkeley to obtain a Ph.D. in Historical Archaeology in 2010. She currently teaches people of all ages

about archaeology. Dr. Jones worked for PBS's television show *Time Team America* as the Archaeology Field School Director, where she directed field schools for junior high and high school students at each of the sites for the 2013 season. She is currently an Assistant Professor at Baltimore City Community College and an Adjunct Professor at the University of Baltimore.

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

I have an extensive background in working with and educating the public on archaeology, I feel I could bring those talents and skills to SHA to help foster its relationship with people outside the field of archaeology.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

I would emphasize maintaining a system where the nominations process is fair and equability for all who apply and are nominated.

Lauren McMillan

Present Position: Assistant Professor, Department of Historic Preservation, University of Mary Washington



Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 2015; M.A., Anthropology, East Carolina University, 2010; B.A., Historic Preservation, University of Mary Washington, 2008

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference: Program Chair, 2016–present; Social Media Chair, 2016–present; Member, Nominations Committee, 2016–2017; Judge, Student Paper Competition, 2014–2016, undergraduate papers; 2017–present, graduate papers; Founding Chair and Liaison to the Conference Board, Student Committee, 2014–2016

Council of Virginia Archaeologists: Co-Chair and Social Media Chair, Public Outreach Committee, 2016–present; Member, Public Outreach Committee, 2013–present

Archaeology Working Group, Archaeological Ordinance, City of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 2016–present

Research Interests: archaeology of colonialism, African Diaspora, trade and consumerism, historic landscapes, clay tobacco pipes, public archaeology, education, and community outreach and collaboration, intersection of historic preservation, the built environment, commemoration, social activism, and archaeology

Biographical Statement:

I am an historical archaeologist who works in the Middle Atlantic region of the United States. I have a multidisciplinary professional and educational background in archaeology, historic preservation, anthropology, material culture studies, and history. I am an Assistant Professor of Historical Archaeology in the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington where I teach archaeology, introduction to preservation law and practices, architectural history, and material culture studies.

My work and research interests focus on two main topics: the archaeology of trade and consumerism and African Diaspora archaeology. My research into early-colonial trade in the Chesapeake has centered on individual consumption practices, piracy, identity studies, and the origins of capitalism. My work and teaching experience has focused on the archaeology of African American and plantation life in the antebellum, postbellum, and Jim Crow Upper South, with an emphasis on cultural landscape studies. Recently, I have been developing a research project focused on contact-period Native America in collaboration with a Virginia State Indian Tribe.

I have worked at several historic sites and museums, which has fostered a professional and teaching interest in public education and community outreach. I am particularly interested in questions related to social memory, commemoration, and how archaeology and historic preservation can and are used in public presentations of history and for social activism. Some of my recent work has focused on collaborating with local descendant groups and avocational archaeologists to conduct archaeological and historical research for use in public interpretations at local historic sites and museums.

I am a strong advocate for collections-based research with a focus on the use of a multidisciplinary approach to artifact studies. Both in my teaching and research, I focus heavily on the use of previously excavated and orphaned collections to ask new questions of “old” assemblages as a

way to combat the curation crisis we all currently face and to encourage best collection’s management practices among the next generations of archaeologists. I have collaborated with other researchers in the digitization and online accessibility of archaeological data, a priority that I continue to emphasize among my student researchers at UMW.

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 would bring a multidisciplinary perspective to the committee focused on the intersection of archaeology and historic preservation with additional emphases on undergraduate education and public outreach. As preservation laws, regulations, and funding are increasingly under attack, a detailed understanding of these practices is needed to ensure the future of our profession. I am particularly passionate about supporting the cultural resource management industry. CRM practitioners are the front line in the protection and educational efforts related to archaeology and preservation, especially as related to public understanding and appreciation of what we do. A focus on public outreach and stakeholder involvement is essential if we are to convince lawmakers to support our work.

As an undergraduate educator and current Co-Chair of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists’ Public Outreach Committee, I stress the importance of public involvement in any research project. I always tell my students, if the public does not think what we do is important they will not support it and thus legislators will not support it. What we do is inherently interesting to many different communities and it is essential that we have leaders within the organization who know how to engage diverse groups of people. Over the past several years, I have become increasingly interested in nontraditional and first-generation student education. I have found that often times, these students, who have had previous careers and experiences prior to finding archaeology, are some of the most passionate and effective advocates for archaeology to the general public. I also see nontraditional and first-generation student education as a way to increase diversity in our field. I understand diversity in a variety of ways including race, ethnicity, gender, nationality, and socioeconomic status. As an educator, I believe we must recruit and encourage these diverse groups of people to enter our profession.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I would emphasize two main priorities: the protection and support of preservation legislation and research funding; and the increase in diversity in our profession. These two goals are intertwined with and cannot be achieved without a purposeful and meaningful emphasis on public outreach and engagement. As a member of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Nominations Committee in 2016 and 2017 and as the current Program Chair, I actively

sought out CRM professionals and candidates from diverse backgrounds to run for board positions and to serve in key roles within the conference, a priority that I would continue as a member of the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee.

Mary Furlong Minkoff

Present Position: Curator of Archaeological Collections, James Madison's Montpelier



Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida; B.A., Anthropology & History, University of Mississippi

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society of Historical Archaeology (SHA): Member, 2006–present; Member, SHA PEIC Committee, 2016–present; Member, SHA Curation & Collections Committee, 2016–

present

Society for American Archaeology: Member
Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference: Member
Slave Dwelling Project: Member
Fort Ward Interpretive Planning Committee, Alexandria, Virginia: Appointed Member
Transforming Community Spaces Committee, University of Virginia: Appointed Member

Research Interests: public archaeology, civic engagement, anti-racism, African Diaspora, plantation archaeology, Civil War archaeology, Spanish Colonial archaeology, ceramic analysis

Biographical Statement:

For over 15 years, I have worked in archaeology in nearly every component of the profession including cultural resources management, academia, museums, and at all levels government. Through these experiences, I have had the opportunity to work on sites and collections spanning a variety of time periods and locations. Connecting all of these projects and experiences, has been my effort to bring archaeology to the public, particularly through civic engagement.

As a civically engaged public archaeologist, I am dedicated to working with stakeholders, in particular descendants, to elevate their voices in the understanding of the past. I believe that mutually beneficial relationships, based on long-term commitment, trust, and transparency are the best way to work with communities and stakeholders to interpret the past. I am also invested in making archaeology and the way it informs our understanding of the past accessible to the general public, particularly through open sites and labs, digital engagement, and collaboration with educators.

In my current position as the Curator of Archaeological Collections at James Madison's Montpelier, in Orange, Virginia, do collaborative work with a variety of stakeholders, including the descendants of the Montpelier enslaved community, teachers, collectors, metal detectorists, students, and other archaeologists as well as overseeing Montpelier's Archaeology Lab, public lab programs, and the processing, curation, and exhibition of artifacts. Prior to coming to Montpelier, I worked with descendants and stakeholders of to uncover the archaeology and memories of African American communities surrounding the Civil War Defenses of Washington. I also worked with the National Park Service and Groundwork, USA to develop the Urban Archaeology Corps summer youth employment program. Before coming to the Mid-Atlantic, I worked for the Florida Public Archaeology Network as the Outreach Coordinator for the Northwest Regional Office.

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

Since 2006, I have been an active member of SHA and its committees, including Public Education Interpretation

(PEIC) and Curation & Collections. Though my time with SHA I have grown from a student member to a regular member. Likewise, throughout my archaeological career, I have worked in all facets of the field including academia, museums, government agencies, and private CRM firms. My varied experience within the field and the organization gives me insight to the different priorities, needs, and interests of many of our members. As a member of the Nominations Committee this would help me select candidates that would represent a wide variety of constituent groups among our membership.

In addition, I would contribute to SHA through my experience working in a variety of public archaeology settings. I believe that our organization can continue build on its current efforts in public outreach. As a member, I have regularly participated in public archaeology days during our annual conferences. I regularly coauthor conference papers with public stakeholders, including teachers and descendants, and last year, I organized a panel of public archaeology program participants and volunteers on behalf of PEIC in order to bring new voices into our annual conference and archaeological discussions.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you emphasize?

As a member of the SHA Nominations Committee, I would emphasize the need for diversification of the field and organization, through the nomination of candidates. I would approach this effort towards diversification in several ways, including recruiting candidates that are members of underrepresented groups and/or have established records of working towards turning SHA into an anti-racist and more inclusive organization. I would also work to encourage new members, students, and young professionals to join committees and become more active participants. This will allow for a greater pool of candidates in the future. If elected to the Nominations Committee, I would make it my priority that the candidates nominated represent all of the different constituency groups within our membership as well as the future of our field.

ACUA COMMITTEE

Only four candidates are standing for the three ACUA Committee positions this year. Voters should select three candidates from four.

Jean-Sébastien Guibert

Present Position: Associate Professor, History Department, French West Indies University (Martinique)

Education: Ph.D., History, French West Indies University (FWI); M.A., History, French West Indies University (FWI); Undergraduate, History and Archaeology, Strasbourg University (France)

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology: Session Chair, SHA conference, 2018

Guadeloupe Historical Society: Board member

Lesser Antilles Archaeology Association: Board member

Research Interests: West Indian maritime history and archaeology, coastal and underwater archaeology, shipwreck and wrecks as a prism to study maritime trade, flows and activities, ports, seafaring and risks history: West Indians ports, maritime flows (naval, Atlantic trade and cabotage), maritime risks, coastal plantations

Biographical Statement:

For the past 10 years I developed research in Maritime History and Archaeology in French West Indies through several ways from nonprofit organizations to academic studies. By this experience I managed to initiate projects in order to structure research dealing with maritime history in Lesser Antilles from field work to heritage management and research of funding. This experience gave me an expertise knowledge on Colonial maritime West Indies archaeology and history.

In my current position I may go further in research, I am presently running a global project “Maritime History and Archaeology of Lesser Antilles” in collaboration with several colleagues and institutions as Drassm and Dac of French Culture Ministry. Also by teaching and as supervisor Undergraduate program of History department I may initiate and consolidate students interest for past, archaeology and history in every days’ lectures or heading of students in M.A.

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

My academic and field work experience may help better develop ACUA and SHA. The location of FWI in an American geographical context but under French regulation concerning heritage could help in order to develop research and promote protection in needed areas. This external point of view could be useful as well for ACUA and SHA.

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 am very interested in supporting the ACUA’s relationship with UNESCO and the preservation of underwater heritage especially in the Caribbean and around the world. I would like as well to help in order to help to develop academic research in Historical Archaeology by emphasizing the link between archives and field works. I may also help in linking teams within the Caribbean but also with French institutions dealing with heritage and underwater archaeology.

SHA and ACUA are great organizations that have helped me greatly during my career; I would be honored to return that assistance to its members.

Raymond L. Hayes

Present Positions: Professor Emeritus, Howard University College of Medicine; Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution, American History; Society Member, Marine Biological Laboratory (Woods Hole); Researcher, International Institute for Maritime Research; Volunteer, Naval History and Heritage Command



Education: Ph.D., Human Anatomy, University of Michigan; M.S., Human Anatomy, University of Michigan; B.S. cum laude, Biology, Amherst College

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology: Member, Ethics Committee; Member, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee; Member, UNESCO Committee

ACUA: Associate Member (MAHS representative)

American Association for the Advancement of Science: Fellow/Life Member

Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean: Exec. Director/Life Member

Global Coral Reef Alliance: Board/Researcher

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society: VP/Board/Lecturer/Editor

Stichting Mariene Archeologie Curaçao: Project Director/Board/Author

Institute of Maritime History: Board/Author

Nautical Archaeological Society: Tutor Trainer/Lecturer

National Association of Underwater Instructors: Instructor #3271 /45 year awardee

Research Interests:

My research interests in underwater archaeology have focused on the Caribbean region and have included surveys of historical anchorages, elemental chemical analysis of submerged cultural resources, and merchant shipwreck archaeology.

As an active researcher, I have lectured in introductory underwater archaeology courses, edited or co-authored books on underwater archaeology, and published survey reports and book chapters.

Biographical Statement:

My extensive career of nearly 60 years as a medical educator, researcher and administrator has provided many opportunities for interaction with administrators, faculty, students and the general public in a wide range of academic institutions, both domestic (e.g., Michigan, Harvard, Pittsburgh, Morehouse and Howard) and international (e.g., University of the West Indies, University of the Virgin Islands). As an instructor, course director, department chairman, director or dean, my roles and responsibilities have been multifaceted and extensive. The professional services I have contributed to the discipline of medical anatomy encompass the fields of gross morphology, cell biology, histology and organology, developmental and molecular biology, neuroanatomy, physical anthropology, vertebrate paleontology and archaeology, all of which are cognates of my scholarly pursuits and education. Years of basic research on muscle, connective tissue, stony coral skeletogenesis, thermal coral reef bleaching, diseases of marine organisms, and global climate change have prepared me for underwater research, especially in oceanic ecosystems. The research tools, techniques and skills that I have utilized routinely as a marine biomedical scientist are directly applicable to underwater archaeology.

In retirement, I have committed my scholarly pursuits exclusively to underwater archaeological research. My field experience as a volunteer has included project participations throughout the Atlantic coasts of Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. My contributions to international surveys and instruction have been on the island nations of Anguilla, Barbados, Bonaire, Curaçao, Dominica and St. Kitts.

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

Emanating from my experiences as a medical educator, a scientific researcher and a participant in both domestic and international underwater archaeological projects, I am prepared to contribute the following attributes to ACUA:

1. Ethics: My familiarity with medical education and administration has instilled in me an appreciation for precision, careful management and honesty in underwater archaeology and adherence to a behavioral code of ethical conduct that is fair, respectful and considerate of all contributors (e.g., professional leaders, volunteers, advisors, contractors, conservationists, and museum curators) to a

field survey team and to an academic milieu.

2. Science: My experience in marine biomedical research has provided me with an awareness of the need to incorporate science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) into archaeological surveys wherever possible. Underwater archaeologists should be familiar with the natural sciences of chemistry, biology, physics and mathematics as well as with the applied sciences of engineering, environmental ecology and climatology.

3. Innovation: My perspectives from prior participation in and various responsibilities to underwater archaeological projects have been of an holistic nature, extending well beyond expected traditional knowledge of history, heritage and culture (social sciences) to include quantitative and qualitative data as well as postacquisition data analyses, such as basic and complex statistics.

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?

Two priorities that I would bring to the ACUA are (1) the integration of natural and applied sciences in underwater archaeological research and (2) the application of well-established habits of mind and critical-thinking skills in project planning, project administration and the preparation of project reports. I would emphasize the value of scientific databases to complement observations and descriptions generated during a field project. Underwater archaeologists should be *generalists*, recognizing that information derived from many fields reinforce historical interpretation. Underwater archaeologists also should be *revisionists*, advancing and refining history through analyses of submerged sites and cultural resources. For those analyses, chemical, geological, biological, environmental and computational data add significance to project results.

Scientists conduct experiments and report data comprehensively, even when they do not support a particular hypothesis. Comprehensive treatment of data assures integrity of the scientific method. Scientific advancement is incremental. Concepts and theories are revised or affirmed through challenge. Prevailing ideas withstand scrutiny over time. As methodologies improve, as technologies for detection and recording increase in precision, and as advancements are made, accuracy and reliability of interpretation increase. Thus, truth is approximated.

I believe that my awareness of the benefits of science and my willingness to recognize the value of all research results from submerged cultural resources and sites are essential contributions that I would bring to the ACUA.

Furthermore, I would advocate the implementation of critical thinking and problem-solving skills in underwater archaeology. My experience facilitating critical thinking in students has equipped me to instill fundamental standards and principles of reasoning in research. Finding a solution to a problem is an essential skill in any research effort.

Discovery and interpretation of artifacts and sites in underwater archaeology refines and extends documentary

history. However, that contribution must be fair, logical and sensitive. Such are possible when critical thinking and reasoning skills are adopted.

I believe that my adherence to strategies of higher-order thinking, diagnostic reasoning and problem solving are positive factors that I would bring to the ACUA.

Joe Hoyt

Present Position: Senior Archaeologist, NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary

Education: M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, East Carolina University – Program in



Maritime Studies; B.A., Anthropology, East Carolina University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

ACUA/SHA: none to date. While I have not had the opportunity to serve ACUA/SHA or other cultural heritage societies, I have served in a professional capacity on other similarly functioning bodies.

NOAA Diving Control and Safety Board: Deputy Line of Office Diving Officer, 2016–present

The Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group (BAREG): NOAA Liaison and Archeological Advisor on the Board of Directors, 2013–present

Research Interests: development of research programs in support of cultural heritage protection and preservation; establishment of new marine protected areas; educating, training, and engaging with the public in a citizen-science capacity to foster ownership and participation in the process of documentation and protection; applying emerging technologies to aid site interpretation and public outreach; Great Lakes heritage and shipbuilding; battlefield/conflict

Biographical Statement:

Over the past decade my career focus has centered on preservation and public engagement. My interest in underwater archaeology began through participation in an avocational survey of a Great Lakes shipwreck in the 1990s. That initial experience showed me the value of professional archaeologists working with the public and the profound effect it can have on attitudes towards preservation. This not only fueled my interest in archaeology, but opened my eyes to the threats facing heritage resources and the need for increased protection.

After earning an M.A. I chose to get to work in the public sector, taking a position within the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. I believe there are significant gaps in the legal framework that applies to UCH and there is an immediate need to establish protection for vulnerable sites. As such, working within a federal agency that has the capacity to legally protect UCH holds great appeal. Now in my 10th year in this position I have had the privilege of focusing most of my efforts on this very goal.

My research with NOAA has centered on battlefield archaeology and studying WWII shipwrecks off the U.S. East Coast. This has given me the privilege to work with colleagues throughout the preservation community, utilize a wide range of survey technology, and provide engagement opportunities for avocationalists via NAS training. The most challenging and rewarding aspect of this effort is applying the research towards the development of public policy. This has given me experience in taking archaeological research and developing management plans, drafting regulations, writing environmental impact statements, and holding public hearings. As a result, NOAA is now considering expanding the boundaries of the Monitor NMS to include dozens of vulnerable wreck sites. I feel my background in operations/project management and public policy will be valuable to ACUA.

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

In my current position as an archaeologist working for a federal agency I have gained a great deal of experience and insight in how academic archaeological work can inform development of new approaches in cultural resource management. If elected to ACUA I believe this experience would be valuable in helping to communicate ACUA issues or concerns in terms that federal resource managers understand. I have experience in developing and executing

research projects that are both academically rigorous as well as having deliverables pertinent to the development of public policy and resource management. ACUA is a body governed by ethics and public programs are governed by laws. While these are often consistent there are certainly gaps that leave some categories of resources unprotected or unmanaged. Communicating how ethical positions could be translated into laws or rulemaking and then advocating for their implementation is an area where I think my experience is valuable.

Likewise, I have had a great deal of experience working with avocational groups. Many of these groups initially find the academic and professional archaeology scene a bit intimidating. I have consistently encouraged participants that I have trained via NAS to attend, and in some cases, present at SHA. I feel that involving divers and the general public is the best way forward towards community buy-in, particularly as it relates to preservation and implementation of new regulations. I would encourage both ACUA and SHA to develop more public-facing initiatives that focus on inclusion of the general public.

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?

ACUA's mission to educate scholars, governments, sport divers and the general public about underwater archaeology and preservation is critically important. If I am elected to serve the ACUA I would emphasize the importance of advocacy in preservation initiatives, especially in the government sector. Many state and federal organizations are limited in their ability to self-advocate and it is often difficult to communicate their needs directly to policy makers. ACUA can be a powerful voice in advocating for and supporting initiatives that effect the preservation of archaeological resources. As a body, voicing our stance on ethics and support for preservation can meaningfully assist government managers in their efforts. Communicating the importance of these initiatives is especially valuable in this time of shrinking resources across state and federal programs. Activating not only the board, but also individual members of ACUA/SHA to write congressional representatives and speak loudly and persistently on behalf of cultural resources is an area where I think I can contribute and best serve the mission and goals of ACUA.

With regards to the business of ACUA I am eager to support internal initiatives and help with basic management and coordination of ongoing needs. I have experience in operations management and managing programmatic

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finances and am more than happy to support the needs of the organization. Likewise, I believe in strong networking, partnerships and creative solutions to meet operational and financial needs. Should I be elected, I am committed to being an active contributing member of the council.

Roberto Junco

Present Position: In charge of the Underwater Archaeology Office (SAS), INAH-Mexico

Education: Ph.D., Archaeology, ENAH Mexico; Diploma, Historical Archaeology, Leicester University; M.A., Archaeology, ENAH Mexico; B.A., International Business Administration, American University of Paris

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

ACUA: Representative for SAS INAH Mexico
ICUCH: Member
ICOMOS: Member

Research Interests: historical archaeology in Mexico and places where there was a connection, Pacific navigation and maritime remains from the 16th to 20th centuries, especially Manila Galleons and the archaeology that can be done from the interaction of such distant parts with the obvious interchange of materials such as Chinese porcelain

Biographical Statement:

I am a Mexican archaeologist, and for the past 15 years, my career in underwater archaeology has focused mainly on the research and management of UCH in Mexico. I have had the opportunity to work in many of the different types of underwater sites such as lakes at high altitude, sinkholes, and different sea and coastal archaeological contexts. These contexts range from the prehistoric to modern. During my time at SAS, I have directed several projects and have implemented exhibits and other means of communicating to the public the results. For this work one of my projects was recognized last year by UNESCO as best practices in underwater archaeology. Currently I direct the area of Underwater Archaeology for the National Institute of Anthropology and History of Mexico.

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

I believe I can provide an alternative view point on issues of UCH from a Mexican perspective.

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 think one of the main goals would be to maintain ACUA as an important organization to foster the interests of UCH around the world. 🇲🇽

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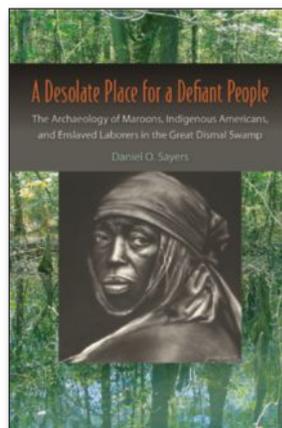
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