



SOCIETY *for*  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY

# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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## President's Corner

J. W. (Joe) Joseph

As I write the first column of my SHA presidency, I am looking back and thinking ahead. I have had the honor and privilege of serving on the SHA Board under various hats since 2005, serving first as a member of the Board of Directors and subsequently as Journal Editor, as President-Elect, and now as President. I believe that our society is in the best shape it has been over this period. So, as I think about the next two years with my hands on the wheel of SHA, I am reminded of the physician's oath to "first do no harm." Translated into an archaeological context, I pledge to not screw things up.

I came onto the SHA board in the last of the one-year presidential terms (Judy Bense) and the first of the two-year terms (Doug Scott). That transition in how our presidents serve has had a profound and positive effect on the society. The one-year term only allowed presidents the time to respond and react; it did not permit time for planning and execution. With the shift to two-year terms the SHA board was able to address issues in the society's management and management costs, which has placed us on a much better and more cost-effective management platform; to debate and adapt a new editorial structure and board relationships with the editors, which has invigorated our publications program; to engage in strategic planning to develop a road map for the future; to reconsider and reengineer our website; and become a greater presence and influence on Capitol Hill and in government actions around the world. SHA is fortunate to be served by a dedicated group of volunteers, our officers, our board, our editors, our committee chairs, and our committee members, who have all contributed time, energy, and insight to the society.

As I begin my term, it is with fond memories of a very successful Washington DC conference chaired by LouAnn Wurst and Michael Nassaney, with the support of Program Chairs Julie Schablitsky, Lisa Kraus, and Paul Johnston and the local committee, and with the able staff and hard work of our Executive Director Karen Hutchison and her associates, in particular Nicole Haddow. The SHA Conference, one of my favorite times of the year, is a chance to hear good talks that bring new perspectives, to catch up with old friends and make new acquaintances, and to visit different locations and learn a bit of their history. DC was an exceptional meeting. The Omni Shoreham is a wonderful historic hotel that has hosted the likes of the Beatles and Frank Sinatra and now SHA. The Thursday night reception at the U.S. Naval Museum provided new insights about U.S. naval history, and all attendees cleared security review. The Tuesday night reception at the Russell Senate Office Building was a highlight, a chance for SHA and our preservation partners to celebrate both the centennial of the National Park Service (NPS) and the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

SHA is a partner in Preservation50, the national program



to recognize and promote the 50th anniversary of the NHPA. Patricia Samford, SHA board member and representative to Preservation50, was able to debut videos produced from the Making Archaeology Public Program (MAPP) within Preservation50. You can learn more about 50th-anniversary activities on the Preservation50 website ([Preservation50.org](http://Preservation50.org)), which also includes a page for the MAPP videos produced to date. These include two focused specifically on historic sites—Chatsworth Plantation in Louisiana and the Avondale Burial Place in Georgia—with historic sites appearing in others. This is a great place to see and share archaeology in action with your interested friends and neighbors.

Our meeting in Washington also allowed the SHA board to visit and interact with congressional representatives. With guidance and support from Terry Klein, chair of our Government Affairs Committee, and our advocates at Cultural Heritage Partners, SHA board members visited Senate and House of Representative offices to speak out on behalf of archaeology and historic preservation, with an emphasis on securing reauthorization and full funding for the NHPA, as well as promoting Preservation50 and the centennial of the NPS and discussing other legislation of interest to historical archaeologists. SHA is also working with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the American Cultural Resources Association to advocate the allocation of funding to support historic preservation initiatives under Section 1312 of the new transportation law, the FAST Act. Our visits to the Hill gave us a chance to tell Congress about SHA's interests and concerns.

These congressional visits provide us with the opportunity to let Congress know we exist and that historical archaeology matters. If you have never visited Congress the idea may sound intimidating, but it's not. The SHA board's meetings were typically with staff, although one or two senator or representative sightings were made. The congressional staffers are generally young and their role is to talk to constituents and advise their Congress member on matters of attention. They are unlikely to know or even to have met an archaeologist, but at virtually every office I've visited there has been an interest in archaeology. At Senator Isakson's office I met a staffer from Savannah with a history B.A., which allowed me the opportunity to tell him about an important Civil War site we had recently found near Savannah, and the two of us to discuss how important historic preservation was to Savannah, how so many of the Civil War battle sites had been lost to development, and how significant it was to have found a preserved site. I left that meeting with an appreciative staffer who promised to advise the senator on the importance of historic preservation and the NHPA. When you have an opportunity to meet with congressional staff, always ask about their backgrounds. While people with archaeology and anthropology B.A.s may be rare, those with history degrees occur with a high frequency, and nearly all will know of and have appreciation for some historic, and maybe historical archaeological, site that provides a common grounding for a discussion on the importance of historical archaeology and historic

preservation.


Getting to know politicians is an important thing for us all to do because we are the ones who can explain why what we do matters. Returning from Washington, politics has stayed very much on my desk as the SHA president. First, I responded to a bill in the Florida legislature that would make the collection of artifacts from state waters legal and would issue archaeological permits to anyone who wanted to collect, regardless of their qualifications, for a \$100 fee. This bill would lead to serious looting of Florida sites, both in state waters as well as on adjoining landforms, and SHA, ACUA, the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and others are actively fighting these attempts. In my home state of Georgia I spoke out at a Senate Transportation Committee meeting against a bill (Senate Bill [SB] 346), which would limit that state's environmental review for state-funded projects to new construction costing more than \$100 million. This means that for all other projects there would be no review of the state site files, no review of historic structures or cemeteries or Civil War sites, and no reconnaissance or survey assessments of cultural or natural resources. Despite my comments and the comments of other environmentalists and archaeologists opposing it, the bill was passed by the committee unanimously and sent on for a vote on the Senate floor. It is interesting to sit in a committee meeting and hear vehement objections to a bill without a single citizen speaking in support, and yet see the bill pass committee without a dissenting vote.

The Georgia bill is an ongoing battle and offers a case study of the political process in action. After the committee meeting, another senator on the committee approached our Georgia gathering of archaeologists to advise us that in the current legislature, fighting the bill had a low probability for success (checking his bio, we later learned he had a history degree). He instead recommended that we work to amend the bill in order to make it more palatable. The Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) and the Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) shared thoughts and drafted proposed amendments to the bill that would make it less harmful to archaeological resources, such as only exempting projects that had limited ground disturbance from environmental review. The next step was to reach out to about a dozen senators, whom various GCPA and SGA members knew as constituents of, to see if any would be willing to offer an amendment to the bill once it reached the Senate floor. The third step was to make contact with representatives in the Georgia House with the same request for an amendment, with the idea that the House is our next line of defense if this bill passes the Senate in unamended form. And the final step was to reach out to environmental groups, Civil War advocates, and others to make certain they were aware of this bill and its consequences, as well as to reach out to sympathetic members of the press. All of this happened in a matter of days as this bill had been flying under the radar; we were surprised to learn that our colleagues in natural environment were largely unaware of its existence. If you hear of something that can impact archaeology in your state, province, or country, spread the

word, join forces, seek support and advice on how to combat the action; and don't assume that just because something is a bad idea it has no chance of approval. We've all seen how that works lately.

As we roll toward the November U.S. presidential election, we need to all be aware of the potential for state and national actions against regulations, including the NHPA. If readers in Canada and elsewhere will forgive me for focusing on my own country, we are the ones who know that the sites we discover and excavate tell the stories of all Americans. We are the ones who know that these are heritage assets that help connect people to their pasts, that build on our shared values and identity. We are the ones

who see how effective archaeology can be as an educational tool that teaches our children not only their history, but science, mathematics, and engineering as well. And we are the ones who know that our sites, once lost, can never be recovered. We all have an obligation to reach out to our neighbors, friends, the public, and our state and national legislatures to let them know the importance of historical archaeology. And in doing so, to make sure that historical archaeology is not forgotten. It is our job to place historical archaeology in the collective conscience of our nation.

As I finish this, word is in that Georgia Senate Bill 346 passed with none of the amendments offered accepted. Our fight continues. 

## 2016 SHA Awards and Prizes

Teresita Majewski

with contributions by Elizabeth Crowell, Amanda Evans, Kim Faulk, Julia A. King, Donna Seifert, and LouAnn Wurst

*(Photos courtesy of Tori Hawley, except as noted.)*

SHA's awards and prizes for 2016 were presented at three different venues during the conference in Washington, DC. Each year, the success of SHA's Awards Program depends on a huge "cast of characters" who donate their time and energy so that the society can recognize and celebrate those people whose work enriches our discipline. A sincere "thank you" goes to the nominators, awards selectors/panels, presenters, SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison, SHA President-Elect (now President) Joe Joseph, SHA President (now Immediate Past President) Charles Ewen, the SHA Board of Directors, the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA), Conference Co-Chairs Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University) and LouAnn Wurst (Michigan Technological University), Program Chairs Lisa Kraus (Maryland State Highway Administration/Maryland Environmental Service) and Julie Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration), the committees that sponsor awards, the staff of the Omni Shoreham Hotel, volunteer photographers Tori Hawley and Chris Underwood, and my colleagues on the Awards Committee.

On the opening Wednesday night of the conference, prior to the plenary session, the following awards were presented: three SHA Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, and the James Deetz Book Award.

The first Award of Merit of the evening was presented to J. Rodney Little, recently retired (2014) Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, for the vision, creativity, advocacy, and leadership he brought to his 36 years in that position. Mr. Little used his legendary political skills to build the largest state historic preservation office in the country. When he arrived in Maryland after having worked in his native state of Florida, he found archaeologists scattered throughout state government but not a single underwater archaeologist. He addressed this state of affairs by creating the Maritime Archeology Program (MMAP) and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) and was instrumental in the passage of the Maryland



*J. Rodney Little accepting his 2016 Award of Merit. (Image appears courtesy of Chris Underwood, photographer.)*



*From left: Award nominator and presenter Elizabeth Crowell, 2016 Award of Merit winner Ruth Troccoli, and SHA President Charles Ewen. (Image appears courtesy of Chris Underwood, photographer.)*



Submerged Archaeological Historic Property Act, which became law in 1988. MMAP actively undertakes cooperative endeavors with numerous groups and agencies at the local, state, and federal levels to promote wise resource management, as well as public education and outreach. The MAC Lab was also Mr. Little's vision. Seeing a need to consolidate archaeological collections scattered throughout the state, his goal was to centralize and take possession of state-owned collections. He also wanted a curation facility that could accommodate new as well as existing collections. Planning began in the mid-1980s, ground was broken in 1996, and the 38,000-square-foot facility opened in 1998. Today, the MAC Lab curates hundreds of collections from historical archaeological sites, including pieces of

shipwrecks recovered by MMAP. These collections are more accessible to researchers than they have ever been at any time in history. Mr. Little has left a legacy that will continue, long into the future, to serve not only Marylanders but historical archaeologists across the globe who look to the state for information and models. To have created just one of these programs would have been a formidable achievement. Instead, Mr. Little created many programs and filled many gaps in Maryland archaeology.

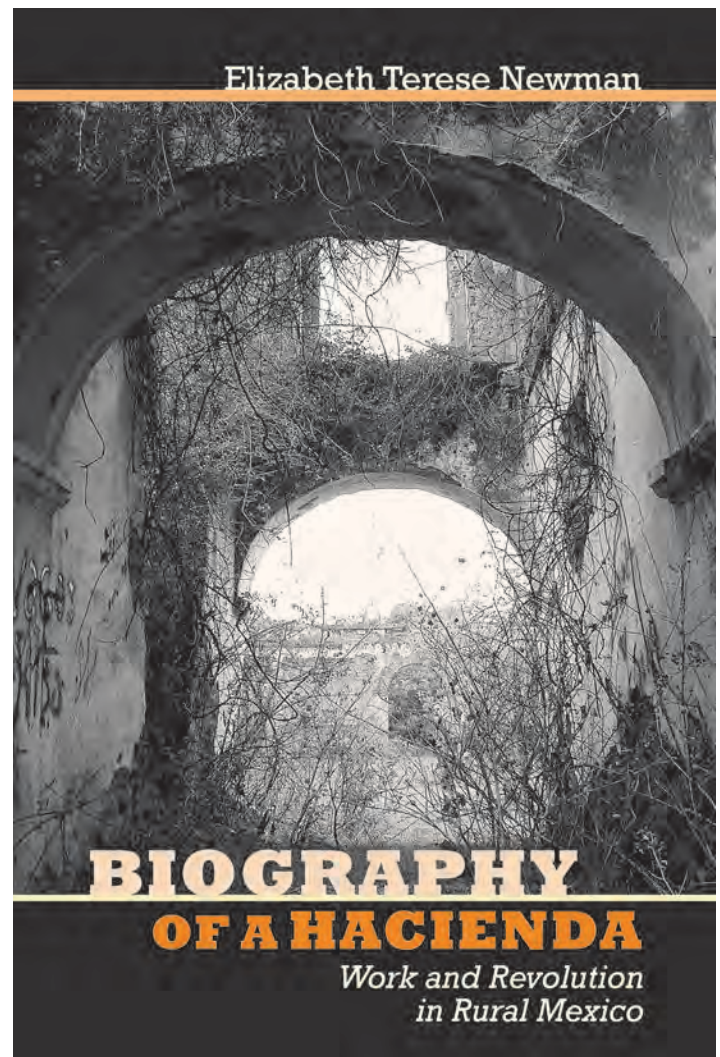
The recipient of the second Award of Merit was Ruth Troccoli for her outstanding performance and exemplary service as city archaeologist in the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (HPO). From the time she arrived in 2007, she has worked diligently to move archaeology in the HPO into the 21st century. She took on the unenviable project of digitizing information from DC projects, including archaeological site forms, maps, land surveys, and reports. Ruth's knowledge of computer applications has been invaluable to the archaeology program. One of her most important contributions has been development of an



*From left: Award nominator and presenter Kim Faulk, 2016 Award of Merit Winners Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Toni Carrell, Peggy Leshikar-Denton, and Dolores Elkin, and award nominator and presenter Amanda Evans. (Image appears courtesy of Chris Underwood, photographer.)*



*Gilmore Dissertation Award winner C. Riley Augé and SHA President Charles Ewen. (Image appears courtesy of Chris Underwood, photographer.)*



*Biography of a Hacienda: Work and Revolution in Rural Mexico, by Elizabeth Terese Newman, won the 2016 Deetz Award. (Image of the book's cover appears courtesy of the publisher, University of Arizona Press.)*



archaeological geodatabase using GIS applications, which incorporates geoarchaeological data as well as information from historic maps, land records, and previous studies. The GIS layers she developed have streamlined the research process in the HPO. Although she is the sole full-time archaeologist in the HPO, she secured funding for a part-time assistant city archaeologist (Chardé Reid) and a series of interns. Ruth has also enlisted volunteers to assist her with projects. She has also tackled the issue of how to inventory and manage the archaeological collections for which the city is responsible, using software designed for this purpose. She takes seriously the challenge of bringing archaeology to the public. In addition to participating in outreach events and speaking to a wide range of audiences, she has started an archaeological project at the Yarrow Mamout site in Georgetown. Yarrow Mamout was an Islamic African slave who became a free man. Ruth has worked with interns and volunteers (including many professional archaeologists) to conduct salvage archaeology at this very important site. In 2014, she received the Cafritz Foundation Award for Distinguished DC Government Employees for the quality of her service and dedication. Her knowledge, energy, and outgoing personality have allowed her to bring archaeology in DC to a new level. She serves as an inspiration to her professional colleagues and to a new generation of students and young archaeologists.

Four exceptional women shared the third Award of Merit—Toni Carrell, Dolores Elkin, Margaret Leshikar-Denton, and Pilar Luna Erreguerena—which they received in recognition of their persistent efforts to engage SHA and ACUA with the negotiations for the drafting of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and for their continuing efforts to promote



*Mack Award Winner Rachael Kidney and SHA President Charles Ewen.*



*Some of the winners of the ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition and People's Choice Awards (from left): ACUA President Kim Faulk, photographer Connie Kelleher, photographer Jeremy Borelli, SHA President Charles Ewen, photographer Laurel Seaborn, and videographer Michael Thomin.*



*Some of the GMAC Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award winners and friends (from left): first row – Tara Tetrault, Lauryl Zenobi, Cindy Mack and daughter Amira, Chardé Reid, Elizabeth Crowell, Ruth Troccoli, and Patricia Knoll; second row – Julianna Jackson, Chrissy Ames, and Mia Carey; third row – Jun Sunseri and SHA President Charles Ewen. (Image appears courtesy of Ruth Troccoli.)*



*Douglas C. Wilson, winner of the 2016 Diversity Field School Competition for the National Park Service and Portland State University Archaeological Field School at Fort Vancouver, and SHA President Charles Ewen.*

ratification and implementation. The team of Toni, Dolores, Peggy, and Pilar has spent their combined careers in the United States, the Caribbean, Mexico, and Argentina working tirelessly to discover, study, and protect submerged cultural heritage despite a patchwork of laws that all too often failed to adequately protect the sites in question. The ladies ("Las Chicas," as they refer to themselves) saw the UNESCO Convention as an opportunity to create a stronger framework that would develop better protections for underwater sites globally. Some of their contributions to date include representing the interests of SHA and ACUA during UNESCO Convention negotiations; supporting ratification and implementation of the convention by increasing awareness through conference presentations, publications, and participating in meetings and workshops specific to the convention; and supporting implementation of the convention by representing their respective governments during convention negotiations and serving as delegates to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body of UNESCO. They have also been instrumental in encouraging and involving other SHA and ACUA members to undertake activities in support of the convention. They have leveraged the combined strength of the two organizations into a powerful voice for positive change on a global stage and have shown just how much can be done through collaboration. In the 16 years since the convention was first drafted, and the 6 years since it entered into force, the convention has been used in Haiti, Madagascar, and Panama to protect the cultural patrimony of countries that are still creating and implementing their own heritage management infrastructure. Their tireless efforts, skilled oratory, and passion for our shared underwater cultural heritage have created a lasting legacy that will encourage the study of underwater sites globally for generations to come. Their efforts have earned SHA and ACUA international recognition as supporters of the UNESCO Convention and as stewards of the underwater cultural heritage.

C. Riley Augé received the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for her 2013 dissertation from the University of Montana: *Silent Sentinels: Archaeology, Magic, and the Gendered Control of Domestic Boundaries in New England, 1620–1725*. Riley's dissertation is a study of the material culture of gendered protective magic used in 17th-century New England and its role in creating boundaries that mitigate personal, social, spiritual, and environmental dangers. The selection panel commented that her work contains a significant amount of original research and an



Joseph M. Bagley received the 2016 Cotter Award. From left: Stephen A. Mrozowski, presenter; Joseph M. Bagley; and SHA President Charles Ewen.

interesting synthesis of existing scholarship on the topic of magic, which has not been extensively studied in historical archaeology. *Silent Sentinels* represents an important contribution to the field of historical archaeology.

The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Elizabeth Terese Newman for *Biography of a Hacienda: Work and Revolution in Rural Mexico*, published by the University of Arizona Press in 2014. The book is Newman's account of doing historical archaeology at Hacienda San Miguel Acocotla in the state of Puebla, Mexico, and ethnography in the modern adjacent village of La Soledad Morelos, and is written in three styles. She used academic prose to report on the technical analyses she conducted, memoir style to recount her experience in the doing of archaeology and ethnography, and fiction to imagine the life and times of the residents of Acocotla. In creating the book, she set out to reconcile the master narrative of the Mexican Revolution, especially agrarian reform, with the contemporary realities of rural life for Acocotla's descendants living in modern La Soledad Morelos. This is not only a book about a 16th-century hacienda in central Mexico. It also helps us to look at family, agriculture, politics, and the hard decisions of rural life in modern Mexico. This book is an outstanding contribution to our field and can be read and enjoyed by anyone interested in historical archaeology. Elizabeth was unable to attend the conference, but she provided a brief thank-you message in advance, which was read after the award was announced.

Awards and prizes presented at the Friday afternoon business meeting included student travel awards, the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) Diversity Field School Competition and the inaugural GMAC Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards, and the 15th Student Paper Prize. The winners of the ACUA/SHA Archaeological



Photo Festival Competition and the People's Choice Awards were also recognized. The student travel awards, including the Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec, provide funds for SHA student members to attend the conference and promote their participation in society activities.

Recipients of Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Awards included Paulina Przystupa (University of New Mexico), for her conference paper, "Examining the Landscape of Enculturation of Euro-American Children's Homes (Orphanages) and Native American Boarding Schools," and Rachel Tracey (Queen's University Belfast), for her paper, "Pots, Pipes and Plantation: Material Culture and Cultural Identity in Early Modern Ireland." Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé (Université de Montréal) received the Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec for her conference paper, "The 18th Century Shipbuilding French Industry: New Perspective on Conception and Construction."

This year's Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards went to Mary Elizabeth Ibarrola (University of Florida) and Alicia Odewale (University of Tulsa), based on the strength of their applications. The ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award was presented to Madeline Fowler (Flinders University) for her paper, "Addressing Neglected Narratives through the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Point Pearce Aboriginal Mission/Burrgiyana, South Australia."

The newly established GMAC Mark E. Mack Community



*The MAC Lab received the 2016 Roberts Award. From left: Julia A. King, nominator and presenter; MAC Lab Director Patricia Samford; and SHA President Charles Ewen.*

Engagement Award was created to honor those individual researchers or research project teams who exhibit outstanding best practices in community collaboration, engagement, and outreach in their historical archaeology and heritage preservation work. The award recognizes projects that embrace the challenges of facilitating collaboration and long-term relationships with stakeholder communities and was named in honor of the late Mark E. Mack, whose work set a standard for best practices in community engagement. We were especially fortunate that Mark's wife, Cindy, and their daughter Amira, made the inaugural awards presentations this year. First place was awarded to Jun Sunseri (University of California, Berkeley) for the Berkeley-Abiquiú Collaborative Archaeology Project.

### **A Personal Message from Cindy Mack**

I would like to give my sincere thanks to the Society of Historical Archaeology for establishing the Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award in honor of my late husband's work in the field of Biological Anthropology. I must give special thanks to Justin Dunnivant for proposing the idea of the award. Justin was a student of Mark's in the classroom and the field, and even with the rigors as a Ph.D. student, and while in Ethiopia, he found a way to explain and ask my permission to put the idea forward.

To the recipients, my daughter and I are honored to have the opportunity to deliver the awards to you today. She is only five years old, but understands the importance of the work you do. She recently presented her school project on stage: It reflected the PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE. She proudly announced to the audience: "In my FUTURE, I will be a Professor of Biological Anthropology." Everything you do now, does matter. And, the toil and sweat with governmental bodies, academic institutions, various organizations, and last but not least, the concerned communities, is worth it. Because you are the voice to the past that can positively change the path of lives in the future. So I hope this award gives you some encouragement to keep striving ahead in those moments of adversity.

Thank you very much for your consideration.  
Cindy Mack





*William Moss, recipient of the 2016 Ruppé Award, and SHA President Charles Ewen.*

Rachael Kiddey (University of York) received second place for the Homeless Heritage Project. Third place went to Ruth Troccoli, Chardé Reid, and Charles Lee Decker (all DC HPO), and Mia Carey (University of Florida) for the Yarrow Mamout Archaeological Project.

The 15th SHA Student Paper Prize was awarded to Leslie A. Crippen (University of Maryland), for her conference paper, "Finding Our Place: Uncovering Queer Heritage in the U.S. with the National Park Service." Second place went to V. Camille Westmont and Mikaela Girard (both University of Maryland), for their paper, "Confronting Uncomfortable Pasts: Gender and Domestic Violence in Pennsylvania Company Towns, 1850 to Present." David Markus (University of Florida) received an honorable mention for his paper, "Transgressions and Atonements: The Mosaic of 19th Century Jewish Domestic Religious Practice." The winner of the Student Paper Prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

The MAC Diversity Field School Competition recognizes field schools in historical archaeology that foster diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation. This year's winner was Douglas C. Wilson for the National Park Service and Portland State University Archaeological Field School at Fort Vancouver.

The winners of the ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition and the People's Choice Awards were also recognized. They include photographers Jeremy Borelli, Thierry Boyer, Andrew Buchner, John Cardinal, Loren Clark, Kristen Fellows, Lotte Govaerts, Connie Kelleher, Jonathan Moore, Karen Price, Robert Schwemmer, Laurel Seaborn, and videographer Michael Thomin. To see the winning photographs and video (and all of the other entries for the 2016 competition), visit <http://www.acuaonline.org/2016->

[photo-contest-gallery/](#).

Following the annual banquet, held on Friday evening in the Blue Room at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, four awards were presented: the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Stephen A. Mrozowski presented the Cotter Award to Joseph M. Bagley for his commitment and successful, innovative approaches as Boston City Archaeologist to the bringing of awareness of the city's archaeological resources to the local community, the state, and beyond. The Daniel G. Roberts Award was awarded to the MAC Lab for preserving and making accessible Maryland's archaeological heritage, supporting collections-based research, providing expert conservation services, and ensuring

that its work is disseminated in myriad ways to multiple publics in the state and internationally. The Roberts Award, presented by Julia A. King, was accepted by Patricia Samford, director of the MAC Lab. The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was presented to William Moss by Dena Doroszenko for his long and distinguished record of volunteer contributions to SHA, including serving as president, on the Board of Directors, and on three committees. He also cochaired one annual conference and chaired another. Throughout his career he has promoted historical archaeology to the scientific community and to the general public in the French-speaking world. Paul R. Mullins made the final presentation of the evening to honor 2016 Harrington Medalist Mark P. Leone for his lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter Award, the Roberts Award, the Ruppé Award, and of the Harrington Medal will appear in *Historical Archaeology* in 2016.

The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2017 Harrington Medalist, Leland Ferguson, who will be honored at next year's conference in Fort Worth, Texas.

SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2016 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline.

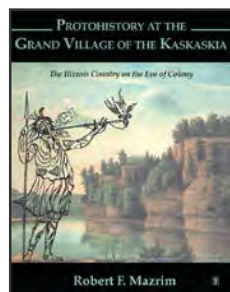
If you have any questions about the SHA Awards Program and about deadlines for submitting nominations in the various categories for the 2017 awards cycle, please contact SHA Awards Committee Chair Teresita Majewski at 520.721.4309 or at [tmajewski@srcrm.com](mailto:tmajewski@srcrm.com). She will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can. 🍷



Students of 2016 Harrington Medalist Mark P. Leone posing with awardee (from left): first row – Matthew Palus, Michael Roller, Patricia Markert, Stefan Wolke, Mark Leone, and Kate Deeley – second row: Julie Earnstein, Christopher Matthews, Tracey Jenkins, Beth Pruitt, Ben Skolnick, Paul Mullins, and Mark Warner.



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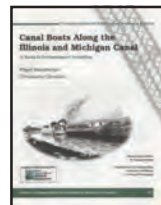
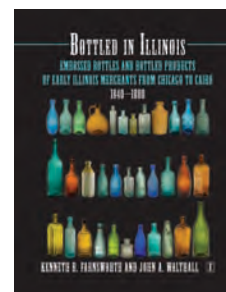


*On the surface, this book...give[s] an improved account of Illinois at that specific time—the time archaeologists refer to as proto-history. Beneath the surface is the goal to bridge two forms of history that often fail to fully complement each other and to reassure ourselves that it is all simply the history of Illinois' peoples.*  
—Duane Esarey, ISAS

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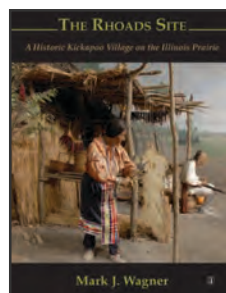
Use code **SHA2016** at [www.isas.illinois.edu/publications](http://www.isas.illinois.edu/publications)

*...[E]asily the best regional work ever completed on historic bottles.... The quality of the full color images, excellent illustrations, descriptive manufacturing details, historic information, and even the girth (over 800 pages and 8.5 lbs) make this a must have book for archaeologists and collectors even if they are not particularly interested in the area.*  
—Bill Lindsey, BLM (retired)



*...[A] copy of this book will be well-placed in laboratories as a comparative reference for interpreting contemporaneous artifacts and features. A copy on the office shelf will be an oft-used comprehensive guide to understanding the history and nature of domestic life in eighteenth-century Illinois Country.*  
—Ashley A. Dumas, Black Belt Museum, University of Alabama

*In this very interesting book, Mark J. Wagner combines...a traditional site report with a case study of aboriginal culture change. ...[T]he reader is given a surprisingly detailed view of conservative Kickapoo lifeways in one summer village in Illinois...and the result is a highly informative and stimulating work.*  
—Brian G. Redmond, The Cleveland Museum of Natural History





# Images of the Past


Benjamin Pykles



## Historical Archaeology of Cameroon

Over the last two decades, Martin Elouga, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Yaoundé I, has helped establish the field of historical archaeology in Cameroon. He began fieldwork in 1997 and continues to systematically survey the Tikar area of the Centre Region, approximately 150 miles (241 kilometers) north of Cameroon's capital. Thus far, Professor Elouga and his students have documented sites from the 17th to the 20th century. Featured here is a photograph of a bronze production workshop discovered in an area known as SAN. The age of this feature is still unknown, but samples have been sent to the laboratory for analysis and dating. Professor Elouga's future projects include excavating a representative sample of the sites he has surveyed. To read more about his approach to the historical archaeology of Cameroon, see his recent article below.

Elouga, Martin

2013 Historical Archaeology in Cameroon: Scope of the Field, Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives. *West African Journal of Archaeology* 43(1&2):59-82. 

# Opinion and Debate

## Public Education and Interpretation Committee

### SHA 2016 Annual Conference Public Archaeology Event Recap

Mandy Ranslow

SHA Public Education and Interpretation Committee

On January 9, 2016 the Public Archaeology Session of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) 2016 Annual Conference was held at the [African American Civil War Memorial and Museum](#). Several organizations exhibited information about the types of archaeology they do. The event was free and open to the public, and there was a steady crowd throughout the day. The focus of this year's Public Archaeology Session was digital technology and how it can be used to identify and document archaeological sites and also share site information with the public.

There were several local organizations represented, including [Archaeology in the Community](#) (AITC), a nonprofit that provides archaeological education to students, increases community awareness of archaeology, and provides professional development opportunities for college students. AITC promoted their new [youth webpage](#), which has activities and links and allows kids to ask archaeologists questions. The District of Columbia Office of Planning, which includes DC's [Historic Preservation Office](#), had a "What is this Artifact?" display. They also had information about the [Yarrow Mamout Archaeology Project](#), an archaeological survey in DC that started in 2015 investigating a possible 19th-century burial. [James Madison's Montpelier](#) archaeologists designed an exhibit of artifacts that have been recovered from the home of the fourth President of the United States. Artifacts discovered during metal detecting were displayed, and Montpelier offers [opportunities for metal detectorists](#) to detect

on and learn about the property. [Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest](#) had an exhibit describing the [landscape archaeology](#) ongoing at the third president's second home.

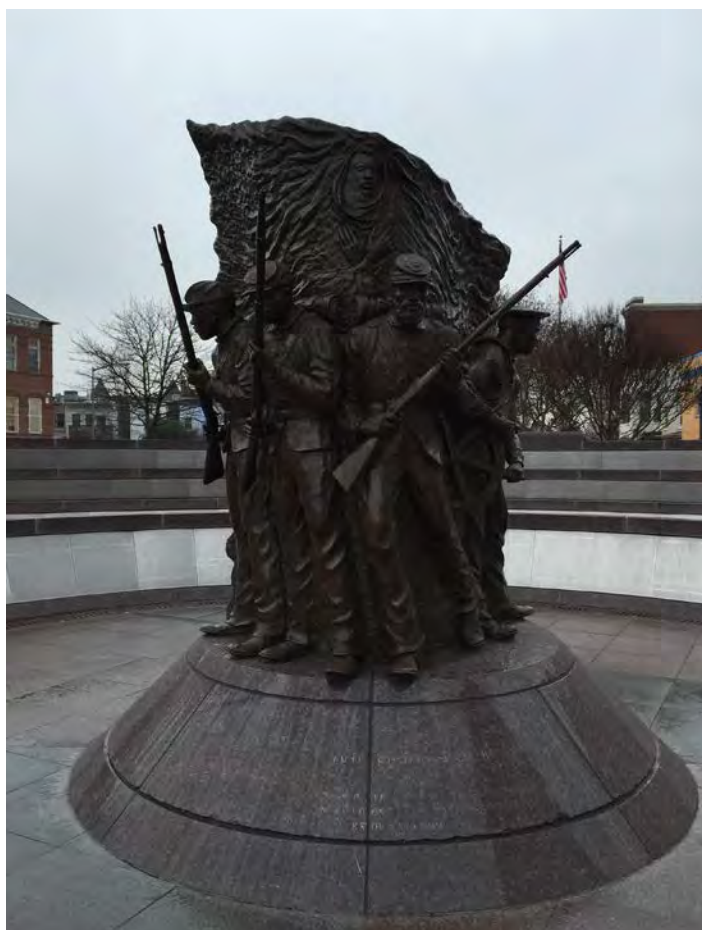
There was a table hosted by SHA's Public Education and Interpretation Committee. Scans of shipwrecks, provided by Kotaro Yamafune (Ph.D. student at Texas A&M University), were displayed on a laptop alongside examples of photogrammetry, provided by Tristan Harrenstein ([Florida Public Archaeology Network](#) [FPAN]), which was created using [Sketchfab](#). FPAN also brought along their drone. The [Virtual Curation Laboratory](#) contributed 3-D artifact printouts, including the famous "[world's oldest peanut](#)." If you would like to view other artifacts they have scanned, check out their page on [Sketchfab](#).

[Project Archaeology](#)'s exhibit included a large grid that serves as part of their "[Investigating Shelter](#)" curriculum. Project Archaeology is a nationwide educational program that provides teaching materials, professional development, and training.

[AECOM](#)/URS showcased their [Digging I-95](#) project and website. The display included 3-D-printed artifacts from their excavations in Philadelphia. AECOM brought takeaway postcards that highlight some of their projects. Information about the [Archaeological Investigations of the President's House Site at Independence National Historic Park](#) was also available.

[Dig It Games](#) had a great interactive display where attendees could try out their educational games on tablets. The archaeology-theme games are interactive, aligned to national learning standards, and use authentic information. Even though they are designed for grades 5-9, this 34-year-old author also enjoyed playing them.

Please click on the hyperlinks to find more information about these great programs and projects. And also ask yourself how you or your organization can incorporate digital technology into your work and your public outreach. 📱



*Slide show of images from the 2016 conference public archaeology event (slideshow only available in digital Newsletter).*





## SHA 2017 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

January 4–8, 2017

Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2016

Final Submission Deadline: June 30, 2016

### Advancing Frontiers: Where the Next 50 Years of SHA Begin

The Society for Historical Archaeology Conference has established itself as a premier conference for the celebration and presentation of investigative work, theoretical topics, historical research, methodological approaches, and emerging technologies in modern history (1400>) for both terrestrial and underwater archaeology. This tradition was born 50 years ago this month, at the first meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Dallas, Texas. We welcome you to attend the 50th anniversary of SHA!

To celebrate this prestigious event, we are going back to our roots, back to the beginning, to the birthplace of the American West in Fort Worth, Texas—“where the west begins.” As a sister city to Dallas, Fort Worth was founded in 1849 following the conclusion of the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) as a protective frontier outpost for new settlers destined for the region. Fort Worth has a unique history and is emblematic of western heritage: from its origins as a “Cowtown” to the gambling and lawlessness that was to characterize the city in the later 19th century, earning it the reputation as “Hell’s Half Acre.” As one of the largest cities in the state, Fort Worth is a seat of commercial activity and has deep ties to the oil and gas exploration for which Texas is also famous. It has a thriving cultural district and a wide range of restaurants and local attractions close to the conference hotel.

Advancing Frontiers—the theme for this year’s conference—acknowledges the pioneering spirit of innovation and advancement in the field of archaeological and historical studies that drives forward our understanding of history. Fort Worth, once a frontier outpost and now a modern city, symbolizes the progression and “westward expansion” that broaden scholastic knowledge of our shared history. Conference attendees, in considering discussion topics, are encouraged to reflect upon the history of the society and the field of study in general, particularly its contribution to our appreciation of the past, and to look forward towards new and advancing frontiers.

#### THE VENUE: THE OMNI FORT WORTH

All conference sessions will take place at the Omni Fort Worth Hotel, located at 1300 Houston Street across from the Fort Worth Water Gardens. Recently constructed in 2009 near the heart of downtown Fort Worth and Sundance Square, the upscale hotel has an understated elegant western theme with native stone and hardwood decors. It boasts rooftop gardens, the Cast Iron Restaurant, Bob’s Steak and Chop House, the spacious Whisky and Rye bar, and the Wine Thief wine bar. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms for the conference at a rate of \$139.00 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. This rate will be available from December 31, 2016 to January 8, 2017 and will expire if not booked before December 9, 2016.

#### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

**Conference Chair(s):** Amy Borgens and Tiffany Osburn (Texas Historical Commission)

**Program Chair:** Todd Ahlman (Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University)

**Underwater Chair:** Fritz Hanselmann (University of Miami)

**Terrestrial Chair:** Tamra Walter (Texas Tech University)

**Public Relations Director:** Texas Historical Commission

**Tour and Events Director:** Chris Meis (Tarrant County Archeological Society)

**Audiovisual Director:** Jay Hornsby (Tarrant County Archeological Society) and Mark Denton (Texas Historical Commission)  
**Social Media Liaisons:** Mason Miller (AmaTerra Environmental Inc.)  
**Volunteer Director:** Glynn Osburn (Tarrant County Archeological Society)  
**Photographer:** Victoria Hawley  
**Workshops:** Carl Carlson Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

## SESSION FORMATS

Please read this section carefully to see changes from preceding years. By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author(s) consents to having his/her abstract, name(s), and affiliation(s) posted on the SHA website or listed in other published formats.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The SHA 2017 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as he/she wishes. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one “discussion” segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers and discussion segments will be 15 minutes long. We strongly encourage participants to submit posters, as the latter will be given significant visibility in the conference venue.

During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as:

Primary Symposium Organizer—one time during the conference.

Primary Author of paper (symposium or general session) or poster—one time during the conference.

Discussant—one time during the conference.

Participant in a panel/forum—one time during the conference.

Panel/Forum Moderator—one time during the conference.

Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer—as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding “double booking,” although every effort will be made to avoid this.

Each Session Organizer and Individual Presenter at the SHA 2017 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the June 30 deadline and pay a nonrefundable \$25 per abstract fee. In addition, all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2017 Conference in the fall at the full conference rate. If a presenter is not able to attend the conference and has designated another individual to deliver his/her paper, the presenter must still register for the conference at the full conference rate. Presenters who fail to register will not be allowed to present their papers or have their papers presented for them.

## TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

**Note: All presenters at the SHA 2017 Conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate in the fall. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper’s authors must register for the conference. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate in the fall in order to participate in a session. Submitters should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement.**

### *Individual Papers and Posters*

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Chair will assign individually submitted papers to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session.

Please note: If you are presenting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is not considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a symposium presenter.

Posters are free-standing, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment may be available at an additional charge to the presenter. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and to be present at their displays during their designated poster sessions.

### *Formal Symposia*



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

Symposium organizers should submit the session abstract online before individuals participating in their symposia submit their own abstracts. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of the symposium to all participants before the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are made to the correct session. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts prior to the close of the Call for Papers.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Chair at [ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com](mailto:ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com). Symposium organizers should submit a 150-word abstract of the proposed session online, along with a list of participants (who must then submit a 150-word abstract for each paper proposed), plus 3 keywords.

### ***Forums/Panel Discussions***

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to 6 participants for a 1.5-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract. Moderators should advise each participant in their forum/panel that they must register for the 2017 Conference at the full conference registration rate. One-day registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

### ***Three-Minute Forums: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology***

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

### ***Student Presenters***

The Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee will be preparing an array of materials to help students (and perhaps even nonstudents!) navigate the conference and Fort Worth. Further information will be posted on the conference website.

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those participating in larger sessions) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition. Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There may be a maximum of three authors on the paper; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Carolyn White at [cwhite@unr.edu](mailto:cwhite@unr.edu) or 775.682.7688.

### **ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS**

If you have a suggestion about a roundtable luncheon topic, or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Program Chair at [ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com](mailto:ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com) with a short description and abstract for your proposed roundtable.

### **HOW TO SUBMIT**

The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to June 30, 2016. Instructions on how to submit will be forthcoming before the submission period opens.

If you are unable to use the SHA online abstract submission system and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please correspond with the Program Chair, Todd Ahlman, at [ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com](mailto:ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com).

### **DEADLINE**

The deadline for online abstract submission is June 30, 2016. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before June 30, 2016. No abstracts will be accepted after June 30, 2016.

## AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS

A digital (LCD) projector for PowerPoint presentations, a microphone, and a lectern will be provided in each meeting room. The Session Organizer is responsible for coordinating among the presenters in his/her session to ensure that one laptop computer is available to all presenters during the session. SHA will not provide laptop computers for presenters. If you are chairing a session in which PowerPoint presentations will be used, you must make arrangements for someone in your session to provide the necessary laptop computer. We strongly recommend that session chairs bring a USB flash drive with sufficient memory to store all the PowerPoint presentations for their session.

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the Session Organizer prior to the beginning of the session for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector. Presenters may not use online presentation software, such as Prezi, because Wi-Fi connections will not be available in all rooms. Thirty-five mm carousel slide projectors and overhead acetate sheet projectors will not be provided at the conference venue. Questions regarding audiovisual equipment should be sent to the Program Chair at [ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com](mailto:ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com) well in advance of the conference.

Note: Please be aware that SHA does not endorse presenters participating in the conference via Skype or other electronic means. Under very narrow circumstances, such participation may be permitted by the Program Chair. However, any presenter participating via Skype or other electronic means will be required to pay any additional costs associated with enabling such participation.

## ACUA INFORMATION

### *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2017*

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2017*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website, [www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org), by February 10, 2017. Papers must be received by the editors no later than March 1, 2017. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

### *ACUA George R. Fischer International Student Travel Award*

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to [www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org) for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2016. Please note that this international award is open to all students residing outside of the country where the conference is held.

### *ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition and People's Choice Awards*

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2016 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is December 20, 2016. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in Fort Worth and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website and may be part of the 2017 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment ([www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)).

## ELIGIBILITY

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2017 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants to register at the full conference registration rate in the fall and for their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

## SHA ETHICS STATEMENT

Historical archaeologists study, interpret and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues, employers and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism. This document presents ethical principles for the practice of historical archaeology. All members of The Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the society. All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to adhere to these principles.

### Principle 1



Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to adhere to professional standards of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

#### Principle 2

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

#### Principle 3

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

#### Principle 4

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to collect data accurately during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

#### Principle 5

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others.

#### Principle 6

Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods, and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites or property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation.

#### Principle 7

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

### **GETTING TO AND AROUND FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

#### ***Airport Transportation***

If you fly into Fort Worth, you may choose from the following airports: Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW), and Dallas Love Field Airport (LUV). DFW is closer to the conference hotel and is approximately a 20-minute drive. Transportation options include:

Taxi service: Approximately \$55 each way

GO Yellow Checker Shuttle: Offers guests the choice of vans or sedans; book online or call 866. 903.1900

Shuttle service: Available 24 hours; 972.615.2410

Trinity Railway Express: \$1.50 one way. The T&P Station is located two blocks from the hotel.

From Dallas Love Field:

Taxi service: Approximately \$75 each way

Shuttle service: Available 24 hours; 972.615.2410

#### ***UBER***

Through the Uber apps, Uber connects riders to drivers. For more information, see <https://www.uber.com>.

#### ***Train***

AMTRAK – the hotel is located five blocks from the Amtrak Station.

#### ***Trolley Service***

Molly the Trolley free trolley service with routes through downtown; picks up in front of the hotel.

### **MUSEUM RECEPTION**

The 2017 SHA local conference committee is excited to announce that our annual museum reception will be held at the

National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame in the Fort Worth Cultural District.

The National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame is the only museum in the world dedicated to honoring women of the American West who displayed extraordinary courage and pioneer spirit in their trailblazing efforts. It includes interactive exhibit galleries that feature artifacts of the permanent collection (Annie Oakley!), a traveling exhibit gallery, two theaters, a gift shop, and a research library and archives. Currently, the museum's archives house more than 4000 artifacts and information about more than 750 remarkable women.

Started in 1975, in the basement of the Deaf Smith County Library in Hereford, Texas, the Museum and Hall of Fame moved to Fort Worth in 1994 to plan for and build a new permanent home. The 33,000-square-foot National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame is part of the Will Rogers Memorial Complex located in the heart of Fort Worth's Cultural District, which is also home to the Kimbell Art Museum, the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, and the Amon Carter Museum.

For more information, see <http://www.cowgirl.net>.

### EXCURSIONS AND EVENTS

The 2017 local conference committee is working hard to bring you exciting excursions and special events; however, there are many other activities to experience throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Although still in the planning stages, we are organizing tours to the Fort Worth Cultural District and the Sixth Floor Museum in Dealey Plaza, as well as to other heritage and archaeological sites in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

There are many free and inexpensive things to do around Fort Worth:

- See priceless masterpieces in the world-renowned Cultural District!
- Explore the true American West in the Stockyards National Historic District!
- Stockyards Championship Rodeo—every Friday and Saturday night at 8 p.m. The Stockyards Championship Rodeo at Cowtown Coliseum in the Stockyards National Historic District features bull riding, barrel racing, calf roping and more, starting at 8 p.m.
- Shop and dine in the 35-block Sundance Square or catch a show at Bass Performance Hall. Dine in one of the many Fort Worth restaurants offering everything from Tex-Mex and BBQ to world-class cuisine.
- Stroll through the Museum of Living Art at the top-ranked Fort Worth Zoo!
- Experience life in the fast lane at Texas Motor Speedway!
- Visit the Fort Worth Botanic Garden and Fort Worth Japanese Gardens!

### FURTHER INFORMATION AND UPDATES

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at <https://sha.org/conferences/>. Be sure to follow SHA 2017 on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology](http://www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology), and on the SHA blog at [www.sha.org/blog](http://www.sha.org/blog).

Any questions about DC 2017 can be sent to the Conference Co-Chairs, Amy Borgens and Tiffany Osburn, or the Program Chair, Todd Ahlman, at the general program email address: [ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com](mailto:ft.worthSHA2017@gmail.com). 📧





## Current Research

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

### AFRICA

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

### ASIA

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

### AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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

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

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

Jeff Seibert, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre/Seibert Heritage Services, <jeffseibert@hotmail.com>

### CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Tim Panas, <tpanas@telusplanet.net>

### CANADA-QUÉBEC

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

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

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

### CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

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

### CONTINENTAL EUROPE

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

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Emma Dwyer, University of Leicester, <ed108@le.ac.uk>

### LATIN AMERICA

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

### MIDDLE EAST

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

### UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

### USA-ALASKA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

# Australasia & Antarctica

**Historical Archaeology Recognized in Australian Research Council Funding:** Historical archaeologists have been awarded three Discovery projects, totaling \$1.73 million (AUD) over 4 years, in the 2016 round of Australian Research Council (ARC) funding (announced in November 2015). The three projects reflect the diversity of historical archaeological research in the Australasian region, ranging from the archaeological vestiges of the Queensland Native Mounted Police to the mining landscapes of regional Victoria and the Christian missionaries of Vanuatu. The teams draw on the expertise of international researchers and/or those from other disciplines. Their success is an important recognition of the caliber of historical archaeological research in Australia, where funding has become increasingly competitive at the national level. We congratulate the chief investigators, Associate Professor Heather Burke, Associate Professor Susan Lawrence, and Dr. James Flexner, and all their local and international collaborators, and wish them every success in their research. For further information, see the ARC website ([www.arc.gov.au/discovery-programme-0](http://www.arc.gov.au/discovery-programme-0)).

## The Projects:

**Associate Professor Heather Burke, Professor Bryce Barker, Professor Iain Davidson, Dr. Lynley Wallis, Dr. Noelene Cole, Ms. Elizabeth Hatte, and Dr. Larry Zimmerman**  
The Flinders University of South Australia  
\$765,727; 4 years

This project plans to conduct a systematic archaeological study of the Queensland Native Mounted Police. While previous studies have focused on policing activities as revealed by the historical record, this project will combine

material, oral, and historical evidence from a range of sites across central and northern Queensland to understand more fully the activities, lives, and legacies of the Native Police. This project aims to provide an alternative lens through which to understand the nature of frontier conflict, initiate new understandings of the Aboriginal and settler experience, and contribute to global studies of indigenous responses to colonialism.

**Associate Professor Susan Lawrence, Associate Professor Ian Rutherford, Dr. Ewen Silvester, Dr. Darren Baldwin, Professor Mark Macklin, Dr. Peter Davies, and Ms. Jodi Turnbull**

La Trobe University  
\$650,187; 4 years

By considering rivers as cultural artifacts, this project aims to evaluate how historical gold mining has shaped river systems in Victoria. Victoria's historic mining industry led to extensive and long-lasting change to waterways across the state. The project plans to integrate approaches from landscape archaeology, physical geography, geomorphology, and environmental chemistry to identify and map the extent of the changes, which include increased sedimentation, erosion, and chemical contamination. The project plans to demonstrate how historical mining continues to influence chemical and physical processes in Victorian streams and to develop understanding of the landscapes experienced by Victorians at the height of the mining boom. Project outcomes may provide improved context for catchment and reservoir management and counter prevailing impressions about causes of observed damage to rivers.

**Dr. James Flexner, Dr. Stuart Bedford, and Dr. Frederique Valentin**  
The Australian National University




FIGURE 1. Adze blades from Southern Vanuatu, Geddie/Robertson Collection, Nova Scotia Museum. (Photo courtesy of J. Flexner.)




FIGURE 2. Excavating a colonial-era Melanesian village site, south Tanna Island. (Photo courtesy of J. Flexner.)



\$317,698

This project aims to conduct an archaeological survey of Vanuatu. One of archaeology's most significant contributions is the providing of models for the emergence of cultural diversity through time. Vanuatu is one of the most diverse regions on Earth. The southern islands were an important hub in early settlement and long-term interisland interactions of Island Melanesia. Yet little is known about the origins of cultural contacts and diversity in the area. A major archaeological survey of the Polynesian outliers Futuna and Aniwa and neighboring islands Tanna and Aneityum will greatly improve our knowledge of settlement patterns, long-distance exchange, and cross-cultural interaction in the region, from the initial Lapita settlement 3000 years ago through to the arrival of Christian missionaries in the 1860s. The project will include archaeological survey and excavation, as well as a survey of 19th- and early-20th-century museum collections, particularly looking at examples of stone and shell exchange valuables from Futuna, Aniwa, Aneityum, and Tanna. These objects may provide evidence about connections to neighboring island groups, including New Caledonia, Fiji, and possibly Western Polynesia. 

## Canada - West

**A Fur-Trade-Era Icehouse in Edmonton** (submitted by Erin Hannon and Brock Wiederick, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Burnaby, BC): As an addendum to their article in the previous issue of the *SHA Newsletter* (48:4), the authors would like to thank Epcor Utilities Inc. for their financial support for the project, Amec Foster Wheeler's Calgary office for their continued work on the site, and extend special thanks to Nancy Saxberg, the Project Manager and Senior Archaeologist at FjPi-63. 

## Latin America

### Argentina

**Archaeological Fieldwork in Western Buenos Aires Province, Municipalities 25 de Mayo, and Bolívar, Argentina:** Since 2008, an archaeological team led by Carlos Landa (Universidad de Buenos Aires and CONICET) and Facundo Gómez Romero (Universidad del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires) have conducted fieldwork at several historic sites related to wars and conflicts between state agents, colonists, and natives in the western part of the province of Buenos Aires. With the assistance of historian Eduardo Márquez Llano, the locations of a series of forts and fortlets, notably the forts Cruz de Guerra (1828–1859)

and San Carlos (1869) and the fortlets Reunión Viejo (1869–1876), Reunión Nuevo (1876), Alerta (1875), San Luis (1869–1871), Quinta de Línea (1874), Rodríguez (1869), Victoria (1873), Hombres sin Miedo (1869), Vallimanca (1864–1869) and Huetel (1864–1866), have been identified.

Fort Cruz de Guerra has been, beginning in 2015, the focus of study, particularly with respect to its architecture. This fort occupied a strategic location on the Salinas Grandes Way, controlling the movement of natives from east to west. It was an impressive building, some 300 m long, with four side towers, a ditch, and a trench. During its heyday, one hundred soldiers and twenty officers were stationed at the fort. The site lies within an area of fields used for agriculture and as pasture, and is crossed by a local road (NE–SW). The fort outline is visible in air and satellite pictures, especially those of the south and west towers, as all four towers are aligned with the four compass points. On the surface, particularly in the road crossing the site, artifacts such as pipes, buttons, bullets, nails, and pottery sherds, all associated with the period of the fort's occupation (1828–1859), are present in ample numbers.

Starting in 2008, La Verde, the site of a battle on 26 November 1874, has seen several seasons of fieldwork. The initial goal was to determine the area of settlement, the perimeter of the battlefield, and the details of the military engagement. The use of transects and metal detectors enabled the archaeologists to establish the areas with the greatest archaeological potential. Several types of military items were found, including sheaths, bullets, bayonets, buttons, and insignia. These have been analyzed by specialists with the Grupo de Arqueometalurgia (GAM), on the engineering faculty of the University of Buenos Aires. At the same time, study of the distribution of the artifacts using GIS is being carried out. All those data are to be related to other documentary information, so that the dynamics of the battle may be better understood.

Forts, fortlets, and battlefields are key sites for the archaeology of war and conflict. The archaeological study of those sites is essential for understanding the domestic

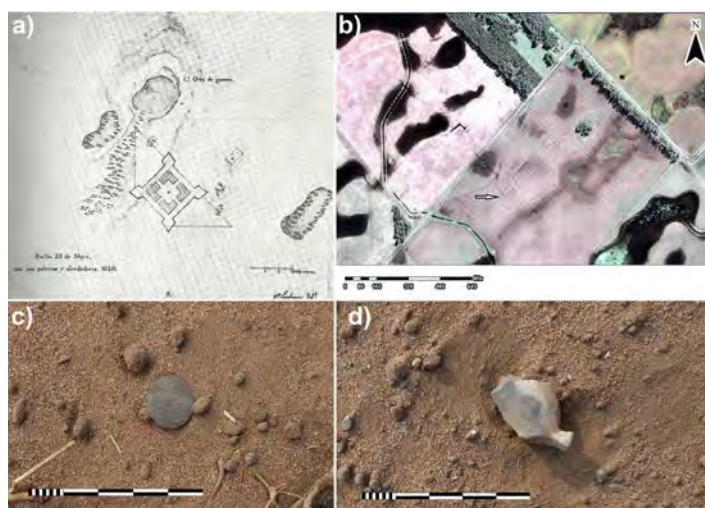


FIGURE 1. Maps and in situ artifacts from the Western Buenos Aires fieldwork.

colonial moves of the Argentinian nation-state to conquer areas controlled by natives. 🚢

## Underwater - Worldwide

### Louisiana

**Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM):** In 2014, a multidisciplinary team of scientists launched a project investigating the effects of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill on shipwrecks that lie hundreds to thousands of feet underwater and the microbial communities forming the base of these ecosystems. The project is the first of its kind to study deep-sea shipwreck microbiomes, and the long-term impacts of an oil spill on shipwrecks and their microbial inhabitants, according to the researchers.

Scientists found that the presence of a shipwreck influences which microbes are present on the seafloor, and the release of 4 million barrels of oil from the Macondo well for 87 days significantly altered nearby shipwreck microbial communities. Even four years after the event, the oil was still affecting the community structure and function of these microbes, potentially impacting other parts of the ecosystem. Laboratory studies found that the dispersant used to clean up the oil spill significantly alters the shipwreck microbial community that forms the foundation for other life, like coral, crabs, and fish, which thrive there.

The laboratory studies also found that oil exposure increases metal corrosion caused by microbes, showing that the oil spill could potentially speed up degradation of the steel-hulled shipwrecks, according to Jennifer Salerno, a microbial ecologist at George Mason University. The team used innovative 3-D laser and sonar technology to obtain high-resolution images of the vessels to document their current state of preservation.

Members of the project team presented their new research at the 2016 Ocean Sciences Meeting, cosponsored by the Association for the Sciences of Limnology and Oceanography, The Oceanography Society, and the American Geophysical Union. For more information: <http://news.agu.org/press-release/gulf-of-mexico-historic-shipwrecks-help-scientists-unlock-mysteries-of-deep-sea-ecosystems/>. See also, on YouTube, <https://youtu.be/Y6FFA1IMCRI>

### Massachusetts

**Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (MBUAR):** The MBUAR has begun the process of designating its first Underwater Archaeological Preserves. Such preserves are underwater archaeological sites of substantial historical and/or archaeological value. At its public meeting held on 28 January 2016, the board voted to accept the designation of the underwater site of the iron barque *White Squall* as an Underwater Archaeological

Preserve. The *White Squall* site is located in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean off Cahoons Hollow, Wellfleet, Massachusetts and is adjacent to the boundaries of the Cape Cod National Seashore. Designation of a site as an underwater archaeological preserve allows for continued public recreational access (e.g., scuba diving, boating, etc., but not artifact collecting) and scientific investigation of the site.

*White Squall* was built by William Patterson and Son at their Great Western Yard in Bristol, England. Launched in 1864, it sank in 1867. It was built for Garn'ck & Cassidy and Company of Liverpool, England (its homeport) and intended for use in trade between Bristol and the East. Captain T. Thirkell was master when the vessel was headed from Singapore/Malaysia to Boston, Massachusetts and was lost with her cargo of tin, rattan, and coffee. It is one of the last four iron ships built by William Patterson, builder of the *Great Western* and *Great Britain*. Patterson, a famous and innovative shipwright who worked during the transition from wood to iron, built the *White Squall* near the end of his career. There is little known about the building of iron ships; they represent the last traditional vessels in England. Subsequent steel vessels ushered in the era of scientific design by naval architects and the consequent abandonment of traditional building techniques. Thus, this class of vessel is significant in itself. Preliminary research strongly suggested *White Squall* has sufficient archaeological and historical importance and integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer (Massachusetts Historical Commission) is currently determining potential eligibility. More detailed information is available at: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/czm/czm-public-comment.html>.

The 90-day public review process commences 29 January 2016 and will close on 29 April 2016. The board has scheduled a public meeting on Thursday, 31 March at 10:30 A.M. to allow the public the opportunity to provide testimony to the board regarding this nomination. Those desiring to provide verbal and written testimony are encouraged to attend that meeting. Written comments on this nomination may also be submitted via email to [victor.mastone@state.ma.us](mailto:victor.mastone@state.ma.us) or in writing to Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources, 251 Causeway Street, Suite 800, Boston, MA 02114. Written comments will be accepted through the close of business on Friday, 29 April 2016. After reviewing public comments, the board will take its public vote to approve the nomination at its regularly scheduled meeting on 26 May 2016.

### Washington, DC

**Maritime Archaeology and History Society (MAHS):** MAHS offered its 27th Annual Introductory Course in Underwater Archaeology in January 2015. A special note of thanks was extended to the dedicated and talented group of instructors who supported the course this year, many of whom have been volunteering their time each and every year since the commencement of the course in 1988. On 28 March 2015 MAHS participated in the Maryland Historical Trust



Workshop in Archaeology conference. MAHS members Tom Berkey, Jim Smailes, and Dave Shaw manned a table in the bookroom and answered conferees' questions about Maryland maritime archaeology, MAHS, and our various projects in Maryland and Virginia waters.

The most significant aspect of the overall mission of MAHS is to promote maritime cultural heritage and resource protection to the recreational dive community throughout the country and around the world. So, we are especially pleased to note the formation of the Maritime Archaeological Society (MAS). MAS is a volunteer organization of divers based on the West Coast in the state of Oregon. It was organized by a group led by Chris Dewey with input and support from MAHS. We wish the group every success in their efforts to advance underwater historic preservation in the Pacific Northwest. Check out their activities on their website at <http://maritimearchaeological.org>.

There is something addictive about diving in 80° water with 80 feet of clear visibility surrounded by Florida's most beautiful and engaging marine life. So, in June MAHS sent a team to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary once again to work on a shipwreck site on Pickles Reef. Under the guidance of Brenda Altmeier, NOAA Maritime Heritage Program Coordinator, and Matt Lawrence, NOAA Maritime Archaeologist, the MAHS team made detailed measurements of select features that appear to be the remains of a metal sailing schooner. Adjacent to the wreck and strewn throughout the site is an array of cement barrels. The objective is to identify the name of this wreck through archival research and contribute a site map to the Sanctuary archives. The Pickles Reef project also presented the opportunity for MAHS to advance our study of 3-D site survey techniques, which hold the prospect of more-accurate and efficient site-mapping capability. Board member Dave Shaw has been spearheading this effort for MAHS and has also spent a considerable amount of time this year evaluating the various software solutions increasingly available on the market. During our fieldwork on this project MAHS was invited to present the results of our work at the newly constructed facility of the Florida Keys History and Discovery Center in Islamorada. The presentation received media coverage and was well attended.

In fall 2015 MAHS held its field school at the Bodkin Point site in the Chesapeake Bay. This field school is intended to introduce students to a shallow, cold water, zero visibility mapping experience on the remains of a 20th-century wooden-hulled schooner. Several mishaps occurred with the charter boat arrangements so the field school was postponed to 24 and 25 October. That weekend the weather turned out to be cold and blustery and the water was whipped up by northeasterly winds. The conditions proved challenging for the class and served as a sound lesson in how difficult things can become when Mother Nature fails to cooperate.

As the year 2015 came to a close, MAHS members worked in support of the annual conference of the Society of Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology, held in Washington, DC, from 6 to 10 January 2016.

## Recent Publications

Carrier, Brandi M., Antti Pulkkinen, and Michael Heinz  
2016 Recognizing Geomagnetic Storms in Marine Magnetometer Data: Toward Improved Archaeological Resource Identification Practices. *Science & Technology of Archaeological Research* 2(1):1-13. <http://www.maneyonline.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1080/20548923.2015.1099375>

## USA - Midwest

### Michigan

**Michilimackinac:** The 2015 Michilimackinac field season was a continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. This row house was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort for the use of French traders. A 1765 map of the fort, housed at the University of Michigan Clements Library, lists House E as an English trader's house. Few English traders' houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac, because most of them lived outside the palisade walls. Comparing the English trader's assemblage to previously excavated French traders' assemblages is one of the main goals for the project.

The objectives for the season were to complete the southernmost row of quadrants to determine if there was a root cellar in this house and to determine the nature of a previously partially exposed clay feature. These objectives were only partially met. All of the south yard deposit, along with a refuse pit, has now been completely removed, as well as parts of the French and British south walls. There are still some pits related to wall posts remaining to be excavated. An area hypothesized to be a root cellar was partially excavated. The most notable artifact recovered was a complete barrel band. The matrix continues and shows no sign of diminishing. A second area of deep deposit was encountered, separated from the first by a rocky beach ridge. More excavation is needed in this area as well. A quadrant adjacent to the mystery clay feature was excavated to the depth of the feature. Immediately above the clay feature was located the most spectacular find from this house so far, an intact rosary. Rather than the five decades found on a standard Dominican rosary, this rosary has six decades, with the sixth having only nine beads. Six-decade rosaries are used by the Brigittine and Discalced Carmelite Orders. At this point it is not known if this rosary represents a connection to one of these orders or some other devotional practice. Clay, cobbles, and a charred plank were exposed, and continue to the east, so another quadrant has been opened. Additional excavation took place in the interior of the house. Two lines of worked cobbles extending out from the east wall appear to indicate the location of a collapsed fireplace. One of the cobbles crushed a pane of glass where it



FIGURE 1. Six-decade rosary excavated at Michilimackinac during the summer of 2015.

fell. We also exposed some institutional history in the form of two concrete piers, remnants of stocks from a 1960 display of colonial punishment devices.

Excavation of this house will continue for several more summers. The project is sponsored by Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) and directed by Curator of Archaeology Dr. Lynn Evans, with field supervision by Michigan State University doctoral student Alexandra Conell. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City. 🏰

## USA - Northeast

### Maine

**Province Fort in Windham** (submitted by Leith Smith): In 1980 Bob Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) and Emerson Baker conducted a Phase I survey at the historically documented site of the Province Fort in Windham, Maine, in hopes of identifying the fort's location on Anderson Hill. The fort, purported to consist of a palisaded 50 x 50 ft. blockhouse with opposing watch boxes, was constructed in 1744 to house a small garrison of soldiers

and serve as a refuge for the townspeople from attack or kidnapping by Native Americans. Following the end of the French and Indian wars in 1763, the blockhouse continued to be used variously as a church, school, and meeting place until it was sold and taken down in 1782. The initial survey found a variety of 18th-century domestic and architectural artifacts, but no features. The presence of the artifacts and a high density of brick fragments adjacent to a busy town road, however, led Baker to hypothesize that a portion of the fort lay adjacent to the road, while the remainder lay under the road.

Fast forward to 2015, and the Maine Department of Transportation (DOT) has proposed lowering the section of River Road that passes by the fort site in hopes of improving safety for motorists. Review of the project by the MHPC led to a recommendation for a Phase II investigation to determine if the fort, indeed, was located adjacent to and possibly under River Road. Excavations in November found additional artifacts occurring in two strata and consisting of brick, wrought nails, window glass, tobacco pipes, gun flints, lead shot, buttons, case and wine bottle glass, mammal bones, and ceramics including Rhenish stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, white saltglazed stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, Iberian earthenware, local and imported leadglazed redwares, and Chinese export porcelain. Also identified was a fieldstone foundation for a chimney or other architectural feature and a rubble-covered earthen berm, which may represent the north border of the fort. This work corroborated Baker's initial findings, resulting in a recommendation to Maine DOT for a data-recovery investigation of much of the fort site, which will be impacted by the proposed roadwork.

### Rhode Island

**Curating Rhode Island's History: Lessons in Accountability and the Rehabilitation of State-Owned Collections** (submitted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory [PAL]): PAL laboratory staff are completing a nearly two-year effort to recurate archaeological collections housed by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT). The project has consisted of rehabilitating the storage conditions of over 150 assemblages amassed over the past 40 years and developing a comprehensive database that stores vital information about the type, size, physical location, and status of the holdings. As a result of the project, PAL has identified cost-effective approaches to decontaminating and repackaging a wide range of deteriorated artifact classes, devised and implemented assemblage-specific culling procedures that reduced collection sizes while leaving their research values intact, and developed curation and cataloging protocols so that the state can maintain physical and research stewardship over Rhode Island's archaeological heritage. One of the more important assemblages recurated as part of the project is the Providence Covelands Site. First identified in 1981 in advance of planned transportation improvements at the foot of the Rhode Island State House, the site yielded dense concentrations of stratified Native American and



historic features, and an impressive array of stone tools, Native American pottery, household ceramics, and historic-period metal-working tools such as crucibles and utensil molds. The stabilization, repackaging, and cataloging of these materials provide a wealth of data with the potential to expand our knowledge of the pre- and postcontact history of Providence and to serve as the basis for comparing that history with those of other regional settlement cores.

## Massachusetts

**Landscape Transformation and Use in Boston's West End: Archaeological Investigations at the Harrison Gray Otis House** (*submitted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory [PAL]*): The ca. 1796 Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston's West End, owned and managed by Historic New England, is significant as the only surviving free-standing late-18th-century mansion in the city. The house was saved from destruction in the 1920s by its relocation immediately north to 14 and 16 Lynde Street, the former site of two ca. 1850 townhouses. PAL completed excavations in advance of proposed repairs to a stone retaining wall on the property that is believed to have been built sometime between 1820 and 1852. The goals of the excavations were to characterize the fill deposits in the yard space behind the retaining wall, and to determine, if possible, a more specific construction date for the wall. The fieldwork, which consisted of hand and machine-assisted excavations in an approximately 30 x 40 ft. yard space immediately west of the house, yielded inconclusive data about the wall's construction history. However, it did uncover portions of a late-18th- to early-19th-century brick outbuilding foundation; remnants of the original 18th-century landscape grade; a brick patio surface associated with the 14 and 16 Lynde Street properties; and mortared brick drains and catch basins associated with the installation of sewer infrastructure in the West End in the mid- to late 19th century. This complex of features illustrates, in microcosm, the increasing complexity and fragmentation of the West End as it transitioned from a sparsely populated, elite enclave in the late 18th century to a densely populated, largely immigrant and working-class neighborhood beginning in the mid-19th century to the 20th century. It also illustrates how the residents of the Otis House property understood and negotiated issues of privacy, domestic space, and hygiene within the larger context of the rapid urbanization of the West End. This pattern is seen in other parts of Boston, including the North End, and its archaeological correlates as identified at the Otis House provide important comparative data for the examination of historical trends in municipal waste and water management systems and the socioeconomic profile of urbanization.

**Crossmending a 17th-Century Household Ceramic Assemblage from Marshfield** (*submitted by Ross K. Harper, archaeologist, AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut, and Megan D. Postemski, graduate student, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania*): Ceramics typically make up the largest class of nonorganic artifacts from colonial-period

housesites in New England. The excavations of the Waterman Site in Marshfield, Massachusetts by Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS), Inc. was no exception. A block of 132 contiguous m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated in and around the buried remains of a small earthfast (post-in-ground) dwelling attributed to Robert Waterman and Elizabeth Bourne, who married and settled in Marshfield in 1638. Large quantities of burned artifacts and carbonized house timbers, textiles, and food remains indicate that the house was destroyed in a fire, after which the house lot was used as an agricultural field until the 20th century (Harper 2014:3–4).

Aside from a small number of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics (about 2%) associated with typical plowzone field scatter, most of the 8,424 sherds from the site can be attributed to the Waterman family, who occupied the house for only a few years before it burned down. The types include Border ware, North Devon gravel-tempered and gravel-free wares, tinglaze earthenware, and variously colored leadglazed redwares, the latter making up most of the ceramic assemblage. Because they are relatively porous and brittle, coarse earthenware sherds generally do not preserve intact very well in the region's cold and humid continental climate. Over time sherds, especially in plowzones, fracture and the glazes spall from the body.

The first challenge with the Waterman Site ceramic analysis was to figure out how to take the thousands of friable sherds and determine what vessel types, and the minimum number of individual (MNI) vessels, were actually in the house. Based on AHS's experience crossmending large 18th-century household ceramic assemblages from Connecticut, sherds determined to be too small and fractured to have practical crossmending potential were inventoried simply as "sherds" with glaze or without glaze. If a sherd could be associated with an identifiable part of a vessel, it was inventoried as a "body," "rim," "handle," "foot," or "base" sherd, and so on. All sherds with the same provenience that appeared to come from the same vessel, particularly from a feature context, were inventoried together. Because each square-meter unit was excavated and recorded by four 50 x 50 cm quads (southeast, southwest, northeast, northwest), tight provenience was maintained across the site.

While most of the ceramic types were readily distinguishable, the redwares posed a particular problem, because most had some variation of a plain brown lead glaze and a similar red body (fabric). To separate them out, the brown leadglazed redwares were subdivided into arbitrary "light brown," "medium brown," and "dark brown" glaze categories when inventoried. By cataloging the glaze colors and vessel fragments this way, the sherds most likely to crossmend would be first grouped together when pulled and laid out on the tables. This technique worked well for the most part, but perhaps predictably, some of the crossmended redware vessels had more than one color of brown glaze on them. Another type of redware with a green lead glaze was readily identifiable and inventoried as such.

Another challenge to inventorying the ceramics was differentiating ceramics with evidence of burning in the house fire from those with evidence of burning from cooking.



FIGURE 1. Archaeologists crossmending the ceramic assemblage from the ca. 1638 Waterman Site house in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Here again, we drew on our experiences from 18th-century house sites, in particular, the ca. 1705 – ca. 1750s Ephraim Sprague House in Andover, Connecticut. Sprague was from Duxbury, Massachusetts, and had settled in what was then the newly formed town of Lebanon in the northeast uplands of Connecticut where he built a cross-passage house on a large farm. The Sprague House had also burned down, and large numbers of the family's dishes burned and fell onto a cellar floor, including an English white saltglazed stoneware tea set, an English slipware posset pot, a delftware punch bowl, and other vessels (Harper and Clouette 2010; Harper et al. 2013).

For the most part, ceramics that go through a house fire tend to be burned all around the vessel, inside and out, can have warpage, and the glaze may have signs of melting. If a vessel broke during the house fire, the exposed sherd bodies (i.e., fabric) can also have signs of burning. These sherds were inventoried as “burnt.” Sherds inventoried as “scorched” had evidence of burning from cooking. “Scorched” vessels have distinctive black patches or bands on the bottoms of the vessels, and are especially found on dishes and pans and pipkins. The black “scorched” color is deep, generally patterned, and well patinated from repeated use and cleaning. Some vessels have both “burnt” and “scorched” marks on them.

When all the ceramic sherds were washed and inventoried, we made labels for those to be crossmended. The labels, which consist of the artifact inventory number, were typed in Microsoft Word in Times New Roman, 8-point font, and were printed on Clear Full Sheet Labels (Avery Inkjet 8665, 400-MilFS). Prior to pasting the labels to the sherds, we laid the sherds out by type on long and narrow tables, ordered by their inventory number (laid on top of their corresponding artifact bags), and lightly dry-brushed them to remove any leftover dirt or dust. Using X-Acto knives fitted with a No. 2 blade, we cut out the individual labels, separated the clear Mylar layer from its paper backing with

the tip of the knife, and affixed the labels to the interior glazed areas of sherds when possible. If no glaze remained, we placed the label on a smooth surface, usually on the interior. Finally, we painted a thin layer of Paraloid B-72 (dissolved in acetone) over the labels, just overlapping the edges, to adhere them more securely to the sherd. While a thin B-72 solution worked best to coat the labels, we made thicker B-72 glues for crossmending. Generally, the thickness of the glue depended on the robustness and porosity of the ceramic; we applied a thinner B-72 glue to Border ware and thin redwares, and a thicker B-72 glue to wares like North Devon gravel-tempered.

In practical terms, our crossmending strategy was to start with the base of vessels and work up to the rim when possible. We were cautious about gluing sherds too early in the process, since we wanted to avoid having a hole in a vessel only to find the “missing” sherd later. As noted above,

crossmending was also complicated by the fact that the brown glazes on the redwares were a gradient, such that a single vessel could exhibit light, medium, and dark brown glazes. Although we started by laying out only the light brown glazed redware, eventually we had to lay out the rest of the redwares to maximize crossmending potential and to avoid having to reglue vessels to make room for “missing” sherds.

When gluing sherds, we used a small paintbrush to dab a line of B-72 along the surfaces to be joined, taking care not to use too much or else it would ooze out of the seam, and then held the sherds together tightly. In some cases, as with the North Devon gravel-tempered, we could feel the sherds “lock” into place, but other sherds with abraded edges proved trickier to glue. One redware pot/butter pot vessel was especially challenging to crossmend because many of the sherds comprising it were fragile with eroded edges, and the vessel was unstable. To support such vessels and other crossmended sherds while the glue dried, we used plastic dishwashing pans half-filled with fine, clean sand and on occasion used other implements (e.g., toothbrushes, paintbrushes) to support the vessels until the glue dried. Throughout the crossmending process, we kept detailed records of how many sherds from each inventory number mended or crossmended with each vessel. After the crossmending was completed the computer catalog for the site was updated with the new information.

As a result of the crossmending, a minimum of 21 individual (MNI) 17th-century vessels have been attributed to the household. Each vessel was assigned a unique letter (Vessel A, Vessel B, etc.). All the vessels are utilitarian and rather plain with no decoration beyond the glaze color. The vessel forms are primarily based on the POTS typology (Beaudry et al. 1983) for early ceramics. It is assumed that most if not all of the vessels were used for multiple purposes,





FIGURE 2. One of the crossmended vessels from the Waterman Site is a light brown leadglazed redware pot/butter pot. The vessel stands 11 inches tall with a 6 1/2 inch rim diameter. It is comprised of 91 sherds.

especially during the First Period of New England settlement. Some of the MNI vessels were identified by a single sherd, while others had dozens of sherds crossmended from across the excavation block.

Although the research and analysis of the assemblage is ongoing, a number of interesting patterns have emerged. A total of 522 Border ware sherds were recovered, but among the MNI vessels there is just one of this pottery type, a tripod and handled pipkin with an inside rim diameter of 5 1/2 in. This is based on 16 sherds that crossmended or have diagnostic vessel elements. There are "scorched" marks on the base of the vessel from cooking. The remaining Border ware sherds may be associated with that single vessel. Other results include 34 North Devon gravel-tempered sherds that crossmended into one pan/pudding pan. The vessel stands 4 1/2 in. tall with an inside rim diameter of 12 in. It has distinctive "scorched" marks on the base from cooking, but it also has evidence of being "burnt" in the house fire, and most of the sherds were found where the vessel had fallen onto the cellar floor and broken. Almost a quarter of all the crossmended vessels are associated with redware pots/butter pots. One of these vessels is comprised of 91 crossmended sherds, stands 11 in. tall, and has a 6 1/2 in. inside rim diameter. A dark brown leadglazed pitcher was formed from 35 crossmended sherds. The mouth has a peculiar peanut-shaped opening. Most of the vessels appear to have been rather expediently made and are a bit lopsided, with the glazes splashed on.

The lack of any stonewares from the site is interesting. Maybe the household had no such ceramic types, or perhaps, being of a considerably harder and more durable nature, they were salvaged from the house fire. Robert Waterman's probate, which was filed in 1653, is typical for the period in that it lists a number of kitchen vessels in the house he removed to after his first house burned down. "Bowles," "cups," and "potts" are listed, but only a few vessels were noted as made of pewter or wood, and none as ceramic (Bowman 1909:100-104). The Waterman Site's crossmended vessels are the most complete example of an early Plymouth Colony family's household ceramic assemblage. A full report of the excavations is forthcoming.

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## New York

A "Home in the Country:" Archaeology at the House of the Good Shepherd Orphanage, Tompkins Cove (submitted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory [PAL]): The Fresh Air Site is the remains of a ca. 1871-1973 orphanage and "fresh air" complex in Tompkins Cove, New York. The complex consists of an extant church, rectory, and residential building known as the "Beehive" cottage; a late-19th- to 20th-century artifact assemblage; and the ruins of 13 buildings and structures, including an enormous structural debris field

associated with the former 3-1/2-story House of St. John the Divine, which stood from 1906 to 2012. PAL identified the site in 2013 during Phase I survey of a pipeline corridor, and conducted extensive Phase II excavations to identify the site boundaries and integrity. As a result of that work, PAL recommended the Fresh Air Site as a National Register-eligible archaeological and historic district under Criteria A and D for its association with Progressive Era (1870s–1920s) social activism and child-welfare advocacy in the United States. Rather than undertake data recovery excavations on what at that point was a fairly well-characterized archaeological resource, PAL proposed an “alternative mitigation” strategy of comprehensive archival research and artifact analysis to answer targeted research questions related to the way of life and administration of the institution over time. For example, a temporal and functional analysis of various artifact classes (ceramics, bottle and decorative glass, children’s toys, and clothing items) finds a clear material culture evolution of the complex from its exclusive use as an orphanage beginning in 1871 to its transition to a “fresh air” summer home for disadvantaged women and children from New York City at the turn of the 20th century. While complementary to the known occupational history of the site, the Fresh Air assemblage has the potential to yield important, and intimate, information about the day-to-day lives of the women and children who lived at the institution, information not readily available in the documentary record. Although the site will be partially destroyed by the pipeline construction, the history of the complex will ultimately be recorded for the benefit of the Tompkins Cove community and the greater Lower Hudson Valley region for generations to come.

**West African Cosmogram Recognized adjacent to Probable Hearth Concealment at 19th-century Slave Quarter in mid-Hudson Valley Settlement of early German Americans** (submitted by Christopher Lindner, Bard College): A BaKongo *dikenga* cosmogram has been recognized on the vertical wood frame of a cellar fireplace in a slave quarter along the Hudson River 110 miles north of Manhattan. The etched cross within a circle is 3.5 in. in diameter, and 30 in. above the hearth at its northeast corner. Higher by 1.5 in. is a similarly punctuated figure suggestive of a sailboat. Above that by 7 in. is a third etching of the same length that clearly depicts a smoking pipe, with vertical decorative lines on its bowl, out of which rises a plume of smoke rendered by rubbing into the board. The figures were covered with a dull, medium brown paint that appears to have been rapidly and incompletely applied to the fireplace frame. The *dikenga* figure is at the northeast corner of the hearth; under the hearth’s stone slabs rest items that may be *nkisi* spirit materials (Thompson 1983, 1993; Ferguson 1992, 1999; Fu-Kiau 2001; Leone et al. 2001; Fennell 2007).

Columnist Walter Miller (1967:12), town historian, wrote that Henry Persons (a boatman in the 1850 census and a shoemaker in the censuses of 1855 and 1860) purchased the house in 1852 from another person of African American ancestry, who had acquired it from a Dutch American

physician five years earlier. The county history by Ellis (1878:268) quotes a town record that in 1805 the latter’s mother cosigned the birth record of a slave with another woman, who that same year purchased the house from the Reformed Sanctity Church of Germantown (Miller 1978:5). According to genealogy websites, the physician’s maternal grandmother’s maiden name was Peersen, raising the possibility that Henry was a descendant of her slaves. Miller (1967:9) recounts that in 1769 her sister-in-law had married a Calvinist minister. He may have been responsible for construction of the house as a parsonage. After his death in 1791, she dwelt in a house across the road, drawn on the 1798 Wigram map (O’Callahan 1850). New York historian Graham Russell Hodges (1999) has written how the community’s other pastor in the mid-18th century, a Lutheran, kept a ‘maid’ whose father was a slave from Madagascar and whose mother was German.

A tar flow covers many of the hearthstones as though a cauldron had spilled from over a central fire. Numerous angular sandstone rocks pack the space beneath the fireplace slabs down to bedrock of greywacke and shale, but many liters of sediment were excavated in 2015 from beneath the middle of the five front hearthstones, and under the two outside corner slabs. These subrectangular blocks are stream-rounded sandstones, roughly three in. thick, and rest either on much smaller rocks, bricks, and silty sediment, or on edges of the mid-20th-century concrete floor. This floor was laid down to replace a dirt surface that was reported by Miller (1967:15) to have been first “sifted carefully” for coins. Bard College students excavated beneath the hearthstones in the front corners and middle by 2 in. arbitrary levels, except where stratum changes intervened, plotting around one hundred notable items to the nearest half inch, picking many more out of the sediments without the use of a sifter, saving the numerous fill rocks, and archiving the sediment for flotation analysis. Other less-remarkable items may have been simply domestic refuse, particularly from food preparation. Almost any could represent commensal rodent activity, although no nests or burrows were identified. Architectural material such as brick, mortar, and plaster was present in the form of small fragments throughout the deposits. A summary of each unit will delimit the space examined and offer evidence that it contained ritually charged artifacts as a *nkisi*, a protective concealment to contain and direct spiritual energy.

Underneath the northeastern slab of stone, 15 in. wide by 17 in. out from the exterior wall of the hearth, were especially numerous noteworthy objects. In the central western side, between two and five in. below the slab, was a large fragment of quartz crystal, a bone button with a brass loop, and an iron bar. Between 7.5 and 11.5 in. below the slab’s center were two scraps of leather and another quartz crystal. Eleven ceramic sherds, which include white earthenware with a transfer-printed brown design and polychrome handpainted white earthenware, serve to date the emplacement of these materials in the 1800s. Coal pieces, a quarter to one half in. in diameter, near the bottom of the 14 in. deep deposit, suggest a date of the middle to late





FIGURE 1. Parsonage cellar fireplace, 84 inches wide. Dikenga, right (N) side of frame. (Photo by Caridad Cole.)

decades of the 19th century.

Beneath the middle slab of the five front hearthstones, 10 in. wide and 16 in. deep toward the back of the fireplace, notable materials plot out as two clusters that might reflect concealment: for 5 in. along the western edge, 8 items were in an area 2.5 in. wide; and on the other side of a 4.5 in. wide zone without plotted pieces were 10 more such items. The latter were spread across 9 in. of the eastern side of the space in an area 5 in. wide. In the former location the materials measured from the slab's base to 5 in. down, and in the latter location from 1.5 to 8 in. down. In the eastern cluster were plotted 10 small pieces of white glass, 1 much larger piece of aqua thick curved glass, and a multifaceted blue glass bead; a single sherd each of buff stoneware, white earthenware, and redware; 1 rusty rectangular nail and 1 piece of aqua flat glass; plus a fish bone and a piece of mollusk shell. In the western cluster were one sherd each of annular ware, ironstone, and white earthenware; a bone button; a white clay pipe stem; an upholstery tack and a large iron hook; and a thick piece of olive curved glass. Five in. below surface, but between the middle slab and its neighbor, was an almost whole "TD wreathed by 13 stars" white clay pipe bowl. Most noteworthy of numerous items not plotted were seven pins.

Under and around the southeastern slab, 15 in. wide across the front of the hearth by 16 in. toward the back, were numerous ecofacts: nuts, seeds, fruit pits, bird bones, eggshell fragments, mammal bones, and fish bones and scales. All these ecofacts were present under the other two hearthstones as well. Students plotted 10 notable items under this corner slab in its center and eastern third, from surface to 8 in. down. These materials include three mammal bones, two pieces of leather, a pearlware sherd, a piece of white earthenware handpainted with blue, two gray saltglazed stoneware sherds with blue decoration (a bottle rim and neck with handle attachment, and a similar handle fragment), and a wooden stopper or peg head. Along the

western side and adjacent northern side of the slab, within two in. of its edge, either under or around this hearthstone, another nine more shallow items were plotted. These materials comprise a quartz crystal, a shell button, a gunflint, one rusty rectangular nail, two sherds of creamware, one piece of aqua flat glass, one mammal vertebra, and a clump of fish scales.

The Persons family owned the Maple Avenue Parsonage until 1911, after which it served as a rental property. Preservationists of German American ancestry, Friedl and Edward Ekert, willed the house and yard to the town in 1990. Excavations by Bard College students in 2010 found ceramics in the parsonage builder's trench indicative of construction around 1790. Our test trenches in its front yard over the last six years have discovered a dry-laid well and a buried stone foundation, evidence of a previous domicile on the site from ca. 1746, when the community got its second resident minister after a quarter century without one (Miller 1967:7; 1978:5). Cadwallader Colden's colonial land grant survey of 1740 (Kelly 1973) documents the property as entrusted to the Reformed congregation, its church and cemetery one-third of a mile away, down a gradual west slope toward the Hudson. The Catskill Mountains loom beyond, the nearest they approach the river. This rural community began in 1710 as the Camps, the first substantial German settlement in America, when the British colonial government brought 1,500 Rhenish farmers to the location to harvest pitch pine for naval supplies under forced labor conditions (Otterness 2004:89). A large quartz crystal was excavated this past summer from the 18th-century layer at an opening in the yard's buried foundation, probably a bulkhead. This concealment could be suggestive of folk religious practice by early German residents, offerings by Mohicans from the 1740s Moravian mission at Shekomoco in nearby Pine Plains, or protective medicine of enslaved African Americans.

Our thanks go to Palatine descendant Alvin Sheffer for his invaluable assistance on the project, the Germantown History Department for its support, trustee Don Westmore of the Germantown Library for its sponsorship, and the Marjorie and Alexander Hover Foundation for the funding of scholarships and exhibit preparation. Gratitude is extended also to Dr. Paul Huey for artifact identification at the NYS Bureau of Historic Sites and Dr. Michael Lucas of the NYS Museum for his site visit and discussion of dikenga and nkisi. Online versions of two exhibits, on the project's background and initial excavations, are at [inside.bard.edu/archaeology](http://inside.bard.edu/archaeology). In February the class, "Historical Archaeology: Mohicans, Colonial Germans, and African Americans near Bard," will resume study of the hearth and yard at the parsonage, while applications are under review for a field school in July for college credit (see website).

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FIGURE 2. Dikenga cosmogram, Parsonage fireplace frame, Germantown, New York. Diameter 3.5 inches.

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## Putting Preservation on the Road: Protecting Our Overlooked Automotive Heritage in the Twenty-first Century

Date: October 20-22, 2016

Location: Historic Vehicle Association Research Laboratory, Allentown, Pennsylvania, USA

The Historic Vehicle Association (HVA) and the Historic Preservation & Community Planning Program at the College of Charleston are pleased to announce the following international call for papers for a conference on the preservation of automotive heritage. For much of the 20th century, heritage preservation legislation primarily focused on immovable objects (i.e., 1906 Antiquities Act in the United States, 1919 Historic Sites and Monuments Board in Canada, etc.). While there has



been some study and documentation of vehicles for the purpose of preservation, their official recognition as landmarks or listing on registers of official distinction has rarely happened. Individual automotive vehicles are not listed as contributing elements – only immovable buildings and sites. The newly created National Historic Vehicle Register (NHVR) is now being used as a tool to carefully and accurately document the most historically significant automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, and commercial vehicles, as well as recognize the dynamic relationship among people, culture, and transportation needs.

Suggested presentation topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Case studies of regional and local automotive culture and heritage, including those viewed through the lens of ethnic/regional studies (American studies, Canadian studies, material culture studies, studies of nomadic peoples, etc.);
- Considering if there is a world automotive heritage, and whether UNESCO or ICOMOS should be encouraged to get involved, and the role of FIVA (Fédération Internationale des Véhicules Anciens) as part of this;
- Innovative ways to add the preservation of automotive heritage to the educational curriculum within colleges/universities, high schools, and technology schools;
- Using HAER/HABS techniques for studying and documenting historic vehicles as artifacts, as well as exploring innovative techniques and tools through the use of new technologies; or
- Reevaluating listed historic places and sites, as well as considering new places where buildings and landscapes (etc.) are tied with vehicles and people, in a more comprehensive designation that ties together the NHVR and NRHP, where both building/structure and car/vehicle elements are equally contributing.

The program committee invites proposals from people of all backgrounds and professions to participate – from senior professionals to students with innovative ideas – for the following:

1. Panels: We prefer to receive proposals for complete three- to four-paper panels but will consider individual presentations as well. You are welcome to include a chair and/or moderator or the conference committee will appoint a chair. The entire panel presentation should run no longer than 60 minutes.

2. Individual Papers: If accepted, we will place your individual presentation in a session selected by the committee. Paper presentations should run no longer than 20 minutes.

3. Roundtables: Discussions facilitated by a moderator with three to five participants about a historical or professional topic or issue. Roundtables should run no longer than 60 minutes.

4. Workshops/Demonstrations: Interactive presentations led by facilitators to encourage learning about a professional topic or issue. Workshops/demonstrations should run no longer than 60 minutes.

5. Posters/Short Films: Interactive presentations produced and facilitated to encourage learning about a professional topic or issue. Poster presentations and short films should run no longer than 10 minutes.

Please submit proposals of no more than 300 words and a brief CV/résumé (two pages maximum) in PDF or MS Word format to Barry L. Stiefel at [stiefelb@cofc.edu](mailto:stiefelb@cofc.edu). The deadline for proposals is May 15, 2016. Proposals should include the name(s) of presenters, affiliation/position, and contact information. The official language of the conference will be English. Decisions on proposals for the conference will be made by June 1, 2016. Selected conference papers will be published in an edited volume.

For participants traveling more than 100 miles to the conference site of Allentown, Pennsylvania (50 miles for students), assistance with travel and accommodations for the conference will be considered. Please submit a travel budget along with your proposal, as well as a summary of what if any additional support you anticipate receiving. Registration fees will come with a one-year membership with the HVA. Details regarding registration will be posted on the conference website shortly.

#### **Conference Organizers:**

Barry L. Stiefel, Assistant Professor, College of Charleston, [stiefelb@cofc.edu](mailto:stiefelb@cofc.edu) and Mark Gessler, President, Historic Vehicle Association.

#### **Academic Committee:**

Casey Maxon, Historic Vehicle Association

Nathaniel Walker, College of Charleston

Amalia Leifeste, Clemson University

Nancy Bryk, Eastern Michigan University

Jeremy Wells, Roger Williams University

Amanda Gutierrez, McPherson College

Richard O'Connor, Chief for Heritage Documentation Programs, Dept. of Interior

Alex Gares, Canadian Automotive Museum

The Historic Vehicle Association and the College of Charleston actively encourage the support of historical/heritage and education-related institutions and organizations on the topic of automotive heritage preservation. Please contact Barry L. Stiefel at [stiefelb@cofc.edu](mailto:stiefelb@cofc.edu) for sponsorship options for this groundbreaking international conference.

