



SOCIETY for  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY

# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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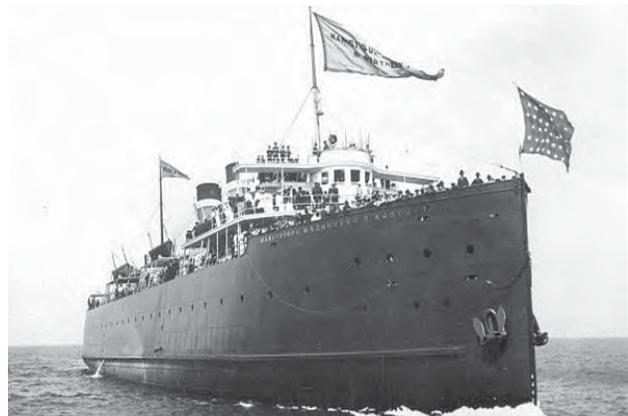
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## President's Corner

Charlie Ewen

I am digging with East Carolina's field school at Brunswick Town this summer. Brunswick Town! Where Stanley South invented Mean Ceramic Dating, the Carolina Pattern, and the Brunswick Refuse Disposal Pattern. Ah, the history, working in a place that I studied about as a grad student. A colonial time capsule that has been relatively untouched since the American Civil War. It is a cool place to be on so many levels. And yet, this generation of students thought it was a nice place to dig, but weren't nearly as jazzed as I expected. But everyone was behaving and dirt was getting moved, so I gave it little thought.

I was sitting on the porch of the field house the other night and I asked one of the students at the field school what I should write about for my president's column. "What are you the president of?" she asked. "The SHA," I replied. "What's that?" she responded. And this wasn't even the clueless student whom I had forbidden to be allowed to sharpen his trowel. Maybe, I thought, this is why our membership has plateaued.

When I was an undergraduate student, I didn't ask a lot of questions (I would later become a real pest as a grad student) because I thought I knew everything. Or maybe I didn't know what to ask. Or more likely, I was just afraid of looking stupid. I am over that now and even ask clerks where things are at the Lowe's instead of roaming the aisles for hours. But I think sometimes we forget that the next generation of archaeologists might not be so forthcoming.

Perhaps we individual professionals and SHA as a professional organization should make a better effort to reach out to those who are considering archaeology as a career instead of waiting to be asked. You would think it would be easy for me, teaching increasingly larger classes at the university each semester, and yet my field school student's question belies my complacency with student awareness. I told the student what SHA was and that she should join. "Why?" was her candid response.

The "because I said so" response that used to work with my kids has never worked with the students. So, I launched into the sales pitch of keeping up with the latest scholarship in the field through the journal and newsletter, and the networking and job-seeking opportunities at the conferences, ending with "because it is part of being a professional archaeologist." Oddly enough, it was that last statement that seemed to resonate best with the student. Hearing from an archaeologist what it takes to be an archaeologist made sense to her. She can become jaded and cynical later, but right now she wants to know the best path to being a real archaeologist.

So I had one of my former grad students who is now working at local CRM firm come talk to the students about what her job was and how she got it. The students soon forgot I was there and were peppering my former grad student with questions. Success. I also noticed a renewed

enthusiasm at the field school dig the next day. The dig had become relevant. Will they become archaeologists some day? Maybe, but there will surely be a bunch of them at the meetings in DC next January. And I have at least one of the

field school students sending in her new SHA membership.

So, tell a younger student or colleague about why he or she should be a member of SHA. Don't wait to be asked! 📧

## 2015 SHA and ACUA Elections

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

### PRESIDENT

#### Della A. Scott-Ireton

##### Present Position

Associate Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network

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

I am honored and delighted to be asked to run for election to the position of SHA President—it is a critical position for our society and perhaps the ultimate service to our field and I am grateful to be considered. Upon attending



my first SHA conference in Kansas City in 1993, I quickly realized that engaging, sharing, and collaborating with colleagues was key to becoming a successful archaeologist, and that SHA was the means both for accomplishing this goal and for promoting the relevance of archaeology to those outside the field. Since that time, I have served the society through participation on multiple committees, chaired the 2010 conference, and was an elected member of both the SHA and ACUA Boards. I believe I am prepared to lead the society because of my long participation as a member and especially because of my experience serving on the board and on several committees—I understand how our society works and what is needed for efficient operation. The illuminating Member Needs Survey of a few years ago indicated that members view public outreach and increased member services to be of paramount importance. I will use my work in the field of public archaeology, both maritime and terrestrial, to assist the society as a whole and the Public Education and Interpretation Committee (PEIC) in particular to develop and improve our outreach and engagement offerings for educators, young people, and the general public, as well as for our colleagues. I also will strive to further the partnership between SHA and ACUA to promote the message of preservation of all archaeological sites. Through my position with the Florida Public Archaeology Network, I work with many segments of the archaeological field, including avocational groups, heritage societies, sport divers, governmental agencies, research organizations, university programs, museums, and contract firms. I will work to support the needs and unique concerns of these groups, who all have a vested interest in our cultural heritage, although they may go about it in different ways.

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

If elected as SHA President, I will use my experience to help continue to guide the society on its mission of service to members and to the public while remaining fiscally independent. I served as the ACUA Treasurer for six years, and know firsthand the challenges of providing increased services within budgetary constraints. Utilizing data from the Member Needs Survey conducted by SHA, I will work with committees to expand existing and create new benefits and incentives for current members, as well as to attract new members, especially the next generation of archaeologists and colleagues who are underrepresented in the society. I also intend to continue my position as the society's Conference Coordinator, working with the Conference Committee to develop new features such as

smart device applications so that members can benefit from better conference organization and reasonable fees. I will use my experience organizing and chairing a successful and profitable conference to assist future organizing committees so that membership will reap the rewards of increased revenues that these conferences can bring to the society. I will also bring my experience in public archaeology and engagement to strengthen SHA's position as a leader in the promotion of the value of archaeology and the protection of cultural heritage to the general public and to politicians who often control funding as well as legislation. I firmly believe that education leads to appreciation, which ultimately leads to preservation. As SHA President, I will work to promote SHA as the means through which this goal is attained.

## Mark Warner

### Present Position

Professor of Anthropology and Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho



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

At this point of my career I would say I have a long track record of experience in several key areas. I have served SHA in multiple capacities and have an extensive understanding of most (but not all) of the workings of the organization. I am a teacher of students, having taught at least a couple thousand undergraduates, and have served on about 60 graduate-student committees (and I have taught internationally, spending a semester teaching in Spain). Finally, for about four years I was a Co-principal Investigator on the largest archaeology project in the state of Idaho's history (generating almost 600,000 historical artifacts). Taken together, my background has provided me with an extensive understanding of the organization that I would (hopefully) be leading as well as an understanding of the challenges faced by archaeologists working in academia and in the professional world.

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

First of all, I think it is important to acknowledge that the priorities of what I *want* to emphasize may not be what I would *have* to emphasize as president. The simple truth is that the leadership of SHA has to be aware of external forces that can impact our organizational priorities and be willing to adjust accordingly. Given that disclaimer, the two areas that I would like to focus on are: collections management and historical archaeology's position in society writ large.

**On collections management:** This may strike some as being mundane but this is a vital issue for historical archaeology to address. The underlying bias in most archaeology projects is, "fund the fieldwork and worry about the collections later." The explosive growth of material culture in the recent past has resulted in an enormous volume of artifacts (such as our 600,000-artifact project in Idaho), but there is very little guidance on supporting and managing collections of that scale. I believe it is tremendously important that SHA takes the lead in rethinking how we manage our uniquely voluminous collections. Failing to tackle this is leading to ad hoc strategies to deal with (or avoid dealing with) historical artifacts and sites.

My second (and much broader) issue is one of the relationship between archaeology and society at large. Next year is the 50th anniversary of the NHPA. This piece of legislation has been transformative for all archaeologists and it should be a time of celebration. Instead, the laws that have helped build our discipline are under attack.

Admittedly some archaeology can be seen as inaccessible, yet historical archaeology is profoundly accessible and more importantly *relevant*. Every annual meeting has stories of historical archaeology engaging communities in ways that inspire interest and engagement. What I would like to emphasize as president of SHA is for historical archaeology to be at the forefront of this very public debate. Personally, I think historical archaeology is at a crossroads. There are aspects of our field that are being challenged in ways that we never have been challenged before but at the same time we are also in an excellent position to push back. I want to be part of that pushback.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lori Lee

Present Position

Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Flagler College



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

I am honored to be nominated as a candidate for the Society's Board of Directors. My 17 years of professional experience working for a nonprofit museum, a government agency, and in academia have given me an appreciation of the common and unique challenges faced by archaeologists working in different sectors. My research is interdisciplinary and community based. This approach requires working with multiple stakeholders, such as staff, volunteers, scholars, community members, students, and the public. My experience with building relationships among stakeholders would be helpful as an SHA board member. As a member of GMAC, I value the importance of the undergraduate institution in diversifying our profession. I have been a member of diversity committees at each institution where I have taught in order to directly engage this issue to affect change. I engage my students in learning about the community they live in and contributing by working with

local institutions and community members to document histories, investigate material culture and landscapes, and recognize and address issues of structural inequality. I encourage them to become advocates and engage in outreach. These learning experiences are important for growing SHA membership.

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

If elected as board member, I would support the current initiatives of the various committees and board. The challenges presently faced by archaeology include social science funding cuts and potential legislative changes that could redefine aspects of historic preservation and archaeological practice. Advocacy and public outreach must be prioritized to combat these challenges. The Membership Committee completed a Needs Assessment Survey in 2014. This survey revealed that many members would like additional benefits, but most are not willing or able to pay more for them. I am interested in working with various committees to consider how some of these benefits could be achieved with minimal or no additional cost to members through expanded use of social media. SHA has always emphasized and valued education and public outreach and many members already use social media to enhance both. SHA needs to unite more of these various initiatives on the SHA website to make them more accessible and easier to locate for students and professionals. Finally, I would like to help SHA continue to develop practical approaches to creating a more diverse professional community and addressing unique challenges faced by women and minorities through continued work with GMAC on their initiatives.

Sarah E. Miller

Present Position

Director, Northeast and East Central Regions, Florida Public Archaeology Network

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

The most rewarding experience in my work for SHA has been representing the society as part of the Archaeology Education Clearinghouse (AEC). Each year the SAA, AIA, and SHA partner to provide an information table at the National Council of Social Studies (NCSS) attended by 5,000 teachers, administrators, and researchers. I've worked to expand the scope of the AEC partnership beyond the NCSS table and enjoy working with members of other societies towards common outreach goals, while recognizing and emphasizing the unique perspective we can bring to any project as historical archaeologists. As a board member I would continue to work towards cooperation between the societies, to promote collaboration and coordination for efficiency, as well as promote the society and its

## Kathryn E. Sampeck

### Present Position

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University; 2015–2016 Central American Visiting Scholar, David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies and the Institute of Afro-Latin American Studies at the Hutchins Center at Harvard University

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

The foundations of historical archaeology—global, interdisciplinary, intensely relevant—also lay out the way towards its future. If elected to serve on the SHA Board, I will bring to bear my substantial experience working both in the U.S. and abroad in cultural resources management as well as academic historical archaeology, as a consultant for Presidential bilateral committee work to inhibit illegal international antiquities commerce, and as an educator of public, undergraduate, graduate, and descendant constituencies. I have dedicated my career not just to working in, but engaging with archaeology and heritage management in the Americas—networks of scholars, professionals, and institutions that should be more consistently and directly involved with SHA. As Graduate Coordinator, Principal Investigator, event organizer, and author, I strive to provide inclusive programs and activities that offer a welcoming environment for Native and other underserved peoples.



benefits to other archaeologists and educators. Improving access to archaeological information by professional and nonprofessional audiences is of prime ethical importance and the best way to do this is by joining forces with others engaged in this effort.

Networking is another skill I hope to bring to the position. While serving on the Nominations and Elections Committee I learned how maintaining ties with colleagues over distance and time is an asset to the society. Working in several states in the Southeast and establishing new working relationships through committee and conference participation has yielded deeper deliberation over ongoing conversations reflected in a greater variety of potential symposia and panel topics, and sustained communication over the year beyond the conference. I hope to apply these networking skills as I would prepare to work over large distances with a diversity of other board members to address the needs of the society.

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

Access and integration are the two priorities the society must continue to address. Access is of utmost importance in terms of social media, technology, professional development, and coordination with other professionals. I've enjoyed facilitating social media workshops at the annual meeting and contributing to SHA's multiple social media platforms. Access to information online not only provides essential lines of communication between members within the society during the conference, but also helps us gain momentum as conversations continue beyond the conference, and promotes the relevance of our work to new audiences. To that end, professional development opportunities for historical archaeologists wanting to progress in current or future work areas will depend on technology and opening access to society benefits on a larger scale. Integration rather than isolation of specializations will also be a priority.

These efforts have the potential to reach well beyond typical disciplinary boundaries and audiences. My career efforts of interdisciplinary and collaborative work are not adjunct to, but part and parcel of the doing of historical archaeology. The SHA Board can do much in many ways to fortify established as well as new commitments to education, outreach, and high professional standards.

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

If elected as SHA Board Member, I will bring my devotion to enhancing the scope of participation in the society by fostering networks to develop greater international involvement, more training opportunities for future professionals from minority and descendant communities, and stronger ties with allied scholars, institutions, and organizations. To achieve these goals I will build upon current initiatives and programs of the SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee, Public Education and Interpretation Committee, and Academic and Professional Training Committee. I will formulate short- and long-term plans for expanding international participation in the society. I will draw upon my previous experience on planning committees, review committees, as an event organizer and coordinator, and in program implementation that involved international scholars, universities, institutions, state and U.S. federal government offices, and graduate and undergraduate students. For example, I coordinated a Wenner-Gren-funded workshop at the John Carter Brown Library that brought together specialists in history, cultural anthropology, historical archaeology, art history, nontraditional scholarship, and a Latin American governmental official. This meeting of minds resulted in publications in Spanish and English in popular and scholarly venues, new opportunities for indigenous scholarship, important changes in education in Guatemala, and deeper appreciation for the insights of different disciplines, including how historical archaeology can give a unique and highly valuable perspective on the past. SHA has room to grow; broadening the reach and range of its community will help ensure long-term stability for the society.

**Timo Ylimaunu**

Present Position

Senior Lecturer, Docent, University of Oulu, Finland;  
International Associate, Indiana University, Purdue University Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

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

As someone working in academia, teaching historical archaeology, and managing research projects in our field of study, I have come to appreciate that the future of historical archaeology lies in international cooperation. As an international exchange coordinator and as the head of

international research projects, I have gained experience in working with colleagues from other countries, and in planning and carrying out different kind of programs and projects related to historical archaeology. Therefore, I am ready to work to find solutions to the different issues facing our discipline. As a teacher I have been eager to emphasize the importance of the global dimension to our discipline. In the recent past, awareness of historical sites as a global heritage, and the importance of their preservation for future generations, has become more and more evident to all of us. If elected, I am willing to help expand awareness of the importance of the global dimension to historical archaeology and heritage—and research on both of the latter—with students and younger researchers, to emphasize the importance of the opportunities that come from meeting colleagues from other countries, and to demonstrate the importance of a global perspective in our research and teaching.



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

I am greatly honored to be nominated for the SHA Board of Directors. If elected, I will emphasize the significance of international cooperation in our global discipline, and will aim to increase participation in the society among students and colleagues outside of North America. I am looking forward to being able to play a role in growing SHA membership internationally by encouraging European

historical archaeology students—both my own and others—to participate in SHA’s annual conferences as well as encouraging them to join the society as members. As an academic and a teacher I will continue to highlight the importance of global research collaboration and student exchange in order to help the society create a global historical archaeology network between SHA members. I will also emphasize the importance of international colleagues publishing their research in *Historical Archaeology* in order to consolidate its status as a leading journal in our field of study. I hope therefore to enable colleagues from different continents to access broader perspectives from different academic research traditions, and to potentially be able to ask different questions from our shared research data.

## DIRECTOR (ELECTED FROM COMMUNICATIONS EDITORS)

**Alasdair Brooks**

Present Position

Self-Employed Heritage Management Consultant



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

I was first elected as the Communications Editors’ representative on the SHA Board in 2012, and was fortunate enough to have already served as one of the two appointed editors on the SHA Board over the preceding four and a half years; I have played a constructive role in both administrative and constitutional issues over the last seven and a half years. One of my most important past and future contributions, however, lies in my international background. My extensive experience of working professionally in North America, the United Kingdom, Australia, South America, and the Persian Gulf in academic, contract, and museum archaeology has allowed me to act as a bridge between SHA’s core North American membership and our international members on other continents. I have therefore been uniquely well-placed to consider the impact of SHA Board decisions on current and potential international members while nonetheless remaining sensitive to the fact that SHA has traditionally been a North American society with a core duty towards the needs of that ongoing majority North American demographic. I hope to be able to continue in this bridging role if reelected to the board.

### **If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize?**

Over the last 25 years, I have worked in academic, commercial, and museum archaeology on five continents. While the specific contexts within each country differ, historical archaeologists face many of the same challenges wherever we work. Chief amongst these shared challenges are (1) advocating a role for historical archaeology in national and local government regulations in a challenging economic climate; (2) continuing to educate the public on the importance and value of the archaeology of the modern world; (3) overcoming resistance to historical archaeology in certain sectors of the academy; and (4) addressing the increasing popularity of ‘treasure hunting’ in the public imagination. None of these challenges have easy solutions, but I am committed to seeing SHA continue to play a, and grow its, key role in leading professional advocacy for our discipline in North America across these areas, while working with sister societies such as SPMA and ASHA, as appropriate, to meet shared challenges. In this regard it’s helpful that I’m one of the few people to have simultaneously been a member of the governing bodies of both SHA and SPMA.

I have also been a member of the SHA Budget Committee for seven and a half years now, so I am acutely conscious of the financial challenges facing both the society and our members. Our excellent treasurer Sara Mascia has done superb work in guiding SHA’s finances through a period of significant financial instability, but much work remains to be done in balancing the fiscal stresses felt by our membership with the fiscal strength of our society. I remain committed to working with Sara and the SHA Business Office to find that balance should I be reelected to the board.

## Mark Freeman

### Present Position

Researcher, University of Tennessee



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

Initially, upon taking over as website editor, I will have a fairly narrow focus on the website rather than broader issues. The current SHA website is being moved to a Content Management System which will enable it to be more responsive to members. I will work to make sure the website continues to evolve, maintains a professional identity, and become a resource for members throughout the year. The website should be the anchor of SHA's digital presence.

### **If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize?**

The website is part of the public face of SHA and I will work to make sure that it reflects the professionalism of its members. Education and outreach are a large part of SHA's mission and the website can be a big part of this effort. For members I'd like it to be a year-round resource and tool. For nonmembers, which includes other archaeologists and academics as well as a broad array of "publics," I'd like to see the website be able to engage diverse audiences. The website should serve both as a place to learn about Historical Archaeology, and place of advocacy for Historical

Archaeology.

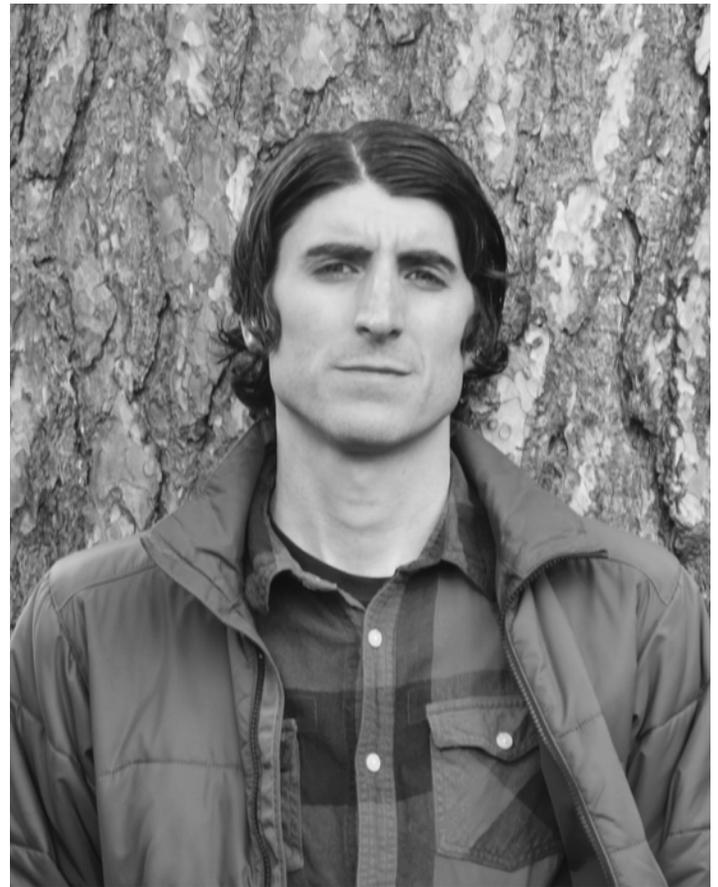
More broadly I'm interested in supporting openness, particularly accessible open data. Archaeologists are not only producing digital data in greater quantities, they are creating a much wider variety of data. I'd like SHA to be a voice in encouraging open data licensing standards, data interoperability, and digital archiving and preservation.

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

## Craig N. Cipolla

### Present Position

Associate Curator of North American Archaeology, World Cultures Department, Royal Ontario Museum, Ontario, Canada



### **Statement**

In the broadest sense, my work explores colonialism and colonial heritage in northeastern North America. It examines these topics in regard to the long-term prehistory and history of Native North America, particularly the complicated intersection of coastal Algonquian societies and European newcomers. My research reconstructs processes

of colonial entanglement and survival through analysis of archaeological, written, and spoken records. I am particularly interested in the ways in which prehistoric developments shaped colonial North America. In pursuing these themes, I strive to create new means of collaborating with descendant communities and other stakeholding publics in the present. This involves making the archaeological process more visible and relevant to those traditionally situated outside of academia while maintaining academic rigor.

I am committed to building and maintaining connections between historical archaeologists and a variety of other stakeholders. Key relationships to foster include those with indigenous and local communities, those with members of the “public,” and those with anthropologists and archaeologists working in a wide variety of temporal and geographical contexts around the globe.

## **Kelly M. Britt, Ph.D., RPA**

### Present Positions

Archaeologist, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region II  
Adjunct Lecturer, Sociology and Anthropology Department, Fordham University Lincoln Center



### **Statement**

Archaeology has allowed me to work in a variety of settings including museums, academia, CRM, consulting and

currently with the federal government. These experiences embedded a desire for historic preservation and a passion for the interpretation of history throughout my graduate research and into my current career.

Connecting the past to the present is essential, and is why I chose archaeology as a profession. I feel strongly about linking what I do to a larger picture, one created with the community I live and work. This view includes exposure to novel ways of thinking, looking at research, disseminating data, and extending the conversation, all which I have pursued during my tenure as an archaeologist. Beginning with my dissertation on a heritage tourism site, to my present work as Regional Archaeologist at FEMA, I feel it is fundamental to develop projects that go beyond research for research’s sake. This includes working towards rethinking how institutions and agencies look at promotions and tenure that is inclusive of applied approaches to the positions in addition to the traditional ones.

Also, I see a need for the discipline to expand its scope of public engagement to truly link the present with the past. Social media, reality TV, and other forms of communication will continue to become prevalent and I believe we need to evolve alongside these methods as a discipline, meshing our ethical principles with popular forms of culture to reach a wider audience. I see my work as archaeologist as one of steward; steward of researching, writing, protecting and presenting history and therefore feel it is important to advocate these ideals in all the roles I hold, from local archaeological organization member to adjunct lecturer to full-time working mum, so the bond between the past and the present can continue into the future.

## **Sara Rivers Cofield**

### Present Positions

Curator of Federal Collections, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum; Adjunct faculty, St. Mary’s College of Maryland

### **Statement**

I left fieldwork about 11 years ago to work full-time as a curator and collections manager for federally owned collections recovered in Maryland. I wanted to become a caretaker of collections instead of someone who generates them and then never sees them again. My goal is to be an archaeologist who fulfills the promise our discipline makes to the public when we pay to process, store, and maintain collections; that collections are still relevant and valuable for research long after the excavations are over.

My vision for the future of archaeology is one where collections repositories are more like libraries than warehouses, offering materials to expand knowledge and experience rather than just a final stop on the archaeology conveyor belt. I dislike the trend of treating artifacts as little more than illustrations and counts for reports because it compromises the value of assemblages as long-term assets. Our credibility is undermined when we make decisions



regarding site significance and artifact sampling without a thorough understanding of the collections we already have.

So far the best way I have found to pursue this vision has been to conduct collections-based research myself. Putting out journal articles and webpages on topics I find interesting, like spurs, sleeve links, and leather ornaments, is my way of communicating the usefulness of collections without lecturing about the curation crisis. SHA and other professional organizations must be integral to the effort, as they represent the interface between curators, academia, and the CRM world. If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I will look for candidates who pursue research that incorporates existing collections, whether they use collections themselves, pursue collections-oriented creative mitigation, or teach the next generation to value artifacts long after the fieldwork is over.

## **Krysta Ryzewski**

### Present Position

Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

### **Statement**

If elected as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee, I hope to contribute to broadening the scope of historical archaeological practice with my interests

in diachronic historical archaeology, (spanning the pre-Columbian period to the very recent past), my experience integrating new technologies and materials science into historical archaeological research, and my enthusiasm for collaborative initiatives involving students and the public.

I am an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Wayne State University in Detroit where I colead the Anthropology of the City initiative and teach archaeology to undergraduate and graduate students. My current research explores the consequences of disruptive social and environmental pressures on past communities, landscapes, and material culture production and use. I conduct two long-term research projects that focus on these relationships in North America (Detroit) and in the Caribbean (Montserrat). More broadly, as an anthropologist I am interested in processes of colonialism, urbanization, disaster response, and technology transfer on both sides of the Atlantic. I also participate in several interdisciplinary and collaborative research projects, including the NEH-funded Ethnic Layers of Detroit digital humanities project, NSF/SPARC-funded analysis of LiDAR imagery for the island of Montserrat, and the development of nondestructive 3-D neutron-imaging at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Results of my research appear in over 20 peer-reviewed publications.

The most exciting part of being a professional archaeologist is working with local communities and students on projects that highlight historical archaeology's relevance to the public and present-day issues. In Detroit

these include “Time Jumpers,” a graduate student-led archaeology module for junior high students, collaborations with local preservation groups and small business owners to integrate archaeological sites into urban revitalization efforts (the Speakeasy Project), and partnerships with nonprofit organizations, including the Detroit Sound Conservancy and our current efforts to record and preserve the remains of the city’s rich 20th-century music industry.

## ACUA COMMITTEE

T. Kurt Knoerl

### Present Position

Founder and Director of the 501c3 nonprofit Museum of Underwater Archaeology



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

It is an honor to stand for election to the ACUA. From my earliest days as a graduate student at East Carolina University I have been concerned with sharing the work we do as archaeologists with a wider audience. In many cases this means the general public but it also means with the global community of ethical professional and avocational researchers. My digital work at the Museum of Underwater

Archaeology has given me a unique set of personal and professional connections with our colleagues from around the globe. I have benefited greatly from those relationships as the priorities and perspectives of that diverse group differ from country to country. If elected to the ACUA I would bring my experience in public outreach and new media to the ACUA position and encourage a greater dissemination of information and collaboration between researchers.

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

If elected to the ACUA I would support the current direction taken by the board. There has been significant effort made to support preservation efforts around the globe, to educate and inform various media outlets who have turned to the ACUA for guidance prior to producing documentaries glamorizing destructive salvage operations, and to promote greater sharing of the developing body of knowledge in maritime archaeology shared at our conferences. These are important issues to me. Indeed they are the very reasons behind the founding of the Museum of Underwater Archaeology. I would support collaborative efforts not only between researchers but between maritime archaeology and other disciplines and work on behalf of the ACUA to make that happen. In terms of the financial challenges faced by the society I believe that there are significant cost savings that could be realized through increased use of new media. The ACUA has already taken significant steps in this area. If elected I would look forward to assisting with those efforts.

Susan B.M. Langley, Ph.D.

### Present Positions

Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist, Maryland State Historic Preservation Office (1994–present); and Adjunct Professor, Johns Hopkins University and St. Mary’s College of Maryland

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

More than 20 years of state service have privileged me with both a depth of experience (regulatory, managerial, legislative, and empirical) and myriad opportunities for partnerships and projects to advance the standing of maritime archaeology and awareness of the significant issues and challenges it faces and which ACUA strives to address. Throughout these years I have participated successfully, in various capacities, on advisory councils (including ACUA and a NOAA Sanctuary Advisory Council), committees, and working groups from international to local endeavors involving multiple partners and stakeholders. In addition to educational and outreach activities engendered by my state position, teaching maritime archaeology at colleges and universities, as well as instructing scuba at these institutions



in and around water fall generally under the U.S. Coast Guard and also the EPA depending on where the spill occurs and are usually addressed by a SHPO's compliance staff. However, these are often not maritime archaeologists and in some states maritime archaeologists, where they exist, are not based in the SHPO. My program has been involved since 1999 and we have learned that most SHPOs have little to no involvement in contingency planning for emergency response and clean-up, do not attend exercises, and have no training in incident management. This disconnect is significant and since September 11, 2001, with the movement of the U.S. Coast Guard into the DHS, there is an increased demand for technical expertise and trained cultural resource specialists, especially for maritime resources that may be impacted by response to oil and hazardous material spills, as well as planning for responses to terrorism situations and natural disasters. Some of the latter are addressed by the state agencies equivalent to FEMA; in Maryland MEMA addresses storm-related flooding. With sea level rise and climate-related extreme weather increasing, more maritime archaeology specialists are needed. This situation is not unique to the U.S. but the Nationwide PA provides a starting point for having these needs recognized and building or rebuilding positions and employment opportunities for the upcoming generations of maritime archaeologists.

Therefore, my priorities are, to see more positions for maritime archaeologists, at all levels of government specifically but more generally as well; the active involvement of maritime archaeologists in emergency response and contingency planning, and the improvement of best practices through more effective application of extant legislation and regulations and by identifying and addressing gaps in protecting and managing the underwater cultural heritage.

and to the public at other facilities permits engaging diverse populations and encouraging their active and sustained involvement with the preservation and protection of humanity's submerged patrimony.

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

In a previous term with ACUA, I was able to garner the support of the U.S. Coast Guard as well as the state of Maryland for ICUCH. Through the hard work of many individuals and organizations, with ACUA and SHA and their memberships in the forefront, ICUCH was ratified. While it is critical that the endeavors of these organizations continue through the UNESCO Committee and STAB, I believe it is time to add renewed domestic efforts to urge the creation of more underwater archaeologist positions in government at the state, provincial, or other regional division levels as appropriate for our membership. A potential mechanism for aiding this is the global spotlight cast on the Gulf of Mexico by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The ACHP drafted the *Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* in 1997 and both ACHP and the NCSHPO are signatory to the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for the Protection of Historic Properties During Federal Emergency Response*. Spills

**Marco Meniketti, Ph.D., RPA**

Present Positions

Associate Professor Archaeology, San Jose State University; adjunct faculty, Texas A&M University, Department of Anthropology; Director, the Institute for Interdisciplinary Caribbean Studies

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

I am privileged and honored to be considered for the ACUA Board. My background in both maritime and terrestrial archaeology has allowed me to effectively navigate between academic, private CRM, and governmental archaeological practice for many years. If elected I would draw on my range of experiences to continue the work of previous ACUA boards to productively bridge the subfields of the discipline, especially at conferences. I believe I can contribute in a substantive way to the continued growth and professionalism of maritime archaeology by increasing



the reach of ACUA in academic arenas, but also by fostering strong public outreach to increase the visibility of maritime archaeology's positive impact on research and preservation issues. I would like to see greater participation of the maritime community beyond SHA. I feel it is important that we nurture in the public the same passion for maritime archaeology we harbor ourselves. I am gravely concerned that new technologies and various social media platforms are serving the interests of treasure hunters at the expense of heritage preservation. This is just one challenge which I feel the ACUA must confront. We cannot be satisfied with how far we have come, but must be outspoken on preservation, and vigilant in maintaining ethical standards. I very much take the long view and would like to explore new avenues for building secure financial strength for the ACUA in order to find ways to support promising student research projects. I am dedicated to the core principles and purpose of the ACUA and would be proud to work with my colleagues to further its mission.

#### **Andrew Roberts**

##### Present Position

Maritime Archaeologist and Dive Supervisor, Wessex Archaeology Coastal and Marine Division, Edinburgh, Scotland

**Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your**

#### **biographical statement, what do you believe can contribute to the ACUA if elected as a Board Member?**

The aim of ACUA is to serve as an international advisory body, educating scholars, governments, and the general public about maritime heritage. I believe that to better promote, investigate, and manage maritime cultural resources, it is necessary to understand international approaches to heritage management. One of my strongest contributions that I will bring to the ACUA is my wide range of commercial experience in maritime archaeology both in the U.S. and the UK, as well as experience working on several research projects worldwide. These experiences have provided me the opportunity to engage with a variety of heritage agencies, commercial groups, local communities, and governments to manage submerged cultural heritage. This understanding of management practices and international awareness of working legislation and policy is a great asset in providing better guidance in regards to maritime cultural resources.

I also remain active within the scientific diving community and have working knowledge of scientific diving practices and regulations in the U.S., UK, continental Europe, and Australia. I have recently been awarded competitive placement within a Natural Environment Research Council-funded Scientific Dive Training Programme, implemented through the Scottish Association of Marine Sciences to advance working knowledge of scientific diving and policy. I have also been appointed as a SCUBA Dive Supervisor for Wessex Archaeology's Coastal and Marine Division and

while working in the USA maintained my status as an AAUS Scientific Diver. I believe that it is necessary to understand these different diving policies and frameworks to ensure best practice and better educate new scientists about the commercial activities that they will ultimately engage with. In summary, I will bring a comprehensive knowledge of not only the regulatory frameworks for heritage management, but also the practical requirements for maritime work on an international level.

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

As ACUA serves as an international advisory board, I would continue to prioritize and engage in the discussion of international best practice. Despite great advances in the preservation of maritime resources, there is still room for development and I would continue to advocate against the destruction and exploitation of archaeological resources and work closely with international agencies, governments, scholars, and the general public to raise awareness and develop practical solutions to preserve our endangered heritage.

Additionally, I would place added emphasis on community-level involvement and public outreach. As noted, financial stresses are a main limiting factor in cultural resource and heritage work. However, there have been several successful efforts to engage with local communities and avocational groups to overcome financial limitations and provide valuable training and educational opportunities while meeting archaeological objectives. These types of projects should inform our discussions of how to move forward into the challenging future of preserving our submerged resources and I will continue to promote and develop these programs to better serve these needs.

**James A. Smailes**

Present Positions

Secretary, Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS) and staff member (part-time) at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, Maritime Section

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

I believe I bring a breadth of experience not just from my work with the archaeological community, both terrestrial and underwater, but also from my work in civil engineering and historic preservation. I have been an avocational archaeologist for more than 25 years, supporting professional archaeologists and graduate students with research or in the field, and teaching surveying and mapping to sport divers. I bring a working knowledge of the ACUA Board in a variety of ways, including having worked on the committee



to improve ACUA outreach to the general public. I have represented MAHS at the annual SHA conference and am a member of the ACUA Recreational Diver Committee.

My work in historic preservation and on the boards of other nonprofits has given me an understanding of the not-for-profit process. I bring a balanced view of the challenges facing ACUA/SHA with a practical view from the outside based on experience.

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

First, ACUA/SHA must continue to be advocates for cultural heritage by educating scholars, teachers, and government officials of diverse backgrounds. This could be through local outreach efforts, suggested lesson plans that could be downloadable from the SHA or other websites, or structured training programs.

Second, ACUA should continue to expand its education efforts for archaeology students, the general public, and the sport diving community. For historical archaeology students, it would be beneficial to expand their exposure to other fields that will impact their work as historians and archaeologists. For sport divers, there are various avocational archaeology courses offered by MAHS, NAS and others. ACUA should continue its efforts to determine the best practices available from these courses. The result would not only be improved training for sport divers but could also provide additional

information for outreach to the general public emphasizing the importance of preserving underwater cultural heritage.

## Sarah Watkins-Kenney

### Present Position

QAR Lab Director/Chief Conservator, Office of State Archaeology, *Queen Anne's Revenge* Conservation Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources



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

If reelected to ACUA I would bring knowledge and experience gained as an archaeological conservator and manager in various organizations in the cultural heritage field since the 1970s. I have worked in the UK, Continental Europe, and the U.S., including for universities, local governments, national museums, state government, and on terrestrial and underwater excavations. Through my work experience I have gained understanding not only of conservation of archaeological materials from a range of burial environments but also of public management of archaeological conservation in different countries and organizational frameworks. Since joining the NC Office of State Archaeology's *Queen Anne's Revenge* Project in 2003, I have learnt how important partnerships and the public are

to getting the job done. Over the years I have found that working in the public sector requires an understanding of the complexity of the management context. My Ph.D. research in the Coastal Resource Management Program at ECU is investigating conservation management of UCH from this perspective. I am a member of other professional conservation and archaeological organizations, including: Fellow of the International Institute for Conservation (FIIC); an Accredited Conservator-Restorer (ACR) of the Institute for Conservation (ICON, UK); and an accredited Member of the UK's Institute for Archaeologists (MIfA); and a member of ICOM-CC WOAM Working Group. Through my professional, academic, and community work over the years I have experience of working with colleagues across disciplines but especially in conservation, archaeology, and museums. I have participated in: organizing conferences (most recently the ICOM-CC WOAM in 2010); development of standards and guidelines; getting legislation passed and put into practice; education and outreach to different audiences; training and continuing professional development. Overall, throughout my career I have endeavored to promote best practice and scholarship in relation to conservation of archaeological materials and sites.

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

I am proud to be invited to stand for reelection to ACUA and would welcome this opportunity to continue to give professional service through SHA and ACUA. If elected I would continue to seek opportunities to work in partnership with colleagues (professional, public, and political), in SHA, ACUA, and other professional organizations (conservation and archaeological, in the U.S. and beyond), to promote best practice in relation to archaeological investigation of underwater heritage and the conservation of archaeological materials, artifacts, and sites. One task in progress is a revision and expansion of the conservation information on the ACUA website. I would also like to continue to participate in the ACUA Underwater Cultural Heritage Resources Awareness workshops, for the last three of which I gave the talk "Conservation of Underwater Finds." I would also like to work with colleagues, including in SHA and ACUA to improve and extend interdisciplinary training opportunities for archaeologists and archaeological conservators, for both land and marine sites. The 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage provides a framework and baseline for good practice in preservation, management, scientific research, and public education; a task for ACUA is to continue to encourage and facilitate the turning of principles into practice. 🚩

*SHA 2016: Washington, DC, January 6-9*

# Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

As related in the spring *SHA Newsletter*, two cofounders of the Arkansas Archeological Survey recently passed away. Hester A. Davis, Arkansas's first State Archeologist, died Tuesday, December 30, 2014 and Charles R. "Bob" McGimsey III, the first Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, died Tuesday, January 20, 2015. Both died in Fayetteville.

During their long careers both Davis and McGimsey actively supported historical archaeology in the state of Arkansas. In 1977 they hired the first trained historical archaeologist in the state—Dr. Leslie C. "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy. Hester also fought to get Cedar Grove, an early-20th-century African American cemetery, declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Remarkably, this was the first historic cemetery considered eligible under Criteria D in the entire nation (Rose 1985). Although they will be sorely missed, their legacy lives on in the people and programs they helped establish throughout their careers.



*Hester and Bob at the 1964 Arkansas Archeological Society Summer Training Program at Shipps Ferry.*

*(Readers of the Digital Edition of the Newsletter can access a slide show of eight images of Hester and Bob; all images courtesy of Dr. Jamie C. Brandon, Arkansas Archeological Survey.)*

## Reference:

Rose, Jerome C. (editor)

1985 *Gone to a Better Land: A Biohistory of a Rural Black Cemetery in the Post-Reconstruction South. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series, No. 25.* Fayetteville.

## Current Research

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

### AFRICA

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

### ASIA

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

### AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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

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

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

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

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

### CANADA-ONTARIO

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, <ed136@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 Archeological Survey, <kcande@uark.edu>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)

**Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research:** A recent project that explored community consensus building for the protection of World War II-related caves on the island of Saipan in the CNMI was recently completed. Under the direction of Dr. Jennifer McKinnon and Dr. Toni Carrell, the project involved researchers from Australia, the U.S., Saipan, and Japan. The project team developed radio and television PSAs for the purpose of sharing a message of protection and preservation of caves with the local island community. In recent years, natural and human-made caves with history spanning to the colonization of the island are being more heavily impacted by tourism and development. These impacts concern the local community and as a result, a project was created to assess community interest and involvement in protecting these resources. Funded by a National Park Service (NPS) American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) grant, the project consisted of community meetings, landowner consultation and interviews, archaeological survey of caves on private and public lands, development of radio and television PSAs, and ultimately the creation of a preservation plan with input from the community.

The PSA theme was “Our History, Our Stories” and was chosen to reflect the multiplicity of connections the community has with caves. Caves on the island of Saipan provided shelter to the ancient culture when they arrived thousands of years ago, they were the canvas on which the ancient peoples communicated through rock art, and served as their sacred burial grounds. During World War II, families used the caves for shelter from bombs and bullets, and today they still serve as places of commemoration and memorialization. See the PSAs at Ships of Discovery’s YouTube Channel: <<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLACsOLw8AFI5qUVUizW62t03MsAWdS91>>.

See all of Ships of Discovery’s YouTube videos at: <<https://www.youtube.com/user/ShipsOfDiscovery/feed>>. 📺

# Latin America

## Brazil

**Archaeology Fieldwork at Araguaia, Northern Brazil:** Michel Justamand, University of Amazonas, and Patricia Mechi, University of Tocantins, have initiated a project to

explore the archaeological evidence relating to guerrilla warfare and military repression during the period of military rule in Brazil (1964–1985). In the wake of the introduction of a military dictatorship, a communist guerrilla insurgency gathered strength in the Amazonian jungle, inspired by 20th-century peasant guerrilla forces in both East Asia (China and Vietnam) and Latin America (Colombia and Bolivia). The Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B) established a headquarters in the vast Amazon region and tried to gain peasant support. In the early 1970s the military was keen to destroy any resistance to their rule and an anti-Communist action campaign was carried out in two phases. The first phase involved an extensive survey of the area where the insurgency was active. This involved several different studies—including a program of archaeological fieldwork undertaken as part of the National Archaeological Program for the Amazon Basin (Pronapaba), and supported by the Smithsonian Institution and the Brazilian Science Foundation (CNPq). The second phase involved sending military troops into the Araguaia Basin, the main focus of guerilla activity; after a few months, all of the Communist fighters were killed or imprisoned. After the restoration of civilian rule in 1985, there were moves to search for the human remains of the defeated guerillas, but due to the nature of the transition to civilian rule, it was several decades before an effective project to study the area could be initiated. Justamand and Mechi often work in the Amazon Basin and have designed a research program for this purpose, initially involving oral history interviews, a geographical survey of the vast area involved, and preparation for future archaeological excavation. The project is sponsored by the Universities of Amazonas and Tocantins, and is also supported by the University of Campinas research group on the archaeology of repression and resistance, the CNPq, and by human rights activists and NGOs. 📺

# Underwater (Worldwide)

## Florida

**Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP):** The research institution based at the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum split its primary focus for the 2014 field season between two projects—the continued excavation of the Revolutionary War-era British Loyalist vessel known as the Storm Wreck, and the initial search for the Lost French Fleet of 1565.

During June 2014, LAMP archaeologists returned to the Storm Wreck, identified as one of 16 Loyalist refugee ships that ran aground on the bar at St. Augustine on 31 December 1782, after leaving Charleston, South Carolina as part of its final evacuation just weeks before. This coincided with LAMP’s annual four-week underwater archaeology field school.

Over the four-week field school, five new 1 x 1 m

excavation units were completed on the Storm Wreck, and three 1 x 1 m units partially excavated in past seasons were revisited. A number of concretions were recovered, and are currently awaiting conservation at the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum. An underwater metal detector was also employed for the first time on the site, as divers began systematically testing the area outside the main artifact scatter to determine other areas of high metal concentration. The field school was followed by two separate week-long courses, introducing students to the basics of sonar survey and basic underwater artifact conservation.

In July 2014 the focus switched to preparations for the survey for the Lost French Fleet of 1565. The French ships in question were under the command of Jean Ribault, and intended to resupply the French Fort Caroline, in present-day Jacksonville, Florida. While in pursuit of the Spanish galleon *San Pelayo* in the fall of 1565, the four ships were caught in a hurricane and wrecked along the coast of Florida, and with them, any chance of survival for France's Fort Caroline.

With funding from the state of Florida and NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration Research, LAMP began the initial search for these vessels with seven days of remote sensing survey over a 5 nautical mile stretch of coastline

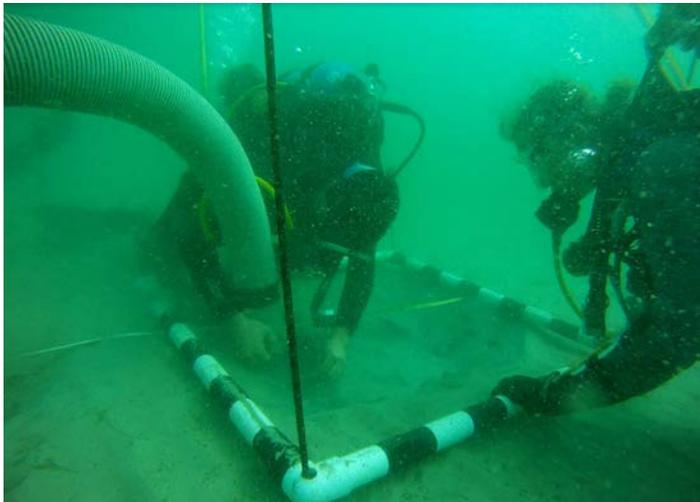


FIGURE 1. Divers excavating at the Storm Wreck. (Photo courtesy of LAMP.)

within Canaveral National Seashore. After identifying the seven most-promising magnetic targets, two weeks of diver target testing took place. Three of the top targets were tested, one of which revealed positive returns while hydro-probing. However, the positive test turned out to be the remains of a fuel tank from a shrimp trawler, most likely dating to the World War II era or later. The other targets tested revealed no ferrous remains, so it is unclear what caused the magnetic anomalies at their locations at this time. While Ribault's fleet remains undiscovered at this point, LAMP plans to return to the area in 2015 to continue their research.

The conservation work on Storm Wreck artifacts continues, significantly increasing in 2014 when a two-year

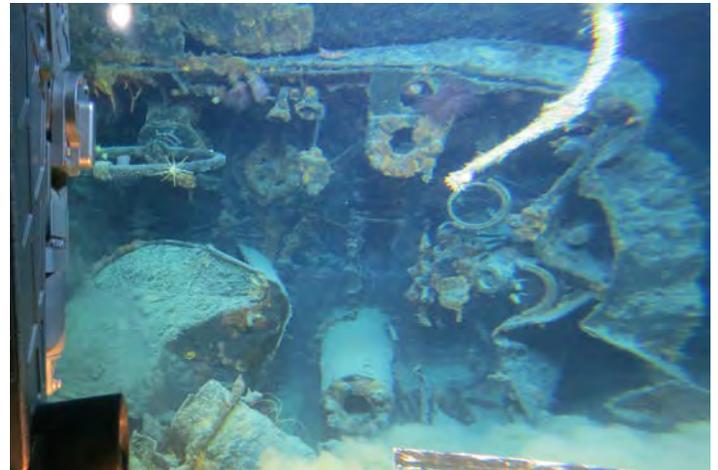
State of Florida Historic Preservation grant allowed LAMP to hire an additional full-time conservator and a part-time conservation technician to assist with the work being done by head conservator Starr Cox. The grant will also provide funding for the design and installation of a Storm Wreck exhibit, which the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum hopes to unveil in the spring of 2016.

Plans to return to the Storm Wreck in June 2015 will include excavation of hot spots identified by last season's metal detecting survey. This will take place in conjunction with the 2015 field school, to be followed shortly afterwards by the sonar and conservation workshops.

## Hawai'i

**University of Hawai'i and NOAA:** The discovery of a lost World War II-era Imperial Japanese Navy megasubmarine by a University of Hawai'i and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) team in December 2013 inspired a new search in April by NHK, the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, to find key missing pieces of the vessel.

The recent survey, the first to return to the *I-400* submarine since its discovery, successfully located, mapped, and



Slideshow of images relating to the I-400. (First four photos courtesy of HURL/NOAA/NHK; archival photo courtesy of NARA; slideshow only available in digital edition.)

captured on video for the first time not only the submarine's hangar and conning tower (navigation platform), but an unexpected and significant new discovery, the submarine's bell. Torn from the submarine by the explosive forces that broke apart and sank *I-400*, the bell lies close to the conning tower on the seafloor. The massive aircraft hangar, large enough to launch three float-plane bombers, was the defining feature of the *I-400*. After the end of the war, the *I-400* was deliberately sunk at sea outside of Pearl Harbor to keep its technological innovations safe from the Soviet Union.

"We didn't have detailed enough bottom mapping data to help locate the hangar, conning tower and other signature

features missing from the wreck of the I-400," said Terry Kerby, operations director and chief submarine pilot of the Hawai'i Undersea Research Laboratory (HURL). "With only one dive day to try to find anything, we knew there was a strong chance we might spend the dive looking at the barren sandy bottom." Kerby continued, "We made a lucky guess where to start when we approached the main hull of the I-400 from the northwest. Our guess started to pay off when the giant hangar door came into view, followed by the conning tower and hangar. Many items were amazingly intact for something that had ripped out of the hull of a sinking 400-foot-long submarine."

The survey was conducted in cooperation with NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program in the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, with NOAA's Hans Van Tilburg joining the dives as project archaeologist. "The Office of National Marine Sanctuaries has been a partner for over a decade with HURL on many of the amazing and significant historical and archaeological discoveries they have made off Oahu," said James Delgado, director of the Maritime Heritage Program. "The waters off Hawai'i not only encompass an important part of Native Hawaiian culture, but are also a veritable museum of our maritime past. As America's ocean science agency, we're committed to working with partners like HURL and NHK to learn more, and to share more of what lies beneath the waves." The new I-400 footage will be shared in a 73-minute special television program to be broadcast nationwide in Japan on 6 May. For more on the project, watch the short video on YouTube about the HURL-NHK I-400 submarine survey: <[https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_detailpage&v=2YihO2Y7pgE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=2YihO2Y7pgE)>.

## Massachusetts

**Salem State University:** Seafaring Education and Maritime Archaeological Heritage Program (SEAMAHP), in collaboration with the Massachusetts Bureau of Underwater Archaeology (MBUAR), will be running an accredited course through Salem State University in Massachusetts. The Maritime Archaeology of the North Shore (Topics in American History HST 360-92, ref# 1820) will run from 13 to 17 July 2015. Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Training will be part of the course activities. Registration is now open; for more information, go to <<http://seamahp.org/>>. For more information about NAS, go to <<http://www.nauticalarchaeologysociety.org/>>.

## North Carolina

**East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies (ECU):** Four field projects are currently underway or have been recently completed by the ECU Program in Maritime Studies.

Lighthouses, Confederate Earthworks, and Plantation Shipwrecks: An Investigation of Coastal Heritage Sites at Risk or Overlooked in Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina: An interdisciplinary team led by Dr. Lynn



FIGURE 1. Bald Head Island fieldwork during the Coastal Heritage Sites at Risk Project. (Photo by Lynn Harris, ECU.)

Harris is currently investigating a set of diverse maritime cultural sites in the Wilmington area that represent either a preservation risk or a potential resource to be showcased for heritage tourism. The team members are affiliated with the geology, geography, anthropology, history, and sustainable tourism departments. The project additionally represents a partnership with private, state, and federal stakeholders. Case studies include a historic lighthouse, boathouse, wharves, coastal Confederate earthworks, plantation and American Civil War shipwrecks, community fish houses, and Native American riverine sites. Several of the sites are structurally unstable or located along eroding riverbanks or dynamic shorelines. Others among the sites may add to existing tourism venues in the area and serve as centerpieces for revised or neglected historical narratives. The fieldwork operations include exploring a variety of technologies to rapidly document and analyze site data including laser scanners, drones for aerial photography, remote sensing, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The investigation is ongoing, using seed funding, and the next goal is the submission of a larger interdisciplinary team grant to continue investigations at these sites and others. For more information, see <<https://www.facebook.com/pages/North-Carolina-Coastal-Heritage-At-Risk-Project/294230697427842?ref=hl>>.

Harbors and Sea Power: The South African Maritime Landscape and Shipwreck Case Studies: Research endeavors under the guidance of Dr. Lynn Harris continued in South Africa in collaboration with IZIKO Museums and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). The Cape Peninsula, at the southern tip of Africa, is situated on a strategic sea route and crossroads between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Simon's Bay and Table Bay were two crucially important historic seaports. The harbors served simultaneously as international entrepôts, havens of refuge, and as settings for colonial and imperial warfare. Specific topics of research and analysis of archaeological and



FIGURE 2. Cape Town group photo: researchers in South Africa. (Photo by Lynn Harris, ECU.)

historical case studies include early-19th-century British and Dutch warships, a beached U.S. Liberty ship, complex wharf infrastructure at Table Bay Harbor, and the naval facilities of Simon’s Bay. Theoretical frameworks pertinent to this research are maritime landscapes, mercantilism, sea power, and imperialism. Investigations will also address secondary issues such as cultural resource management and current stakeholder perceptions, and challenges and solutions to interpreting and showcasing maritime heritage in the study area.

Magnetometer Survey at Cape Romano, Florida: As part of the “Advanced Research Methods” class, Dr. Jennifer McKinnon partnered with the Florida Public Archaeology



FIGURE 3. Magnetometer survey areas and informant locations for Cape Romano. (Image by Jennifer McKinnon, ECU.)

Network (FPAN) and Rookery Bay Estuarine National Reserve to conduct further investigations of a purported Spanish-colonial shipwreck off the coast of southwest Florida. McKinnon conducted research at the site in 2005, when she was part of the state’s underwater archaeology team, and since that time several researchers have returned to the site in search of the shipwreck. In February 2015, the team of students and staff travelled to Cape Romano and were joined by an FPAN archaeologist to conduct a magnetometer survey, diver visual surveys, anomaly testing, and pedestrian shoreline survey and shovel testing. The magnetometer survey results for the area produced no significant magnetic anomalies typically associated with an iron-fastened shipwreck. Nevertheless, the ballast scatter and Spanish ceramics found along the shoreline could represent other site types, including a careening location or a temporary Cuban rancho fishing camp. Recommendations for further research and future management provided a positive outcome, as did students receiving training in remote sensing, target diving, and survey.

Fall Advanced Field School in Biscayne National Park (BNP), Florida: From 10 September to 3 October 2014, the Program in Maritime Studies conducted its fall advanced field school, under the direction of Dr. Jennifer McKinnon (PI), Dr. Lynn Harris, and Dr. Calvin Mires and with the assistance of seven master’s students, focusing efforts on the Pillar Dollar Wreck. Under the terms of a permit, the investigations included full-scale survey, excavation, and mapping of the site. A number of goals were outlined, including a determination of vessel type, period, and cultural affiliation. The site lies just to the east of Key Largo, not far from the southern boundary of BNP, in approximately 20 ft. of water near a small patch reef. Exposed portions of the wreck lie approximately 18 m from the southwestern edge of a small patch of reef, which rises to approximately 12 ft. of water. The shallow reef, located outside of the main reef line in this area, was likely the cause of this ship’s demise. The primary



FIGURE 4. View of Pillar Dollar Site (BISC35\_2585), looking east. (Photo by Jennifer McKinnon, ECU.)

functional timbers on-site consist of the keel, hull planking, and floors and futtocks. Small scatters of ballast stones lie to the west and north of the site; however, it is uncertain if this ballast was moved to these locations during the numerous treasure hunting and looting endeavors.

Though the original length of the keel remains unknown, 6.75 m of it was exposed during excavation and an additional 4 m was detected via probing. The keel features a 45° garboard rabbet. Both the port and starboard sides feature a layer of softer sacrificial wood 3–4 cm thick. The shape of the keel can be described as square, and the overall molded dimension averages 44 cm, while the sided dimension averages 27 cm. It appears the floors are attached to the keel using large iron pins or bolts, although no measurements of the fasteners were able to be taken due to corrosion.

A total of 14 frames were exposed or excavated. Of these 14, 6 floor/futtock pairs were identified, 1 is a filler frame, and the last is unknown as it remained unexcavated. The floor and futtock pairs are fastened laterally together by larger 4–6 cm<sup>2</sup> iron bolts. The lengths of the floors and futtocks remain unknown because they continue into the sand beyond the depth (~60 cm) of the excavation. Limber holes run through all of the floors and average 7 x 4 cm. While there is no ceiling planking present, the fastener



FIGURE 5. Divers recording the Pillar Dollar Site (BISC35\_2585). (Photo by Jennifer McKinnon, ECU.)

patterns on the surface of the frames indicate small 2 cm<sup>2</sup> iron nails were used in pairs. Each nail pair is separated by approximately 10–13 cm, which may indicate the sided dimension of the ceiling planking.

Five hull planks exist beneath the frames. The garboard is easily identifiable, as it lies closest to the keel and has a sided dimension of 44 cm, while the other planks average 36 cm sided. The hull planks are 11 cm molded, and the garboard has a molded dimension of 12 cm. Fasteners and fastener patterns were unable to be obtained for the hull planking to frames. It appears as if some form of *granel* was utilized on this vessel, as remnants of a hard, gray crusty layer adhere to sections of the frames and hull planking. All hull planks are caulked with some type of fiber.

Artifacts recovered from the site include: glass and glass slag, brick, ceramic and fired clay, bone, stone, charcoal, lead, UID iron, and iron fasteners. The artifacts are undergoing a range of analysis, from basic identification to elemental analysis, through scanning electron microscopy, the results of which will be presented in a final report.

A total of 33 ceramic sherds were recovered from the site. Five pieces of Spanish olive jar were positively identified and one piece of blue on white majolica was recovered. Five pieces of Guadalajara Polychrome, three of which are from the same vessel, were identified by their paste and decoration. Guadalajara Polychrome, also known as Mexican Type-A ware or Aztec IV, Tonolá Ware, Tonalá Bruñida Ware, and “native Aztec pottery,” was manufactured in central Mexico between 1650 and 1810, according to Charlton and Katz (1979) and between 1780 and 1830 according to Barnes (1980).

There were a number of objects collected or recorded during the excavation that relate to past treasure salvage and looting activities on the site. These were recorded and discarded; they include a 1970s made-in-Japan coffee mug, brown-glass fragments (possibly from a beer bottle), two tin can lids (one identified as a Folgers lid), a section of PVC pipe, fishing reel lubrication tube, and an illegal mooring consisting of two cinder blocks tied together and attached to a rope.

As of now, data is still being analyzed and processed; however, cultural material recovered from the site support the idea of a Spanish colonial vessel or Spanish-used vessel. It is expected that once the hull and artifacts are analyzed further, a clearer picture of the type, cultural affiliation, and time period will be achieved, as well as the ship’s significance in relation to the broader 18th-century maritime activities in the region. For more information about any of these projects, contact Jennifer McKinnon at: <[mckinnonje@ecu.edu](mailto:mckinnonje@ecu.edu)> or Lynn Harris at: <[harrisly@ecu.edu](mailto:harrisly@ecu.edu)>.

## Vietnam

**The Institute of Archaeology (IA):** IA will be hosting a four-week underwater archaeology field school at Hoi An in Vietnam from 15 June to 10 July 2015. Trainers will include Dr. Le Thi Lien (IA), Dr. Mark Staniforth (Flinders University, Australia), Dr. Jun Kimura (Tokai University, Japan), Sally



Slideshow of images from the Vietnam field school. (Photos courtesy of Institute of Archaeology, Vietnam; slideshow only available in digital edition.)

May (WA Museum, Australia), Martijn Manders (RCE in the Netherlands), Erbprem Vatcharrangkul (UAD, Thailand), and Ian McCann (Australia). The field school is supported and funded by SEAMEO SPAFA and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE), and has made an application for UNESCO support. One of the main aims is to develop awareness of, and capacity building in, Vietnamese and South East Asian maritime and underwater archaeology and the management, investigation, and protection of maritime and underwater cultural heritage in the region. Trainees and team leaders will come from a number of countries in the region, including Vietnam, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Australia. Regular updates will be posted on the Vietnam Maritime Archeology Project Centre Facebook page at: <<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Vietnam-Maritime-Archeology-Project/308532315956425>>. For more information about the field school or about future opportunities for research and training in Vietnam, email Dr. Staniforth at <[Mark.staniforth@flinders.edu.au](mailto:Mark.staniforth@flinders.edu.au)> or <[Mark.staniforth@monash.edu](mailto:Mark.staniforth@monash.edu)>.

## United Kingdom

**University of York/Plymouth City Museums, Archaeological Data Services (ADS):** ADS have made the material generated from the Cattewater Wreck Archive Project available online, with funding by English Heritage. The Cattewater Wreck Archive Project aimed to improve the long-term care and management of the Cattewater Wreck Excavation Archive held by Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery (henceforth: City Museum). The project was grant funded by English Heritage's National Heritage Protection Commissions Programme (Project Number: 5439 MAIN), under the provisions of Section 45 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

The main objective of this part of the Project was archive consolidation: a formal audit and indexing of the documentary archive and all associated artifacts to create a

formal record of the present archive. A secondary objective was the improvement of the physical storage of the archive to better meet modern physical collection management standards.

If you are interested in nothing else, you might find images of the Cattewater before the developments at Queen Anne's Battery and on Mount Batten interesting, or just enjoy the diving photos from the 1970s: <[http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cattewater\\_plym\\_2014/index.cfm](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cattewater_plym_2014/index.cfm)>.

## Conferences

**55th Annual Estuarine and Coastal Sciences Association (ECSA) Conference, September 6-9, 2015, London, UK:** The conference will have the theme "Unbounded Boundaries and Shifting Baselines: Estuaries and Coastal Seas in a Rapidly Changing World." For more information, please see: <<http://www.estuarinecoastalconference.com/index.html>>.

**IKUWA6, November 28-December 2, 2016, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Fremantle, Western Australia:** This is the first time that IKUWA will be held outside of Europe and in the Southern Hemisphere. The year 2016 marks the 400th anniversary of the first-recorded European landing in Western Australia (WA). The inscribed pewter plate left behind to commemorate this voyage and landfall in 1616 is the earliest archaeological evidence of a European visit in Australia. It heralded the beginning of a series of explorations by English, Dutch, and French navigators, many of whom called at Shark Bay and charted its waters.

IKUWA6 will celebrate and explore the issues of shared heritage—crossing cultural, geographic, and political borders. It will support a broad, internationally focused agenda and offers a great opportunity for IKUWA to reach new audiences, stamp its mark on the Asia-Pacific and Southeast Asian regions, and exchange research, knowledge, and ideas with colleagues from around the world. For more information: <<http://www.aima-underwater.org.au/ikuwa6-2016/>>.

## Publications of Interest

Johnston, Paul F.  
in press *Shipwrecked in Paradise: Cleopatra's Barge in Hawai'i*.  
Texas A&M University Press. 📖

## USA - Midwest

### Wisconsin

**Car Ferry Milwaukee** (submitted by Caitlin N. Zant and Tamara Thomsen, Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program



FIGURE 1. Historic Image of Milwaukee (47MI443), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Historical Society, <caitlin.zant@wisconsinhistory.org>, <tamara.thomsen@wisconsinhistory.org>): One of the major 2014 projects of the Wisconsin Historical Society's Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program was the survey of the car ferry *Milwaukee* (47MI443). Society maritime archaeologists conducted a Phase II archaeological survey of the *Milwaukee* to augment extensive photography and videography used to document the site during the field seasons of 2012–2013.

The steam-powered railcar ferry *Milwaukee* was launched in late 1902 at Cleveland, Ohio, and entered service as the *Manistique Marquette and Northern I* in early 1903. In 1908, the vessel was purchased by the Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Company, and renamed *Milwaukee*. It served as one of the mainstays of the company's Grand Haven to Milwaukee route until the late 1920s. The vessel foundered during a brutal storm on the night of 22 October 1929, and remains the worst car ferry disaster on the Great Lakes. The vessel departed Milwaukee harbor into the teeth of a raging storm, with a cargo of 25 railcars, filled with wood veneer, vegetables, cheese, butter, bathtubs and other bath fixtures, corn, feed, seed, malt, and automobiles, under the command of Captain Robert "Bad Weather" McKay. None of her crew of 47 survived and the precise cause and the exact location of her sinking remained unknown for over half a century.

While picking through debris associated with a lifeboat, Coast Guard searchers spotted a ship's message case, a watertight metal case carried on Great Lakes' vessels as a means of preserving messages from the boat's crew in the event of a catastrophe. Inside the message case was a hand-written message on the stationery of the Grand Trunk Railway:

S.S. Milwaukee, Oct. 22/29, 8:30 PM.  
The ship is making water fast. We have turned around and headed for Milwaukee. Pumps are working but sea

gate is bent in and can't keep the water out. Flicker [crews quarters] is flooded. Seas are tremendous. Things look bad. Our roll is about the same as on last pay day.

This remains the only substantiated "note in a bottle" found anywhere following a maritime disaster.

The vessel was located in 1972, 3 miles east of Fox Point, Wisconsin, in 120 feet of water, and has become one of the most popular diving attractions in lower Lake Michigan. The site remains well preserved, but has faced some damage due to its popularity as a recreational dive site. Artifacts remain scattered throughout the rail deck, inside railcars, and in the debris field to the vessel's starboard side, where the chart room and captain's cabin structure now rest.

Archaeological investigations revealed information previously contested about the *Milwaukee's* sinking, including the number of railcars on board the vessel when it sank and the cause of the vessel's bent sea gate. Many claimed that the cause of *Milwaukee's* sinking lay in a loose railcar that broke free of its fetters and crashed

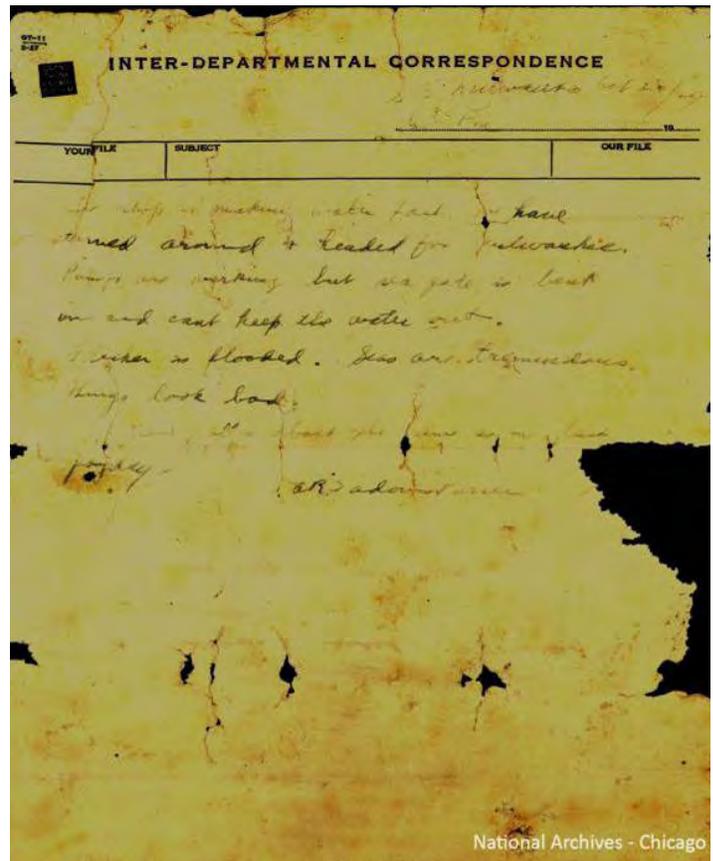


FIGURE 2. Purser's Note, National Archives Regional Facility at Chicago, Illinois.



FIGURE 3. Milwaukee's port propeller shaft (47MI443), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.



FIGURE 4. Rail car and damaged hull frame (47MI443), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.



FIGURE 5. Milwaukee's stern (47MI443), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

through the vessel's sea gate, allowing water to rush the deck. These assertions persisted despite the purser's claim that the sea gate had been bent in. The 2014 archaeological investigations found no evidence of any impact damage on the inside of the sea gate, and following extensive measurements, found that the sea gate is indeed bent inward, likely caused by a massive wave as the vessel turned south and headed back toward Milwaukee. In fact, although it was reported that *Milwaukee* was loaded with 25 east-bound railcars, 28 cars remain on the vessel's deck.

Additionally, the railcar that has anecdotally been blamed for the damage to the sea gate is not actually a full railcar. It has been claimed that an entire railcar remains wedged beneath *Milwaukee's* port propeller shaft. Archaeological investigations revealed, however, that a set of trucks (railcar wheels) is all that is located beneath the propeller shaft. None of the 28 railcars on the vessel's rail deck are attached to the coupling blocks in the bow, nor to each other.

Only a few of the railcars remain on their trucks centered on the rail tracks. In some cases, the trucks remain on the tracks, but the cars have lifted off and now lay crushed on the deck. These types of railcars were attached to their trucks by a single pin, relying on gravity and the weight of the cargo to hold the assemblage together. The cars were likely lifted off their trucks by waves washing over the rail deck just before the sinking. Two of the stern-most cars now lie perpendicular to the rail tracks, wedged across the opening to the deck, effectively keeping the other 26 railcars on board. None of the trucks on the rail deck could be associated with these two cars. It is likely that the truck located beneath the propeller shaft belongs to one of these cars.

Within the hull on the starboard side, a railcar remains wedged against one of the vessel's frames, which is bent at an almost 90° angle around the railcar. From the force required to damage the vessel's frame to this extent, it is evident that this occurred before the vessel sank. Paired with the waves washing over the deck, this car was likely lifted off its trucks and slammed into the starboard framing, causing a tear in the thin metal of the outer hull, which can be seen near the bent frame. This tear would have allowed a considerable amount of water to enter the hull, augmenting the flooding of the rail and lower decks.

The ship's unique combination of maritime and railroad history, as well as the mystery and tragedy surrounding her loss, continues to fascinate both professional and avocational historians alike. A National Register of Historic Places nomination was completed for *Milwaukee*. The vessel was added to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places in November 2014, and the nomination is now being considered by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. 🚩

# USA - Northeast

## Massachusetts

**Phase 1B Survey in Roxbury** (submitted by Kathryn Curran, Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts): Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst (UMAS) completed an intensive locational survey (Phase 1B) in November 2014 at Parcel 8 in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The 0.78-acre parcel, owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (MA DCR), sits at the corner of Melnea Cass Boulevard and Harrison Avenue. At the time of the survey, the project area remained undeveloped and fenced off from the public. During the Phase 1B, UMAS identified intact deposits dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A subsequent site examination (Phase 2) was undertaken in March 2015 to gather information sufficient to determine National Register (NR) eligibility of the archaeological deposits.

Parcel 8 is located in a portion of Roxbury (formerly the Boston Highlands) inhabited since the early 17th century. Several important historic properties and archaeological sites are found within one city block, which is part of the Eustis Street Architectural District (BOS.QW). Northwest of the project area, at the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, lies the 17th-century Eliot Burying Ground (BOS.824). To the north, along Washington Street, archaeologists have recorded and excavated the late-18th-century Doggett house/tavern (BOS.11511) and Cunningham house (BOS.11510). The 1859 Eustis Street Firehouse (BOS.11.512), west of the project area, is the oldest standing firehouse in Boston. The 1880 Owen Nawn Factory (BOS.11513) on Washington Street abuts Parcel 8. Archaeological investigations of Roxbury by the Museum of Afro American History in the 1970s helped establish the study of urban archaeology in Boston.

During the initial survey (Phase 1B), UMAS opened three 1.5 m (5 ft.) wide machine trenches in Parcel 8. The trenches were oriented diagonally to Melnea Cass Boulevard and Harrison Avenue to increase the likelihood of intersecting with historic structures running parallel to the roads. Field staff identified nine cultural features: four foundations (Features 1, 3, 4, and 5), an area of brick/rubble (Feature 2), the outline of a brick outdoor planting bed (Feature 6), granite curbstones (Features 7 and 9), and a midden/trash disposal area (Feature 8). The features align with buildings and roads depicted on the 1885 Sanborn map of Roxbury/Boston.

Features 1 and 4 correspond with foundation walls for a three-story wood-frame tenement building that once faced Nawn Street. Similarity in mortar could indicate two walls from the same building, or instead be associated with separate buildings constructed at the same time. A third foundation (Feature 3) aligns with the north wall of a two-story wood structure that faced Harrison Avenue.

Tenement housing appeared in this neighborhood in the

mid- to late 19th century after construction of a "Morocco" Factory east of the Eliot Burying Ground (BOS.824). Historic atlases detail the development of industry in this section of Roxbury. At various points in time, this city block housed leather manufacturers, copper works, a sawmill and lumberyard, and a blacksmith shop. The closely packed tenement buildings housed a growing immigrant population, workers needed for burgeoning industries in and around Roxbury/Boston in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Features 5 and 6 are related to a brick building that sat at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Plymouth Court. UMAS staff identified the east foundation wall (Feature 5) and a semicircular area of brick (Feature 6), interpreted as an outdoor planting bed. The three-and-one-half story building was constructed between 1873 and 1885, based on Sanborn atlas data. The structure is keyed as a "Store" on Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1950. Preliminary background research revealed that the building housed a liquor store, a grocery, and a variety store at different points in time. Evidence from atlases and aerial photos shows that the structure was demolished between 1950 and 1978.

The granite curbstones (Features 7 and 9) once framed the east and west sides of Plymouth Court. The distance between the curbs, measured at 6 m (20 ft.), matches the road width recorded on the 1885 Sanborn map. An area of cobbles underlying the curbstone (Feature 9) is likely the old roadbed and provides insight into early road construction methods.

Field staff identified Feature 8 in a 50 x 50 cm STP (STP 5) in Trench 2; the feature soil extended beyond the limit of the STP. The location of Feature 8 on the 1885 Sanborn map corresponds to an open space between buildings. The density and variety of artifacts collected from the black, organically rich soil indicates one or multiple episodes of refuse disposal. Feature 8 could be a kitchen midden or an accumulation of trash from multiple surrounding tenements that dates to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Phase 1 survey provided a glimpse of Roxbury history, particularly in this neighborhood. Intact cultural deposits were discovered beneath pavement that capped 3 to 6 ft. of historic fill. UMAS returned to Parcel 8 in March 2014 to examine two areas in greater detail: the midden/trash disposal area (Feature 8) and a "common area" to the west of the brick store (Features 5, 6, and 7). UMAS also excavated three deep mechanical trenches to identify earlier historic-period and/or Native American occupation levels, and to explore the depositional history of Parcel 8.

Field staff opened Excavation Unit 1 (EU 1) around Feature 8 to determine the extent and function of this cultural deposit. When removing overburden, archaeologists identified a 45 cm (1.5 ft.) wide stone-and-mortar wall (Feature 10) at a depth of 160 cm (5.25 ft.) below ground surface (bs). The foundation marked the southern limit of Feature 8 and ran parallel to Plymouth Court. A 3 x 3 m (9.8 x 9.8 ft) unit (EU 1) opened east of Feature 10 was too small to delimit the horizontal boundaries of Feature 8. The crew excavated Feature 8 from 1.99 to 3.19 m (6.5 to 10.5 ft.) bs, to

the depth of an impenetrable fill layer. The excavation of EU 1/Feature 8 ceased at this depth.

Archaeologists collected thousands of late-18th- to early-20th-century artifacts from the 1.2 m (3.9 ft.) thick feature soil, including whole bottles and well-preserved leather and wood. Artifacts such as a school writing slate, ceramic/porcelain doll parts, and clay marbles suggest the presence of children. There were also many household items: buttons, combs, wooden toothbrush parts, thimbles, multiple glass crucifixes, and sewing pins. Feature 8 also had several kaolin pipe bowls inscribed with "HOME RULE" (Figure 1). The slogan, a reference to Ireland's Home Rule Movement, was current in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when the tenements along Plymouth Court were populated with Irish immigrants.

UMAS excavated an additional 5 EUs in the "common area" near Feature 5. While mechanically removing overburden, archaeologists identified a complex of cobblestone, brick pavement, granite curbstone, a concrete slab, and a rubble foundation (Feature 11) at 76 cm (2.5 ft.) bs. The cobblestone and brick, in similar orientation and depth, likely correspond to Plymouth Court. The concrete slab and rubble foundation were a later building, with the slab angled upwards as a ramp for vehicle access. After recording Feature 11, the machine operator removed fill and rubble to a depth of 1.2 m (3.9 ft.) bs.

The field crew opened 5 EUs in a 12.75 x 11.5 m (41.8 x 37.7 ft.) area. The center of the block sat approximately 4 m (45.9 ft.) west of Harrison Avenue and 8 m (26.2 ft.) south of Melnea Cass Boulevard. Archaeologists recorded eight additional historic features in this block: a brick-and-mortar foundation (Feature 13), brick pavement (Feature 15), stone/rubble foundation (Feature 16), builder's trench (Feature 17), posthole (Feature 19), and several fill deposits (Features 12, 14, and 18).

EUs 2 and 3 straddled the brick-and-mortar foundation (Feature 13), with EU 2 sampling the outside and EU 3 the

inside of the building. In EU 2, field staff collected kitchen items (whiteware, bottle glass, fork fragments, bone, and oyster shell), architectural debris (nails, pane glass, metal fragments), and personal items (a bone toothbrush handle, buttons, and Kaolin pipe and bowl fragments). EU 3 also had kitchen items (whiteware, redware, spongeware, glass jars and bottles, and bone) and architectural debris (lightbulb

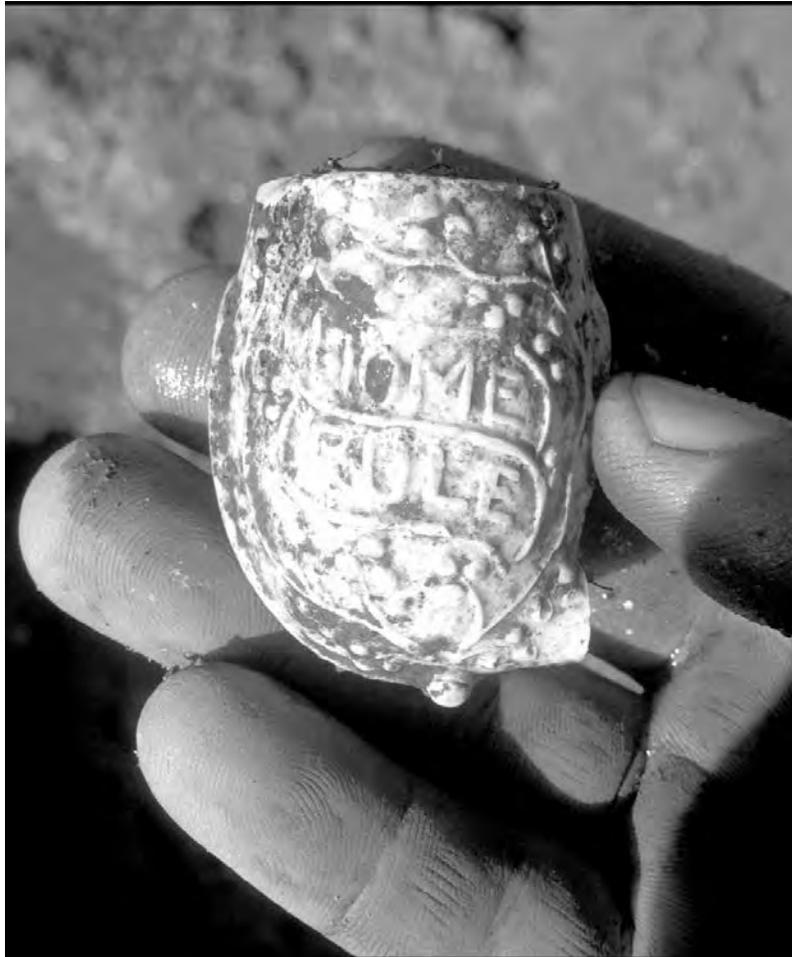


FIGURE 1. Pipe bowl inscribed with the slogan "HOME RULE."

base, nails, copper pipe, marble, mortar, brick, slate, and wood). Using data collected during the Phase 2, field staff estimated the brick-and-mortar foundation (Feature 13) to be 8.35 m (27.4 ft.) north to south by 6.1 m (20 ft.) east to west. The building faced Plymouth Court.

EU 4 was excavated east of Feature 13 (brick-and-mortar foundation) and west of Feature 5 (brick store foundation). UMAS discovered a stone/rubble foundation (Feature 16) and associated builder's trench (Feature 17) in similar orientation as Feature 13. Again, field staff recovered many kitchen items (whiteware, stoneware, Rockingham ware, bottle glass, a bone-handled knife fragment, a copper-alloy utensil handle, animal bone, and oyster shell), architectural debris (pane glass, nails, wood and metal

fragments), and personal artifacts (a comb, buttons).

UMAS placed EU 6 just south of EU 4. No structural features were discovered in this excavation unit. The fill deposits in EU6 also contained kitchen artifacts (whiteware, bottle glass, a copper-alloy spoon fragment, animal bones, and oyster shell), personal items (buttons, Kaolin pipe stem and bowl parts, and a piece of cloth), and architectural debris (pane glass, nails, slate, and metal fragments).

Field staff opened EU 5 southwest of EU 6 and recorded a posthole (Feature 19), suggesting EU 5 sampled an area outdoors. The historic artifact collection from fill deposits in EU 5 held kitchen items (whiteware, redware, vessel and bottle glass, whole bottles, and a Mason jar lid), architectural debris (a porcelain electric insulator, brick fragments, and a metal hook and metal fragments), and personal items (buttons, a slate pencil, and Kaolin pipe stem fragments).

After completing Phase 2 excavation units, UMAS had a backhoe operator dig three deep machine trenches in Parcel 8. Machine Trenches 1 and 2 (MTs 1 and 2) were opened in the "common area" block, while MT 3 was placed in the vicinity of Feature 8. At the bottom of the trenches, field staff recorded a layer of organic peat that varied in depth from 3.9 m (12.8 ft.) bs in MTs 1 and 2 to 5.2 m (17 ft.) bs in MT 3. Historic records describe this portion of Roxbury as marshland well into the 18th century. During this time period, people reshaped the greater Boston landscape by systematically filling vast areas of marsh and wetlands with sand and gravel from surrounding communities.

UMAS staff collected artifacts from deeply buried historic deposits, noting early- to mid-19th-century artifacts from fills sitting atop the peat layers in MTs 1 and 2. It is interesting to note that in MT 3, archaeologists found a deep, black, clay-silt fill with 18th-century artifacts (including a bottle) just above the peat. The fill extended from 4.9 to 5.2 m (16 to 17 ft.) below modern ground surface and was the only deposit in Roxbury Parcel 8 that dated to the 18th century. In all three trenches, peat sits on top of blue-gray clay deposited during glacial retreat in the Late Pleistocene. The peat and clay layers mark the division between natural and cultural stratification at the site.

The site examination of DCR Parcel 8 in Roxbury provides interesting information about life in tenements during the late 19th and early 20th century. Artifact recovery suggests that the immigrant Irish population supported the cause of Irish self-government in Great Britain. Also interesting are the numerous children's artifacts, which could provide insight into the experience of immigrant families in Boston. UMAS staff must complete artifact analysis and additional research before presenting more detailed conclusions.

#### **Data Recovery at the Building 104 Site, Springfield**

(submitted by Eric Johnson, Director, Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst): In 2014 archaeologists from Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts (UMAS) carried out data recovery at the site of Building 104 at the historic Springfield Armory. Built in 1939 as a factory to manufacture the Garand M1 rifle, the staple firearm of the American army in World War I, Building 104 had served more recently as a warehouse and office space, and now was slated for partial demolition in order to create a parking area. But before the gun factory was built, the area had contained structures and activity areas, including a barracks from the World War I era, a storehouse from the early 19th century, and a mid-19th-century park, and was the site of undocumented activities associated with the military and the public.

Data recovery was preceded by a Phase 1 survey, in which more than 50 holes were cut through the building's concrete floor, allowing archaeologists to dig shovel test pits. Upon finding several intact features, data recovery was planned.

For the data recovery, the demolition contractor removed the floor and an underlying layer of construction fill, working from one end of the project area to the other,

and revealing the largely undisturbed soil beneath. Archaeologists followed at a safe distance, exposing more than 150 features. These included the base of an incinerator, a 20th-century privy, a charcoal kiln, support piers, footings, massive dry wells, the base of a fireplace for the World War I barracks, and support piers and footings for the early-19th-century storehouse.

Among the many features of interest was a kiln in which charcoal was made from pieces of wooden gunstocks, presumably rejects from the manufacturing process. A filled posthole that once contained a support pier for the early-19th-century storehouse contained a large fragment of a grindstone at its base. This would have served as a footing, supporting a wooden pier in the sandy soil and providing resistance to pier pressure.

This evidence of repurposing and recycling of materials by a manufacturer often characterized as wasteful was interesting. The archaeological record from beneath Building 104 promises to add to our knowledge of military and industrial history and the lives of the soldiers, workers, and other citizens who used this area over the past two centuries. Perhaps most remarkable of all was the fact that this archaeological record was so well preserved beneath the concrete floor of the factory that was Building 104.

#### **Survey of the Goshen Mystery Tunnel**

(submitted by Kerry Lynch, Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst): In the late summer of 2014, Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts (UMAS) completed an archaeological survey at the Goshen Mystery Tunnel, an enigmatic stone-chamber complex located on private property in the uplands of the Berkshire Hills. Led by senior archaeologist Kerry Lynch, UMAS staff including Daniel Zoto, Michelle Pope, and Jessica Yopak excavated exploratory trenches and shovel test pits in the vicinity of the tunnel complex. UMAS was hired under a set of circumstances unusual in CRM: to be part of a television series airing on the History Channel that was not archaeological in nature. The excavations were filmed for the series *Search for the Lost Giants*, an investigation by local stonemason brothers (Jim and Bill Vieira) tracing accounts of 7–8 ft. tall humans living primarily in precontact times.

The tunnel complex consists of three documented elements: a vertical, stone-lined, cylindrical shaft approximately 1.1 m (3.5 ft.) in diameter and 4.3 m (14 ft.) deep; an underground stone tunnel (south tunnel) that extends from the base of the shaft southeast approximately 20 m (66 ft.) and ending at a collapsed section; and an underground stone tunnel (north tunnel) that extends to the northwest approximately 4.8 m (15.5 ft) from a point approximately 1.2 m (3.5 ft) above the floor of the entrance shaft. The tunnels are constructed of dry-laid stone floors and walls topped by a series of very large, flat capstones.

The origins of the tunnel complex are uncertain, and various ideas have been proposed as to who constructed it and for what purpose(s). A number of hypotheses have been put forth over the years. Among these are: a shelter from "Indian raids," a "counterfeiter's den," a root cellar, arms

and ammunition repository, or a hiding place connected with the Underground Railroad. The tunnel complex itself has been explored, documented, and partially dug into a number of times since the 19th century. Investigations and excavations by town residents, the local historical society, the New England Antiquities Research Association, and the Early Sites Research Society have not revealed a purpose or the date of construction. A Native American origin for the complex has been posited, but never confirmed or supported by associated cultural material.

Recent exploration of the tunnel by the Vieiras resulted in the identification of an anomaly in the stonework at a point along the east side of the south tunnel. The Vieiras recognized a section of wall in which the stonework was laid in a "zipper" style, with stone laid in parallel vertical columns. Elsewhere along the south tunnel walls, stones were laid with their centers aligned above the seams between the stones upon which they rested. They postulated that this construction feature may indicate the sealing off of a branch tunnel or chamber. Additional minimally invasive studies were conducted in the area of the zipper feature, including ground-penetrating radar, a GeoProbe bore, and a smoke test. The results of these studies supported the hypothesis that a branch tunnel or chamber may exist off the south tunnel. UMAS was then asked to conduct an archaeological investigation to confirm the presence or absence of a side tunnel or chamber, which the Vieiras speculated may be a burial chamber.

UMAS excavated eight STPs and three exploratory trenches at the tunnel complex. One 6 m long trench was placed perpendicular to the known buried south tunnel and recorded a sizable builder's trench. This confirmed that the tunnels off the shaft were excavated from the ground surface. Two other trenches were placed in the vicinity of

the projected side tunnel or chamber. The builder's trench for the south tunnel was again revealed, but no evidence of a side tunnel or chamber was observed.

Three artifacts were recovered from deep within the known south tunnel builder's trench from two different archaeological trenches. These included a hand-wrought, rectangular-shank nail; a shard of bubbly sheet glass, and a large, angular-drilled rock fragment. While the artifacts recovered from the builder's trench fill are not clearly diagnostic of any time period, all are consistent with the late 18th and early to mid-19th centuries. The tunnel complex is located near the historic town center, which was settled in 1781. The artifacts directly associated with the tunnel's construction clearly date the complex to European American occupation, most likely corresponding to the period following settlement of the town of Goshen.

Perhaps most interesting is that the profiles of the two trenches show the ground surface was not plowed prior to the construction of the tunnel complex. Tunnel construction backfill sits directly on top of a buried A horizon with undisturbed subsoil underlying it. The plow zone in areas where the backfill deposit is the thickest, directly adjacent to the buried tunnel and near the entrance shaft, is reworked backfill. Aside from modern surface trash, only artifacts dating to the late 18th and early to mid-19th centuries were recovered from the plow zone or the builder's trench fill. No artifacts were identified in the natural soils anywhere on site. This indicates that the tunnel complex was constructed before any plowing took place, perhaps early in the settlement period. So while UMAS was able to determine when the complex was constructed, its purpose remains a mystery. Whatever it was, it took precedence over cultivating the land. 🚧

## The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Congress 2016

### CALL FOR PAPERS

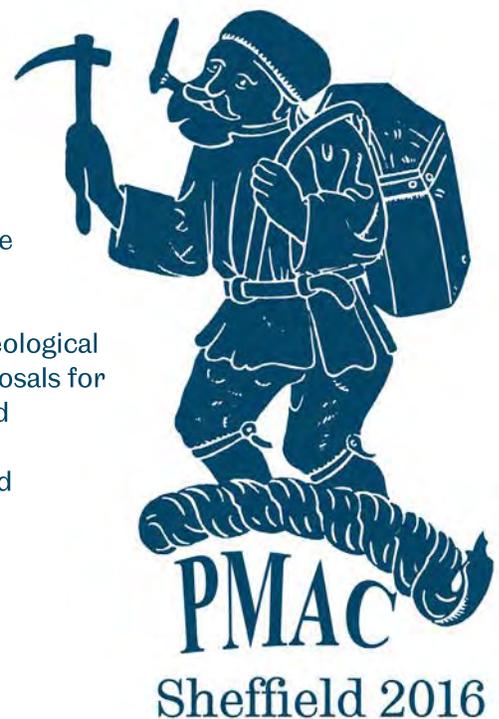
To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, a special congress will be held between 1 – 3 April 2016 at the University of Sheffield.

We are looking to showcase the diversity of archaeological studies of the post-medieval world and invite proposals for papers and posters covering all aspects of the field

To participate, please visit our website to download a proposal form:

[www.spma.org.uk/events/conference2016](http://www.spma.org.uk/events/conference2016)

Deadline for paper and poster proposals:  
30th November 2015



## Call for Papers

### 11th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference Minneapolis, Minnesota Friday October 9 - Saturday October 10, 2015

The 2015 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference will be held October 9-10, 2015 at the Mill City Museum (<<http://www.millcitymuseum.org/>>) in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Friday evening will include a reception and a keynote address by Dr. Paul Shackel (University of Maryland).

We welcome papers and posters that highlight the following conference themes:

- immigration/labor;
- contemporary heritage representation; and
- rivers as agents.

The conference themes this year are inspired by our venue, the Mill City Museum. Located in the ruins of a former flour mill, the museum seeks to interpret and educate about the labor of the mill, and explores the lives of its laborers, many of whom were recent immigrants. The mill itself was powered by the Mississippi River, without which the industries of Minneapolis would not exist. How do we interpret the lives of laborers and immigrants, and what impacts do our interpretations have? Likewise, how should we regard the power and agency of the river in creating this and other historic contexts? We seek presentations and discussions that broadly relate to these questions.

#### *Papers*

Paper presentations will be given as “Ignite-style” talks (<<http://igniteshow.com>>). Ignite talks are fast-paced presentations in which speakers are given 5 minutes and no more than 20 slides to make their points. Ignite-style papers will be presented during the Morning Session on Saturday. Ignite-style paper presenters will lead Knowledge Cafes, a series of roundtable discussions with audience members, during the Saturday Afternoon Session. At set intervals each “pod” of audience members will rotate to another roundtable.

#### *Abstracts*

Abstracts for both papers and posters are currently being accepted. Please limit abstracts to 200 words or less. Please submit your paper/poster title, name and affiliation, and abstract here: <[https://stcloudstate.co1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV\\_8BbAEuHp3nFlyWN](https://stcloudstate.co1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_8BbAEuHp3nFlyWN)> by **August 31, 2015**. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Rob Mann (<[rmann@stcloudstate.edu](mailto:rmann@stcloudstate.edu)>).

Sincerely,

The 2015 MHAC Conference Committee

Robb Mann - St. Cloud State University

Katherine Hayes - University of Minnesota

Bruce Koenen - Office of the State Archaeologist

Jeremy Nienow - Nienow Cultural Consultants LLC



## *Washington, DC 2016*

*A Call to Action: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology*

**January 6-9, 2016**

### **THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER**

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

Fall 2015 . . . . . 1 September 2015  
Winter 2015 . . . . . 1 December 2015  
Spring 2016 . . . . . 1 March 2016  
Summer 2016 . . . . . 1 June 2016

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