



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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*SHA 2018
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 3-7
New Orleans Marriott*



The Burrell Homestead, Ohio - pp. 26-28

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President's Corner

J. W. (Joe) Joseph

In mid-May I participated in a workshop chaired by Paul Minnis and Jeremy Sabloff entitled "Valuing Archaeology Beyond Archaeology." Hosted by the Amerind Foundation in Dagoon, Arizona, participants included SAA President Susan Chandler, ACRA President Duane Peter, AAA Archaeology Division President Patricia McAnany, AIA Vice President for Outreach and Education and Crow Canyon Director Deborah Gangloff, National Geographic Society Senior Director of Cultural Heritage Christopher Thornton, Lynne Sebastian of the SRI Foundation, Barbara Little and Joe Watkins of the NPS, and John Yellen of the NSF. It was a productive two-day discussion; I look forward to the work plans and other products that will be generated as a result, and will not jump ahead. But as we were wrapping up discussions on Saturday, Barbara Little suggested that our analysis should consider "where the world would be without archaeology." And that got me thinking—where would we, as a nation, be without historical archaeology?

Imagine there is no Jamestown. In its place is an upscale subdivision whose affluent owners have views of the James River, but no appreciation for where they sit on America's cultural landscape. Jamestown itself would only be known from history books, a shallow view of colonial exploration and settlement that lacks the details of how "the starving time" played out on the ground and "Jane's Story," the tangible evidence of our colonial origins, and the opportunity to visit Jamestown and experience American colonial history in person. Without Jamestown, our understanding of our past is far less detailed and much less meaningful.

Imagine there is no African Burial Ground. In its place stands a new federal office building, which adds its weight to the mass and scale of New York's urban forest. Within New York City's African American community, however, anger simmers over reports the human remains were encountered during construction, hauled to the dump, and discarded, with construction workers reporting that there were numerous remains. Community researchers uncover early historic maps identifying the site of this new federal tower as the location of the "African Burial Ground" and cry out that something should have been done to recognize and respect the sanctity of these remains. Government officials dismiss these complaints as unrealistic, noting that history cannot stand in the way of progress. A disenfranchised community grows further disconnected, and racial discord swells in a nation too busy to care.

Imagine there are no Appomattox, no Kennesaw Mountain, and no Gettysburg. Our Civil War battlefields are, after all, archaeological sites. The landscape of Gettysburg is instead dotted with small industrial sites and commercial strip malls, with "Honest Abe's Junk Yard and Used Tire Center" the only sentinel to the fact that history happened here. Americans, unable to visit the landscape, are unable to immerse themselves in military history; are unable to

imagine how they might have mustered or responded to the assaults on Cemetery Ridge, Little Roundtop, and other landmarks; are unable to visit and become one with history. As a result they become less connected to this turning point in American history, misattributing beliefs and meanings and at times forgetting why the war was fought, and even, who won. Should any of that really matter to modern America? Is the Civil War relevant any more?

The answer is of course “yes,” that all of these sites matter to American history and that all of these sites serve to connect us, as history’s constituents, to our past. Our historic and archaeological sites also serve to join us together, because the past belongs to no party, no platform, no socioeconomic bloc; it belongs to all. In an age where political winds emphasize speed and progress and the need to deregulate and construct, it is important to remember Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s words: “We are not the makers of history. We are made by history.” All of us have the responsibility and obligation to help connect the past to the present. We should use available tools, and make outreach of our own.

So, how do we go about connecting the past to the present, to being better stewards of our archaeological legacy? We begin by recognizing and using the resources we have. Refer your friends, family, neighbors, and yourself if necessary to the videos of the Making Archaeology Public Project (<http://preservation50.org/mapp/>). MAPP, developed by Lynne Sebastian, hosts videos on archaeology that specifically highlight projects driven by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The videos are all testimony to how the NHPA draws us into contact and consultation with the past. There are 17 state videos currently posted; all provide a different way of seeing the varied cultural and natural landscapes of the United States. Historical archaeology is a frequent topic.

In Pennsylvania’s video, Doug Mooney illustrates the work conducted for the I-95 project in Philadelphia and excavations along the Aramingo Canal, exposing wharves and docks as well as later construction. The video illustrates historic land use and land reclamation, the important work on the Dyottville Glassworks in Philadelphia, the factory and workers’ housing, and also discusses Native American remains found under Dyottville, demonstrating archaeology’s ability to connect the land to multiple people across multiple centuries.

In neighboring Delaware, Wade Catts and John McCarthy present and discuss sites encountered by the Delaware DOT, including a brick clamp, a tannery, African American tenants’ houses, and a button factory where workers made button blanks from Pacific shells. As McCarthy notes, when nearly every place has a shopping center and a McDonald’s, and hence a comparable resource base, it is history and archaeology that make communities and provide a sense of place.

In Ohio, DOT archaeologists and historians tell the story of excavations within the Shaker community of Union Village, reviewing and discussing a collapsed crock filled with melted clay tobacco pipes as evidence that the Shakers were making pipes on this site, and then turning that

discovery into a discussion of the role of tobacco in Shaker customs and how changes in beliefs about tobacco use led to cultural change as well. The video informs us of the history of the Shakers, and the ways in which changes in beliefs and culture transformed societies.

In Georgia and Arkansas historical archaeologists look at African American cemeteries—Avondale and Cedar Grove, respectively—that were forgotten, recovered, and remembered. Both videos provide evidence of the ways in which historical archaeology can document the lives of a people about whom little was written and little is known, with Avondale also illustrating the ways in which African American descendant communities can be identified and the ability of DNA to prove kinship connections.

In Louisiana, excavations at Chatsworth Plantation in Baton Rouge yield further details on African American life in slavery and the era of tenancy, while also looking at the industrial archaeology of a sugar mill through the work of archaeologist Dennis Jones.

In Montana, excavations by the Montana DOT reveal the location of an Indian Agency site and recover artifacts from members of the Native American Crow tribe that illustrate the cultural transition that came with culture contact. Of note, the archaeologists discuss a section of bottle glass that was flaked for use as a scraper, similar to the ways in which stone tools were made and used, and then reveal that the glass scraper was found next to a revolver-pistol cylinder, two artifacts found side by side reflecting the past, the then present, and the future, all in contact.

In Oregon, archaeologist Chelsea Rose discusses excavation in the town of Jacksonville for the Oregon DOT and the recovery of a house in Jacksonville’s Chinatown that had burnt to the ground. From the excavation, Rose is able to recreate both a house landscape and cultural landscape and the work in turn feeds into an exhibit and a greater appreciation of the Chinese experience in Jacksonville, while at the same time addressing the racial discrimination that affected the Chinese.

And finally, in Idaho, archaeologists at the Idaho National Laboratory, the former site of the Naval Proving Ground, recreate the path of a World War II B-24 bomber that crashed and discover the wreckage as an archaeological site. Having relocated and inventoried the crash, the recovery of personal remains allows INL researchers to connect this crash to descendants of the crew, and allow those descendants to visit the site and reflect. In the process, this site has become a place of remembrance.

A glassworks in Philadelphia. A button factory in Delaware. A Shaker town and pottery in Ohio. A plantation and sugar mill in Louisiana. African American cemeteries in Arkansas and Georgia. A Native American site in Montana. A Chinese town in Oregon. And a crashed B-24 bomber in Idaho. Add these to Jamestown in Virginia, New York’s African Burial Ground, and Gettysburg as places that illustrate the range of American life and the role of all its citizens. This is the power of historical archeology.

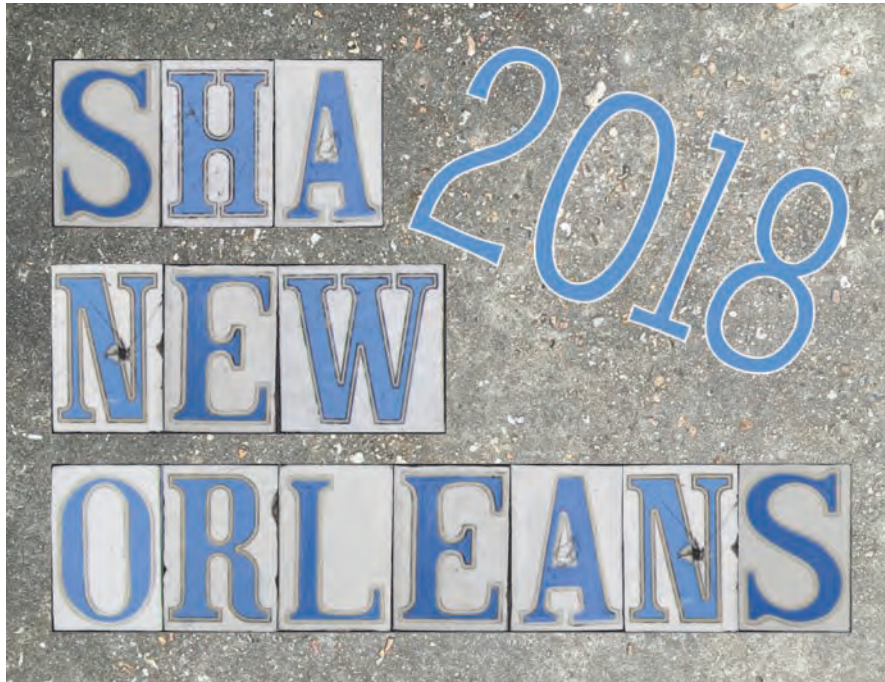
You can help us and help historical archaeology by promoting the MAPP videos and taking from them inspiration

for greater outreach in your own work. Join or work with SHA's Public Education and Interpretation Committee (PEIC) to promote the public's access to the archaeological past. A product of the Preservation50 initiative, MAPP will migrate to a new host when Preservation50 comes to a close—The Heritage Education Network (THEN) (<http://theheritageeducationnetwork.org/about-then/>). THEN is a new initiative whose officers include Carol Ellick (President),

Eleanor King (President-Elect), Jeremy Sabloff (Secretary), and Joe Watkins (Treasurer). It is geared toward promoting public outreach for heritage writ large and I encourage you to visit and consider joining THEN. And I urge all of you to speak out and share the value of historical archaeology in providing a sense of community, place, and purpose to the lives we live. 🍷

SHA 2018 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

January 3–7, 2018



The SHA 2018 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Committee invites you to New Orleans, Louisiana to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Crescent City. The 2018 SHA Conference will be held at the New Orleans Marriott located on Canal Street at the edge of the historic French Quarter. You might consider arriving before the conference begins to ring in the new year and kick off the city's tercentennial celebration. Or consider staying through the weekend to enjoy the first parades of the 2018 Mardi Gras season!

New Orleans is a popular destination in January and we encourage conference attendees to book their rooms early. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms for the conference at a rate of \$169 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. Subject to the availability of rooms in the SHA block, this rate will be available from December 30, 2017 to January 8, 2018 and will expire if not booked before December 11, 2017. Please note that any changes in departure date made after check-in may result in an early departure fee.

You may reserve rooms in the conference block through this reservation link: <https://aws.passkey.com/e/48992605> or by calling 1.800.654.3990.


Information about registration and conference events will be in the fall newsletter and posted at <https://sha.org/conferences/> in October. Be sure to follow the 2018 Conference on Facebook and Twitter using the hashtag #SHA2018. Any questions about SHA 2018 New Orleans can be sent to the Conference Co-Chairs, Chris Horrell or Andrea White, at the general program email address: nolasha2018@gmail.com.

We hope to see you in New Orleans! 🍷

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Audio of SHA's Founding Meeting

This year we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Society for Historical Archaeology. SHA was formally organized on Friday, 6 January 1967 during a special "International Conference on Historic Archeology" held at Southern Methodist University (see the conference program below). Following the morning session of papers that day, conference attendees participated in a business session to discuss the organization of a society devoted to historical archaeology. Malcolm Watkins of the Smithsonian Institution was scheduled to chair the business session of the conference, but due to a back injury was unable to attend. Consequently, Ed Jelks of Southern Methodist University filled in as chairman. The audio of the business session was recorded and resides in the National Anthropological Archives in Maryland. In the embedded audio clip below you will hear Ed Jelks call for a vote and conference attendees unanimously approve the organization of a society "concerned with the furtherance of historical archaeology." To listen to the entire audio file of the founding meeting of SHA, visit the "Fifty Years of SHA" online exhibit at sha.org. 

Click here for audio file

Listen to the unanimous vote to approve the creation of a society for historical archaeology.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

All sessions will meet in Fondren Science Building,
Room 119.

Conference Chairman: ARNOLD R. PILLING
(Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6

MORNING SESSION 9:00-12:30

Chairman: STANLEY SOUTH (North Carolina
Department of Archives and History, Wil-
mington)

WILLIS M. TATE (President, Southern Metho-
dist University) *Welcome*

PANEL: General Problems of Historic Arche- ology

PAUL J. F. SCHUMACHER (U. S. National
Park Service, San Francisco) *Financing Ex-
cavations*

FRANKLIN FENENGA (California State College,
Long Beach) *State Programs in Historic Ar-
cheology*

B. BRUCE POWELL (U. S. National Park Ser-
vice, Washington, D. C.) *Excavation Accom-
panying Building Restoration*

R. M. ORGAN (Royal Ontario Museum, Toron-
to) *Conservation of Iron Objects*

J. B. AKERMAN (Canadian National Parks
Branch, Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia)
*British Data on Ceramics for American Ar-
cheologists*

CHARLES CLELAND (Michigan State Univer-
sity, East Lansing) *Analysis of Economics and
Natural Environment*

LUNCH 12:30-2:00

BUSINESS SESSION 2:00

CHAIRMAN: C. MALCOLM WATKINS (Smith-
sonian Institution, Washington, D. C.)

The conference will consider the matter of organ-
izing a society devoted to the furtherance of historic
archeology.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7

MORNING SESSION 10:00-12:30

Chairman: J. C. HARRINGTON (Nauvoo Res-
toration, Illinois)

PANEL: Pre-1800 Historic Sites

VINCENT P. FOLEY (Historic Bethlehem
Pennsylvania) *Urban Sites*

LYLE STONE (Michigan State University, East
Lansing) *Frontier Settlements*

EDWIN S. DETHLEFSEN (Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts) *Cemeteries*

J. DUNCAN CAMPBELL (Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Com-
mission) *Military Sites*

CARL J. CLAUSEN (Florida State Board of An-
tiquities, Tallahassee) *Maritime Sites*

LUNCH 12:30-2:00

AFTERNOON SESSION 2:00-5:00

Chairman: JAMES DEETZ (University of Cali-
fornia, Santa Barbara)

PANEL: Post-1800 Historic Sites

LEIF C. W. LANDBERG (University of Cali-
fornia, Davis) *Urban Sites*

STANLEY J. OLSEN (Florida Board of Conser-
vation, Tallahassee) *Military Sites*

DAVID H. SNOW (Brandeis University, Wal-
tham, Massachusetts) *Missions*

BERNARD L. FONTANA (University of Ari-
zona, Tucson) *Ranch Sites*

LOUIS R. CAYWOOD (U. S. National Park Ser-
vice, Globe, Arizona) *Fur Trade Sites*

RODERICK SPRAGUE (Washington State Uni-
versity, Pullman) *Indian Sites*

The program for the special conference at which SHA was formally organized on Friday, 6 January 1967.

Current Research

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

AFRICA

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

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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

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

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

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

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CANADA-ONTARIO

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CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

CANADA-QUÉBEC

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CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

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LATIN AMERICA

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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)

Jon Horn, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., jon_horn@alpinearchaeology.com

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

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

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

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, mpolk130@gmail.com

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Canada - Atlantic

Nova Scotia

Finding Daub (submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia): Recent tests with the Geonics EM38B ground-conductivity and magnetic-susceptibility meter in Nova Scotia, Canada, have demonstrated the instrument's ability to detect faint evidence of burning. This may be of interest to archaeologists searching for ephemeral sites, particularly those dating to the early-colonial period. In our tests, we discovered the instrument could detect and map even very small amounts of fire-hardened daub (Figure 1), which in some cases may be all that remain of domestic architecture.

The ability to detect burning with magnetic susceptibility has been known for a long time, and is possible because burning can transform hematite to maghemite and magnetite, a process is known as the Le Borgne Effect (Clark 1996). Hematite is ubiquitous in soils but is not highly magnetic, while maghemite and magnetite are magnetically susceptible. Thus, the residues of fire, whether they be in hearths, ash scatters, or at sites where buildings have been burned, create magnetic footprints that are visible to instruments like the EM38B.

The EM38B collects two types of data simultaneously: a quadrature phase response (conductivity), measured in millisiemens per meter (mS/m), and an inphase response (magnetic susceptibility), measured in parts per thousand (ppt) (Gater and Gaffney 2006:43). Soil conductivity is primarily a function of moisture content, which serves as a

proxy for soil porosity, type, and the presence or absence of archaeological features. Magnetic susceptibility is a function of many variables that produce concentration of magnetic minerals. The presence of mafic rock will do this, which is one of the reasons why magnetic susceptibility can be a good method for detecting buried stone footings, hearths, and cellars (e.g., Fowler 2014; 2013; 2006; Fowler et al. 2016).

In vertical dipole mode (coils perpendicular to the ground) the EM38B effectively detects magnetic susceptibility to a depth of 50 cm (Dalan 2008:4), which encompasses the plow zone in agricultural contexts as well as the zone immediately beneath, and conductivity to a maximum depth of 1.5 m (Clay 2006:83), but most effectively to less than 1 m (Dalan 2006:177). Data are recorded as a series of x, y, and z values that may be displayed in tabular form, where x and y represent survey grid coordinates and z represents the geophysical response. These values may in turn be displayed as line data resembling a seismograph or electrocardiogram (see below), but are generally plotted as 2-dimensional contour, grayscale, or hillshade maps.

Complementarity is one of the fundamental lessons of archaeological geophysics: no single geophysical method is 'best,' for each measures different soil properties. The most instructive picture of an archaeological site is generally revealed when it is surveyed by multiple methods. The EM38B achieves complementarity with each survey by measuring two geophysical properties simultaneously. Figure 2 shows the conductivity and magnetic-susceptibility responses as the instrument passes over a buried stone wall footing during a recent survey at Fort Edward National Historic Site (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/ns/edward/index>). Note how the response from the stone elevates the magnetic response (blue) while at the same time depressing the conductivity response (red). This is expected, for magnetic-susceptible minerals are more concentrated in

the stones than in ambient soils, while soil is also more conductive than stone because soil pores contain much more moisture than the stones.

During our 2015 season at Grand-Pré National Historic Site (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/ns/grandpre/index>), we detected a different kind of feature (Figure 3). It was very slight, but nonetheless very real. In this instance, a more muted magnetic response appeared, rather perplexingly at first, without the accompanying significant depression in conductivity values.

Test excavation revealed the cause to be a scattering of fire-hardened daub fragments forming the outline of a rectangular building (the survey lines in Figure 3 cross one of its walls). Our excavations could find evidence of neither stone footings nor postholes, which suggests the structure may have stood upon a wooden sill. Architecture like this can be devilishly difficult to see archaeologically. However, because this building was burned,



FIGURE 1. Approximately 18 grams of fire-hardened daub, the remains of an early-colonial building that had been destroyed by fire.

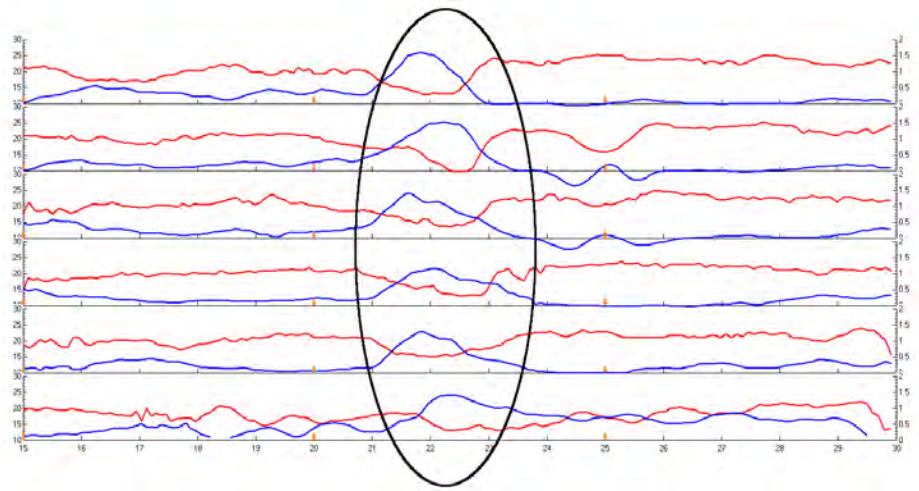


FIGURE 2. Line data demonstrating the inverse relationship between the conductivity (red) and magnetic-susceptibility response (blue) as the instrument makes several parallel transects over a buried wall footing at Fort Edward National Historic Site. The x-axis counts meter marks along the survey lines. The magnetic susceptibility of the stone wall footing produces a strong anomaly measuring between 1.2 and 1.5 ppt.

a faint scattering of daub, like fire-hardened confetti, outlined its footprint. This ghost structure would have been nearly impossible to trace with normal excavation techniques, and in fact over a century of antiquarian and archaeological investigation had missed it, but magnetic susceptibility recovered its footprint even where physical evidence eluded the naked eye.

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Dalan, Rinita A.

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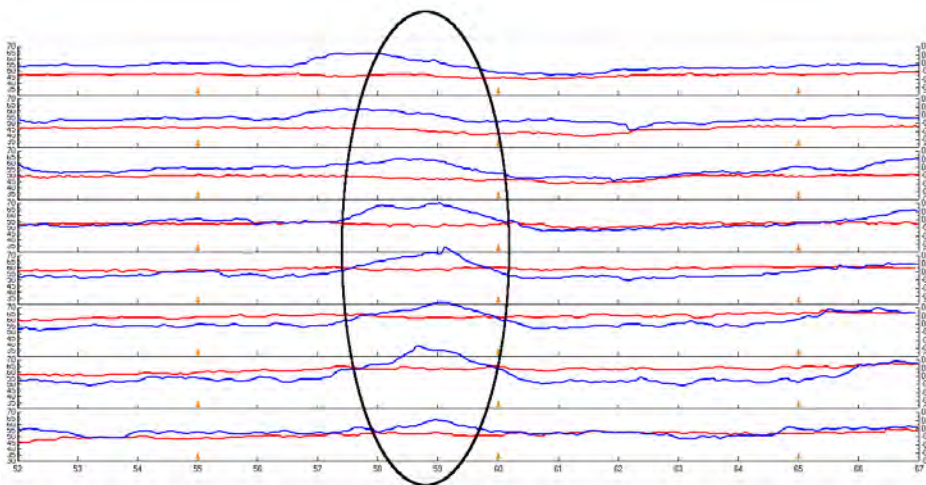


FIGURE 3. Line data indicating the position of a wall of a timber building burned in situ. The burning enhanced the magnetic susceptibility of the soil (blue line) and left intermittent traces of fire-hardened daub. However, because the building did not have a stone footing, there is no significant conductivity anomaly (red line), nor any other significant archaeological evidence of the structure. Note that the vertical scale of Figure 3 differs from that of Figure 2. In this case, the magnetic anomalies caused by the burning measure only ca. 0.15–0.4 ppt (approximately 20% of the size of the anomalies caused by the stone footings).

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Fowler, Jonathan

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2006 *Revealing the Buried Past: Geophysics for Archaeologists*. Tempus, London. Reprint of 2003 edition.

Continental Europe

Germany

Railway Archaeology in Germany (*submitted by Fritz Jürgens, Ulrich Müller, and Nils Wolpert; Fritz.juergens@gmx.net*): Even though the research on facilities associated with railway transportation is part of the discipline of industrial archaeology or sometimes even a specialized railway archaeology, such investigations are a rare phenomenon in Germany. The ongoing structural change in former industrial areas like the Ruhr did not change anything either. All in all archaeology has provided nearly no contribution to German railway history, notwithstanding the fact that the reconstruction of the initial phase of railway use from written sources is very fragmentary.

In summer 2016, archaeologists working for the Regional Association of Westphalia-Lippe (LWL) (Westphalian State Department of Archaeology) and the Institute for Pre- and Protohistory at Kiel University started excavations at a unique site of the early German railway system. In 1846, the Cöln-Minden-Thüringer Verbindungs-Eisenbahn (Cologne-Minden-Thuringia Connecting Railway (CMTVE)) started building a railway tunnel through the Eggegebirge mountain range in Lower Saxony. This company was incorporated the previous year with the goal of building a part of an early transnational rail connection between the Hessian-Westfalian border and the city of Lippstadt near Paderborn.

The success of the first locomotive-powered railway, the Ludwigs-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, which linked the cities of Nuremberg and Fürth, led to a run on railway stocks, such as those of the CMTVE. This was in part due to the fact that only 10% of the shares' value had to be paid upon purchase and the rest in the subsequent value of the stocks. One disadvantage of this development was that the larger part of the stockholders invested not out of their confidence in the new technology but rather in hope of fast-growing earnings (in the assumption the value of their investment would rise). As a result, the company raised sufficient capital in just a few weeks. Furthermore, the Prussian State granted a subsidy after the project secured funding.

As construction supervisor the company was able to recruit chief engineer August E. Pickel from Magdeburg. Pickel was familiar with the construction of railway lines, because he had built the first ones around Aachen, and he was the first to use the telegraph in relation to the operating schedule in continental Europe. He had gained experience from various activities, including several journeys, the most important being one to Britain, where he visited the locomotive pioneer Robert Stephenson, who had built the London and Birmingham Railway and the famous Kilsby Tunnel. The construction techniques of this 2.2 km long tunnel were groundbreaking and a big inspiration for Pickel.

In order to connect Thuringia with the Rhineland by rail, he had to cross the Eggegebirge, which rise up to an altitude



FIGURE 1. The woodland environment of the railway.



FIGURE 2. One of the structures identified during the fieldwork.



FIGURE 3. The Arbeitsgruppe für maritime und limnische Archäologie undertaking fieldwork in the flooded west tunnel cutting.

of 400 m. The engineer decided to dig a tunnel based on the Kilsby rather than construct an incline. The reason for this was the low traction of the early locomotives, manufactured by Borsig in Berlin and Kessler in Karlsruhe. The main task when it came to the driving of the 600 m long tunnel was dealing with a complicated geology, changing from limestone to sandstone and aquiferous. Using Stephenson's approach, Pickel started to drill and blast a pilot tunnel from eastern and western excavation points. In addition, he sank three pilot shafts to the working level of the planned tunnel, from where the pilot drift could be worked on. This allowed for a simple alignment over a long distance and fast progress in eight rooms. As many as 600 workers were employed on

the construction site.

In March 1846 the stockholders were asked for the second installment of payment, which a great deal of them refused to make. The two reasons for this were the upcoming revolution and the lack of hoped-for stock profits. Due to this the work on the tunnel stopped and the CMTVE became insolvent. In December 1848 the Westfälische Eisenbahn (Westphalian Railway), a Prussian state railway, took over the project, but decided to continue on a different route. As a result, the tunnel was redundant. The decision to take an alternative route was supported by the Prussian king Wilhelm IV, who was fascinated by architecture and wanted his railway running over impressive viaducts rather than through dark tunnels. The new track over a ramp was possible because of the invention of more-powerful locomotives. The connection finally opened in July 1853, at a cost five times the estimate for the original track with the tunnel. After the acquisition in 1848 the tunnel entrances were blown up to keep them safe for people and animals and the construction site was abandoned. Approximately one-third

of the pilot tunnel was finished at this point. Its location on a hillside in a forest saved the site from destruction and modern intervention, allowing for the study of an early railway construction site preserved in a time capsule.

Preliminary surveys have been conducted in order to get a first impression and a basic understanding of the site, which contains nearly 30 ha of hilly woodlands. Most impressive are the two massive diggings in the east and the west that are 200 m long and extend up to 20 m deep into the rock. Adjoining to the east cutting, there is a high embankment that is 100 m long and 12 m wide, which is the beginning of a valley crossing. These structures are surrounded by huge dumps and the locations where stonemasons were placed. Between the cuttings the collapsed pilot shafts are visible as 3 m deep holes.

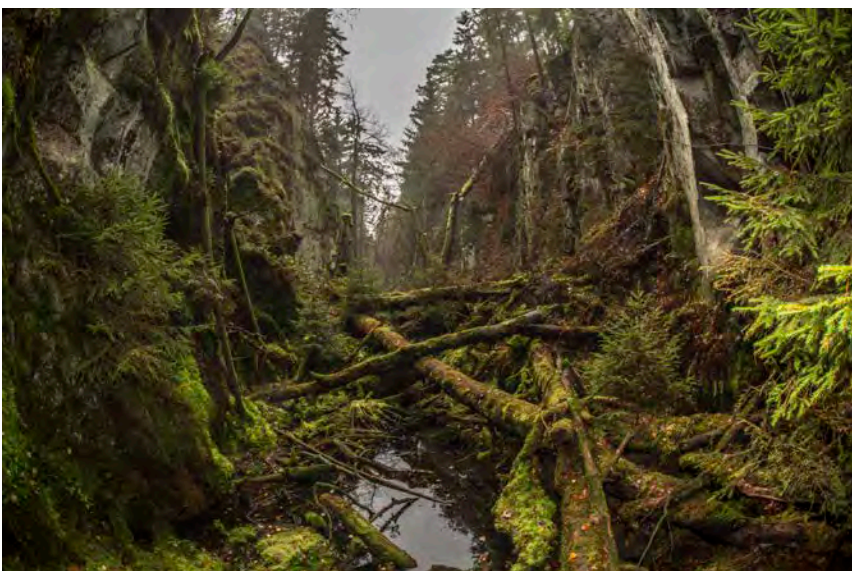


FIGURE 4. One of the Cöln-Minden-Thüringer Verbindungs-Eisenbahn (Cologne-Minden-Thuringia Connecting Railway) cuttings from the surface.

During one survey some terracing was discovered. This was interpreted as the location of a former building and this hypothesis was supported by fragments of roof tiles. A comparison with the only surviving plan of the site, produced in 1851, showed that this building must be a tavern, titled as *Schenke*. The risk of damage due to erosion led to the decision to excavate the site and get an impression of the stratigraphy and preserved structures. The investigation in summer 2016 showed that only a few traces of the building remain, which are a retaining wall and the foundations of a fireplace and a side wall. On this basis, the dimensions of the building were estimated to be approximately 7 x 12 m. The few artifacts found consist of fragments of glass bottles, ceramic dishes, and a porcelain pipe. Based on the evidence it can

be said that the tavern was not for the provision of workers, but rather for the executive engineers and visitors, who were attracted by the revolutionary project.

The success of this undertaking, which was planned as a one-time project, led to the decision to continue the investigations on the railway construction site. To determine the extent of progress made up to the point that construction was halted, scientific divers of the Arbeitsgruppe für maritime und limnische Archäologie (Study Group for Maritime and Limnic Archaeology of Kiel University [AMLA]) dove in the flooded west cutting and looked for tool traces and railway sleepers. In addition, the structures were documented with action cams, to generate a 3-D model via structure-from-motion technology. As a result of this, the first underwater archaeological survey in Westphalia, it was shown that only sections of the pilot tunnel were finished and no rails were laid in 1848.

The most recent phase of archaeological work took place in spring 2017, consisting of excavation in the area of a building, identified as a *Wächterbude* (guardhouse). The basements of a house measuring 6 x 10 m and a 5 x 5 m annex were documented, as was a separate room with timber piling attached in the main building. Inside this room four well-preserved pots, two bowls, a pot, and a small can were found, which indicate that the building and the construction site were abandoned rapidly and the infrastructure was not dismantled. The building was surprisingly big for a guardhouse, and had expensive fixtures. This led to the interpretation that the building was not used exclusively as a guardhouse, but also served as the administration building—hence its central position on the site.

All in all, the investigation of this derelict tunnel site offers the unique possibility to study the working conditions and social aspects of a 19th-century construction site. For this reason, there are further excavations planned, which are aimed at one of the pilot shafts, in order to obtain detailed information about technological aspects that are not covered in the written sources. A long-term objective of the project is that information panels be installed on the site to interpret and promote the history of this singular industrial monument.

Reference

Jürgens, F. and N. Wolpert

In press '...mit den Tunnels und den Gleisen...' Die 'Alte Eisenbahn' im Eggegebirge (Kr. Paderborn). *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* 30.

Italy

Italian Ceramics from Montelupo (submitted by Hugo Blake): Many archaeologists working on early-colonial sites on the Atlantic seaboard have heard of Montelupo Fiorentino in the north-central Italian region of Tuscany and may recognize some of the characteristic ornamentation and shapes of its polychrome tinglazed maiolica. Others may

be aware of the 18th- and 19th-century oil jars, which Ivor Noël Hume called Iberian Storage Jars, but which we now know were made in Montelupo. Yet 40 years ago only a few collectors and curators of decorative arts would have attributed any ceramics to this small town in the Arno Valley. The so-called 'cavalier' dishes (Figure 1) were seen as reflecting the popular taste of the 17th century and in 1973 were still being referred to as the "Ancient Ceramics of Montelupo," as indicated by the title of an exhibition held at Sesto Fiorentino, on the outskirts of Florence. In the same year, however, our knowledge was transformed by the publication of Galeazzo Cora's massive volumes, *History of the Tinged Pottery of Florence and of its District [in the] 14th and 15th Centuries*, and by the discovery of a well

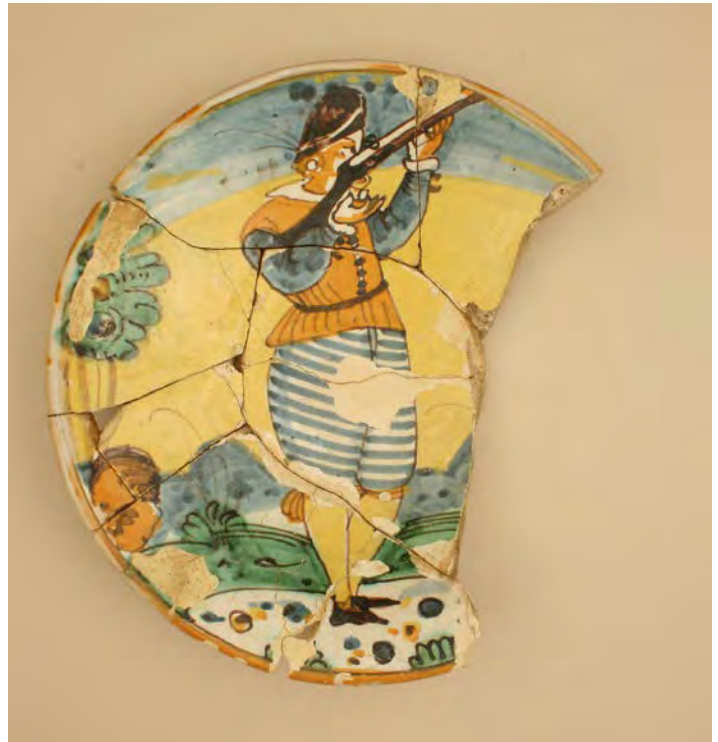


FIGURE 1. Montelupo 'cavalier' dish featuring a musketeer from a pit datable to ca. 1640–1650, Narrow Street, London, England. (Photo courtesy of Strephon Duckering, © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.)

in Montelupo filled with production waste. Cora's study of tax records and institutional purchases demonstrated that Montelupo was one of the first rural centers to sell pottery in Florence and that by the end of the 15th century it had become almost the sole supplier, placing it on a par with other small Italian settlements like Deruta in central Italy and Albisola in Liguria, which specialized in supplying pottery to Rome and Genoa, respectively. Guido Vannini's 'presentation'—his term—four years later of his excavation of what came to be called the Pozzo dei Lavatoi ('washhouse well') confirmed the Montelupin origin of many of Cora's decorative types and revealed the division of labor in what Vannini called the industrial process of making tableware for a better-off segment of the urban market.



FIGURE 2. Montelupo 'lozenge net design' dish found in Castle Street, Plymouth, England, datable to between 1580 and 1630. (© Plymouth City Council [Arts & Heritage].)

The success of the 1977 exhibition of the finds from the well—the context of Vannini's publication—and the enthusiastic participation of the local archaeological group amplified the clamor for a Museum of the Pottery and of the Territory of Montelupo. In 1982 Fausto Berti was appointed director and the museum opened a year later in the former town hall. Since then Berti has retrieved new material from various sites in the town, undertaken research that culminated, between 1997 and 2003 and in five large and lavishly illustrated volumes, in the *History of the Pottery of Montelupo*, then split his museum into two new sites, one for Archaeology and the other for Ceramics, and published substantial catalogs. This remarkable achievement has increased our knowledge and access to the evidence almost to the level of that of Faenza, a much larger town in northeast Italy with a museum and tradition of research into ceramics initiated more than a century ago. "Faience," the name given to the ceramic output of Faenza, is synonymous with tinglazed pottery.

This comparison may seem farfetched, but it is certainly appropriate if we consider the relative diffusion of their products on both sides of the north Atlantic in the early-modern period, where and when Montelupo and Ligurian maiolica—and even Pisan slipwares—were apparently commoner than those from Faenza. In 1991 John Hurst provided counts of Italian pottery types found in Britain and Ireland, showing that most Italian maiolica came from Montelupo (Figure 2). However, he noted that both Ligurian and Faentine maiolica may have gone unrecognized. This has been borne out by later work, which suggests that in Britain and elsewhere in Western Europe Ligurian imports outnumber those from Montelupo. Even in the Netherlands, where Faenza-type *compendiario* is better known, Nina Linde Jaspers suggests it may be a Ligurian imitation.

Berti, trained as a historian, has been able not only to check and provide proper references to the documents which the collector Cora had to employ an archivist to gather, but also to contextualize his *History* both locally and regionally.

His ceramic methodology, however, is a refinement of Cora's classification of tinglazed pottery according to its decoration, the framework of which was determined by the scheme promulgated by the Faentine Gaetano Ballardini in the first half of the last century. The resulting typology has the merit of descriptive clarity, but separates variants made at the same time, perhaps even by the same workshop. The extreme consequence of this approach was seen in 2008 in the new museum's retrogressive displays, where—apart from some large mainly pictorial or textual panels and vitrines of the well excavation, production waste, and monastic services—nearly 1,200 pots were arranged in relentless chronological and typological order in 11 rooms and 2 corridors over 3 floors (about 1,900 sq. m in all) with little attempt made to arrange the museum's holdings to illustrate the history of Montelupo's principal industry, aspects like serial production, or life events such as birth. The previous museum building had the attraction of an old pottery workshop in its courtyard and a more varied display, including a rare set of vessels for



FIGURE 3. Montelupo, Tuscany, Italy, from the north. Center right: the historic center; center left: the imposing Museum of Ceramics; left: recent ceramic and glass factories. (Photo courtesy of Hugo Blake.)

presentation to a new mother, as illustrated and described by Cipriano Piccolpasso in his mid-16th-century treatise on pottery making. The new display—far better executed and in a more suitable and spacious building (Figure 3)—served the specialist well and may have fulfilled the museum's mission to inspire painters in Montelupo's present ceramic industry, but it did not exhibit the pottery to tell economic, social, or cultural stories.

In 2014 the new museum was combined with the library and renamed Montelupo Museo Archivio Biblioteca (MMAB). The library now occupies the ground floor and what was the temporary exhibition space. Although achieving significant savings in terms of overhead and having lengthened the hours of viewing and increased access to the museum's specialist library, the redisplay of a reduced number of ceramics on the upper floors in two corridors illustrating the typological history and with the rooms devoted to themes, such as Masterpieces & collecting, the Italian pharmacy, the Italian table, Italian patronage, Italian exports, the Potter's workshop, the Washhouse well and other excavations, and—for children—Italian flowers and animals, has not changed the nature of the museum, nor attracted more visitors.

This report is prompted by the publication earlier this year by Antonio Fornaciari of *The Substance of the Forms: Morphology and Chronotypology of the Maiolica of Montelupo Fiorentino*. Fornaciari's doctoral dissertation builds on Fausto Berti's work by systematically examining the shapes and sizes of the tinglazed pottery believed to have been made in Montelupo and the datable contexts in which they were found in archaeological excavations. Berti's chronology—which Fornaciari describes as embarrassingly precise—is based mainly on associations in unpublished recoveries from different sites in Montelupo, perhaps inspired by the Tongiorgis' and Graziella Berti's early research on Pisan material. Following brief accounts of the historiography and character of Montelupo's maiolica, the first substantial chapter (3) sets out the information recorded about the nearly 1,400 complete profiles tracked down (the database is printed out in full at the end; a portion—about 350—are drawn sectionally in the preceding 'plates'). The bulk of the chapter reviews the 75 or more contexts from 60-odd sites. Most of these are north Tuscan—including a few unpublished excavations, followed by other find spots around the west Mediterranean, plus a couple or so from England and the Netherlands. The longest section (§3.5.1) amounts to an excavation report of a Tuscan monastery.

From this extensive and impressive sample—representing a formidable amount of work—Fornaciari has created in his huge fourth chapter a 'chronotypology' of the commoner maiolica tableware forms and ointment (but not drug) jars made at Montelupo between 1400 and 1800. He has adopted the methodology perfected by Graziella Berti at Pisa, where the open forms are first divided according to whether or not they have a brim and the closed by the presence or absence of a handle and thereafter by other characteristics, with each type assigned an alphanumeric code. Mathematical formulae of the principal dimensions (including an artificial

variable) are applied to each empirically established 'group' in order to define its component 'types'—here nearly 150. This apparently objective approach makes it easier to determine the type of a new find and to plot subtle changes over time.

Although a useful shorthand for the specialist, at first sight it can be daunting for the reader. Fornaciari helps by providing a key in which the distinguishing empirical characteristics are indicated (§4.2 [plan views of the mouth of the jugs would aid comprehension of Ca 5 types]). The discussion of each type is accompanied by a graph plotting height against diameter, which shows variability, dimensions, and sample size, and by a judicious consideration of the



FIGURE 4. Montelupo 'blue leaf' dish datable to 1540-1560 from the Antigua Ferretería Isasi, Calle de Mercaderes, Havana, Cuba. (Photo courtesy of Hugo Blake.)

chronology suggested by their archaeological contexts and sometimes also by examples including a date in their painted decoration. Column charts are deployed to illustrate change over time in a group of related types (Figures 77, 90–91, 102, 109) and occasionally corrections are proposed to Berti's chronology of decorative types. In a terminal section (§4.4) the chronology of 90-odd types is summarized in a series of bar charts. Here Fornaciari assesses the methodology and discusses the major changes in shapes between about 1310 and 1825. He concludes, among other things, that the greatest proliferation of shapes occurred between 1480 and 1530 and that specific forms had longer lives than the decorative types.

The final chapter consists of a paper on "Montelupin maiolica as an indicator of socio-economic status," drawing on written records of prices, the quality and size of the pots, and

the contexts in which they were found. Fornaciari argues that its relative value varied according to form, size, decoration, and period, and in particular that size could—as shown also in Marco Spallanzani's 2006 study of Spanish pottery imported into Tuscany—be a more important attribute than decorative quality. He concludes that, whereas in the 16th and 17th centuries Montelupin tinglazed pottery was owned by the better-off, in the following century it tended to be found in the homes of the lower-middle segment of society. In various places in his book the last 18th-century phase is addressed in greater depth than was afforded by Berti (§§3.5.4, 5.5.5–5.5.7; the latest decorative motifs—the only ones treated in this volume—are described and illustrated in Appendix B). Despite their relatively poor quality, the 18th-century types were widely used in northwest Tuscany and exported to both Western and Eastern Mediterranean countries.

At the end of his first chapter Fornaciari suggests that the worldwide distribution of Montelupin pottery should be mapped in order to throw new light on the 'historically' documented commerce in Tuscan goods in the early-modern period. The overseas contexts could as well enlarge his corpus of complete profiles and—especially in the cases of the well-dated early-colonial sites in the Caribbean and along the east coast of North America (Figure 4)—refine his chronology. Such a study should include Pisan slipwares, the other category of lower Arno Valley ceramics found widely abroad. Were they and Montelupo's slipped pottery made in the same shapes and at the same time as the tinglazed ware? And how do they relate to similar forms in other materials? In the last chapter Fornaciari mentions that the function of a ceramic shape could be a better social marker, because it may reflect the consumption of restricted foodstuffs. Indeed, it would be good to move on from solely economic and social explanations to a subtler understanding of cultural uses, which varied according to occasion, time, and place, as well as socially, and was determined not by our logic but by that of the users. Tableware served not just for eating but also for display, a point made by Bly Straube about the singular plate with suspension holes found at Jamestown.

That it is possible to explore such questions is due to the systematic groundwork laid by Berti and Fornaciari. Every historical archaeologist working on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts should have access to this book and to at least the second 1998 volume of Berti's great work. Any report on Montelupin maiolica should refer to a Berti type number for the decoration and now, as well, to a Fornaciari one for the form. That these essential manuals are written in Italian should not be a deterrent, as they are both in their very different ways copiously illustrated. There is, however, an English summary at the end of each chapter of Fornaciari's monograph; and Berti's 2008 catalog of the then-new museum is in both Italian and English.

A version of this report appeared as a preface to Antonio Fornaciari's 2016 book on Montelupin forms.

Recommended Books


Berti, F.

1998 *Storia della ceramica di Montelupo: uomini e fornaci in un centro di produzione dal XIV al XVIII secolo, 2. Le ceramiche da mensa dal 1480 alla fine del XVIII secolo*. Aedo, Montelupo Fiorentino.

Berti, F.

2008 *Il Museo della Ceramica di Montelupo: storia, tecnologia, collezioni*. Polistampa, Florence.

Fornaciari, A.

2016 *La sostanza delle forme: morfologia e cronotipologia della maiolica di Montelupo Fiorentino* (Documenti di archeologia postmedievale 7). All'Insegna del Giglio, Florence. 

Underwater (Worldwide)

North Carolina

East Carolina University (ECU) Program in Maritime Studies:

Costa Rica: Dr. Lynn Harris and Dr. Nathan Richards collaborated with Costa Rica's Centro de Buceo Embajadores y Embajadoras del Mar (CCB) to offer a 2016 fall field school (31 August to 12 September 2016). Initiated by Dr. María Suárez Toro in 2015, CCB's mission is to train divers to cull invasive lionfish, promote environmental stewardship, and protect underwater cultural heritage. The ECU class ran in conjunction with Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Introduction and Part I courses taught to Costa Rican students and using shipwreck sites located in Cahuita National Park as case studies. A central purpose of this project was to set up community infrastructure for future archaeological activities (educational objectives). It involved capacity building at the local level and community engagement in Puerto Viejo and Cahuita Town. Archaeology doctoral candidates Marcela Bernal from Universidad de los Andes (Colombia) and Omar Fernandez from Universidad de Cadiz (Spain), both of whom are mentored and advised by Dr. Lynn Harris, joined the field school team and served as translators and participants. This was also an opportunity for these Ph.D. students to gain practical field experience in underwater archaeological methodologies. As a result, the project brought archaeological researchers and community heritage stewards from North America, South America, and Europe together and enhanced the global learning experience of the project.

The 2016 research objectives built upon the results of ECU's 2015 summer field school in Cahuita. The overarching goal of the 2015 field school was to introduce students to the rich maritime culture in the towns of Puerto Viejo and Cahuita (Limón Province), while embracing an interdisciplinary approach to research. Diverse data sets included the two known shipwrecks in Cahuita National Park, a former steel mud scow now transformed into a



Slideshow of ECU in Costa Rica (click on image to access slideshow).

fishing pier at Puerto Viejo de Talamanca, locally built watercraft used in subsistence fishing and lobster diving up and down the Talamanca coast, and graffiti, artwork, and music with maritime connections. Methods of documenting and interpreting data ranged from traditional inexpensive low-tech approaches to more-advanced methods, like total station use and 3-D modeling.

In 2015, ECU faculty and students worked with Costa Rican fishermen as boatmen and guides. That year the field school extended the duration of the semester to include multiple public events and presentations in Costa Rica, blogs, a website, a session at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference in January 2016 (where both students and faculty delivered research papers), and written reports (in Spanish and English) provided to the management of Cahuita National Park. For more information contact: Lynn B. Harris, email: harrisly@ecu.edu.

Websites:

<http://blog.ecu.edu/sites/expeditioncostarica/> and <http://blog.ecu.edu/sites/hist5530/>.

Video:

Cannon Site, showing artifacts and marine life during the 2015 ECU field school (by Jeremy Borrelli and music by Walter Ferguson) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6yKc7nRK60>

Cultural Landscapes at Risk: In 2015 the Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University initiated a Maritime Cultural Landscapes at Risk: Data Collection Training and Techniques project in North Carolina. The project, led by Dr. Lynn Harris, is funded by internal and external grant sources and continues until December 2017. The intention is student training in rapid in situ state-of-the-art documentation of diverse case studies of coastal cultural heritage that is situated both on land and underwater and unstable (eroding or deteriorating). Researchers from different disciplines, such as geography, geology, and tourism, are collaboratively adapting and developing several technologies and techniques to address a national need in cultural resource management. Each case study

site has state or national historic significance, conservation management challenges, and serves as an intellectual platform to segue between preservation of an historic icon and research questions for student theses and dissertation topics.

Case studies include historic structures like lighthouses, boathouses, and keeper's cottages; submerged and beached shipwrecks; deserted coastal towns; and artifact assemblages. The historic preservation component of this study consists of research into archival and government documents that report on the construction, condition, maintenance, and restoration of the structures. Using traditional low-tech mapping techniques, like GPS coordinates, baselines, offsets, and trilateration, the archaeology team will map the lighthouse complexes, boathouses, and river channel banks. The geology team will utilize ground-penetrating radar to locate former foundations of keeper's cottages and other worker facilities. The geography team will scan the interior and the exterior of the structures. Other techniques such as airborne photography footage can help visualize accurately overall changes taking place in lighthouse and boathouse structural alignments in preparation for future maintenance processes.

The project is different from other archaeology projects in that it involves a team of multidisciplinary specialists each familiar with a variety of techniques and tools who will be working together to study, apply, and test different ways to document and study vulnerable coastal heritage sites. Pertinent management research questions relate to new concepts such as utilizing coastal sites, like beached shipwrecks, as indicators of coastal and climate change. The project serves to benefit students training within the disciplines of archaeology, maritime studies, and historic preservation plus promote new applications for cutting-edge technologies traditionally utilized for geographical and geological studies.

Websites and Media:

https://www.facebook.com/North-Carolina-Coastal-Heritage-At-Risk-Project-294230697427842/?ref=py_c

Washington, DC

Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB): UAB operates under the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) at the Washington Navy Yard, DC and is responsible for managing and preserving the U.S. Navy's more than 17,000 historic ship and aircraft wrecks. It executes its mission through four primary functions: archaeological research; historic preservation and policy development; artifact conservation and curation; and public education and outreach. Outlined below is a review of a few projects UAB has focused on in 2016 and 2017.

Revision of 32 CFR 767: On 1 March 2016, the Department of the Navy's revised regulations, 32 CFR 767, implementing the Sunken Military Craft Act (SMCA) went into effect. The revised regulations establish a permitting program



FIGURE 1. NHHC archaeologist Dr. George Schwarz and team members aboard USNS Grasp (T-ARS 51) recover a magnetometer during the 2016 survey for Bonhomme Richard. (U.S. Navy photo 160903-N-TH437-035 by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Eric Lockwood/Released.)

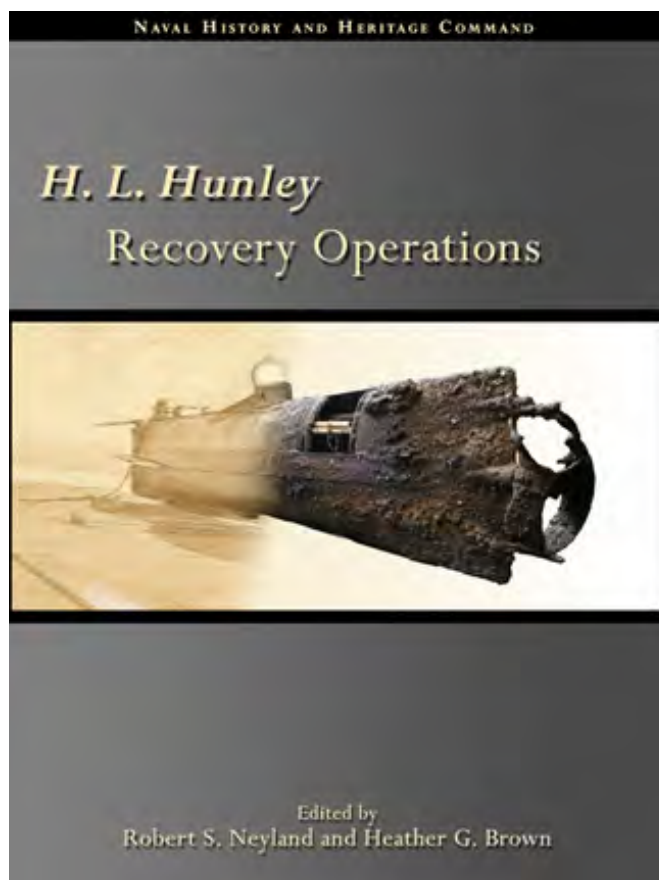


FIGURE 2. The comprehensive archaeological report chronicling the recovery operations of H.L. Hunley published in early 2017.

authorizing disturbance of sunken and terrestrial military craft for archaeological, historical, and educational purposes, as well as clarifying the process of enforcement of SMCA violations. In preparing the revision, NHHC focused significant effort in coordinating with federal, state, and other stakeholders, as well as developing guidance, policies, and outreach products available on the NHHC website.

Survey for Bonhomme Richard: As part of an ongoing project to locate the remains of John Paul Jones's Revolutionary War ship *Bonhomme Richard*, a remote sensing survey was conducted on a target of interest discovered by the French Navy in 2014. Two UAB archaeologists, in coordination with several Navy operational commands and the nonprofit Global Foundation for Ocean Exploration, worked off of USNS Grasp in the North Sea from 29 August to 12 September 2016. Magnetometer and side scan sonar data was collected over the primary target, in order to determine the site's full extent, as well as from other areas of interest in the search area.

Publication of the H. L. Hunley Recovery Operations Report: The comprehensive archaeological report on the recovery of the Confederate submarine *H. L. Hunley* underwent final edits this year and has been printed through the Government Printing Office in January. It consists of 16 chapters, 14 appendices, and 185 illustrations, contributed by current and former NHHC staff, as well as federal and state partners, such as the National Park Service and Clemson University Restoration Institute. A digital version of the report is also available for download on NHHC's website. The report details the planning, excavation, and recovery phases of the project; further volumes are planned to cover the excavation of the interior and hull analysis.

Analysis of Survey Data of USS Houston and HMAS Perth: In response to reports of large-scale salvage of WWII shipwrecks in the Java Sea, the Australian National Maritime Museum (ANMM) and the National Research Center of



FIGURE 3. NHHC archaeologist Dr. Alexis Catsambis and Mass Communication Specialist Chris Perez conveying mission priorities to Indonesian navy and U.S. Navy divers aboard Military Sealift Command's USNS Safeguard (T-ARS 50) during the 2014 survey of the site of USS Houston. (U.S. Navy photo 140610-N-NT265-714 by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Christian Senyk/Released.)

Archaeology Indonesia/Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional conducted a remote sensing survey of the sites of WWII cruisers HMAS *Perth* and USS *Houston*. In keeping with a long-standing partnership and mutual concern for the preservation of both wrecks, ANMM provided NHHC the data to assess and compare to earlier survey data. The wreck was first examined in 2014 by NHHC during a training exercise with U.S. and Indonesian Navy divers, which confirmed small-scale looting of the site. Analysis of the 2016 data provided NHHC archaeologists the first full view of the wreck site and confirmation that the wreck remains in its original sinking location and is largely intact. NHHC and its partners in the region continue to work together to protect and preserve these wrecks and other WWII sunken military craft.

Chesapeake Flotilla Survey: The search for the War of 1812 Chesapeake Bay Flotilla continued in April 2017. This year, NHHC surveyed the marsh adjacent to the suspected *Scorpion* shipwreck with the use of a terrestrial magnetometer. The predetermined survey area was selected based on an analysis of historical, geological, and remote sensing data to explore the possibility that the remaining flotilla vessels could be buried due to sediment accretion in the years following their scuttling. The objective of the survey was to search for magnetic anomalies that might indicate the presence of significant buried ferrous material, such as ballast, spread over a large area.

Suspected USS Revenge Cannon Recovery: In May 2017, NHHC collaborated with divers from the Naval Undersea Warfare Center and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit 12 Detachment Newport, Rhode Island, to document and recover a cannon from the site suspected to be Oliver Hazard Perry's *Revenge*. The cannon, possibly a six-pounder, is believed to have been jettisoned from the doomed USS *Revenge* after it struck the reef in heavy fog in January 1811. Positive identification of the recovered artifact as the Navy's



FIGURE 5. NHHC archaeologist Dr. George Schwarz and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician Senior Chief Mark Faloon secure a recovered cannon from the suspected site of USS *Revenge* for transportation to the Washington Navy Yard. (U.S. Navy photo by Heather Brown.)

will support identification of the site as the final resting place of this early American schooner. The cannon will undergo conservation and analysis at the NHHC and is slated for eventual public display.

In the near future, UAB is aiming to extend its capabilities in 3-D recording to further its efforts in preserving and sharing the Navy's underwater cultural heritage. UAB also looks forward to the continuation of ongoing initiatives and collaborations with institutions that share in NHHC's objectives. Future anticipated projects range from a side scan sonar survey in the Chesapeake Bay for aircraft lost out of NAS Patuxent River to a hull damage analysis of USS *San Diego*, the Navy's largest capital ship lost in World War I. For more information on NHHC and UAB, including information about our internship program, please visit: <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/underwater-archaeology.html>.



FIGURE 4. NHHC archaeologists Heather Brown and Blair Atcheson conduct a terrestrial magnetometer survey in search of remains associated with the War of 1812 Chesapeake Bay Flotilla. (U.S. Navy photo by Hannah Shipley).

Conferences

2017: The Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage (APCONF 2017) will be held at the Hong Kong Maritime Museum, November 27–December 23. Conference Theme: "The Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes of Asia-Pacific: Voyaging, Migration, Colonization, Trade, and Cross-Cultural Contacts." The conference seeks to address management and protection strategies of underwater cultural heritage in Asia and the countries of the Indian and Pacific Oceans in the 21st century. This conference follows the inaugural Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Asia-Pacific Regional Conference hosted by the National Museum of the Philippines, November 2011 and the second Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 2014. For more information on subthemes, presenting a paper, or attending, visit: www.apconf.org.

2018 George Fischer Student Travel Award

The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is pleased to announce the opening of applications for the 2018 George Fischer Student Travel Award. The award provides travel support in the sum of \$1,000.00 (USD) for international students in maritime archaeology to attend and present a paper at the annual Society for Historical Archaeology conference. International students are those students who are residing and studying in a country other than the country where the conference is held. Visit the ACUA website at <https://acuaonline.org/about-the-acua/awards/> to download the application guidelines. The deadline to apply is September 15, 2017. 📄

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Maryland

Announcing a New Maryland Collections Database: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory announces the launch of Maryland Unearthed; A Guide to Archaeological Collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (<http://jefpat.org/mdunearth/Index.aspx>). The searchable database makes it possible to identify and determine the research and educational potential of components from 268 sites curated at the lab, as well as isolate specific datable artifact assemblages associated with each component. The database provides users with multiple categories of data for assemblages with research potential: temporal range, cultural affiliation, assemblage size, curation status, current levels of analysis for multiple subsets of data (faunal, paleobotanical, ceramic and glass vessels), etc. Whether you are a student writing a class paper, a museum curator developing an exhibit, or a researcher doing advanced analysis, this online resource will allow you to quickly determine if the collections at the lab could help you.

The lab, located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, is the repository for Maryland's archaeological past, currently preserving over 8 million artifacts representing 13,000 years of human history in the state. Over the last decade, the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory has committed to providing a variety of digital tools designed to make archaeological data easily available to researchers and the public. The lab currently has five different web resources available, ranging from artifact identification tools to artifact and paleobotanical databases.

The project also builds on the MAC Lab's online guide, Archaeological Collections in Maryland (www.jefpat.org/NEHWeb), which provides detailed descriptions of 30 sites and includes a database of downloadable photographs

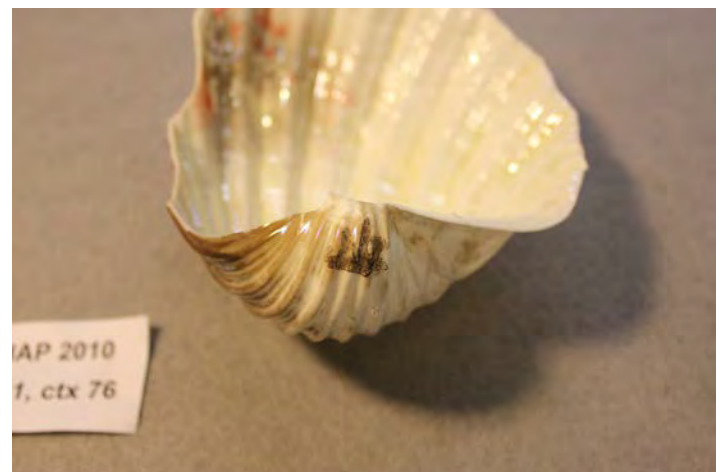
and digitized field records associated with each site. It is also linked with the Maryland Historical Trust Synthesis Project. This collections tool was created using funding from a Maryland State Highways Administration Transportation Enhancement Grant. 📄

USA - Midwest

Illinois

The Charnley-Persky House Archaeological Project Web Exhibit (submitted by [Rebecca S. Graff](mailto:Rebecca.S.Graff@lakeforest.edu), Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Lake Forest College, graфф@lakeforest.edu): A new web exhibit on the [Charnley-Persky House Archaeological Project](#) provides a glimpse into the consumer habits of the men, women, and children who lived on Chicago's Gold Coast at the turn of the 20th century. Selected artifacts and contemporary advertisements recovered from excavations at the Charnley-Persky House (11CK1248) in 2010 and 2015 are mapped in relation to their final place of deposit and each other, providing the first look at these consumer choices as the sites of manufacture or point of sale—see [Chicago Artifact Map](#) and [World Artifact Map](#).

Chicago's "[Gold Coast](#)" is situated on the Near North Side, with Lake Michigan bounding it to the east, Clark Street to the west, Oak Street to the south, and North Avenue to the north. Known as a neighborhood for the white business elite by the 1880s, its location—adjacent to the "slum" featured in Harvey Zorbaugh's 1929 ethnography, *The Gold Coast and the Slum: A Sociological Study of Chicago's Near North Side*—meant that socioeconomic difference did not map to geographical distance. Indeed, far from the area being monolithically upper class and white, the neighborhood that included the Charnley House also housed students, artists, recent Irish and Sicilian immigrants, and others nearby.



Slideshow for Charnley-Persky House (click on image to access slideshow).

Today an affluent neighborhood, the [Astor Street District](#) was recognized as a Chicago Landmark (1975) and the [Gold Coast District](#) was added to the National Register of Historic Places (1978).

James and Helen Charnley commissioned architect Louis Sullivan—through his firm, Adler and Sullivan—to design a new home for them in 1890. Construction took place from 1891 to 1892, with Frank Lloyd Wright serving as Sullivan’s chief assistant. In contrast to their social contemporaries, much less is known about the Charnley family themselves. Helen, James, and Douglas Charnley left this house in 1902 and moved to Camden, South Carolina where James Charnley died in 1905. Helen and Douglas spent the remainder of their lives living in Europe, Switzerland in particular, and both died in 1927. There were no descendants, and as a result, no original photographs of the interior or other family information on the house have ever been found.

The [Society of Architectural Historians \(SAH\)](#) has their administrative headquarters at the Charnley-Persky House, which they operate as the National Landmark [Charnley-Persky House Museum](#). Extensive renovation work at the Charnley-Persky House in 2001–2003 revealed a rich deposit of 19th-century refuse. SAH staff worked to document and preserve materials from the area, with the desire to professionally excavate the site at a later date to coincide with further renovations to the structure. In 2008, SAH Executive Director Pauline Saliga contacted Rebecca Graff to initiate an excavation of the site, linking the scholarship on the built environment to that found archaeologically—the social history.

Graff and Dr. [Mary Leighton](#) directed the 2010 archaeological field school through DePaul University’s Urban Historical Archaeology Field School program. Over twenty undergraduate students worked for five weeks to uncover artifacts and features at the site. In 2015, Graff, with [Tiffany Charles](#), directed excavations through Lake Forest College, assisted by a [digital humanities](#) grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Digital Humanities Foundation, where they were joined by 10 students from Lake Forest College, Beloit College, St. Olaf College, Northeastern Illinois University, and Chicago’s Lane Tech High School.

All artifacts on view in this exhibit are property of the SAH and will be on display in the near future.

Fort Kaskaskia/Miller Grove Excavations—Center for Archaeological Investigations (CAI) (*submitted by Anthony Farace, Southern Illinois University Carbondale*): The CAI, led by director Dr. Mark Wagner, recently received a grant from the Lewis and Clark Foundation and funding from the Shawnee National Forest to conduct excavations at two important historical sites in the Southern Illinois region.

The first site, Fort Kaskaskia just outside of Chester, Illinois, was constructed by the French ca. 1759 in order to support the town of Kaskaskia and to establish control over the Mississippi River trade routes. Previous excavations in 1977 produced artifacts and features believed to represent the French occupation (1738, 1759–1760) and later private

ownership (1814–1930) (Orser and Karamanski 1977). Yet documentation tells of possible British interaction with the fort while they were building Ft. Gage in the town of Kaskaskia, and a later occupation by the United States Army (1802–1806). Goals of the project include: discovering evidence of early American occupations (that will shed light on the way of life of men stationed at the fort, who later joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition), investigations of anomalies outside the fort walls produced from our ground-penetrating-radar study, and conducting a study of the fort’s construction history and spatial organization.

The field season has recently started and highlights from our excavations include a pewter button with a big “8” stamped on it that would have belonged to a British soldier in the King’s Own 8th Regiment of Foot (1768–1785) (Figure 2). Other important discoveries include a French gun flint (Figure 3) and a wall-trench-like feature with burned poles in it, both found outside the fort walls.

The second site, Miller Grove, is a freed slave community, known through oral histories to be involved with the Underground Railroad. The secluded area of Pope County sheltered 66 people by 1860. Previous excavations have sought to understand the spatial, cultural, and social/



FIGURE 1. Students conducting excavations outside the fort walls.



FIGURE 2. “Kings Own 8th Regiment of Foot” pewter uniform button (left) with a replica for comparison (right).

familial features of the community. Previous excavations by the United States Forest Service (USFS) from 1997 to 2009 recovered ceramics varying from those found at other European American sites in the region, perhaps showing a different preference between European American and African American farmsteads (McCorvie 2009:26). Other interesting finds include lead print type, which is unusual for sites in the region. USFS archaeologists McCorvie and Fuller have considered its possible use for production of antislavery material. The goals for the current excavations are to continue exploring the spatial, cultural, and familial features of Miller Grove. While exploring these aspects of everyday life we hope to uncover more ties that can link Miller Grove to its likely influence on the Underground Railroad. Excavations at this site are scheduled for later in the summer. Be sure to check out our blog following the excavations at caifieldschool.wordpress.com.

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The Archaeology of Racial Hatred: Springfield, Illinois (submitted by Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton; *Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois*): On the evening of 14 August 1908 racial tensions in Springfield ignited, in part due to the allegations of a white woman (which were later recanted), that she had been assaulted by a black man. After the man’s arrest, a large, vengeful crowd gathered at the Sangamon County Jail demanding “justice.” Fearing trouble, the sheriff had secretly whisked the prisoner out of the jail and to the safety of a nearby town. Hearing such, the crowd erupted into violence resulting in two days of rioting, which



FIGURE 1. View of House A, shortly after initial stripping of overburden. This house was constructed in the 1840s by a German tradesman. By 1900, the house was occupied by working-class black families. In August 1908, the house was occupied by, among others, an elderly invalid named Will Smith. In August 1908, Smith was pulled from the house and severely beaten by the mob during the riot.



FIGURE 3. Honey-colored French gunflint.

ultimately resulted in the lynching of two black men, the destruction of many downtown businesses and homes, and the death of five white men from injuries sustained during the event. One residential neighborhood in particular—referred to by the contemporary press as the “Badlands”—was the locale where much of the violence occurred at the hands of the mob. With quick action by the authorities, the state militia was mobilized, crowds were dispersed, and order was again returned to the streets of Springfield. Soon after this horrific weekend of violence, and incensed by the fact that this event had taken place in the hometown of the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, a prominent group of social reformers came together in February 1909 and formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Today, little to nothing is present on the landscape to



FIGURE 2. Ceramic table setting from fire deposits from House B, as recovered from Zone IV, Test 2 (Lot B-12). This assemblage, deposited on 14 August 1908, consisted of a plate, cup with saucer, small bowl, and two platters. Also recovered and not illustrated were a water glass (or tumbler) and eating utensils. The physical attributes of these items suggest that they were initially broken, and then fire damaged—suggesting the potential ransacking of the residence prior to its destruction by fire.

indicate the horrific events that transpired that hot August weekend in 1908. Subsequent urban renewal has removed almost every indication of the residential neighborhood that received the brunt of the mob violence that summer. Except for an occasional historical marker, little is present to remind us of the people who lived—and died—in that neighborhood that weekend. Although little physical evidence of this event can be seen firsthand on today's landscape, archaeological investigations conducted for the city of Springfield in late 2014 ahead of planned rail improvements through downtown Springfield resulted in the discovery of the well-preserved foundations of five mid-19th-century houses located in a row along North Tenth Street—all of which had been destroyed by fire during the August 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

The physical remains of these five houses (and their associated artifacts) represent a unique “snapshot in time” of a diverse neighborhood as it existed at the time of the 1908 riot. The limited archaeological investigations conducted to date, supplemented by extensive archival research, have given us new insights into the structure of that early-20th-century neighborhood, and our understanding of the inhabitants who called this neighborhood home. The artifacts associated with these houses are a tangible link between us and a handful of individuals who experienced firsthand this historical event. Not only was the Springfield Race Riot a seminal event in the history of the city of Springfield, but it also was of national importance due to its role in the foundation of the NAACP and the future course of American race relations. Furthermore, the archaeological investigations have provided important insights into the ways of life of the earlier occupants of these homes, as well as into the changing character of Springfield's Near North Side



FIGURE 3. This small bone artifact represents a hand-manufactured (fretsawn and drilled) stylized cross, similar to rosary crosses that held a small Stanhope in the center opening. The Stanhope was a small magnifying lens that contained an image. Although images depicted in Stanhopes—particularly those associated with rosary crosses—often were of a religious nature, they also included landscapes, famous individuals, and even erotica. This rosary cross, which may suggest the presence of someone practicing the Catholic faith at this site, was recovered from the upper fills of House D (Test 2; Lot D-14).

through time—a neighborhood that served as a “gateway” community for many newly arrived ethnic and racial groups in Springfield during the 19th century.

Michigan

Greensky Hill Church and the Circle of Council Trees Excavations, 2016–2017 (submitted by Misty Jackson, Ph.D., *Arbre Croche Cultural Resources, Leslie, Michigan, and Calvin J. Gillett, M.A., Mackinaw City, Michigan*): The excavation that began in 2016 around the foundations of the log-construction Greensky Hill Methodist Church east of Charlevoix, Michigan will continue within the circle of council trees north of the church in the 2017 field season. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians is sponsoring the project for both seasons. The Native American church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Chippewa Methodist minister Peter Greensky and his Odawa followers started the church in the 1830s, probably 1839, when they left Northport (Traverse City area) after separating from the mission run by Presbyterian Reverend Dougherty and came to Susan Lake, east of Lake Charlevoix, formerly named Pine Lake. United Methodist Church records referred to the mission as “Sheengwauk-koonse,” or Pine River Mission. Construction of the log church took place over a period of at least 10 years by the Indian church members, who completed it sometime in the early 1860s. Prior to that time services were held in a structure of traditional Native American construction on the site now occupied by the church and also in the homes of church members, according to oral tradition. Tradition

also holds that the current circle of trees, now numbering 7, originally consisted of 25, each tree representing a family who accompanied Greensky to the location. The eighth tree fell in 2016, a section of which has been sent to Michigan State University for tree ring dating. The tradition continues that the current circle of trees was designed to replace an earlier one already present at the site when the Methodist Indians arrived. According to the history reported by Greensky's grandson to Elizabeth Wood (1937), Peter Greensky built his log house in the circle of trees upon arrival.

The church and circle of trees are significant as part of a larger traditional cultural landscape including archaeological features and cemeteries. The Odawa accompanying Peter Greensky settled around Susan Lake, and the remains of their farms are predicted to lie in the vicinity. In addition, the church grounds and those in and around the circle of trees were the locations of camps occupied during the summer camp meetings held by the church, which had commenced as early as 1865 (Methodist Episcopal Church 1866:120–121). The topography overlooking Lake Susan provided a natural amphitheater utilized during the outdoor meetings. Ridges along the lake have produced historic debris, as reported by the owner of the land on which the circle of trees stands. He also reported recovering a canoe from Lake Susan and a projectile point from an unspecified location on the property.

The 2016 excavations at the church preceded and were conducted in conjunction with the replacement of the lowest section of rotting square-hewn logs above the stone foundation. The THPO of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians conducted the excavations in the builder's trench, under the sidewalks, and along the drainpipe trench, which allowed for the installation of a drainage system that will serve to alleviate the moisture responsible for the rot. Historic architect John Dziurman of Rochester Hills and Charlevoix, Michigan worked with the church, tribe, and construction crew to execute a preservation-sensitive replacement with square-cut logs. Funding from the project came from numerous community sources, including the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians and the Grand Traverse Bay Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians. Artifacts recovered consisted mainly of those associated with architecture (nails and flat glass), as well as a few personal items, including a 1919 Red Cross button.

In the fall of 2016 focus shifted north to the circle of council trees. Throughout the interior of the circle metal detecting yielded a variety of artifacts indicative of various functions including architectural, food-related, and personal items. A clay pipe bowl with a sailing ship on one side and a British/Canadian flag on the other has been identified as being of Canadian manufacture. Two factories produced such pipes, Henderson of Montreal Christian, 1847 to 1876, and Bannerman of Montreal, 1852 to 1902 (Christian Roy 2017, pers. comm.). In addition a pipe stem stamped "Henderson" and "Montreal" supports the identification. These pipes were widely traded, but it is also possible that

the owner obtained this one in Canada, given that Odawa are known to have traveled there after the 1836 treaty in an effort to avoid removal.

Systematic shovel test survey was conducted in April 2017 at 5 m intervals within the circle of trees and at least one 10 m interval outside of it supported conclusions based on data collected from metal detection survey.

Combined identified artifacts from both investigations consist of a preponderance of architecture-related items (nails and flat glass) totaling ca. 43%. To date only three

ceramics bear decoration: one transfer-printed brown sherd, and two blue sherds, probably of annular ware. One undecorated sherd bears the stamp "Stone" and Wedg," indicative of Wedgwood's Stone China. All other ceramics are whitewares, and many have an exfoliated surface, which may have removed decoration. Storage stonewares and redwares are conspicuously missing, which may have implications for both the types of food preservation and storage methods employed at the site as well as the types of food consumed. While artifacts occur scattered throughout the interior of the circle of trees, shovel testing revealed that architectural items concentrate near the center of the circle, where oral tradition indicated that Greensky's house stood. A fieldstone-filled depression also occurs near the center of the circle, surrounded by positive shovel tests.

Phase II excavation will be carried out this field season (2017), focusing on the center of the circle of trees and the depression in an effort to locate the boundaries of Greensky's home and aid in the interpretation of the depression's function. As time permits the excavation team will place test units in other locations within the circle in correlation with positive shovel tests or metal detector hits. Excavations will also serve as an opportunity for Little Traverse Bay Bands



Slideshow for Greensky Hill Church (click on image to access slideshow).

youths to learn of their heritage as they join in supervised site investigation.

To date archival research has determined that landownership passed from Native to non-Native hands in January 1885 in relation to delinquent taxes. The finding supports oral history, though it is not clear if the issue of tax delinquency was one that was understood by Native parties before or after the transaction. Research into archival data will continue. Depending on the results of this summer's excavation, future work may involve more excavation within the circle of trees and further survey throughout the property once owned by Peter Greensky and the church in order to locate Odawa farmsteads, church meeting camps, and pre-Peter Greensky sites. The hypothesis currently held by the investigators and guiding research centers on the notion that the Greensky Hill Church Indians worshiped in a distinctly Odawa way that may have incorporated Christian and Odawa beliefs. In addition to testing this general hypothesis, the investigators hope to answer specific questions concerning the location, size, and function of the structure within the circle of trees.

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Minnesota

A Management Strategy for Minnesota's Civilian Conservation Corps and Civilian Conservation Corps-Indian Division Camps as Archaeological Properties (submitted by Carrie A. Christman and Mark E. Bruhy, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.):

Project Goals

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (then Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) was contracted in 2014 by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites (Board) to investigate Minnesota's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps as archaeological properties. Funding for this effort was secured by the MHS and Board through an appropriation to the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund for a Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites, or Minnesota Legacy Amendment—Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund. As summarized by former State Archaeologist Scott Anfinson (2013:1), "the law specifies

that the Office of the State Archaeologist, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council each appoint a representative to an Oversight Board," and continuing, "the Oversight Board determined that archaeological resources should receive principal survey emphasis because archaeological resources are less well known as they are largely invisible on the surface." With regard to this study, the MHS and Board recognized that CCC camps are poorly understood and poorly documented as archaeological properties, and that an investigation of these resources will contribute to preserving, protecting, and interpreting those deemed significant, that is, those which meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria.

The project consisted of four tasks, three of which are presented in the study's final report (Bruhy et al. 2014). The first involved the construction of a database of Minnesota CCC camps and information regarding the 186 CCC and CCC-Indian Division (CCC-ID) camps confirmed and entered in the database; a map showing the distribution of these camps is presented in Figure 1. The second task involved documentation of 10 CCC camps that vary in both type and condition, and are distributed throughout no less than 4 counties (Figure 2). The results of these camp documentations further served as the basis for addressing the third task, that is, development of proposed strategies for documentation, evaluation, preservation, management, and interpretation of Minnesota CCC camps, using the formatting categories of a NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Included in the third task is discussion of historic contexts for the CCC and CCC-ID. The fourth and final task involved a public presentation of the results of this study, the initial presentation coordinated through the Minnesota Historical Society and having taken place in fall of 2014, and the results further presented at the Society of Historical Archaeology's annual meeting, held in Seattle (Christman et al. 2015).

The format of the final report was presented in a manner that specifically relates to MPDF categories (Lee and McClelland 1999). That is, a discussion of historic context, associated property types, registration requirements, and identification and evaluation methods (Sections E, F, and H respectively) were presented as separate sections and as such, serve to facilitate the development of a Minnesota CCC and CCC-ID Camps as Archaeological Properties MPDF.

The field phase of this project involved the documentation of 10 camps to provide a preliminary assessment of the archaeological integrity of each investigated site. That is, an attempt was made to determine if each documented camp retains a comprehensive representation of typical CCC camp features and assessment of the potential historic significance of each camp. It was felt that the assessment of these sites could provide direction regarding future Phase II evaluations of CCC camps. Further, the interpretive potential of each documented camp was assessed using interpretive ranking criteria developed for this project.

Methods

Prior to the field investigation of each of the 10 camps, pre-field maps were created from a combination of current aerial photography, historic CCC camp plans, historic aerial photography, and current LiDAR elevation data (Figures 3–5). In addition, historic photographs of CCC camps were examined in order to gain a greater understanding of camp layouts (Figures 6 and 7). Pre-field maps were generated to provide a user-friendly depiction of historic ground disturbance in combination with modern points of reference visible in the aerial photography, and aid in navigation during survey. First, preliminary site boundaries were generated from verbal descriptions of the camp locations and in three cases from original camp plans. These were generally a combination of natural features like river shorelines and artificial boundaries such as quarter-quarter section lines. Preliminary boundaries were depicted on current aerial imagery published in 2010 or later (Minnesota Geospatial Information Office [MGIO] 2013). When available, historic aerials taken between 1939 and 1941 were georeferenced to the current aerials by no fewer than three and no more than five points of persistent landmarks (LandView Data Viewer 2013). Any structures, roads, or rail grades visible in the historic aerials were digitized as shapefiles for use during survey.

Next, elevation data derived from LiDAR information was used to search for ground-surface anomalies not visible on the aerial photography (MGIO 2013). For this process, hillshade raster models generated from 1 m Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) were selected instead of the original DEMs because they provide more visual contrast for sudden changes in ground surface. Hillshade raster models were visually examined within the preliminary site boundaries for linear ridges, excessively leveled platforms, and round or square depressions within the site boundaries, and especially those adjacent to features noted in the historic aerials. Outlines of the anomalies were digitized in a shapefile for use during survey. An example of a pre-field LiDAR map is presented in Figure 5. After survey, the preliminary site boundaries were revised to fit either the historic boundaries from the camp plans or the remaining camp elements observed during field study. When camp boundaries were revised based on field observations, the new boundary was created by placing a 50 m (164 ft.) buffer

around the observed artifacts and foundations.

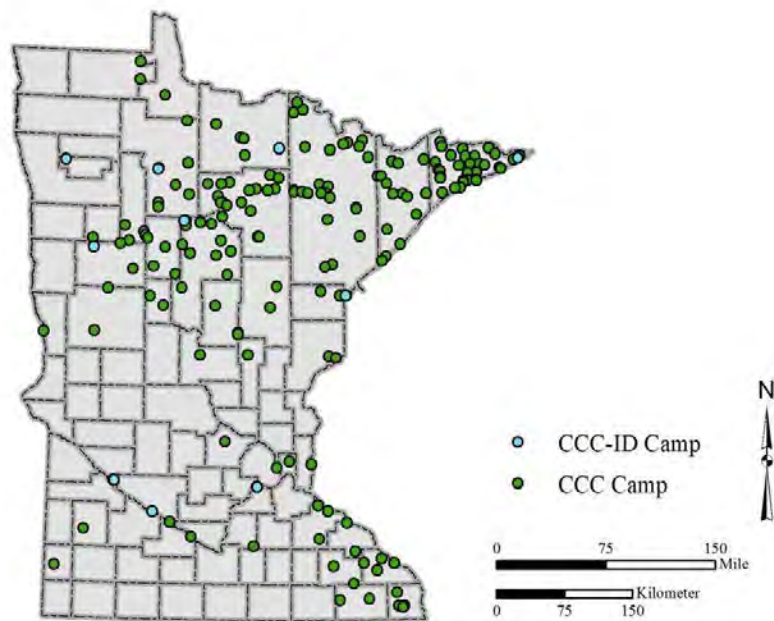
Field investigation consisted of the application of several investigative procedures that included pedestrian survey, metal detector survey, and shovel testing. Pedestrian survey was conducted throughout each camp locale at no greater than 10 m (33 ft.) transect intervals, with a focus on detecting camp-related features such as foundations or other traces of building locations (Figures 8 and 9). Other activity areas were found to include pits, refuse scatters, roads, pathways, and esplanades between clusters of building foundations. Observed artifacts were photographed, but not collected (Figures 10 and 11). Feature identification relied to a significant degree, as noted earlier, on historic site plans and early-series aerial photographs when available.

Results

Only four documented camps were found to retain sufficient integrity to meet NRHP eligibility criterion D.

That is, each of the four was found to include a sufficient range of relatively undisturbed features, which upon future investigation may be able to elucidate details of camp residence, administration, and operation. Five of the documented camps did not appear to retain sufficient integrity to meet the integrity requirement of criterion D. Each of the five appeared to have been severely damaged by landscape management activities that followed camp closure. One camp could not be assessed due to uncertainty regarding its location.

As described by Lee and McClelland (1999:1), “the Multiple Property Documentation Form is a cover document and not a nomination in its own right, but serves as the basis for evaluating National Register eligibility of related properties.” Along with the benefits of context development, property type definition, and evaluation approach, the MPDF is also intended to have applications to interpretation of cultural resources for the public benefit. Its historical content and description of associated property types can be applied to a variety of interpretive media, such as brochures, publications, panels, and signing for self-guided tours. Elements of the MPDF presented in the final report provide a method of evaluation along with a context for interpretation. What is next required is a



Slideshow for Minnesota CCC and CCC-ID camps (click on image to access slideshow).

strategy for managing these resources, but only managing those determined to be significant, that is, NRHP eligible. The following first addresses the issue of significance, and next discusses how an effective approach to documentation, evaluation, preservation, and interpretation can best be achieved through cooperation among government entities who manage CCC and CCC-ID camps, i.e., cooperative objectives that may be formalized through an agreement document.

As a final thought, the reason why the MHS and Board funded this project was to provide direction for the treatment of CCC and CCC-ID camps, but their motivation was also an acknowledgement of the importance of what the camps represent. What they represent, as succinctly stated by Sommer (2008:6) is “a backward glance to an era when—faced with a monumental crisis—both the federal and the state governments nurtured hope.” Clearly, the vestiges of this hope are manifest in the remains of those camps that will someday be listed on the NRHP, and such recognition ensures that this critical period in U.S. history will be forever understood and valued.

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Fort Fair Haven — A U.S. – Dakota War of 1862 “Settlers’ Fort,” Fair Haven (submitted by Rob Mann, St. Cloud State University): In August 1862 long-simmering tensions in Minnesota between the Dakota peoples and European American settlers, traders, soldiers, and government officials boiled over into open warfare. For nearly two months Dakota warriors, ostensibly under the leadership of renowned chief Little Crow, raided European American settlements and military installations. In response, settlers across southwest and central Minnesota either fled the region or attempted to fortify their settlements. One such fortification was built at the small village of Fair Haven in southeast Stearns County, Minnesota. Now referred to as Fort Fair Haven, historical sources indicate that the “fort” consisted of a wooden stockade constructed around a ca. 1857 log hotel. To date there has been no systematic effort to identify, locate, and evaluate the dozens of so-called “settlers’ forts” that were constructed during the U.S. – Dakota War of 1862.

Geophysical and STP survey at Fort Fair Haven in 2015 located features consistent with a stockade. This past summer (2016) Rob Mann, Associate Professor of Anthropology at St. Cloud State University (SCSU), and SCSU CRM-Archaeology graduate student Jake Dupre (M.A. '17) led large-scale excavations at the site. The 2016 investigations were conducted in conjunction with the SCSU Anthropology Department's summer archaeological field school. Based on the findings from 2015, SCSU undergraduate students excavated 15.5 one by one m square units (Figure 1). Our excavations exposed the physical remains of over 20 possible wooden posts thought to represent the “fort” at Fair Haven (Figure 2). Based on the archaeological and historical findings, the expedient and hastily built fortification might



FIGURE 1. SCSU students excavating at the Fort Fair Haven site, 2016. The pink flags mark the locations of possible wooden posts associated with the “fort.”



FIGURE 2. Feature 22: post mold with surrounding posthole at the Fort Fair Haven site.

be better termed a barricade. Similar defensive works are known to have been constructed throughout the conflict zone in 1862. This project has been financed in part with funds provided by the state of Minnesota from the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund through the Minnesota Historical Society.

Ohio

The Burrell Homestead (33Ln283), Sheffield Village, Lorain County (submitted by Patrick M. Tucker, *Firelands Archaeology, Amherst, Ohio* and Charles E. Herdendorf, *Firelands Archaeology, Amherst, Ohio* and Sheffield Village Historical Society, *Sheffield, Ohio*): The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Firelands Archaeology, and the Sheffield Village Historical Society in conjunction with Lorain County Metro Parks began historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations at the Burrell Homestead (33Ln283) in 2012. The homestead is located at 2792 East River Road on the west side near the confluence of French Creek and the Black River. Three Burrell brothers came over from Sheffield, England. One froze to death, one went back to England, and the third became the ancestor of the Burrells in Sheffield, Ohio.

Timothy Wallace commenced settlement of Township 7 in Range 17 of the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio shortly after the War of 1812. He selected Lot 65, improved a few acres, and built a small log house, but soon abandoned the property for fear of Native Americans. In June 1815, Captains Jabez Burrell (1767–1833) and John Day of Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts purchased Township No. 7.

Burrell, his wife Mary Robbins Burrell (1771–1831), eight children, and Solomon Weeks, a young man apprenticed to Burrell, arrived by way of Lake Erie on the schooner *Black Snake*, and ascended the Black River to French Creek on John Reid's ferry scow. Burrell selected Lot 65 (200 acres) near the mouth of French Creek where Wallace had originally settled. He initially constructed a log house, possibly utilizing the

Wallace structure. About 1820, Burrell built the existing red brick farmhouse believed to be the oldest brick building in Lorain County, Ohio. The bricks of the fine old residence were burned at a kiln on Sugar Creek.

The 1820 Burrell house has a unique and captivating story to tell. Five generations of the Burrell family owned and inhabited the Federal-style home until 2001. The house contains a central hallway, 15 rooms, wide-board floors, hardwood woodwork, and fireplaces kept in excellent condition. The interior woodwork of the house dates to the 1840s. Jabez and Mary Burrell occupied the house until 1833. He was appointed postmaster of Sheffield in 1833, shortly before his death later that year. Both Jabez and Mary are buried in Garfield Cemetery in Sheffield Village, Ohio.

For some 5,000 years, this land was home to several cultures of Native American peoples. Historical structures, in addition to the house, consist of a cheese factory, a granary, two barns, two concrete-capped wells, and a brick dump, all west of the house. All structures, except the house and cheese factory, are evidenced by their foundation stone and rubble.

Robbins Burrell (1799–1897), eldest son of Jabez and Mary, and wife Eliza and their seven children occupied the house from 1825 to 1877. In 1836, Jabez Lyman Burrell (1806–1900), brother of Robbins Burrell, established a racially integrated branch called the manual labor institute on the farm. Robbins Burrell taught classes on the farm for the institute. The purpose was to raise silkworms and 17,500 mulberry trees were planted for this goal. Students held classes in the large, first-floor room. However, the venture proved to be a failure and the Ohio legislature refused to grant a charter unless it excluded black students from the institute in 1837. On 1 December 1841 part of the interior of the house was destroyed by fire, but the brick walls remained intact and repairs were made.

The Burrell house and farm was a major stop on the Underground Railroad. Runaway slaves from Kentucky who made it to the Oberlin area were hidden in the grain barn until Robbins Burrell and brother Jabez Lyman Burrell could arrange for ship captains like Aaron Root to hide them on vessels for the trip across Lake Erie to freedom in Canada. The granary in the barn behind the house supposedly contained holes that opened under the grain, leading to tunnels down to the Black River to move those escaping enslavement under cover of darkness to transport ships.

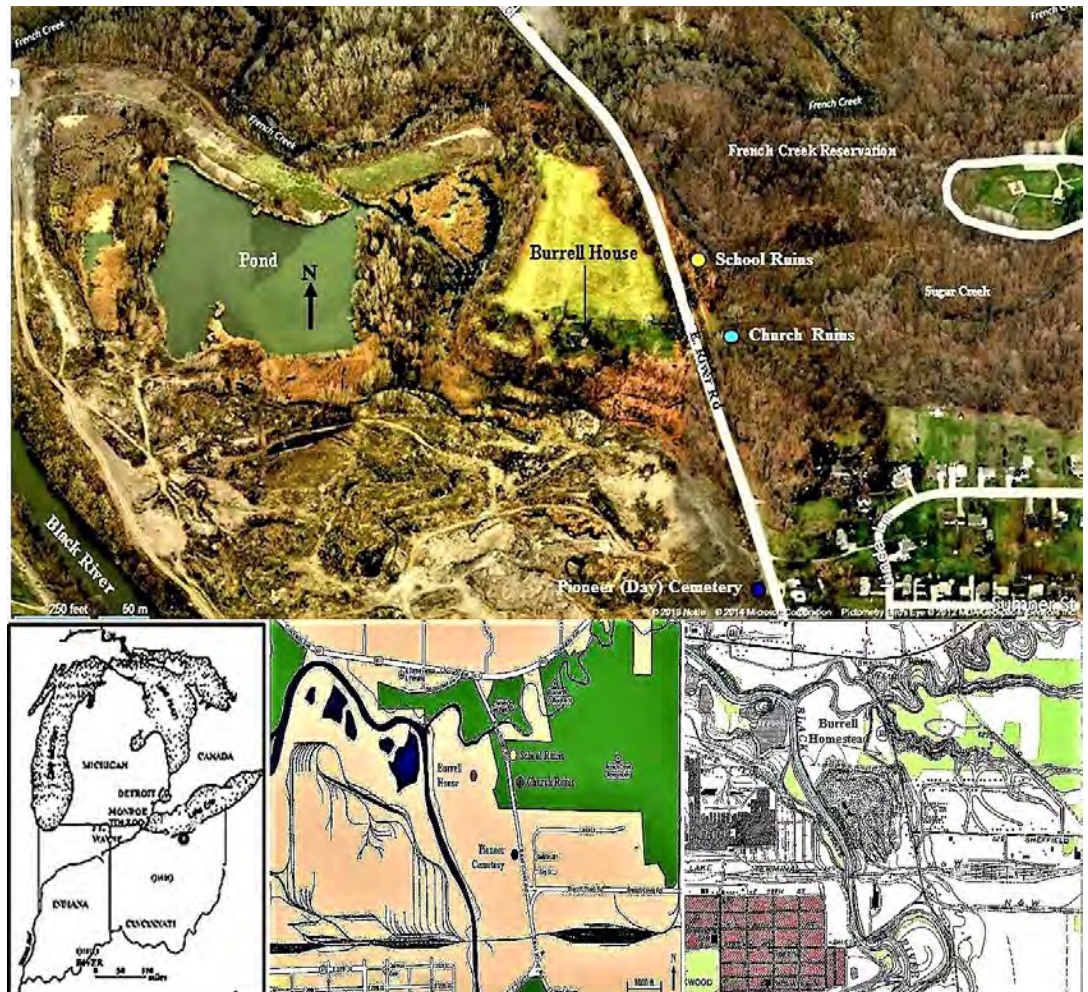
Edward Burrell (1835–1891), eldest son of Robbins and Eliza Burrell, and wife Rosa Burrell with one child (Harry) occupied the house from 1882 to 1900. The Burrells had about 300 acres of farmland, agriculturally diversified with horses, hogs, dairy cattle, sheep for wool, grain, row crops, orchards, a vineyard, and maple woodlots between 1870 and 1898. He built a wood-frame building for the commercial production of cheese and butter behind (west) of the house about 1869. This cheese house or factory measures 27 ft. long by 18 ft. wide with a steep-pitched, gable roof. The exterior is of wood board and batten siding on the upper level. The basement walls are constructed of irregular stone slabs and split granite boulders fastened together with wide mortar

joints. A brick fireplace was constructed for heat against the south wall of the basement. A doorway at the top of the six steps was an entrance to the upper level of the building. The structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. By 1877, Lorain County had 45 cheese factories producing more than 6 million pounds of cheese per year from some 20,000 cows.

Harry had interests other than a career in farming, resulting in a subsequent decline and reduction of farm operations. Harry's lack of interest was paralleled in the 1880s and 1890s with a gradual decline in cheese and butter production in the county, with the large factories having closed by 1913. One reason for this decline was the population growth in the cities of Cleveland, Akron, Lorain, and Elyria, which diverted milk for cheese and butter production to the market for fresh milk for drinking by populations in urban centers.

Archaeological investigations of the surface and subsurface historical structures began in 2012 between the Burrell house and the cheese house, and shifted east of the Burrell house in 2014. Both field seasons were under the direction of Brian G. Redmond, project director, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, and Brian Scanlan, field supervisor, Firelands Archaeology. A 1 x 4 m test trench (north-south) was placed between the two structures, directly behind the back porch of the house. A shallow midden was encountered below the sod layer, which extended 25 cm below datum from the southwest corner of the unit. The midden revealed artifacts of various domestic activities related to both the house and cheese factory. A sterile, homogenous stratum of sandy clay fill occurred at the southern end of the unit, but revealed no underground tunnel from the house to the cheese factory or granary that might relate to the period of the Underground Railroad between 1837 and 1861 at the farm. This feature needs more thorough investigation to determine full dimensions and functional use.

A total of 1,724 cultural artifacts were recovered from the midden. Several diagnostic artifacts were helpful in dating and determining domestic activities and farm operations. These span the range from the early 19th to



Slideshow for Burrell Homestead (click on image to access slideshow).

mid-20th century. Artifacts include nails (machine cut and wire), ceramics, glass, plastic, animal bone, marbles, metal, brick, cartridges, a hook fastener, forge clinkers (slag), coal, graphite, a spoon handle, copper fragments, plaster, a pulley fragment, buttons, and a white clay pipe stem.

Most of the diagnostic artifacts date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These include a caneware bowl; a black, two-hole (sew-through), vulcanized-rubber button with back stamp of "N. R. Co. above Goodyear's P. T.," manufactured by the Novelty Rubber Company, New York City, which operated between 1853 and 1886; a white, four-hole (sew-through) ceramic (Prosser) button postdating 1840; a painted or dyed clay marble with a popularity period in the U.S. between 1890 and 1935; a miniature child's toy—a ceramic vessel or pot popular between 1850 and 1901; and several .22 cal. and .32 cal. rifle and pistol cartridges dating 1866–1931. Metallic cartridge head stamps of these shells include: Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Connecticut (1866–1931); U.S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Massachusetts (1869–1918); and Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut (1867–1912).

The 2014 test excavations east of the house began with mapping this area using a GPS transit and stadia rod system. Test units were one meter square, forming small trenches north-south and east-west of the front entrance to the Burrell

house. The purpose of this testing was to find evidence of the Jabez Burrell log house or Wallace log house erected before Burrell built the red-brick, Federal-style house that exists today.

Excavations revealed features consisting of burned brick and unburned, handmade brick in large fragments, including one circular-shaped, octagonal-sided spacer brick. In all, 290 large and small fragments of orange-red brick were recovered from two features, some with chalky, white, porous mortar adhering to the bricks. In Feature 14-01, the bricks appeared jumbled and haphazard within the soil context, suggesting these had been dumped onto the ground and were not part of some one-time existent structure. There were no marking or brands on the bricks. One brick showed linear striations, suggesting a straight board or paddle was used to scrape the excess mixture of mud and clay from the surface of the mold forming the brick. The brick was made near the site of the house. Production of machine-manufactured brick did not begin in the local area until the 1860s.

In the historical literature on the site it is said that the bricks of the fine old residence were made and burned at a kiln east of the house on Sugar Creek. The bricks would have been transported from the kiln to the house site by horse or ox and wagon. It may also be significant that a Burrell family member reported that on 1 December 1841 part of the interior of the Burrell house was destroyed by fire. Most of the brick walls remained intact and interior repairs were soon made. Some of the brick from the 2014 test excavations came from a mixed deposit of burned charcoal, plaster, and brick that may relate to this event in 1841. Future excavations at the Burrell house and farm will hopefully provide more information.

Archaeological Excavations at the Rev. John Rankin House National Historic Landmark and State Memorial (33BR0172) in Ripley, Brown County (submitted by Brian Mabelitini and Morgan Wampler, Gray & Pape, Inc.): In August and September 2013, Gray & Pape, Inc. (Cincinnati, Ohio), undertook archaeological investigations at the John Rankin House atop "Liberty Hill" in Ripley, Ohio, in support of the Ohio History Connection's (OHC) renovation efforts to return the house to its 1830s/1840s appearance (Figure 1). Built in 1825, the Rankin House was home to abolitionist Presbyterian minister John Rankin and his family from 1828 to 1866. As an important stop on the Underground Railroad, the Rankin House is estimated to have sheltered more than 2,000 enslaved African Americans escaping to freedom, with as many 12 escapees being hidden in the home at any given time. In popular lore, the character of Eliza and her harrowing escape over crumbling ice in Harriett Beecher Stowe's seminal work *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is said to have been based on actual events that occurred at the Rankin House.

The focus of this work was the summer kitchen, which was located adjacent to the northwestern side of the home (Figure 2). Historical photographs taken during the early 20th century indicate that the kitchen building remained extant as late as 1900; however, it was demolished sometime during the first quarter of the 20th century. After removal

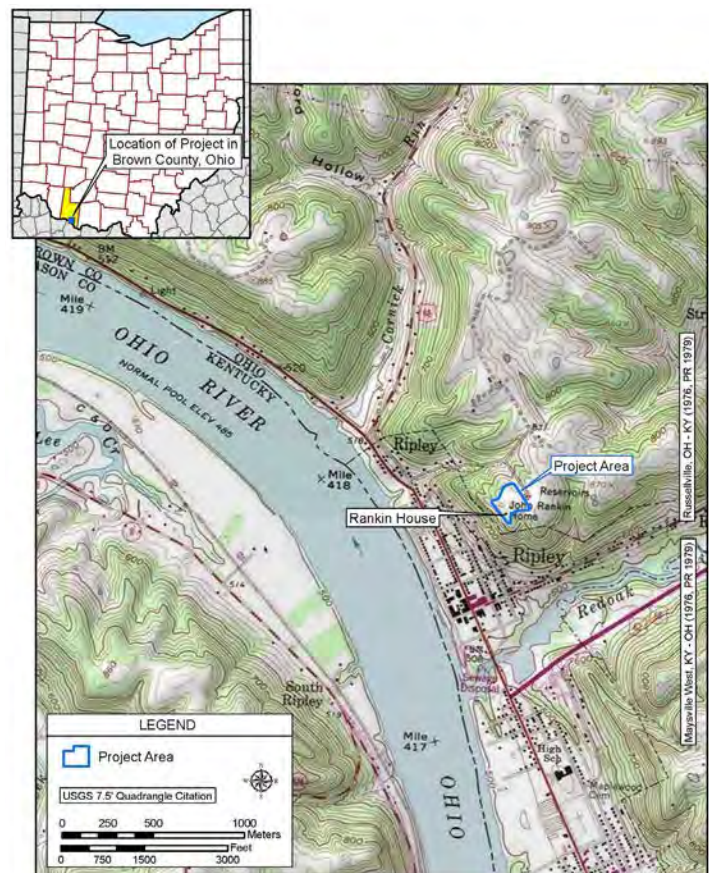


FIGURE 1. Location of John Rankin House and Project Area, Union Township, Brown County, Ohio.

of the kitchen addition, the cut-limestone foundation and portions of a flagstone pathway/dripline appear to have remained exposed. However, by the 1930s, the kitchen area had been converted for use as a fenced chicken pen. The house was purchased by the state of Ohio in 1938, and by the 1950s the yard had been graded, a new flagstone pathway had been constructed, and no visible trace of the former kitchen remained.

The archaeological excavations in the summer kitchen area focused on addressing several research questions:

- (1) When was the kitchen addition constructed? Was it built at the same time as the main house or was it added later?
- (2) Was the kitchen attached to the main house, and were the foundation stones tied in to the house foundation?
- (3) Were there partition walls in the structure, creating multiple rooms?
- (4) What type of flooring did the building have? Was there a brick floor at grade or was there wood flooring over joists?
- (5) Was there originally a masonry chimney? What types of heating and cooking systems were originally used? Was there a fireplace for cooking or was cooking done on a stove?
- (6) Were there doors and windows on the elevation not depicted in historical photographs?
- (7) Was there a porch or stoop across the southern elevation facing the river?



FIGURE 2. Rankin House ca. 1900, showing the summer kitchen.




FIGURE 4. Summer kitchen excavation block, looking grid north.

(8) Is there evidence of a piped water supply or drainage systems?

A 6 x 6 m block was excavated to fully expose the kitchen foundation (Figure 3). These excavations revealed a complex stratigraphy from multiple filling episodes, as well as disturbance from the installation of utility lines throughout the 20th century. However, most of the foundation remained intact, and provides insight into the date of construction and demolition of the structure, its architectural characteristics, and land use following its removal (Figure 4).

Based on the archaeological investigations, the kitchen addition was constructed toward the end of the Rankin Family's tenure on the property. The fill within the kitchen area consists of mixed contexts that show no vertical separation of earlier and later materials. However, two intact features were encountered, consisting of a dripline associated with the main house that predates construction of the kitchen addition and the builder's trench for the kitchen foundation, that provide information relative to its construction date.

Archaeological research indicates that the kitchen addition was built during the mid-19th century, most likely when the Rankin family renovated the house in 1863. These investigations also revealed the summer kitchen was attached to the house. The presence of stone piers indicates that the flooring consisted of wooden planks supported by joists. A large cellar was present along the northern half of the kitchen. The absence of a stone hearth base indicates that cooking and heating within the kitchen was done on a stove rather than in a fireplace throughout its existence. No evidence of a doorway, windows, or porch along the southern elevation facing the river could be located. However, the kitchen was likely accessible through a doorway on the eastern end of the structure that connected it with the main house. No evidence of a piped water supply or drainage system for the kitchen was present. These investigations also identified a large cellar along the northern half of the kitchen. It is unknown if this cellar played a role in Rev. Rankin's Underground Railroad activities. 

USA - Northeast

Connecticut

Masinda Ocean Pearl Button Company, Willington (submitted by Cece Saunders, *Historical Perspectives, Inc.*): The Masinda Ocean Pearl Button Company/Sharp House and Mill Site is a small-scale, domestic-industrial complex in Willington, Connecticut, developed from the mid-18th through the early 20th century, in part because of Conant Brook water rights available on the site. Initially established as a homestead and sawmill, the property was expanded in the early 19th century to include a local gristmill and coffin factory. During the early 20th century, it functioned as a cottage-scale button manufacturer, with international trade



FIGURE 3. Overview of the summer kitchen excavation block, looking south.



FIGURE 1. Button midden, Masinda Ocean Pearl Button Company, Willington, Connecticut.

connections, that supported the town's Czechoslovakian immigrant population. The property is reportedly one of the last remaining, complete, button-making shops in the United States.

The surviving button mill is a vernacular, one-story, wood-frame building, which measures about 26 ft. long by 24 ft. wide and has a gable roof. It sits partially on a natural stone ledge at the edge of the dam and partially on stone piers. The southwest corner sits on what used to be the sawmill foundation that once stood in the same area. After the sawmill burned down in 1907, William Masinda, an immigrant from Bohemia (where he had learned the button business from his father), built the smaller button mill as a replacement. The windows are a significant feature that would have been essential for light and air flow; the building did not get electric power until at least 1929. The interior is one open room with exposed roof framing. Pulley systems and belts were attached to the beams in order to run the machines. Thirteen machines, or stations, were originally inside the building, with workstations positioned horizontally in rows east to west.

The process for making shells at Masinda's shop involved a number of individual steps. Shells were soaked for up to a week before circular drills were used to remove blanks of the desired size. The blanks were then tumbled to remove the rough outer layers, and sliced to the appropriate thickness. Pearl buttons to be carved were then artistically treated, polished, and a metal shank was attached. Sew-through pearl buttons were sized and color graded in the blank stage. They were then drilled, polished, and occasionally bleached or dyed. Various designs could then be made. The shop was producing two- and four-hole buttons. Four-hole buttons

were worth twice as much and the ability to make them quickly improved with electric power.

The rise and fall of the pearl button industry occurred over a period of 75 years. Several factors influenced the decline of the industry. First, the shells had been overexploited and there was limited availability. The supply of freshwater pearl disappeared. Tariffs were then placed on imported shells, making it too costly to obtain foreign ocean pearl shells. Secondly, changing fashion styles required fewer pearl buttons. Lastly, the development and refinement of plastic buttons ultimately caused Masinda's Ocean Pearl Button Company to close. Plastic flooded the markets and Masinda's equipment was unable to make the transition.

The machinery in Masinda's mill may be the oldest button-making machinery in Connecticut still intact in its


original location. Many of the button manufacturers in Willington, and elsewhere in the United States, donated their metal machinery to the cause of World War II in order to produce weapons from the recycled materials. Masinda closed and boarded the shop before the war efforts, keeping the machinery intact. While some button-making machinery does exist outside of Willington, few remaining shops have every station used to make a button from start to finish.

The town of Willington provided immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe the opportunity to become landowners in the beginning of the 20th century. With the rise of Willington households employed in manufacturing during the 19th century, the number of farms decreased. As a result, farmland in Willington was put on the market. Real estate agents advertised locally, but also overseas in areas such as Poland and Bohemia. According to the U.S. Immigration Commission, the movement of Czech immigrants to the farms in Willington "was not due to any stimulus other than the advertising of real estate agents in Bohemian or Polish papers." Few of the immigrants had any practical experience as agriculturists, but purchased the land and traveled together as part of a social network. The composition of Willington's population was completely transformed in the years between 1900 and 1930. The percentage of foreign-born residents dramatically increased in those years from about 10% to 80% as immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe purchased farmland. Much of the land purchased by Czech immigrants was in very poor condition and practically every Czech immigrant in Willington faced exploitation and fraud during the sales.

Fortunately, William Masinda purchased property with

an existing mill facility, water rights, and farmland. This incredibly well-informed purchase benefitted his fellow Czech immigrants in need of supplemental income. Pearl-button making had many advantages for Czech farmers. For example, the farmers could attend to their crops when their attention was needed, and return to the factories when the rush for farm work was over. In addition to a flexible schedule, the machinery necessary for button making was very simple and the investment was not large. The raw material was also easily obtained and there was always a ready market for the finished product. More importantly, these Czech immigrants were from the Bohemia region, famous for their button-making craft, and were highly skilled laborers. The company employed 15 button makers, all of whom were Czech immigrants. After Masinda established his button-making shop, the town grew to have as many as eight button factories.

The Masinda Ocean Pearl Button Company mill site contains a large number of structural features such as stone

walls, a cart path, dam, mill pond, and penstock. In addition to these typical mill components, the site contains a button scrapyard with button blanks, scrap shells, metal, and pin punches relating to prior industrial uses, evidencing the transition from a grist and sawmill to a button-making shop between 1740 and 1938. Although the site has not been subjected to systematic archaeological testing, the integrity of the site appears to be intact. There is a visible midden located adjacent to the mill building that contains debris related to button manufacturing. No vehicles have been allowed on the property to damage the top layer. This midden has the potential to yield important information relating to early small-scale industrial development in general and detailed information regarding the manufacture of buttons. Despite the exotic nature of the raw material used for manufacturing buttons, the extensive midden documents a large amount of waste material and suggests that abalone shell was easy to procure. 

2017 SHA and ACUA Elections

PRESIDENT

Christopher C. Fennell

Present Position(s):

Associate Professor of Anthropology and Law, and University Scholar, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, University of Chicago

Education:

M.A., Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Virginia, 2000, 2003

J.D., Law, Georgetown University, 1989

M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, 1986

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member of the Board of Directors, 2012–2015; Board Liaison to Technology Committee, 2012–2013; Board Liaison to Development Committee, 2014–2015; Chair, Development Committee, 2015–present; Sponsor and organizer, African Diaspora Archaeology Network events and anti-racism workshops at annual conferences; *Historical Archaeology* journal: Peer Reviewer, Contributor (four articles), Co-Editor (three thematic issues: nos. 44.1, 48.3, and 51.1). Compiler (three books); wrote accompanying introduction chapters on the state of the fields, for the Perspectives from Historical Archaeology series, on: *African Diaspora Archaeology* (2008), *Revealing Landscapes* (2011), and *Investigations of Craft and Industrial Enterprise* (2016)

Other Societies: Society for American Archaeology, Government Affairs Network State Representative for Illinois, 2016–present; President-elect, Illinois Archaeological

Survey, 2016–2017; Peer Reviewer, journals of American Anthropological Association, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, and Midwest Archaeological Conference, and of book manuscripts for University Press of Florida, University of Illinois Press, Oxford University Press, and MIT Press; Editor and Publisher of *African Diaspora Archaeology Newsletter*, 2005–2012, and founding editor of



the *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*, 2011–present; Peer Reviewer of proposals and nominations for the National Science Foundation, National Park Service, Icelandic Centre for Research, and Portugal Foundation of Science and Technology, among others

Research Interests:

archaeology of craft and industrial enterprises; African diaspora studies; social identity, ethnicity, and racism; regional systems and commodity chains; stylistic and symbolic communications; civic engagement in collaborative, interdisciplinary projects

Biographical Statement:

I am an archaeologist, anthropologist, and lawyer, specializing in historical archaeology, diaspora studies, and legal anthropology. After earning an M.A. in historical archaeology, I followed another interest and worked for several years in law, practicing in litigation and regulatory issues in Washington, DC, before returning to graduate studies for my doctoral degree. My research addresses subjects in transatlantic historical archaeology and the dynamics of social group affiliations and lifeways among Europeans, Africans, and various social groups within the Americas.

I work on interpretative frameworks focusing on social group identities, ethnic group dynamics and racism, regional systems and commodity chains, consumption patterns, symbolic and stylistic facets of material culture, and analysis of craft and industrial production. My projects at sites in Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, and South Carolina have included interdisciplinary programs of multiyear, historical, and archaeological research, funded with grants from the NSF, NEH, and other agencies. These projects also focused on meaningful collaborations with members of local and descendant communities invested in those subjects. Through my work as a teacher, editor, lawyer, and manager of large-scale projects, I have gained considerable experience in advancing the interests that are central to SHA's missions and goals.

In my field projects and service for professional societies, I have engaged more directly in recent years with the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act and the cultural resource management efforts of research firms and agencies such as the National Park Service. For example, the vast majority of archaeology projects related to past African American communities are conducted in CRM and NPS contexts, facilitated by the NHPA's framework. My research, advocacy, publications, and efforts through educational outreach have focused on enhancing the strength of funding agency resources, CRM protocols, and federal and state research initiatives that strengthen our national memory and heritage.

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/Board Member?

I am honored to be considered for election as SHA's president-elect. I have worked in academic and legal settings, serve in a number of administrative roles, and manage large-scale, multiyear, collaborative projects. I also have extensive experience in engaging in the society's initiatives and goals through my past work on the board and with the Development, Technologies, and Gender and Minority Affairs committees. I would bring such experiences, training, and interests to bear in my work to advance SHA's goals and interests as president-elect. We face a challenging era for maintaining and focusing resources for our field and profession and for protection of the archaeological record, heritage sites, and curated collections. To tackle these challenges it will also be important for SHA to collaborate with affiliated organizations. I have learned much in this regard through my engagements as president-elect of my state's professional society and as a member of the SAA's Government Affairs Network. Throughout this process, it is vitally important to understand the priorities placed by the society's members on these varied goals and interests and our prudent expenditure of budgetary resources. SHA has been very successful in remaining fiscally sound while pursuing important projects to enhance our field and profession and to engage in educational outreach to broad constituents.

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

SHA has achieved excellent results on many aspects of its mission and goals. I would like to see priorities placed on providing the best resources and professional training to the upcoming generation of young historical archaeologists and making those resources as affordable as possible to an expanding membership. We have also made great strides in advancing the ways in which our society is representative of the diverse membership and communities that we serve. An expanding international membership provides great intellectual vitality as well. All these efforts deserve long-term commitment.

I recently asked this question about priorities in a social gathering of several graduate students for whom I serve as adviser. I was proud of their replies. I thought that if I were still a graduate student, I might prioritize free happy hours at the conferences. Instead, they advocated for more outreach at all levels. We need to convey the amazing contributions of historical archaeology on land and sea to all levels of our communities. Outreach to elementary, middle, and high schools and to undergraduates will help recruit the professionals of future generations. Outreach to broad public audiences, local and descendant communities, and elected and regulatory officials will help ensure our nation's commitment to understanding our past, improving our future, and protecting the resources and records of archaeological and historical knowledge.

SHA's excellent work in government advocacy and lobbying to protect historical heritage resources should continue to be advanced as much as possible. For example, the recent formation of the Coalition for American Heritage

provides a tremendous opportunity for effective, cost-efficient advocacy on behalf of cultural resource management interests. This coalition is supported by a collaboration of SHA, SAA, AAA, and ACRA, and employs advocates at Cultural Heritage Partners who possess terrific expertise in addressing resource issues at local, state, and federal levels with focused, educational outreach efforts. I am an individual, supporting member of the Coalition, and find their initiatives inspiring. I hope to contribute to SHA by engaging regularly with our members to understand their greatest concerns, and to seek out effective collaborations to realize those goals.

Barbara J. Heath

Present Position(s):

Associate Professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville



Education:

Ph.D., American Civilization with a specialization in historical archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1988
B.A., Anthropology and Spanish, The College of William and Mary, 1982

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Society for Historical Archaeology: Nominations Committee, 2000; Membership Committee (chair), 2003–present; Budget Committee, 2005; Board of Directors, 2003–2005;

Development Committee, 2005; silent auction coordinator 2006–2007; Editorial Advisory Committee, 2007–2014; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Executive Board, 1992–1995; regional newsletter editor, 1996–2006; Archaeology Conservancy: Editorial Advisory Board, 2006–2008

Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Inc.: President, 2004–2006, Past President, 2008–2010; Treasurer, 1994–2003; Executive Board, 1994–2007, 2008–2010; Public Education Committee 1995–2007; Public Education Committee Chair, 2002–2003; State Plan Committee, 2007

Research Interests:

archaeology of the African diaspora, colonialism, historic landscapes, consumerism, digital archaeology, public archaeology

Biographical Statement:

I am an educator, researcher, and advocate for archaeology, with experience in cultural resource management, historic preservation, state government, community engagement, and higher education. I currently serve as Associate Professor of Anthropology and Director of Graduate Studies at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, where I teach historical archaeology at the undergraduate and graduate levels and mentor M.A. and Ph.D. students. Prior to my arrival at UTK, I directed the public archaeology program at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest from 1992 to 2006, and taught as an adjunct faculty member at the University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Sweet Briar College. From 1988 to 1991, I supervised fieldwork and served as Acting Director of Archaeology at Monticello. I have fulfilled a variety of roles in SHA, most importantly as a member of the board and as chair of the membership committee. In addition to my professional involvements with SHA and other archaeological societies detailed above, I served on the Virginia State Review Board for five years, which reviews and approves National Register nominations at the state level, and continue to serve as a member of other preservation-related advisory groups.

My publications focus on topics relating to the intersection between slavery, landscapes, and consumerism. My current research focuses on 17th-century colonial interactions on Virginia's Northern Neck. This work arose from my long-term interest in the archaeology of colonialism and the African diaspora and a desire to re-engage with older archaeological collections. My current project is part of a larger body of collaborative research on the Potomac River valley and contributes to efforts to make archaeological data available and accessible for online research through digital resources such as Colonial Encounters and The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery.

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/Board Member?

Over the last 30 years, I have worked in archaeology across a

variety of settings, including cultural resource management, state government, historic sites, and academia, and been an active member of state, regional, national, and international professional societies. This combination of experiences has helped me to develop strong leadership skills and has provided me with a broad and balanced perspective on the challenges facing the discipline. I have extensive administrative experience overseeing personnel, scheduling and budgets; have worked collaboratively with colleagues in multiple institutions on a variety of research and publishing projects; have been active in public education and mentoring students and new professionals, and have a strong network within and outside of SHA whose expertise and advice I can draw on to benefit the society.

I attended my first SHA meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia when I was a graduate student in the early 1980s: ever since, SHA has been my professional home; a place to engage with new research, to visit with old friends, to introduce students to the profession, to share my own work, and to collaborate with colleagues on society business. SHA benefits from strong and effective leadership, a talented and committed staff, and important liaisons with other professional communities. Over the course of more than 30 years of membership, and through participation on the budget and development committees, the membership committee, and the editorial advisory committee, I have developed a solid understanding of the operations of the society and the challenges that it faces in maintaining a strong financial base, attracting and maintaining members, disseminating excellent scholarship, and partnering with diverse constituents. My service as membership committee chair has put me in touch with a broad cross-section of archaeologists, and, through the administration and analysis of surveys, has provided the society with important information about member needs and interests. I understand the factors that attract people to join SHA and that affect membership renewal, and have worked with the committee and the board to address concerns of students and new professionals through creating new categories of membership. Strong and stable membership numbers are critical to everything that SHA hopes to achieve as an organization, especially our ability to engage in education and advocacy at a time of such fiscal and political uncertainty.

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

At this moment in time, nearly all aspects of SHA's mission are under assault through attacks on existing legislation, funding cuts, and a pervasive anti-intellectual political climate. It is critical that we use the society's resources to strengthen our voice and continue to build ties with our many partners in preservation to combat the myriad legislative and administrative threats to archaeological resources and the work of archaeologists worldwide. Opposing attempts to dismantle or eradicate the legal frameworks and funding sources that support the preservation and management of cultural resources, research, and interpretation has to be a top priority. We should not lose sight of other important

priorities, however: to educate others and ourselves, to produce and share knowledge, and to maintain high ethical standards. Beyond reacting to outward threats, we should work together as an inclusive body of researchers and educators to learn and teach diverse audiences about the past. Building alliances, lobbying, and educating are all useful strategies for opposing external threats, but will also strengthen the stated goals of SHA. Central to achieving these goals is our ability to sustain the organization through sound financial management, targeted development goals, and a stable membership base. I will work closely with the board and committee chairs on a strong advocacy agenda and to set realistic financial and membership goals that will enable us to continue to make progress during these difficult times.

TREASURER

Sara F. Mascia

Present Position(s):

Vice President, Historical Perspectives, Inc., Westport, Connecticut

Education:

Ph.D., Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1995



M.A., Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1989

B.A., Anthropology and History, University of South Carolina, 1983

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

CNEHA: Board Member, Executive Vice Chair, Treasurer, 2006 Conference Co-Chair (with Nancy Brighton); SHA: Employment Coordinator; Member, Nominating Committee, Conference Committee, Academic and Professional Training Committee, Membership Committee; Secretary-Treasurer; Treasurer

Research Interests:

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

Biographical Statement:

I have always believed that volunteerism is essential to the health and growth of historical archaeology. I further believe that it is a privilege to serve on the board and the SHA committees that help promote our field to our colleagues and the public. I have been a member of the society for over 30 years and during that time I have served on several committees including the Nominating, Conference, Membership, and Academic and Professional Training Committees. I have also had the privilege to serve for many years on the SHA Board. As a result, I have been able to work with a large number of SHA members to help further our discipline and encourage SHA's efforts in providing excellent publications and meetings for the membership. Working on committees has also provided me with insight into some of the issues that SHA members face as practitioners of a very complex discipline.

As a Vice President at Historical Perspectives, Inc. for over ten years, I have supervised staff and prepared budgets for a variety of complex projects and administered all aspects of project management. My work in cultural resources management has provided me with the skills to work within the fiscal parameters of a balanced budget. This proficiency has further provided me with the foundation for my service as the Treasurer for the Society for Historical Archaeology.

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

One of my primary goals when I began my role as SHA Treasurer was to streamline the expenses of our organization in order to build the society's reserve funds. The establishment of an appropriate reserve will help ensure that SHA remains financially healthy in our challenging economy. I continue to believe that the growth and maintenance of SHA depends on the stability of our reserves, which enables the society to accomplish our long-term goals and support our student members. Over the last several years I have worked closely with our investment account manager to slowly increase our reserves to a level considered to be appropriate.

The most challenging task of the SHA Treasurer is keep our membership and conference fees as stable as possible while working to safeguard all of the unique services that the society provides to our members. My experience with CRM finance, academic grant management, association budget coordination, investment management, and accounting, combined with the recognition of the unique elements that make up our society, enable me to efficiently work with SHA board members and our Executive Director on maintaining balanced budgets.

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

I have been fortunate to serve as the Treasurer for the society for several years. With the assistance of the entire SHA board, SHA has established a firm financial foundation providing us with the means to maintain the production of high-quality publications and inspiring conferences.

As Treasurer of SHA, I have been provided with the opportunities to meet and work with peers and students on pertinent issues that are encountered by all working archaeologists. Over the last few years, there have been some potential political discussions and pronouncements that have threatened historic resources and the foundation of the system of protections for archaeological sites in the United States. I believe that one of our priorities is both vigilant monitoring of our elected officials for any potential threats to the protection of historic sites and public archaeology and speaking out on behalf of our members and colleagues. To that end, I sincerely believe that the promotion of our discipline, as well as the diverse projects that our members are working on, provides a bridge for the public to understand the research aims of all historical archaeologists.

If I am re-elected to the board, my overall priority is to ensure that SHA maintains a balanced budget while meeting the needs of our diverse members. SHA has been a successful organization for five decades and as a member of the board, I believe it is our responsibility to encourage both student and professional participation in our organization. I also will continue to encourage the expansion of our public presence (e.g., the website and SHA publications) and to advocate for our student members. I believe that SHA's support for student members and the spirit of volunteerism is vital to the continued growth of the society.

RESEARCH EDITOR

Annalies Corbin

Present Position(s):

President and CEO, PAST Foundation

Education:

Ph.D., History and Historical Archaeology, University of Idaho, 2000. Multidisciplinary doctorate program—



specializing in transportation history and the American West (Department of History) and historical archaeology (Department of Anthropology)

M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, East Carolina University, 1995

B.S., Anthropology, University of South Dakota, 1993

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Co-Publications Editor, 2007–present; Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology*, 2000–2006; Book Reviews Editor, *Historical Archaeology*, 2001–2003; *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology*: Associate Editor, 2004–2006; *Journal of Maritime Archaeology*: Co-Editor in Chief, 2010–present

Research Interests:

advancing education through quality applied research, maritime archaeology, global sustainability and impact, social justice and equity, STEM education and policy

Biographical Statement:

I am the Founder, President and CEO and Chief Goddess of the PAST Foundation. The PAST Foundation was founded in 2000 and is an organization we envisioned could lead the way to connecting scientific research with classrooms, schools, and communities. PAST opened its headquarters in Columbus, Ohio in 2005, assembling a team that could grow the reach and mission—all steeped within an anthropological lens.

From a single school partnership in 2006, we have grown PAST's partnerships across the nation, building a reputation for both transforming educational delivery and

understanding tomorrow's education needs. In 2015, our commitment to transforming schools led to the development of PAST Innovation Lab. This lab connects educators, students, business, and community partners together to create innovative learning programs in the nation's first independent Education R & D Prototyping Facility. PAST is transforming the landscape of teaching and learning by taking our roots in anthropology and archaeology as the primary driver in program redesign, creating transdisciplinary problem-based learning environments.

Our work at the PAST Foundation has been recognized many times over the years. Most recently, the foundation was also honored with the *Smart 50*, top Innovation Award, selected by the White House to collaborate on the **Next Generation High Schools Summit**, and recognized for its Excellence in Education as reported by the U.S. Department of Education in its *STEM 2026* report.

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/Board Member?

I have been involved with SHA-based research and publications since 2001. My commitment to ensuring that SHA members have meaningful outlets for research, work, and public engagement through publications fulfills a primary requirement as a practicing archaeologist.

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

One of SHA's strategic priorities is to reach further into the global community. One of the primary ways in which SHA can ensure reaching this goal is by maintaining a strong and relevant research publications program via the society's journal, *Historical Archaeology*, and through a robust and diverse co-publications program.

Christopher N. Matthews

Present Position(s):

Journal Editor, *Historical Archaeology*; Professor of Anthropology, Montclair State University

Education:

Ph.D. Anthropology, Columbia University, 1998

B.A., Anthropology, George Washington University, 1989

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Editor, *Historical Archaeology*, 2014–present; Associate Editor, 2010–2014; Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2008–2014

Research Interests:

African Diaspora archaeology, race, inequality, capitalism, landscape

Biographical Statement:

In addition to serving as the Editor of *Historical Archaeology*, I

am a professor of anthropology at Montclair State University as well as co-director of the 'A Long Time Coming' project in Setauket, New York and the 'Reverse Archaeology of Interstate-280 Project' in Orange, New Jersey. My research and service work is designed to advance a deeper understanding of the materiality of inequality associated with development of modernity. My research is focused on the historical archaeology of minority communities and the development of critical heritage and related public discourses connected to illuminating racism and class formation. I have a Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University, and I am the author of *An Archaeology of History and Tradition* and *The Archaeology of American Capitalism* and co-editor of *Ethnographic Archaeologies* and *The Archaeology of Race in the Northeast*.

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/Board Member?

As a professor of anthropology, I will contribute a perspective on trends in academia, especially regarding ongoing debates regarding research funding. As Journal Editor, I have been a leader in the society for the past four years and have worked to deepen the impact of the journal worldwide. Serving as a board member I will draw from these experiences to ensure that SHA continues to be an open community welcoming to people from diverse heritages and backgrounds. I will also support the effort of SHA to work with peer organizations and cultural heritage partners to ensure the preservation of a concern for and value of material heritage as an essential part of American democracy.

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

If elected to serve as an SHA board member, I will continue to advocate for the value of historical archaeology in

contemporary discussions of power and inequality from a global perspective. My career has been dedicated to enhancing—through both research and publication—the impact of historical archaeology as a voice for challenging dominant and exclusive narratives about the past. I am also advocate for greater inclusion of diversity in the profession through both the characteristics of our members and the nature of society activities.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Flordeliz (Florie) T. Bugarin

Present Position(s):

Associate Professor, African Studies Department, Howard University



Education:

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Florida, 2002

M.A., University of Florida, 1996

B.A., University of California, Berkeley 1991

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Organized two GMAC-sponsored Anti-Racist Workshops for the 2017 conference (the Introductory Workshop and the Second Steps Workshop) in Fort Worth, TX, 2016–2017; Local Arrangements Chair, Conference Organizing Committee, SHA 2016 Conference—duties included: toured location site of the conference; helped organize the Past President's Luncheon and the annual SHA Conference Museum Reception; coordinated with



other local committee members, such as the organizer of the Public Archaeology Forum and the organizer of the conference excursions; organized some conference excursions, including a tour of Mount Vernon and the 2016 GMAC Conference Excursion that highlighted African American sites, 2015–2016; Organizer, Co-Chair, and Participant, GMAC sponsored Introductory Anti-Racist Workshop for the 2016 SHA conference in Washington, DC, 2015–2016; Established the GMAC sponsored Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award—co-wrote the proposal and submitted it to the SHA Board. It was approved, implemented, and awarded during the 2016 and 2017 SHA Conference Award Ceremonies, in Washington, DC and Fort Worth, TX, 2015–2016; Organizer and Co-Host, Roundtable Luncheon on issues of anti-racism, “Race and the SHA,” session RL-2, co-hosted with Carol McDavid, for the 2016 SHA session on Anti-Racism and Diversity in Historical Archaeology, SHA Conference, Washington, DC, January 2016; Organizer, Co-Chair, and Participant, GMAC sponsored Anti-Racist Workshop for the 2015 SHA conference in Seattle, WA, 2014–2015; GMAC Diversity Field School Competition: designed, proposed to the SHA Board, and implemented the competition on December 23, 2013; negotiated with publishers who provided books as an award for this competition and formed a committee to review the applicants. Since 2013, this competition has been an annual event; GMAC Diversity Photo Competition: designed, proposed to the SHA Board, and implemented the competition in December 2013. In following years, this competition was subsumed into the ACUA photo competition. A diversity category is now included in the annual competition; Chair, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC), 2012–2017; Attendee (as Chair of the GMAC) with SHA President Paul Mullins, the anti-racism training workshop, “The People’s Institute for Survival and Beyond—Undoing Racism,” Washington, DC, July 13–15, 2012; Attendee (as Chair of the GMAC), Diversity Training Retreat, held for SHA Board members in Alexandria, VA, June 15, 2012

World Archaeology Congress: served as the elected USA Representative to the Assembly for the Seventh World Archaeological Congress (WAC-7), The Dead Sea, Jordan, January 13–18, 2013; served as the elected USA Representative to the Assembly for the Sixth World Archaeological Congress (WAC-6), June 30–July 4, 2008, Dublin, Ireland

AAA: Elected Member of the AAA Committee on Minority Affairs (CMIA), 2013–2017

Howard University: Chair, Sociology and Anthropology Special Events Committee, 2009–2011—organized, directed, and raised funds for the departmental conference, “Windows from the Present to the Past: The Archaeology of Africa and the African Diaspora”, February 25–27, 2010. This event brought more than 30 historical archaeologists to Howard University to discuss the latest research regarding the heritage of Africans and people of African descent.

Peer Reviewer: Nomination of the town site New Philadelphia, Illinois as a National Historic Landmark,

spring 2008. New Philadelphia was nominated due to the significant information the archaeological resources might provide for our understandings of African American historical sites and free multi-racial rural communities.

Designer and Director: Workshop on the World Bank’s Safeguard Policy on Physical Cultural Resources in accordance with the Fifth World Archaeological Congress (WAC-5) for the World Bank Department of the Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, Quality Control (ESD/QC)

Research Interests:

Africa and African Diaspora, diversity and anti-racism, conservation and international development, child material culture, environment, and the colonial contact period to the post-Reconstruction years

Biographical Statement:

As an academic and applied archaeologist, I have strived to practice historical archaeology while being mindful of the importance of working with descendent and local communities. My research focuses on trade and exchange, slavery, child material culture, and environment, and covers the colonial contact period to the post-Reconstruction years. My applied work looks at (1) the intersections between archaeology and racism, (2) ways in which we can transform our organizations into bodies that are more diverse, and (3) ethics, safeguards, and the management of sites as a strategy of poverty alleviation. Beyond my research, I am also an Associate Professor who works at Howard University, an HBCU. As a teacher, I try to inspire students of color to become historical archaeologists, and I encourage them to adapt a service-oriented, community-driven approach to their research.

Specifically, I am interested in how historical archaeology and the conservation of heritage sites align with the triumphs and challenges of people today. How does our profession impact, perpetuate, or solve modern social problems such as racism? While I have focused on the archaeology of Africa and the African Diaspora, I have broadened my interests to include the archaeology of other populations of color and recipients of different forms of discrimination such as gender inequities and sexism.

I hope to contribute to an SHA that fights to be all-inclusive. As a scholar who has done international and national historical archaeology, I hope that the future of the discipline will include diversity, increased international involvement, and more collaboration with descendant, local, and public communities. I aspire to see an SHA that attracts people of color, members of the LGBTQ community, people with disabilities, and people from all economic levels. If elected, I will work towards growing SHA by attempting to create a more diverse organization.

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/Board Member?

I began my journey in historical archaeology in the 90s when I studied with Jim Deetz at U.C. Berkeley, attended his Flowerdew Hundred field school, and accompanied him to South Africa. I continued studies under Kathy Deagan and Peter Schmidt at the University of Florida where I began work in Africa and gained further understanding of how historical archaeology is practiced globally. With almost 30 years of experience, I feel qualified to be an SHA Board member, since I can pass down their insights and create unique opportunities for members.

My committee work demonstrates my devotion to SHA, issues of diversity, and anti-racism. I have been the Chair of the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee for five years, and the Local Arrangements Chair for the 2016 SHA conference. I was elected to the AAA Committee on Minority Issues in Anthropology and twice elected as the USA Representative to the Assembly for the World Archaeological Congress. I organized a conference at Howard U. on the historical archaeology of Africa and the African Diaspora, an event that attracted about 30 scholars and involved raising funds for expenses and grants.

Through my experiences, I have reached out to the public and have inspired different people to love historical archaeology. I have lived in a South African township, worked at a Gambian World Heritage site, and run field schools in low-income rural areas. My research at Nicodemus, an all-black town established in Kansas, is on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture.

My work has helped me create solutions, manage with few resources, and navigate different agendas. With these qualifications, I will offer a unique perspective to the board. While maintaining sound financial strategies, I want to help grow SHA yet preserve its family spirit.

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

I would be honored to serve on the SHA Board, and if elected, I would work on increasing our membership and enhancing our international footprint. I believe that the best way to do this is to reach out to minorities, students, the general public, and people of all backgrounds both at home and abroad. To see SHA flourish, I will strive towards creating an all-inclusive community that maintains member benefits, pinpoints the needs of members, and manages a budget that sustains affordable dues. I am committed to working with SHA members to make archaeology more accessible. I also live in the Washington, D.C. area so I am available to meet with representatives to advocate for our profession and society.

One priority would be to inspire more students. As a professor, I have seen the impact of reaching undergraduates early in their academic careers and educating younger students before they go to college. Through more partnerships with schools and services for teachers, we can raise awareness about historical archaeology.

I would also support the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC), while urging all the committees to work together. I would advocate for the anti-racist workshops and other programs that encourage diversity. I would continue to support incentives and awards that encourage members to engage in diversity initiatives.

While identifying areas that lack representation, we need to recognize that SHA can only attract and keep members if our dues are affordable and our programs meet their needs. In many circumstances, I have had to devise creative solutions under financial constraints. If elected, I will work to increase SHA resources and maintain a wide array of services and programs. My goal would be to sustain the interests of our members and draw the attention of a diverse and global audience.

Carl G. Drexler

Present Position(s):

Research Assistant Professor, University of Arkansas, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Station Archeologist at the Southern Arkansas University research station, Magnolia



Education:

Ph.D., Anthropology, The College of William & Mary, 2013
M.A., Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 2004
B.A., Anthropology, Grinnell College, 2002

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Academic and Professional Training Committee (2010–present); Continuing Education Coordinator (2011–present)

Arkansas Historical Association: Member, Board of

Trustees, (2015–present)

Friends of the Arkansas State Archives: Member, Board of Trustees, (2016–present)

Research Interests:

conflict archaeology, spatial analysis, digital archaeology, African Diaspora archaeology, rural communities, memory and memorialization, geophysics and remote sensing, Caribbean archaeology, Southeastern Archaeology, heritage tourism

Biographical Statement:

I came to archaeology while an undergraduate at Grinnell College. My advisor handed me a book on the Little Bighorn, which introduced me to historical archaeology and took me to the University of Nebraska for my master's degree. I pursued dissertation work on the Battle of San Juan Hill, in Cuba, at the College of William and Mary. Geopolitics derailed that project, and I wound up working on rural civilian communities in conflict situations for my doctorate. Since becoming a professional archeologist, I have been privileged to work for the National Park Service, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Arkansas Archeological Survey, and U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. My current position is a fascinating blend of academia, public outreach, and government agency archaeology in service to rural communities in the American South, which continually gives me the opportunity to engage with and serve those around me.

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/Board Member?

I bring together a mix of perspectives for academia, public archaeology, and government agency archaeology. Living and working in rural southwest Arkansas, I work very closely with numerous community groups to advance heritage-focused projects that employ archaeology in some fashion, ranging from cemetery preservation and research to heritage tourism. This gives me the chance to articulate global perspectives with rural economic, social, and political networks. As the Continuing Education Coordinator and member of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, I have been part of SHA's efforts to provide professional training to members in recent years, and would be a big proponent of furthering those efforts and finding ways to make them more accessible to all.

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

I would work to build programs supporting archaeologists working with rural communities and to build resources connecting isolated scholars. As the only archaeologist for 100 miles, I know that it can be a lonely existence. Also, as the only anthropologist at my host institution, I understand

well how elastic isolated scholars' teaching responsibilities are frequently required to be, and finding ways of meeting their needs would be a priority for me. This would include maintaining and expanding existing syllabus clearinghouses and developing workshops and webinars focusing on topics needed by our membership. I would also work with the business office to explore new ways of offering and structuring workshops and other training opportunities at the annual conference. These have been very valuable resources, and members have offered innovative ideas in the past few years both in terms of topics and how those workshops are hosted. While I am excited to see these come along, we need to develop the institutional mechanisms to support them in a systematic, businesslike manner.

Frederick H. Hanselmann

Present Position:

Faculty, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami



Education:

Ph.D., 2016, Anthropology, Indiana University
M.A., 2010, Anthropology, Indiana University
M.P.A., 2007, Indiana University
B.A., 2003, Anthropology, Brigham Young University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

2017 Underwater Program Chair

Research Interests:

underwater and maritime archaeology, maritime cultural landscapes and borderlands, underwater cultural heritage management, marine protected areas

Biographical Statement:

I am Faculty in the Department of Marine Ecosystems and Society and part of the Exploration Sciences Program at the

Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Miami, where I direct programs in underwater archaeology and underwater exploration. Having worked on underwater sites from a wide variety of time periods, my research has ranged from submerged prehistoric deposits in springs and caves to historic shipwrecks in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the wreck of the *Quedagh Merchant*, abandoned by Captain Kidd in 1699 off the coast of Hispaniola. I co-directed the first-ever archaeological survey off the mouth of the Chagres River in Panama and currently direct the Río Chagres Maritime Landscape Study as well as the Lost Ships of Henry Morgan Project. I am one of the principal investigators of the Monterrey Shipwreck Project and the principal investigator of the Spring Lake Underwater Geoarchaeology Project, as well as involvement in projects in Colombia and Cuba. I also focus on capacity building and training for archaeologists and heritage managers in less-developed countries, as well as the development of marine protected areas and underwater preserves. A number of my projects have also received a good amount of media and publicity. As we move into the future, I believe that working with our colleagues from other disciplines is tantamount to successful research and more all-encompassing results. Collaboration is the key to facilitating more projects on multiple levels and incorporating students as well. I also hope to see more technological advances that help make archaeological work within shallower depths more efficient and productive. Finally, I think it is important that more of us embrace the media to get our message, research findings, and discoveries out to the general public as well as combat misinformation or conflicting views of our field.

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/Board Member?

As two SHA presidents have pointed out within the last few years, our mission is never over when it comes to public outreach. With the numerous programs, documentaries, and other sources of misinformation and misconceptions, there continues to be a need to better inform the public of what archaeology is, what archaeologists do, and why it is important. I believe that I can contribute to SHA in assisting with and media or public outreach efforts and moving forward with a potential plan to highlight a variety of archaeological projects and research, both terrestrial and underwater. Additionally, my professional experience in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, as well as my international connections can help broaden SHA and involve more international archaeologists from a variety of countries.

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

As previously noted, I believe that public outreach and media efforts are of great importance moving into the future. I would also like to emphasize or create networking opportunities across disciplines so that broader research

efforts can be accomplished. Along that same vein, I would like to continue to bring in new members from outside of the United States and create international networks that can help build capacity where it is needed or desired. I would like to make SHA available and applicable to archaeologists that would not normally be involved and broaden the society's membership within the Western Hemisphere and specifically Latin America.

Audrey Horning

Present Position(s):

Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor of Anthropology, College of William and Mary; Professor of Archaeology and Fellow, Senator George J. Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security, and Justice, Queen's University Belfast



Education:

Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1995

M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania

B.A., Anthropology and History, College of William and Mary, 1989

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Conference Co-Chair and Terrestrial Program Co-chair, Leicester UK, 2013; Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology*, 2004–present; Member, Awards Committee, 2014–present; Elected Member, Nominations Committee, 2012–2014; Intersociety Relations Committee

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA): Council Member, 2000–present; Officer roles include Monograph Editor, 2012–present; Secretary, 2006–2012; Newsletter Editor, 2004–2006; Website Manager, 2002–2004

Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group: Co-founder and Committee member, 2001–present; Officer roles include Secretary, Newsletter Editor

British Academy: Member, Reflections on Archaeology (steering group), 2015–2017

University Archaeology UK (steering group): Elected Member, 2015–2016

Society of Antiquaries London and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland: Elected Fellow

Research Interests:

comparative colonialism; Atlantic World; archaeology and conflict transformation; archaeological ethics

Biographical Statement:

I have been an active member of SHA since 1990 and I am delighted to have been nominated to run for the board. Over my career, I have been fortunate to work on both sides of the Atlantic—in the U.S., England, and Northern Ireland—giving me insight into both the global expansion of the discipline as well as its diverse regional and national expressions. While currently a university-based academic, I have also worked across sectors, for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, with the National Park Service, and in private-sector cultural resource management. In addition to my service with SHA, I have worked hard to develop historical archaeology on the island of Ireland as a founding member of the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group, while also serving the UK-based Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in various capacities as a Council member since 2000. Both these roles allowed me to engage with the different contexts, forms of research, and development needs of Irish, British, and European postmedieval archaeology. I was very pleased to be able to serve as conference co-chair for SHA's second non-North American annual conference held in Leicester, England in 2013. Our aim with that conference was to expand understandings of practice and research on both sides of the Atlantic, bringing together scholars from over 50 countries and reaching individuals who might not typically be involved with SHA. My research itself builds on this transatlantic perspective by engaging directly with the contested historical legacies of early modern European expansion, particularly in Northern Ireland but also in the U.S. I have learned that archaeology can play a critical role in contemporary conversations and conflict transformation, and as such I am very keen to see the society continue to develop its leading role in encouraging and facilitating ethical and community-inclusive practice. Archaeology

for me 'matters' because it is highly relevant to addressing contemporary global challenges. I would like to work with the society in fostering capacity-building efforts with global partners, a process that must be rooted in a critical awareness of and respect for the different needs and circumstances of practitioners and those many communities with whom we work.

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/Board Member?

I believe that my 27 years of active SHA membership and my officer roles with international sister societies will provide a valuable perspective to board discussions in terms of experience in global historical archaeology, knowledge of the society, and understanding of the challenges of running voluntary organizations. Additionally, I have experience in working across sectors and with a range of community partners. Throughout my career I have prioritized discourse and think it is important to have conversations across silos rather than only within silos. By way of illustration, in 2009 I and colleague Professor Marilyn Palmer organized a conference and follow-up publication entitled *Crossing Paths or Sharing Tracks* as the result of our shared concern about the fragmentation of historical archaeology into different specialized groups and societies—those focusing on postmedieval archaeology, industrial archaeology, and contemporary archaeology. The result was more than the sum of its parts, with recognition of a shared mission as well as the value of supporting each other in the further development of new approaches to old problems.

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

There are two strands to my answer. One relates to the practical day-to-day running of the society, for which I would bring a pragmatic perspective developed through my former role in university senior management as Head of the School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast. In that role I was responsible for a multimillion pound yearly budget, management of over 70 academic, technical, and professional services staff, and oversight of more than 500 students during a challenging period of austerity and university restructuring. While prosaic, it is imperative that the society be well run as members expect value for their money. Furthermore, a well-run society is able to take risks and develop new initiatives without fear of destabilization. The second, more-exciting strand to my answer is to help lead the continuing development of SHA as a body with a conscience, willing to step up and be seen and heard on matters of concern to our discipline, our members, our community partners, and of course all those long gone for whom we speak as archaeologists. In recent years the society has taken on more of an activist, outward-looking stance which I wholeheartedly support and would welcome the opportunity to share in further developing that mission.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Liza Gijanto

Present Position(s):

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland



Education:

Ph.D., Anthropology, Syracuse University, 2010
M.A., Archaeology, University College London, Institute of Archaeology, 2002
B.A., Anthropology and History, Rutgers University, 2000

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, 2002–present; Member, GMAC, 2014–present; Coordinator, Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award, 2015–present; Member, Curation Committee, 2016–present
Society for American Archaeology; American Anthropological Association; Society for Africanist Archaeology; Society for Applied Anthropology; Archaeology Society of Maryland, St. Mary's County chapter: Member, past and current

Research Interests:

African Atlantic archaeology, Atlantic World, heritage and tourism, postcolonial studies, slavery and abolition, digital field methods

Biographical Statement:

Since 2001 I have worked on projects in the United States, West Africa, and the Caribbean primarily associated with communities of African descent. I focus on the complex socioeconomic relationships that formed the fabric of the Atlantic World which came to define our own understanding of race, class, and gender and strive to make my students view their experiences as directly connected to this period. I have dedicated most of my career in archaeology to training students including instilling a strong ethical compass and sense of responsibility to the public. Part of my commitment to training students is to promote diversity within our field. For me diversity not only includes race and gender but also mentoring students from a range of socioeconomic backgrounds as well as those from outside the United States. As part of my 13 years working in The Gambia, I have provided field opportunities and training to university and grade-school students as well as museum and heritage professionals alongside American field school students. Guiding all of this work is my goal to promote a view of stewardship and research that always engages the local community and other stakeholders with an interest in the project.

In addition to encouraging students to contribute to the research design and interpretations of projects in the field and classroom, I have brought a number of undergraduates to SHA annual meetings, either as a coauthor or mentor, to present posters and papers drawing on independent research developed out of field school experiences.

Our field is uniquely situated to engage a wide range of audiences in addition to being relevant to the numerous communities which seek to engage with their past. The best way to communicate this as well as to ensure the ethical stewardship of archaeological and heritage sites, it is important to expose students from diverse backgrounds to archaeology, whether or not they choose to become professionals.

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/Board Member?

If I am elected to the Nominations Committee, I believe my international experience coupled with my dedication to undergraduate mentoring will bring a unique perspective to the committee. First, my international experience and collaboration with professionals in the heritage community abroad has made me aware of the potential role SHA can play providing professional development opportunities and assistance to archaeologists in regions with limited resources. Such collaborations would create a forum for promoting this organization's ethical principles regarding research, reporting, and preservation. My international work and connections will enable me to broaden our reach

to underrepresented locals such as the Caribbean and West Africa where many of our members carry out research including collaborative and public outreach programs. Second, my dedication to mentoring students will focus on increasing undergraduate participation in our annual meetings and the organization. This can be accomplished by encouraging candidates that promote student-centered research programs. If, as an organization, we are truly committed to diversity, we must strive to engage with students early in their archaeological career, and ideally they should come from many different places and backgrounds.

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

I am a strong advocate for student-centered research that promotes training and public engagement. As part of this, I have sought to provide numerous students with field experience inside and outside of the United States. I have been an instructor and director of numerous field schools in the United States, West Africa, and the Caribbean. I believe that our organization will be stronger if we can attract and provide opportunities for students and professionals from outside the United States. If elected to the Nominations Committee, I would promote candidates to positions that would work to broaden our international appeal and accessibility to students and professionals. I would also encourage those who are interested in expanding the organization's mentoring programs, specifically those that engage undergraduates to stand for positions within the organization. As a member of the GMAC, I am committed to diversity within the organization in all its forms. This includes expanding our membership to include individuals from around the world and at all stages of their careers in historical archaeology.

Edward González-Tennant

Present Position(s):

Visiting Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Central Florida; Principal Investigator, Digital Heritage Interactive, LLC

Education:

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Florida, 2011
M.A., Anthropology, University of Florida, 2008
M.S., Industrial Archaeology, Michigan Technological University, 2004
B.A., Anthropology, University of Arkansas, 2004

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, 2003–present; SHA Newsletter Editor—Asia; Member, Technology Committee; Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee; Reviewer, Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award
Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member, 2006–present
Society for American Archaeology: Member, 2005–present

Florida Anthropological Society: Member, 2008–present
International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICOMOS): VP for Emerging Technologies, 2015–present

Research Interests:

historical archaeology of African and Chinese diasporic communities; collaborative archaeology; public archaeology; digital archaeology; archaeology of race and racialization

Biographical Statement:

I am an anthropological archaeologist with topical interests in the experiences of diasporic peoples in overseas/host society settings. I spent two years in New Zealand researching Chinese Diaspora sites associated with gold mining, and since 2007 I've been exploring the experiences of the African Diaspora in Florida and the Caribbean. My other long-term interest explores the potential of information and new media technologies for historical archaeology. This includes 15+ years of working with geographical information systems (GIS) as it specifically relates to our discipline. The use of GIS by historical archaeologists faces unique challenges as we continue to work with material culture, archival evidence, and oral testimony. In addition, I continue to explore the potentials of other digital technologies like virtual reality and digital storytelling. I've also organized and led several community-based oral history programs examining the effects of natural disasters, local history, and the African American past. These interests all serve to create and sustain a collaborative archaeology, and ongoing engagements with descendant communities continues to drive my exploration



of these technologies. I am fortunate to have explored these interests in both educational and applied settings. I have taught at several universities in the U.S. and abroad, worked in CRM overseeing GIS and digital heritage projects, and consulted on the application of digital technologies relating to the exploration, interpretation, and management of cultural resources by public and private groups.

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/Board Member?

If elected to the Nominations Committee, I will draw upon my diverse experience to support existing and new connections between SHA and other organizations (e.g., ICOMOS). Such coalition building is vital for protecting heritage resources, a mission that faces new threats in the coming years. This type of work also requires that academic and professional archaeologists find common ground, and I look forward to helping navigate the complex tensions which sometimes arise in this regard. Finally, my work with descendant communities offers an additional voice championing SHA's ongoing efforts to engage historically underrepresented communities. Learning to listen to the perspectives of others is skill that must be taught and shared. My experience with creating oral history and other community-driven projects has relied on genuinely listening to the experiences of others. This is a primary way of ensuring that our individual interests support those of the public we serve.

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

My top priorities are education/training and the continuing diversification of SHA. We need to prioritize skills-based education and identify, highlight, and promote transferrable skills. One solution I'd like to see is a more formal and/or robust mentoring program. Are we doing our members a disservice by not understanding how historical archaeology's diverse set of skills translate to nontraditional and emerging careers? I think so. Addressing this issue also supports the diversification of SHA. Prioritizing skills that serve a range of career goals will also attract members from underrepresented groups. Emerging technologies and new skills serve innovative forms of public outreach. We need to continue this work and prioritize initiatives that reach across various lines of difference, including age, gender, sexuality, and race. As such, my participation on the Nominations Committee would focus on encouraging candidates who help diversify SHA, both in terms of identity and professional interest. I look forward to helping SHA focus on these and other membership-focused initiatives in the coming years.

Christina J. Hodge

Present Position(s):

Academic Curator and Collections Manager, Stanford University Archaeology Collections

Education:

Ph.D., Archaeology, Boston University, 2007

M.A., Archaeological Heritage Management, Boston University, 2000

A.B., Anthropology, Harvard University, 1998

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Elected At-large Member, Executive Board, with service on the Subcommittee for Collaborative Preservation and the Recruitment Initiative Subcommittee

Research Interests:

archaeologies of affiliation; intersectional masculinity studies; consumerism; museum anthropology; object-based learning; collaborative and community-based methodologies

Biographical Statement:

I am an historical archaeologist and museum anthropologist focusing on material cultures of affiliation in the colonial world. Commonalities between these realms define my professional practice, which combines social archaeological research; a focus on material culture; community-engaged stewardship; and concern with imparting material literacy and cultural competency through collections-based education. My work as Academic Curator and Collections Manager for the Stanford University Archaeology Collections exemplifies this synergy. I am responsible for daily operations and long-term planning across all areas of collections work, providing expertise, vision, and strategic thinking in collections management, exhibitions, research, outreach, and teaching. I arrived at Stanford after many



years in curation, repatriation, university engagement, and community collaboration at Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography, where I codirected the Harvard Yard Archaeology Project. While there, I also developed courses in repatriation, museum ethics, material history, and archaeological methods. I published *Consumerism and the Emergence of the Middle Class in Colonial America* in 2014. I am working on several material-culture-based projects on identity, colonialism, consumerism, and the tensions between individual and institutional authority in early America, as well as on the social roles and pedagogical potential of museum collections. I possess a deep, practical understanding of collections-based work through experience with archaeological and ethnographic collections in a university setting. This work shapes my vision for archaeology as a discipline of living collections. Scrupulous, reflexive research can illuminate the resonance and wonder of things while serving contemporary goals of democratization, historic critique, and community visibility.

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/Board Member?

If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I would serve SHA and its members with a strong background in collections-based professionalism that bridges multiple sites of archaeological endeavor, from field to academy, museum to heritage site. I see the role of historical archaeology as one of social engagement and appreciate projects that make clear contributions to this goal. My work with the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology board—especially the Subcommittee for Collaborative Preservation, which educates members about the challenges and opportunities of working with avocationalists—reinforces this perspective. Curatorial collaborations with descendant community members and other stakeholders challenge me to reflect on what archaeologists do, why we do it, and for whom, while teaching ensures I constantly deliberate these questions with my students. I am most directly connected to collections-based research, museum anthropology, and university engagement. But I also bring a broad appreciation of how reflexivity and theory shape archaeological practice.

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

If elected, I would emphasize two priority areas of professional practice. The first is the role of historical archaeology as a project of linkage, supporting SHA's mission of knowledge exchange. Our work can not only link constituencies, such as university students and descendant community members, but also link archaeology with allied realms of anthropology, American and area studies, materials science, digital humanities, and beyond. It's not just that interdisciplinarity is increasingly important in a post-STEM world. It's that people have never lived in disciplinary boxes. Some of the most impactful archaeology projects

work across specialties to create new understandings. The second area I'd emphasize is archaeology as socially engaged knowledge production. Social engagement may take many forms: correcting damaging historical metanarratives through material cultural research; raising community visibility via collaborative interpretive projects; or simply improving the findability of curated collections for those who may care about them. There are many ways to answer the questions: For whom are we working? And why? The Nominations and Elections Committee is a wonderful space for collaboratively addressing these questions.

William A. White, III

Present Position(s):

Assistant Professor, University of California, Berkeley



Education:

Ph.D., University of Arizona, 2017

M.A., University of Idaho, 2004

B.A., Boise State University, 2001

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee

Research Interests:

African American archaeology, race and racialization, the American West, digital archaeology

Biographical Statement:

Historical archaeology forms a connection between the recent past and present communities. Drawing upon our understanding of archaeological method and theory, historical archaeologists have the power to creatively collaborate with communities to help craft the kinds of narratives of the past that do justice to ancestors while providing meaning for communities of today.

I am a cultural resource management archaeologist with over a decade of experience doing fieldwork on prehistoric and historical across the United States from Virginia to California. My research interests include historical artifact analysis; race and racialization; landscape production; and community-based participatory research. I have worked for the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) at the University of Arizona for the last four years. For BARA, I collaborated with tribal archaeologists in Glacier National Park, created a new historical context for the Theodore Roosevelt National Park, and documented an Indian boarding school for the Blackfeet Tribe.

Taking full advantage of the digital world, I have actively used the internet to disseminate archaeological information since 2012. My blog posts, podcasts, eBooks, and webinars reach between 5,000 and 10,000 people each month. These resources have been created with the goal of improving the careers of new archaeologists, increasing diversity, and bringing archaeology to public audiences.

Since joining the Society for Historical Archaeology in 2002, I have come to realize the strength of this society is its members. We have the potential to take leadership in the ongoing struggle to help reclaim heritage for those who have been omitted from history. If elected to this position, I will do everything in my power to identify and nominate archaeologists who are willing to make this organization an asset for the communities in which we all work.

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/Board Member?

As a former cultural resource manager, I realize it is more important now than ever to bridge the gap between academic archaeologists and CRMers. The society will benefit most if organizational decisions are made with input from both sides. I will do my best to nominate candidates who understand this.

SHA has taken efforts to address racism, discrimination, and increase diversity. Recent anti-racism advocacy is an excellent first step, but the society needs to move beyond seeking diversity to addressing the concerns of its diverse membership by making anti-racism advocacy part of the society's mission. While this work is for all SHA members, it can be accelerated by leadership that has internalized an ethos of inclusion and anti-discrimination advocacy.

Public archaeology has done much to make archaeology accessible to communities across the United States, Europe, and Australia. Increasingly, this work has included input from local communities throughout all stages of research.

Increasing the connection between public archaeology and community-based collaboration needs to be another priority of SHA's leadership.

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

If elected to serve on the SHA Nominations Committee, I will work to nominate candidates willing to increase collaboration between archaeologists and communities. Connecting our knowledge, skills, social prestige as scientists with heritage advocacy groups and local communities is important to keeping archaeology relevant to the modern world. SHA is already doing excellent work in this regard and it will be important for the leadership to keep moving in that direction.

Another way of connecting archaeology to communities is by demonstrating how archaeology enhances the suite of heritage conservation tools already in place. Even though it is essential to the place-making process, as currently practiced, CRM archaeology's contribution to historic preservation is not as tangible as the work of developers, architectural historians, and preservation planners. Archaeology is one source of the narratives that help people attribute meaning to places and themselves. SHA and its leadership could lead the effort to fuse archaeology with the concept of Networked Heritage. Imbedding archaeology into heritage conservation would be another of my priorities.

Finally, I would like to continue SHA's commitment to diversity, inclusivity, and anti-racism. I have seen this organization progress in this area and would like to nominate candidates interested in continuing this progression.

ACUA COMMITTEE

Madeline Fowler

Present Position(s):

Senior Curator Maritime Archaeology, Cultures and Histories Program, Queensland Museum Network, College of Arts, Society and Education, James Cook University
Adjunct Associate Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University

Education:

Ph.D., Archaeology, Flinders University, 2015
B.Arch. (Hons), Archaeology, Flinders University, 2012

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology: Secretary, 2012–2015; Councilor, 2016–present

Research Interests:

maritime and underwater archaeology; island and coastal archaeology; maritime cultural landscapes and seascapes; promoting diversity within the archaeological discipline; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander archaeology; community-based research; Indigenous representation



and the decolonization of maritime and underwater archaeology; supplementing conventional teaching methods with nontraditional approaches; career paths of young professionals and early-career researchers

Biographical Statement:

My career in archaeology has focused mainly on research and teaching. Undertaking my Ph.D. at Flinders University, I applied a maritime cultural landscape approach while collaborating with the Narungga Aboriginal community at a former mission station to record their postcontact maritime heritage. I have taught a variety of archaeology topics, from first-year classes to postgraduate courses and have supervised on numerous maritime archaeology field schools. My current academic post at James Cook University in Australia's tropical north involves research, student supervision, and guest teaching. My prior appointment as a marine archaeologist at the UK consultancy, Wessex Archaeology, has provided me with a balanced perspective of the constraints within cultural resource management. In my current position as senior curator maritime archaeology at the Queensland Museum Network, I am gaining significant curatorial, collection management, exhibition, and public programming experience.

I have held a position on the AIMA executive for three years and presently hold a councilor role representing Queensland. I have also notably presented my Australian research at the two most recent SHA conferences and have contributed to ACUA/SHA publications such as the *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings* and the *When the Land Meets the Sea* series.

Given your qualifications and experience, what do you

believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected?

During my doctoral research with the Narungga Aboriginal community in Australia, I developed extensive community-based research experience which particularly examined convergences between Indigenous and maritime archaeology. This included tangible outcomes involving Indigenous peoples in collaborative museum exhibitions, publications, and conference sessions. I could therefore contribute to best-practice advice for ethical maritime archaeology. My well-rounded working background—across academia, consultancy, and museums—would allow me to draw on varied experiences if elected.

As an early-career researcher, currently holding academic positions at two Australian universities, I am uniquely placed in the transitory period between student and professional. This position, in addition to significant undergraduate and postgraduate teaching experience, would allow me to provide applied, real-world advice to support the future generation of underwater archaeologists. My continued involvement with AIMA would also provide a reliable conduit between ACUA/SHA and underwater archaeology activities in Australia.

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

I believe it is critical to stress the ACUA and SHA's missions to strive towards diversity, both within the ACUA/SHA bodies and within the field of underwater archaeology. I am particularly keen to see Indigenous peoples and young professionals (students and early-career researchers) actively engaged in the activities of the ACUA. I would like to see these opportunities formalized through targeted projects and programs to extend the current efforts made by the ACUA and SHA in this area. Having experienced firsthand the mentorship of female role models on the ACUA board, I believe recruiting, mentoring, facilitating, and promoting the organizations members is critical. As an international advisory body, a collaborative effort to become more socially relevant is best accomplished through partnerships. If elected, I would endeavor to encourage existing and new sustainable networks.

Ryan Harris

Current Position(s):

Senior Underwater Archaeologist, Underwater Archaeology Team, Parks Canada, Archaeology and History Branch (2008–present)

Education:

M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, East Carolina University, 2007

B.A. (Honours), Anthropology – Specialist Archaeology, University of Toronto, 1995

Professional Service:

Nautical Archaeology Society Tutor; Co-editor with Babits, Lawrence E. and Cathy Fach of *Underwater Archaeology: Proceedings of the 31st Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference* (1998)

Research Interests:

underwater archaeology of 19th-century British polar exploration, historic ship architecture, the archaeology of small craft, remote-sensing applications in underwater archaeology, 3-D site modeling with underwater laser scanners and multibeam echosounders

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

For the past 19 years, I have worked as a field archaeologist and project manager for Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Team, which operates all over Canada in the many National Parks, National Historic Sites, and National Marine Conservation Areas across the country. This has afforded me the opportunity to develop a suitable breadth of experience in diverse aspects of cultural resource management and the practice of underwater archaeology. More recently, I have served as the project manager for the successful search and ongoing archaeological study of the lost ships of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin expedition of 1845. This large-scale, complex, and multiyear project has involved extensive multidisciplinary collaborative research, engaging a variety of public-, private-, and academic-sector partners. In the process, I have enjoyed the privilege of working directly with indigenous communities in project-development efforts in the context of the collaborative management of a high-profile, nationally and internationally significant marine archaeological site. In addition, this project has continually attracted extensive media attention worldwide, and our organization has exerted considerable effort in sharing this story through a variety of public outreach venues. I believe that this depth of experience

would help me make a meaningful contribution to the ACUA in bringing an outlook that is inclusive and collaborative in nature, and that is focused on safeguarding our submerged cultural heritage through concrete practical archaeological action, but even more so through active engagement of vested stakeholder interest and raised public awareness.

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

If elected to serve the ACUA, I would work in support of some of the existing challenges that continue to confront the organization, for example the ongoing need to promote sound ethics in underwater archaeology, to engage students and young professionals in the discipline and to encourage them to become active members of SHA, and to further the adoption and observation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. In addition to these existing priorities, I would personally advocate for the need for the ACUA to further engage in several issues that I have witnessed firsthand during Parks Canada's recent projects in the Arctic. First, would be the need for increased collaborative work with indigenous communities to protect and present our shared cultural heritage while at the same time encouraging sustainable tourism opportunities in support of, in this case, Northern community development. Second, would be the pressing need to address the impacts of climate change on shoreline and inundated archaeological sites, some of which are extremely vulnerable given their exposed location.

Sarah E. Holland

Present Position(s):

Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc.



Education:

Ph.D., Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton
M.Sc., Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton
B.A., Northern Kentucky University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology: Editorial Board Member, 2014–present; Nautical Archaeology Society: Elected Member of Executive Committee, 2002–2005, Chair of the Outreach and Education Committee, 2005–2007, Publications Committee Member, 2004–2006; Society for Historical Archaeology: Inter-Society Relations Committee member, 2004–2007

Research Interests:

site formation processes and the application of related analyses to site management; use of legacy data to gain new understanding of sites and an appreciation for the evolution of maritime archaeology methodologies; public outreach, engagement, and education as a critical component of ongoing site management; development of inclusive interpretive programs; bringing understanding of maritime sites to a wider audience

Biographical Statement:

My passion for ships, maritime and coastal history, and the sea was born out of a childhood spent on pleasure boats of the Ohio River and summers on North Carolina beaches. Since my high school days using copies of the *National Geographic* to write papers on underwater archaeology for history class, I have been drawn to archaeology (both terrestrial and maritime) and to shipwrecks of all eras, and have pursued a lifelong fascination with the underwater world. Since those early days, I have worked for more than 15 years in cultural resource management and maritime archaeology in the United States and England, either in a professional role or as a student while in graduate school. This transatlantic experience has given me a deep understanding for the public appreciation of archaeology and, the particular allure of shipwrecks and other maritime archaeological sites. Bringing this underwater world to a wider audience is my goal in every aspect of my professional life.

While pursuing graduate education in England, I worked closely with not-for-profit organizations managing shipwreck sites, and assisted in public outreach programs allowing divers and avocational archaeologists to have access to protected wreck sites. This included the development and promotion of shipwreck diver trails, public meetings, and lectures; and the publication of materials for the public regarding protected shipwreck sites. During that time, I was closely involved with the Nautical Archaeology Society as a member of the Education and Outreach Committee, the Publications Committee, and the Executive Committee, roles that I have missed in recent years due to returning to the U.S. to focus on finishing my Ph.D.

Having completed my graduate studies, I am delighted to finally have the opportunity to become more involved with SHA and I look forward to the opportunity to serve on

the ACUA Board.

Jennifer McKinnon, Ph.D.

Present Position(s):

Associate Professor, East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies

**Education:**

Ph.D., Anthropology, Florida State University
M.A., Anthropology, Florida State University
B.A., Anthropology, University of Florida

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Public Education and Interpretation Committee, 2014–present and SHA UNESCO Committee, 2014–present; ACUA: Institutional Associate Member Representative for Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 2011–present; ACUA Committees: ACUA Job Market Survey, Development Committee, UNESCO Committee; AIMA: President, 2011–2013, Councilor, 2006–present; South Australia Heritage Council, 2011–2013

Research Interests:

Spanish colonial archaeology in Southeastern U.S. and Pacific; U.S. Life-Saving Service history and archaeology; conflict archaeology and WWII in the Pacific; landscape

and seascape theoretical contributions; digital humanities in research, teaching, learning, and communication; Indigenous maritime cultural landscapes and seascapes; cultural heritage management, public outreach and interpretation, and heritage tourism

Biographical Statement:

For the past 20 years, I've been involved in both terrestrial and maritime archaeological work and research in both a management-based position at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and in higher education at Flinders University (Australia) and now East Carolina University (U.S.). My experience in these positions as well as working in the U.S. and overseas has given me an appreciation for how wide-ranging our field of underwater archaeology and the management and preservation of underwater cultural heritage can be. I have held positions on advisory boards including the South Australia Heritage Council and elected positions including President of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology. My Research Associate position with Ships of Exploration and Discovery, Inc. has provided me with an understanding of nonprofit research and grant writing.

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

I believe my experience in academia both in the U.S. and Australia is beneficial to ACUA as it brings a perspective that compliments the existing agency, nonprofit, museum, and consulting experience of the board. Additionally, my experience with nonprofit organizations and elected positions on heritage boards and organizations allows me to bring an understanding of multiple organizational structures to the board.

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

As an existing ACUA Institutional Associate Member Representative for the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, I am serving on multiple ACUA committees including: the ACUA Job Market Survey, Development Committee, and UNESCO Committee. I would continue to serve in these roles on the committees. I'm particularly interested in the future of education in underwater archaeology and would endeavor to continue examining how we might better prepare our future generations of underwater archaeologists for the job market.

A second priority I have is activism in the protection of underwater cultural heritage and the legislation that protects it. As such, I would continue to and increase my involvement in campaigns to ensure this heritage is protected from the local to the global level, be it city ordinances or international conventions. I feel strongly that we should be engaging our political representatives and the general public on a regular basis, so that they understand the importance of protecting our shared underwater heritage.

Eric Swanson

Present Position(s):

Marine Archaeologist; Geoscientist



Education:

M.A., Historical Archaeology/Anthropology, University of West Florida

B.A., Anthropology, Georgia Southern University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: UNESCO Committee, Technology Committee, Development Committee; Hydrographic Society of America Member

Research Interests:

development and utilization of deepwater technology to investigate remote archaeological sites; the use of geophysical survey technology to survey navigable waterways; utilizing new methods for passive sensors in archaeology; advocating nondestructive techniques to investigating archaeological sites; discovering prehistoric archaeological sites along the outer continental shelf; building partnerships and technological understanding across multiple scientific disciplines; innovative interpretive methods

Biographical Statement:

I have spent the last nine years growing my experience with maritime archaeology ranging from examining environments in Alaska, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, Nigeria, and the Indian Ocean. Through various programs, I have learned several methods of investigating submerged archaeological landscapes and sites by hand and foot. From that point, I began to work with remote sensing and geophysical investigations of archaeological sites and development hazards. Growing my knowledge of the

physics, chemistry, and geology that surrounds submerged archaeological sites, I've learned methods of utilizing new tools and techniques to investigate remotely submerged areas. These skills have grown beyond just interpretive techniques on studying and identifying shipwrecks and other submerged archaeological sites, into identifying predictive spatial models and using historical data to identify patterns on a much larger scale. The combination of using GIS technology, accurate field sensors, and understanding the science associated beyond the material of archaeological sites has developed an appreciation for the field that I would like to continue to explore into the future. With these tools, I hope we can continue to gain the ability to better define, study, and protect our world's cultural heritage.

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

I believe that with my driven momentum in exploring identifying international cultural resources, technology, and nondestructive survey techniques is beneficial to the ACUA/SHA. With my past experience working in remote countries, or with previously unexplored data, I have seen that important cultural resources remain overlooked on a broad scale, and these areas should receive emphasized focus from research groups outside of heavily researched regions. This ensures that a global demand for cultural resource protection can be brought to the table in areas where people struggle to identify or understand their past.

My direction into the use of technology has enlightened me into meet new alternatives to mapping and presenting information to the public, and I feel that my exploration into other sciences can aid in building the use of alternative techniques in archaeological investigations. I believe that nondestructive techniques and a continued emphasis on innovating the way we survey, process, and interpret data can lead to more in-depth analytical capabilities in the field, and that we may decrease the amount of "discarding" that occurs in the field. More focus on these concerns may help to prevent future site destruction in the effort of conservation. Interactive techniques in modeling and presentation may help to prevent unnecessary site destruction and cultural resource destruction by emphasizing the need to approach subjects with as many nondestructive techniques as possible before dissecting and discarding resources for final material documentation.

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

My priorities for taking leadership and representative positions rest on the foundation of protecting our material and undocumented past. I would like to continue to facilitate communication and partnership across academic, public, private, and government sectors. As someone who is active within the private sector, I believe that building trust and cooperation between all parties is essential to guiding a balance in the field. I will continue to build as

many relationships with this objective as possible. I will approach the ACUA/SHA with the goal of embodying the values associated with exploring the human past with the perspective that the ends do not strictly justify the means, and that it takes cooperative structural agreements and support from the majority to protect our human past.

Having regular communication with groups who are not traditionally educated or knowledgeable of the effect of their activity on cultural resources, I find that open education is valuable in helping to garner support from the least likely of sources. These relationships can build into partnerships and innovate protection of cultural resources.

Continued discourse and the elimination of harassment, intimidation, and discriminatory practices is essential to opening the field to a broader range of audiences. Through making every possible option available to every person, we can normalize the value of needing all individuals to succeed without distraction from fear, abatement, or insecurity. With the success of all people coming from effort and merit, and not from repression, a positive growth of science will pave the way for more social, academic, and financial opportunities in the field.

With continuing support for assisting education and cultural heritage protection, financial challenges may be addressed with donations or funding acquired from private industry. Opening increased dialog to companies willing to sponsor events or showcase their technology and scientific systems may aid in increasing the financial reach of educating individuals who may not have an opportunity to build upon the success of cultural heritage awareness and protection. Increasing visibility and emphasizing the value of financial support to the public may help to meet the challenges that face funding an academic society.

Andrew Weir, RPA

Present Position:

President, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.

Education:

M.A., Maritime History, East Carolina University

B.A., Anthropology, Western Michigan University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

American Cultural Resources Association: Elected Board Member, 2009–2012, 2012–2015; Conference Committee, Member, 2009–present; Headquarters Oversight Committee, Chair, 2015–Present; Revenue Generating Task Force, Chair, 2009–2015, Administrative Challenges Task Force, Chair, 2013–2015, Education Committee, Member, 2012–present, Strategic Planning Task Force, 2012; Leaders in Energy and Preservation (coalition of energy companies and historic preservation groups supporting efficient energy exploration and advancing heritage management): Elected Board Member, 2016–present

Research Interests:

integrating public involvement, technology, and thoughtful



development within the realm of heritage resource management

Biographical Statement:

My love affair with underwater archaeology and maritime history began when I was dragged to SHA meetings as a teenager. I liked going to cities and place I have never been to, but, man, where most of those presentations boring, at least to a teenager. Except the ones about shipwrecks and underwater sites. That experience lit a spark in me that led to pursuing an advanced degree in maritime history and still to some extant drives my professional life. Unfortunately, my professional career led me away from fully being able to delve into the world of underwater archaeology. I do, however, get to enjoy it through the maritime-related projects my company has. That said, I feel like I have strengths and abilities that the council could really benefit from. One of the driving principals in my life, and one that I try very hard to instill in all my employees, is that of giving back and contributing to the greater good. One of the best ways to do that in the archaeological world is to get involved with professional organizations, be it presenting papers, sitting on committees, taking a leadership role ... My skills lie with

organization leadership and strategic planning with an eye to implementing the strategies and I think I could be a real help to the council.

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

Being the owner and President of a successful nationwide cultural heritage firm, I believe I can bring leadership and practical problem solving abilities to the council. Also, through my experience sitting on the Board of Directors for other professional organizations, I will bring an understanding of how to leverage the abilities within the council to effect changes that are aligned with the council's vision. Finally, I bring a passion and a desire to contribute to the field of maritime heritage and underwater archaeology.

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

I would like to see more engagement from the ACUA and SHA with professionals working in archaeology and heritage management who are employed by private companies. I would also like to see more engagement from these professionals with ACUA and SHA. Not only will this likely increase the membership in SHA, which, in turn, will provide more financial resources for the organization, it will also help provide the greater archaeological community more access to the data and information collected from the "grey literature." All too often, vital information collected during heritage management projects is processed, analyzed, and put on a shelf somewhere, possibly never to be looked at again. This does a disservice to the resource and the greater professional community.

I would also like to see the ACUA and SHA have more outreach with federal agencies. After being in the heritage management industry for over 20 years, I feel most federal agencies do a poor job taking into account underwater and maritime resources when planning their undertakings. I think is largely an issue of awareness and the only way to raise awareness is through engagement.

Finally, I would like to help further the advocacy agenda of the ACUA and SHA. Given the current political climate, I feel like we have an all-hands-on-deck type of situation (forgive my maritime pun) and we need everybody with the ability and the experience to be working towards our shared agenda. Through my company and my involvement with other professional organizations, I have substantial advocacy experience and would like to apply that knowledge and experience to the council. 🍷

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THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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