



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Julie Schablitsky

I hope this newsletter finds you enjoying your summer, whether in the field or spending time with family and friends. In August, I will be returning to Harriet Tubman's birthplace on the Eastern Shore of Maryland to continue excavating the remains of her father's home, a site threatened by sea level rise. Before I escape to the swamps of Dorchester County to dig Ben Ross's home place, I will meet with the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Board of Directors in June to discuss various topics ranging from our diversity, equity, and inclusion audit; the reduction in the number of professional archaeologists; to the SHA annual conference in Lisbon. In addition, we will be discussing where we are as an anthropological and scientific discipline and how we can continue to grow as a professional organization.

Sometimes, things happen to us, our colleagues, and important historic sites that remind us not how far we have come as a society and discipline, but how much work we have left to do. In March, one of the United States' most important historic sites, Montpelier, was stage to [a struggle for equality and balanced power](#). SHA responded first with a [letter](#) to the Montpelier Foundation urging the leadership to honor its commitment to parity with the Montpelier Descendants Committee (MDC). Despite the professional community's outcry, the Montpelier Foundation stood its ground and terminated and suspended some of the professional staff. Because Montpelier is owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, SHA directed its [second response](#) to them, voicing our extreme disappointment with the Montpelier Foundation's decision to limit decision-making by the MDC. We also condemned the retaliatory response of the foundation to our colleagues, who advocated for structural parity. Eventually, parity was achieved between the Montpelier Foundation and the MDC and today Montpelier has new leadership moving it forward and the staff have been reinstated.

During the composition of our final letter on this issue, board member Bill White contributed a statement that bears repeating: community-based collaborative programs are a form of reparations archaeologists and others can use to pay for impacts to African Americans. This concept is one that has also been shared in our conference forums during discussions on reparations. There are many ways we can use our positions and archaeological work to break down stereotypes and contribute to community healing. First, the formation of a research agenda and avenues of inquiry should incorporate and be guided by descendant communities. Some have suggested using cultural monitors, like Native American monitors in the Western United States, to either participate in the archaeological excavations and/or be on hand in case human skeletal remains or other items of cultural patrimony are inadvertently revealed by the hand

of an archaeologist. The type and distribution of our findings and interpretations can also be dictated by these communities. What would they like to keep sacred and private, and what parts of their story do they see as the most important aspects to share with the public? What types of public outreach would most benefit their community? What is important for them to learn?

Depending on the community, answers may differ. Mark Leone asked his community in Annapolis what they wanted to learn, and they said: tell us about Africa. During the excavation of a slave quarter site in central Maryland, I asked the descendants what they wanted to know about their ancestors, and they responded: tell us what made them American. Ben Ross's great, great, great-grandson, Douglas Mitchell, said the most important thing archaeology can do is to connect the living descendants with their ancestors and each other.

How we share power can take many forms, and we must ensure these conversations are undertaken at the beginning of our research, and not in the middle or end. While forming your next research design, use those communities to direct your work, and remember it is for them. Indeed, their involvement in archaeological work will move our shared history in the right direction and will promote healing. For some of us, this approach is familiar and already incorporated into our own initiatives. I applaud those who embrace and continue to develop these community-led projects, and I encourage you to share these important best practices with the public and your colleagues. We need each other's encouragement and support to improve the field of historical archaeology and to demonstrate the value and impact our work can have on the world.

Editor's Column

I would like to take this opportunity to thank several departing editors and welcome new editors to the newsletter family. Ibrahima Thiaw is stepping down as the editor for Africa and Jacques Aymeric is taking his place. Jacques is an external collaborator at the University of Geneva and Joint Fellow at the Harvard University Center Villa I Tatti / Deutsches Historisches Institut in Rom. Be sure to check out his research contribution in this edition of the newsletter. Additionally, Amelia O'Donnell and Pamela Chauvel have stepped down for Australasia and Antarctica and Adele Zubrzycka at the University of Queensland has taken their place. Like Jacques, Adele also has a research contribution in this newsletter. Welcome to these two new editors and many thanks to the departing ones.



SOCIETY *for*
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Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

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

Student Travel Awards for the 2023 SHA Conference

SHA will be offering a number of student travel awards for the upcoming conference in Lisbon, Portugal, 4–7 January 2023. Details on all of the travel awards are on the SHA website at <https://sha.org/about-us/awards-and-prizes/>. Please review the application requirements and deadline for each award before applying.

The student travel awards for the SHA 2023 conference include

The **2023 Cannetti-King Lisbon Student Travel Awards**, which will provide **six** student finalists with US\$2,000 grants for their travel to the January 2023 annual meeting in Lisbon, Portugal. The goal of the award is to enable these students to attend the conference and present a paper on their current research.

The **2023 Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec** will be given to assist French-speaking students in attending the annual meeting and to promote their participation in society activities. The cash prize is for the amount of interest accrued annually on the initial endowment, not to exceed US\$750.

The **2023 Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards** will provide US\$750 in funding to two students to help defray their travel expenses to Lisbon to present at the 2023 conference.

The **2023 Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards** will also provide US\$750 in funding to two students to help defray their travel expenses to Lisbon to present at the 2023 conference. The goals of this travel award are to increase diversity and to encourage student involvement at the meetings. Diversity is inclusive of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, abilities, and socioeconomic background. Applications are encouraged from diverse populations.

The ACUA will be offering its **2023 ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award**, which will provide US\$1,000 to cover travel costs for the upcoming SHA conference in Lisbon, Portugal, for an international student presenting a paper on an underwater or maritime archaeology topic at this conference. International students are considered to be those students residing or studying in a country other than the country where the conference is being held; for the 2023 award, that is any student not currently residing or studying in Portugal.

The ACUA will also be offering the **ACUA and Recon Offshore Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Conference Award**, which will provide US\$1,000 to defray travel costs for a student who is presenting a paper or poster on an underwater or maritime archaeology topic at the 2023 annual meeting in Lisbon, Portugal. The goals of this travel award are to increase diversity, equity, and inclusion and to encourage student involvement at the meetings. Diversity is inclusive of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, abilities, and socioeconomic background. Applicants who self-identify as diverse are encouraged to apply.

Students may apply for multiple travel awards, but can only receive one award. We urge SHA student members to take advantage of these travel award opportunities to attend the 2023 conference in January. Please review the submission guidelines for each award at <https://sha.org/about-us/awards-and-prizes/>.



Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.

A Message from the Editor of the *Journal for California and Great Basin Anthropology*

The *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* (JCGBA) has started reviewing cultural resource management (CRM) reports and visual products (e.g., films, online visual presentations, permanent displays and exhibits, etc.) produced in conjunction with CRM projects. The first CRM report reviews appeared in volume 41, number 2 of the journal in 2021. A significant proportion of the current anthropological research in California and the Great Basin (and in the United States in general) is conducted under the umbrella of CRM, with research results typically presented in technical reports that are seldom readily available to a wider public. As a result, only a limited set of professionals may be familiar with substantive, significant, and innovative studies deserving greater recognition. To bring exceptional CRM research to the attention of a wider audience and to inspire others to benefit from innovative perspectives, methods, and insights, we will be highlighting these heretofore-hidden gems in the journal's review section.

JCGBA encourages readers to submit comments, book reviews, and suggestions regarding CRM technical reports meriting review. Such reviews are meant to provide a forum in which the professional community can share new data, insights, and interpretations in a timely and relatively informal way. Please submit suggestions for reviews and/or reviews directly to the editor, Seetha Reddy, at reddyanthropology@gmail.com.

Un mensaje del editor del *Journal for California and Great Basin Anthropology*

El *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* (JCGBA) ha comenzado a revisar los informes de gestión de recursos culturales (CRM) y los productos visuales (por ejemplo, películas, presentaciones visuales en línea, exhibiciones y exhibiciones permanentes, etc.) producidos en conjunto con proyectos de CRM. Las primeras revisiones de informes de CRM aparecieron en el volumen 41, número 2 de la revista en 2021. Una proporción significativa de la investigación antropológica actual en California y la Gran Cuenca (y en los Estados Unidos en general) se lleva a cabo bajo el paraguas de CRM, con los resultados de la investigación generalmente se presentan en informes técnicos que rara vez están fácilmente disponibles para un público más amplio. Como resultado, solo un grupo limitado de profesionales puede estar familiarizado con estudios sustantivos, significativos e innovadores que merecen un mayor reconocimiento. Para llamar la atención de una audiencia más amplia sobre la investigación excepcional de CRM e inspirar a otros a beneficiarse de perspectivas, métodos y conocimientos innovadores, destacaremos estas gemas ocultas hasta ahora en la sección de reseñas de la revista.

JCGBA alienta a los lectores a enviar comentarios, reseñas de libros y sugerencias con respecto a los informes técnicos de CRM que merecen revisión. Dichas revisiones están destinadas a proporcionar un foro en el que la comunidad profesional pueda compartir nuevos datos, conocimientos e interpretaciones de manera oportuna y relativamente informal. Envíe sugerencias para revisiones y/o revisiones directamente a la editora, Seetha Reddy, en reddyanthropology@gmail.com.

Public Archaeology Conference Interest Survey

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) has been discussing the viability of hosting the very first meeting dedicated to topics in public archaeology. While many of the major archaeological conferences incorporate public archaeology sessions or host public archaeology days, we believe a dedicated meeting would provide public-minded archaeologists with the space to come together on a smaller scale and better share their experiences.

If you are someone who may be interested in a "public archaeology conference," FPAN is seeking your insight as it begins the planning process! FPAN would very much appreciate any input you have on how a public archaeology conference could best serve practitioners in terms of content, format, and resources. Our goal is to create a well-rounded program with meaningful interactions and outcomes for all participants.

To provide your input, please access our Google Form survey here: <https://forms.gle/kEca4YnX4FPOYZXs5>. Total time to complete the survey is approximately five minutes.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Nicole Grinnan at ngrinnan@uwf.edu. If you have colleagues who may also be interested in filling out this survey, we also encourage you to pass the survey link along!

Tech Memo

Optimizing 3-D Mesh Generation in Metashape

Edward González-Tennant, Chair, SHA Technologies Committee
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Photogrammetry refers to the process of extracting physical information about real-world objects from a series of photographic images. The most common form used by historical archaeologists is structure from motion (SfM), a technique that creates 3-D models from a series of images. Today, photogrammetry is popular with heritage hobbyists, professionals, and students, because of the low cost of the software and modest learning curve. This Tech Memo focuses on oft-missed processing steps for creating highly detailed 3-D models with Agisoft's Metashape program (<https://www.agisoft.com>). Metashape licenses are available as either a Professional (US\$3499) or Standard (US\$179) edition. Educational versions reduce the price of the former to US\$549 and of the latter to US\$59. The following steps work in both versions. Sample data sets can be downloaded at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CEawjmT4tyV1EVbhuFrESTBaD1Kovclj/view?usp=sharing>.



One advantage of Metashape is its ability to use your graphics processing unit (GPU). So, prior to adding images, click on the Tools drop-down menu and select Preferences, click on the GPU tab, and tick the box next to your GPU device if one is listed.

There are two primary ways to add images to Metashape. You can import them or extract them from a video. The sample data sets are of two gravestones from the Cedar Key Cemetery in Levy County, Florida. To import images, select the Workflow drop-down menu and click on Add Photos. Then navigate to the directory with the photos, select them all, and click Open. To extract a series of images from a video, choose File→Import Video and navigate to the video file. You will need to choose an Output Folder (typically the same folder as the video file), accept the default for File-name template, choose a frame step (typically 20 or 30), accept the Start from value, and enter the video's total length for the End at value. From this point forward, processing is the same, regardless of whether you imported a video or a sequence of images/photographs.

Next, align the images via the Workflow→Align Photos dialog box. Accuracy refers to the overall quality. A higher setting generally results in higher-quality models. Generic preselection should remain unchecked, especially for outdoor scenes with vegetation. For Reference preselection, choose Estimated. If you are using the Professional version and have drone or phone stills with GPS cords, you can experiment with Source to help align photos. Only use this if you have a high level of confidence in the accuracy of the embedded images (high-quality RTK GNSS data embedded in your image). The recommended value for Key point limit is 50,000 and set Tie point limit to 5,000. You will leave Exclude stationary tie points, Guided image matching, and Adaptive camera model fitting unchecked. Click OK and allow the program to finish. The processing time will depend on your system resources. This results in a sparse point cloud. You can focus Metashape's additional processing steps by referring to the manual to

FIGURE 1. This illustration shows the differences (in the right column) that result from neglecting the Reconstruction uncertainty, Reproject error, Projection accuracy, and Optimize Cameras settings for the Lillie Conyers grave marker.

Move, Rotate, and Resize the region.

These next steps are often neglected by Metashape users, which is unfortunate, because they can greatly improve a model's overall accuracy. These steps optimize the sparse point cloud by removing points that are likely to introduce errors. Begin by opening the Model → Gradual Selection dialog box, Choose Reconstruction uncertainty, and set the Level to 10, then press OK. This will select lots of points; press the delete key to remove them. Most likely, you'll see lots of points disappear—this is a good thing. Next, choose the Model → Gradual Selection dialog box and choose Reproject error. Set Level to between 0.5 and 1, generally aiming to keep at least half of the points left over from the previous step. Press OK and hit delete. Next, use the Model → Gradual Selection dialog box and choose Projection accuracy. Set the Level to between 7 and 10. The goal is to select roughly 10% of the remaining points. Press OK and delete the selected points. Finally, choose Tools → Optimize Cameras and select Adaptive camera model fitting, which will gray out all the little checkboxes above it. Select OK; continue if you get a statement about some photos not having enough points. It'll recalculate the alignment based on the above steps, resulting in a much better model.

The remaining steps will build the dense point cloud and 3-D mesh and texture the object (apply real-world colors to each coordinate of the object). As with previous steps, minor changes to these settings often result in better models. Choose Workflow → Build Dense Cloud. Quality is usually set to medium or high and Depth filtering to aggressive. Check Reuse depth maps, check Calculate point colors, and leave Calculate point confidence unchecked. Setting Depth filtering to aggressive removes additional points from the resulting dense point cloud that may introduce errors into the next step.

Next, use the Workflow → Mesh dialog box and set Source data to dense cloud and Surface type to Arbitrary (3D). Quality is left at default because it is often not available; Face count should be either medium or high. For Advanced, set Interpolation to the default of Enabled, Depth filtering should be unavailable, set Points classes to all, and leave the remaining three values—Calculate vertex colors, Use strict volumetric masks, and Reuse depth maps—unchecked.

Finally, select Workflow → Build Texture. Set Texture type to Diffuse map, Source data to Images, Mapping mode to Generic, Blending mode to Mosaic (default) or Average, Texture size to 4096, and leave all values under the Advanced dropdown unchecked.

Figure 1 shows the differences that result from neglecting the Reconstruction uncertainty, Reproject error, Projection accuracy, and Optimize Cameras settings for the Lillie Conyers grave marker. The top is the sparse point cloud, where the greatest amount of difference is visible. The left side has these changes applied and the right does not. Figure 1 also illustrates these last three steps.

Ultimately, the provided examples are not radically changed by this process, but more-complex shapes or larger objects (e.g., landscapes) will greatly benefit from these additional processing steps. Finally, if you're interested in working further with the resulting 3-D models, refer to my Open Source Digital Heritage – Retopologize 3D Models/Scans video on YouTube (<https://youtu.be/tspcvAby2o8>).

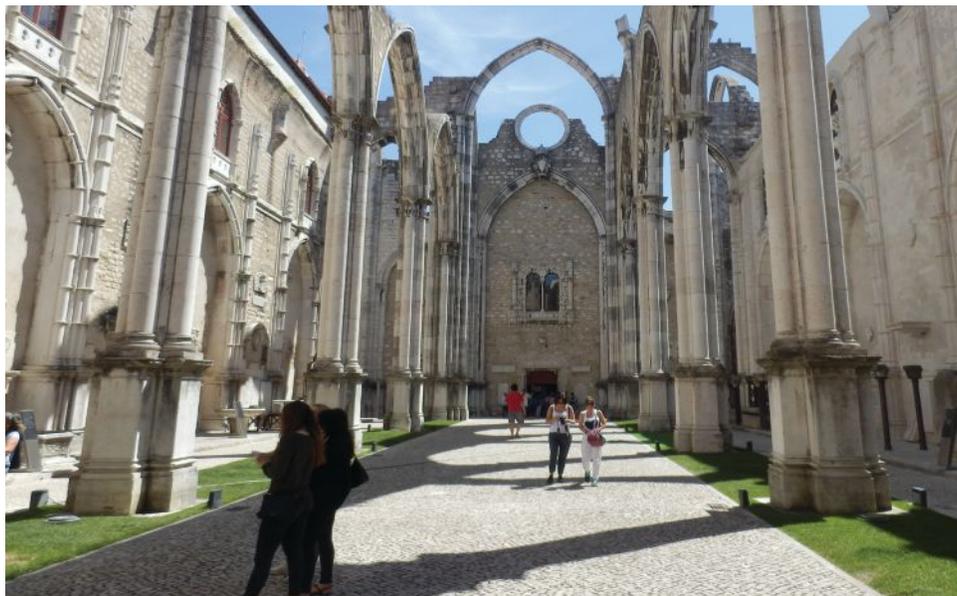


Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.

**See you
in Lisbon!**

4-7 January, 2023

REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

ABOUT US

The Register of Professional Archaeologists is a community of professional archaeologists. Our mission is to establish and adhere to standards and ethics that represent and adapt to the dynamic field of archaeology and to provide a resource for entities who rely on professional archaeology services.



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BENEFITS OF REGISTRATION

JSTOR ACCESS



JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books and primary resources. Our Registrants can access a specially curated collection of JSTOR resources.

INCOME

Registrants generally earn higher salaries and have greater job responsibilities than archaeologists who are not registered.

EDUCATION

We screen and certify continuing professional education programs and notify Registrants of these opportunities to improve their professional practice in diverse and dynamic discipline.

EMPLOYMENT

Registration is required to do archaeological work in many jurisdictions - and the list is growing. Networking opportunities also provide connections for professionals at all points in their career.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Archaeology of Transformation: Changing Scapes

A TAG-Sponsored Workshop at the University of Chicago (held virtually)

21 October 2022

Submissions due: 20 August 2022

In the face of sudden, large-scale social and environmental changes, it can be easy to neglect the gradual and less-visible changes that create the conditions for both crisis and positive transformations. Theoretical archaeologists have recently turned to a proliferation of “scapes,” extending ways of thinking that originated in landscape archaeology to other spheres such as “seascapes,” “knowledgescapes,” and “objectscapes,” among many others. Yet the utility of generating so many “scapes” has been called into question.

Does the plurality of scapes offer a way to explore different loci of human experience, or does it unduly fracture the world into distinct domains, each with its own “scape”? Other critiques have addressed importing the landscape concept’s visual bias and its peculiar ways of understanding historical change. Can we move past these constraining connotations and employ “scapes” to think about longer-term, gradual transformations and temporality? What do we gain by defining different “scapes,” and what types of information might we lose?

This conference will explore these questions in order to understand the value of scapes in focusing archaeological attention toward long-scale change.

Potential topics include

Scapes as ways of knowing:

Temporality (Rapid change; Life cycles)

Engagement with landscapes (Community engagement; Agency creation vs. modification)

Too many scapes? (Cityscapes; Soundscapes; Ritualscapes; Knowledgescapes; Taskscapes; Staticscape; Waterscapes; Icescapes; Smellscapes)

We invite submissions for 15-minute presentations, which will be grouped into sessions. Please include your Name, Title, Institution, Paper title, and Abstract (250 words).

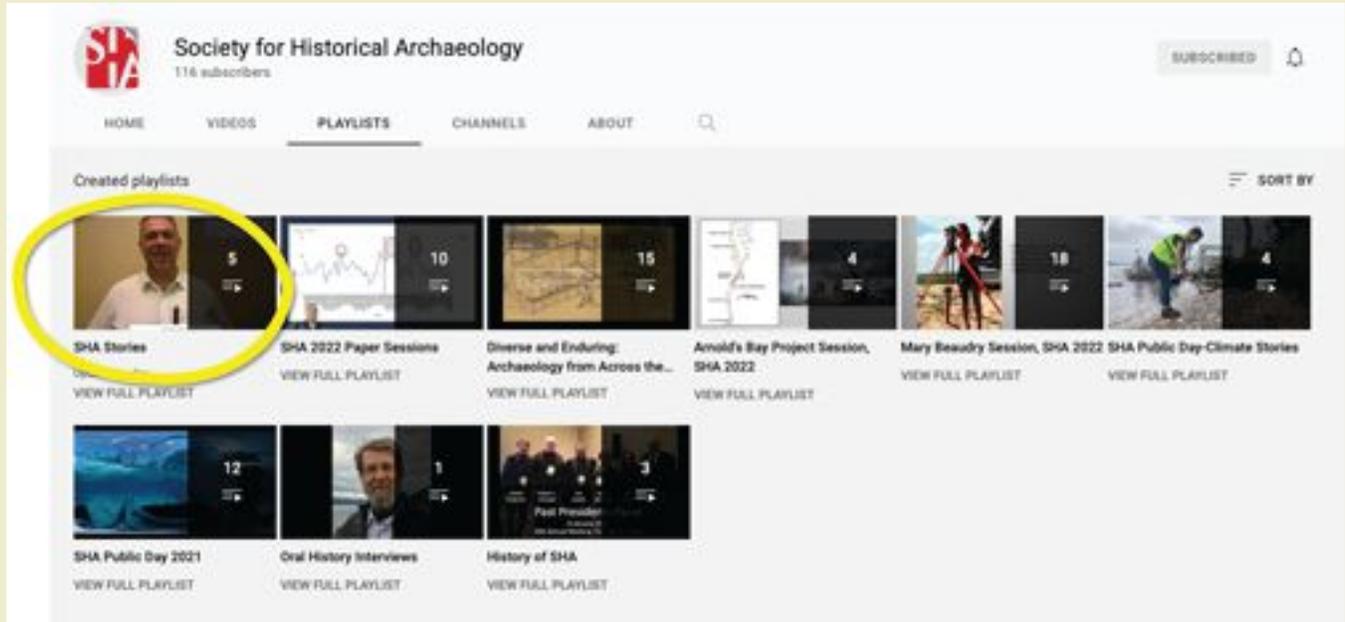


Please email your submissions to the co-organizers: Anna Berlekamp (aberlekamp@uchicago.edu), Nikki Grigg (ngrigg@uchicago.edu), Daniel Hansen (danhansen@uchicago.edu), and Luiza Osorio G. Silva (losilva@uchicago.edu). Also feel free to contact us in case of any questions.

**Submissions due by
20 August 2022.**

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles



SHA Stories Now on YouTube

At the 2015 SHA conference in Seattle, Washington, members of the society's History Committee recorded 38 micro-oral histories of various SHA members. Those who were interviewed answered questions such as "When and why did you join the SHA?", "What is your favorite memory of a SHA conference?", and "What difference has the SHA made in your career?" The History Committee is pleased to announce that the video recordings of these "SHA Stories" will now be available on the society's YouTube channel. The first five videos have been posted and others will be added in the weeks and months to come. A special thank-you is due to History Committee member Kirsten Vacca for editing the videos.

We invite everyone to visit the [SHA Stories playlist](#) and enjoy these short videos. We are pretty sure you will laugh at some of the stories of past conferences, but also feel grateful as you hear others reflect on the many ways SHA has positively impacted their careers. We each have our own SHA stories and we hope you will enjoy watching these.

SHA Special Publication and Author Perspective

Mary L. Maniery, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.,
President and SHA Co-Publications Associate Editor

In March 2018, SHA began a blog for the society's webpage to highlight our publications and our collaboration with various presses. While our co-publication program and partnerships with Springer, University of Nebraska Press, University of Florida Press, and University of Alabama Press expand our membership's publication opportunities, SHA has also continued to publish works independently through Amazon as Special Publications. SHA members can order *Ships' Graveyards: Abandoned Watercraft and the Archaeological Site Formation Process* for US\$22.00 (paperback) or US\$11.00 (e-book).

Paperback: https://www.amazon.com/Ships-Graveyards-Abandoned-Watercraft-Archaeological/dp/1957402008/ref=tmm_pap_swatch_0?encoding=UTF8&qid=&sr=

e-book: https://www.amazon.com/Ships-Graveyards-Abandoned-Watercraft-Archaeological-ebook/dp/B09SWN498M/ref=sr_1_1?crid=38WD7BG5XZG92&keywords=ships+graveyard+richards+ebook&qid=1650311082&s=books&sprefix=ships+graveyards+richards+ebook%2Cstripbooks%2C45&sr=1-1

If you are interested in contributing to a joint SHA published volume, please contact SHA's Co-Publications Editor, Benjamin Ford (ben.ford@iup.edu).

ABOUT THE BOOK

Ships' Graveyards: Abandoned Watercraft and the Archaeological Site Formation Process

Nathan Richards; Society for Historical Archaeology Special Publication; number of pages: 304; 15 tables; 50 figures

Ships' Graveyards was originally published in 2008 as an SHA/University of Florida Press Co-Publication. The 2022 publication is a second edition, published solely by SHA.

Ships' Graveyards is an explicitly theoretical study that avoids the single-site bias prevalent in most underwater archaeology research. It also eschews the traditional examination of shipwreck sites as the core component of study in this field.

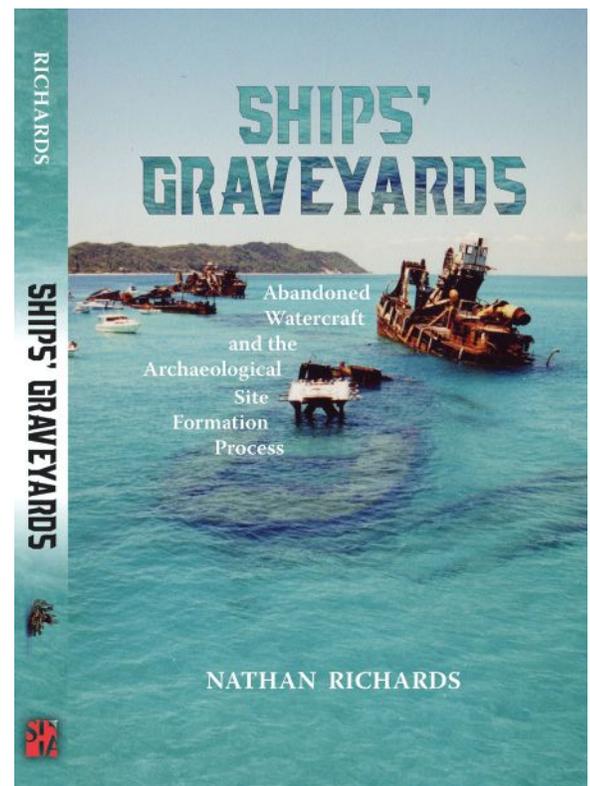
Instead, Nathan Richards seeks to discover what we can learn by examining intentionally abandoned vessels and to determine what the differences are between cultural site formation processes and those created "naturally" (that is, by shipwrecks and other nautical disasters).

Using Australian waters as a case study, Richards examines over 1,500 vessels abandoned over a period of more than 200 years. In offering such a detailed focus on an underutilized archaeological resource, he provides a model for the examination of similar sites and processes in many other locations around the world.

AUTHOR INTERVIEW

MM: What are some of your motivations for writing/spearheading this book?

NR: This is the second edition of the work. The book was derived from my Ph.D. dissertation (Flinders University, Ph.D. in Archaeology, 2002). I was lucky enough to have my advisor (Dr. Mark Staniforth) submit it to SHA for consideration as a part of the dissertation prize (now called the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award), and I was honored to win the award in 2003 (presented in 2004). The award came with a contract with University Press of Florida, which co-published the first edition with SHA in 2008. Through my work at Flinders University I became very interested in the application of processual comparative approaches to maritime archaeological subjects



(also thanks to Professor Donald Pate, here) as I was exposed to ship abandonment areas scattered around the coastlines of Australia. This is an ongoing interest of mine, and I've been lucky to work on similar sites across the USA, and in Bermuda and Costa Rica.

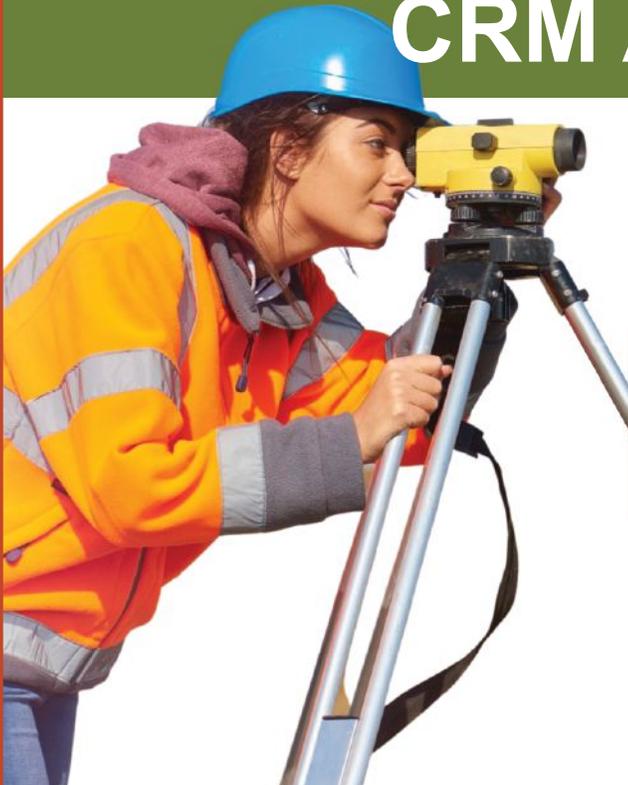
MM: Who would you like to read this book? Who is your audience?

NR: In 2008, I was hoping the book would provide a theoretically explicit perspective for looking at maritime archaeological data, and to help continue the development of the study of ship graveyards and to glean insights from watercraft discard behaviors. In 2013, I was fortunate to co-edit a book with Sami Seeb that highlighted some of the perspectives of scholars in this area (as *The Archaeology of Watercraft Abandonment*, Springer Press). In 2022, I still feel I have the same motivations, but I think I've become more interested in communicating how behavioral archaeological approaches continue to have relevance and application to maritime archaeological subjects. Realizing ship abandonment is very much a niche subject, I'd hope the audience would include a broad cross-section of maritime researchers, from students and avocational audiences to heritage managers and academics.

MM: Now that you have published this book, what kinds of things are you dreaming up next? What is in the works?

NR: As an adherent to Michael B. Schiffer's work, I am interested in research themes that run the length and breadth of the subjects he wrote about over many decades regarding archaeological site formation and technological innovation and change – but adapted to the maritime domain. I have partial manuscripts concerned with the use-lives of individual vessels and fleets (wrecked and abandoned watercraft) to themes of technological adaptation and human agency. The sites range from fleets of abandoned barges run aground in the Caribbean, ferrous-hulled shipwrecks lost in locations like Hawai'i, and amphibious landing craft in the sounds of North Carolina. I just need to find the time to finish one!

Thanks to SHA for the opportunity to publish a second edition of the work.



PREPARE FOR A CAREER IN CRM ARCHAEOLOGY

with the Center for American
Archaeology Field School
in Kampsville, IL

PROGRAM DATES
August 28-September 24
Application deadline August 1

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Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research as a Word file to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Contributions are generally between 500 and 2000 words in length. An abstract of no more than 100 words is requested. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution; minimum 200 dpi). The slideshow feature also allows contributions to feature more photographs than in a print publication. Video should be supplied in FLV format; recommended bitrate is between 300 and 700 kb/s. Maximum file size for a video is 100 MB. Audio should be in MP3 audio format.

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Africa

Sénégal

Three Field Seasons in Search of *Tata* Fortifications in Eastern Sénégal/Kitali tati e wittougol tatadji to founangué Senegal (submitted by Jacques Aymeric, external collaborator at the University of Geneva and joint fellow at the Harvard University Center Villa I Tatti/Deutsches Historisches Institut in Rom; jacques.aymeric@outlook.fr)

Abstract: Since Raymond Mauny's pioneering studies (1943, 1948), the expression *tata* has become part of the vocabulary commonly used by historians and archaeologists who focus on Senegambia and the former West Sudan from the 17th to the beginning of the 20th century. *Tata* is an expression of Malinké origin used "to designate any construction of a defensive nature, made of stone or clay" (Bah 1985:48). But long before researchers, European explorers and soldiers who ventured into these West African regions had noted the existence of *tata* in many villages (Park 1800; Raffanel 1846; Gallieni 1885; Rançon 1894a, 1894b). Present in almost every inhabited area and serving several functions, *tata*-type fortifications have played a major role in the political and military history of West African communities; their study is, therefore, essential for a better understanding of the history of the polities that have developed in West Africa. Following Mauny, who published a survey of the *tata* walls of Dakar in 1948 in *Notes Africaines*, other studies on the fortifications called *tata* were undertaken in Sénégal. Other studies have since followed, notably those by Ibrahima Thiaw in the Lower Falémé Valley (Thiaw 1999, 2012). This article presents the findings of the extended fieldwork I carried out in the Middle and Upper Falémé from 2015 to 2019 as part of my Ph.D. thesis at the Laboratoire Archéologie et Peuplement de l'Afrique (APA) at the University of Geneva.

Resumen: Desde los estudios pioneros de Raymond Mauny (1943, 1948), la expresión *tata* se ha convertido en parte del vocabulario comúnmente utilizado por historiadores y arqueólogos que se centran en Senegambia y el antiguo Sudán Occidental desde el siglo XVII hasta principios del siglo XX. *Tata* es una expresión de origen malinke utilizada "para designar cualquier construcción de carácter defensivo, hecha de piedra o arcilla" (Bah 1985:48). Pero mucho antes que los investigadores, los exploradores y soldados europeos que se aventuraron en estas regiones de África occidental habían notado la existencia de *tata* en muchas aldeas (Park 1800; Raffanel 1846; Gallieni 1885; Rançon 1894a, 1894b). Presentes en casi todas las áreas habitadas y con varias funciones, las fortificaciones de tipo *tata* han jugado un papel importante en la historia política y militar de las comunidades de África Occidental; su estudio es, por lo tanto, esencial para una mejor comprensión de la historia de las políticas que se han desarrollado en África occidental. Siguiendo a Mauny, que publicó un estudio de las murallas *tata* de Dakar en 1948 en *Notes Africaines*, en Senegal se llevaron a cabo otros estudios sobre las fortificaciones llamadas *tata*. Desde entonces, han seguido otros estudios, en particular los de Ibrahima Thiaw en el valle del Bajo Falémé (Thiaw 1999, 2012). Este artículo presenta los hallazgos del trabajo de campo extendido que realicé en el Medio y Alto Falémé de 2015 a 2019 como parte de mi tesis doctoral en el Laboratoire Archéologie et Peuplement de l'Afrique (APA) de la Universidad de Ginebra.

Résumé : Depuis les études pionnières de Raymond Mauny (1943, 1948), l'expression « *tata* » est entrée dans le vocabulaire couramment utilisé par les historiens et archéologues qui s'intéressent à la Sénégambie et à l'ancien Soudan occidental du XVIIe au début du XXe siècle. *Tata* est une expression d'origine malinké utilisée « pour désigner toute construction à caractère défensif, faite de pierre ou d'argile » (Bah 1985 : 48). Mais bien avant les chercheurs, explorateurs et militaires européens qui s'aventuraient dans ces régions d'Afrique de l'Ouest avaient constaté l'existence de *tata* dans de nombreux villages (Park 1800 ; Raffanel 1846 ; Gallieni 1885 ; Rançon 1894a, 1894b). Présentes dans presque toutes les zones habitées, et remplissant plusieurs fonctions, les fortifications de type *tata* ont joué un rôle majeur dans l'histoire politique et militaire des communautés ouest-africaines ; leur étude est donc essentielle pour une meilleure compréhension de l'histoire des politiques qui se sont développées en Afrique de l'Ouest. A la suite de Mauny, qui a publié en 1948 un relevé des murs *tata* de Dakar dans *Notes Africaines*, d'autres études sur les fortifications dites *tata* furent entreprises au Sénégal. D'autres études ont suivi depuis, notamment celles d'Ibrahima Thiaw dans la basse vallée de la Falémé (Thiaw 1999, 2012). Cet article présente les résultats du travail de terrain approfondi que j'ai effectué dans la Moyenne et la Haute Falémé de 2015 à 2019 dans le cadre de ma thèse de doctorat au Laboratoire Archéologie et Peuplement de l'Afrique (APA) de l'Université de Genève.

Surveys in the Falémé Valley

Due to the political instability in the Republic of Mali since 2011, the APA laboratory began intensive surveys along the Senegalese banks of the Falémé River as part of the "Human Settlement and Paleoenvironment in Africa" research programme (Huysecom et al. 2014). During the 2013 surveys, the APA laboratory team noted the existence of two fortifications, the *tata*



FIGURE 1. View of the rubble of the Samba Yaye tata after cleaning (the measuring rod on the rubble is 5 m long).

confirmed through satellite images. In addition to these sites, which were described in the reports of the previous campaigns, I worked on sites that had been observed during previous surveys but had not been included in the reports: the *tata* of Samba Yaye, Koussan, and Hamdallaye. The first is located on a hill overlooking the floodplain of the Falémé River. Curiously, the eponymous village is located across the river from the *tata*, on the right bank of the river. Despite the abundant herbaceous vegetation on the site of the Samba Yaye *tata*, the remains of the wall could be clearly distinguished after clearing the grass (Figure 1). Given the overall appearance of the remains, the wall likely had an irregular shape. In Koussan, the configuration was completely different. Instead of rubble, the line of the wall we found was visible at ground level (Figure 2). From this line, it was possible to distinguish the two lateritic block faces that formed the wall. Other defensive architectural elements such as loopholes and redans were also visible on the surface. Finally, the *tata* of Hamdallaye consisted of a site with the remains of a wall that was also flush with the surface but without scree. This last *tata* has a regular shape close to a quadrilateral; it measures about 85 m at its maximum length and 75 m at its maximum width.

After this first field season, I decided to extend the observations beyond the areas previously prospected during the winter field season of 2016–2017. I first looked in the Lower Falémé area, that is, the localities between Kidira and Aroundou where the Falémé flows into the Sénégal River. Whereas the first surveys by the APA laboratory were systematic, we changed our approach and adopted a targeted survey. The survey was divided into three steps, the first of which consisted of a review of the historical and scientific literature on the region. Based on this review, some present-day villages were selected where the probability of finding remains of fortified structures was very high. The second step was to ask the residents of the selected villages about the existence of fortification ruins in their vicinity. The third and last step involved inspection of the field

of Goulounga (SA02) and the *tata* of Dalafi (SA03), as well as of the abandoned site of Koba (SA01), which also has a wall scree (Huysecom et al. 2014:151–152). The discovery of these fortified sites occurred at the initiation of my application for a Swiss Confederation Excellence Grant for a Ph.D. thesis at the University of Geneva with Eric Huysecom as supervisor. The general objectives of this thesis were to continue the identification of fortified sites in the Falémé Valley, to study the architectural remains of the structures, and to examine these sites over time through a historical approach. Upon joining the APA laboratory, my first field campaign in the winter of 2015–2016 was aimed at visiting and evaluating the sites discovered during the previous surveys.

Thus, I worked on the *tata* of Koba, Goulounga, and Dalafi first. The site of Koba is a vast abandoned village, because the descendants of the former inhabitants now live in neighboring villages, mainly in Sansangoto and Madina Foulbé. On a small hill overlooking the Kobakoye marigot, one of the tributaries of the Falémé River, lies the stone scree of what was once the *tata* of Koba. Before its mention by the APA team, the site and its *tata* had been reported by Annie Ravisé (Huysecom 1987:695) and Cameron Gokee (2012:454). As neither of these authors provided a plan of these ruins, I undertook to draw them (Aymeric 2022). In Goulounga, unfortunately, there were no visible surface remains of the *tata* ruins, even though the local inhabitants were certain of its existence and even indicated its possible location. In Dalafi, the *tata* site was not characterized by a stone wall as in Koba, but by a strip of unwooded land in the middle of the forest. This circular strip of land seemed to mark a separation zone between the surrounding forest and a small mound that was probably anthropogenic, because its surface was covered with archaeological artifacts (Aymeric 2019:198). The observation of the shape on the ground was later con-



FIGURE 2. View of the Koussan tata outcrops.

sites alongside interviewed residents to verify the existence of the remains. This type of survey has the advantage of requiring considerably less time and money than a systematic survey. In addition, questions posed to and interviews with the residents in selected villages enable the collection of oral traditions about both the histories of the villages and the riverside fortifications. Clearly, such a method has limitations, most notably that sites in areas that are currently uninhabited may not be located. However, this limitation can be overcome by the extensive knowledge that the villagers have of their environment, as long as they are willing to share such knowledge with the researcher. During this second campaign, I discovered the sites of Boulebane, Som Som, Darra-Lamine, and Demboube (Mayor et al. 2018:218–226).

Boulebane is a vast village that was abandoned after its destruction by Mamadou Lamine Drame in February 1886 (Nyambarza 1969:140–142; Rançon 1894b:579). The observation of the surface remains gave me a glimpse of the rich archaeological potential of this site. Unfortunately, however, I was unable to go beyond surface observation, because the residents of the neighboring villages were firmly opposed to archaeological excavations. The residents of the village of Samba Kontaye were open to collaboration and led me to the sites of Som Som and Darra-Lamine. Like Boulebane, Som Som is a vast village that was abandoned after its destruction, in this case in 1857 by the French army of Governor Léon Faidherbe in tandem with the troops of the Almamy of Boundou Boubakar Saada Sy (Faidherbe 1889:203–204). The remains of the wall consist of perfectly visible stonework along a perimeter of about 310 m. The remains of an entrance vestibule, hut bottoms, granary bases, and other structures are also clearly visible on the surface of the site's interior. Darra-Lamine is located on the road to Gabou, about 5 km from Samba Kontaye. Abandoned like the other sites, the surface of the Darra-Lamine *tata* is covered with various artifacts and features ranging from ceramic sherds to granary and hut bases. The surface of the *tata*'s interior is slightly elevated in comparison to the surrounding area; the rubble of what was once the *tata* is relatively scattered. At Demboube, I was disconcerted by what I observed, because although I was in the presence of an abandoned settlement site, the base of the structure that was presented to me as the remains of the Demboube *tata* left plenty of room for doubt. On the surface of the site, in the middle of the other structures, a perfectly circular wall foundation made of stone blocks and measuring 15 m in diameter was visible (Aymeric 2022). In terms of its size and shape, the structure presented as the Demboube *tata* was completely different from all the other structures hitherto encountered.

For the last prospection campaign, I conducted observations in the Upper Falémé area. Using Saraya as a base, I was able to spread out in the region. I was thus able to locate the sites of Medina Dantila, Tambataguella, Bembou, Kondhokou, and Satadougou. Contrary to what the name Medina Dantila suggests—“medina” means city in Arabic—today it is only a village made up of a single concession. This concession belongs to Ibrahima Danfakha, a descendant of Sokhna Madi Danfakha, the founder of Medina Dantila (Mayor et al. 2019:235–236). At the site of the former village, no remains of the wall are visible on the surface, but other remains are. Bembou, Kondhokou, and Satadougou like Medina Dantila are sites where the remains of the *tata* are not visible on the surface, either because these walls were made of banco brick or because the rubble was stripped away by the local population to reuse the stones in the construction of the present-day huts. It is possible that future geophysical survey will reveal the foundations of the walls below the ground surface. Tambataguella is an abandoned site, located halfway between the villages of Bembou and Medina Dantila on a small wooded hill. The stone rubble that marks the line of the *tata* is visible and is made up of blocks of stone, some of which are 25 to 30 cm long. Due to repeated attacks by African bees from hives on the trees inside the site, I was unable to make an accurate survey of the remains of the Tambataguella *tata*. In the end, the different survey campaigns enabled the identification of 15 sites (Figure 3).

Archaeological excavations of the tata in the Falémé valley

In addition to the surveys, from the second field season onward I began archaeological excavations on the *tata* of the Falémé Valley. Because of the time limits of my thesis, not all the sites surveyed could be excavated and a selection had to be made. Therefore, I mainly excavated sites where the remains of the wall were visible on the surface. The main objectives were to find the foundations under the scree, to study the architecture of the walls, and to reconstruct the techniques used to build them. Albeit interesting, testing for wall foundations on sites without scree, such as Medina Dantila or Bembou, proved too costly in terms of time and resources and presented limited prospects in terms of results.

For all the sections of *tata* excavated, the procedure was more or less the same: cleaning of the surface to be excavated, removal of collapsed blocks, manual stripping of the foundation at arbitrary 20 cm levels, recording of the material as it was uncovered, photographing and recording of the foundation of the wall, protection of the excavated section, and refilling with the excavated material. In two field seasons, winter 2017 and winter 2018, five sites were excavated: Dalafi, Koba, Koussan, Samba Yaye, and Som Som. The excavation involved small areas, generally 3 m wide by 5 m long. Except for Dalafi, where a ditch that had been filled in over time was uncovered, the excavations revealed relatively well-preserved wall foundation bases. In Koussan, Samba Yaye, and Som Som the excavation uncovered layers preserved over about 4 to 5 levels (Figure 4). They consist of blocks of stone rubble varying in size from 15 to 30 cm in length. The blocks are of different types of rock present in the region, notably laterite, granite, and sandstone. I did observe the occasional use of iron slag blocks in the foundation of the Koussan *tata*.

In addition to the wall foundations, the excavation of the *tata* produced contrasting assemblages. The sites of Koussan and Som Som, for example, yielded abundant material, including numerous ceramic sherds, pipe fragments, and imported material such as glass beads and sherds of alcohol bottles. The discovery of archaeological material in deeper levels suggests that some of these sites were occupied well before the construction of the *tata*. In contrast, excavations at other sites such as Koba and Dalafi yielded very few archaeological artifacts, even though the areas surrounding their respective *tata* were covered with archaeological material.

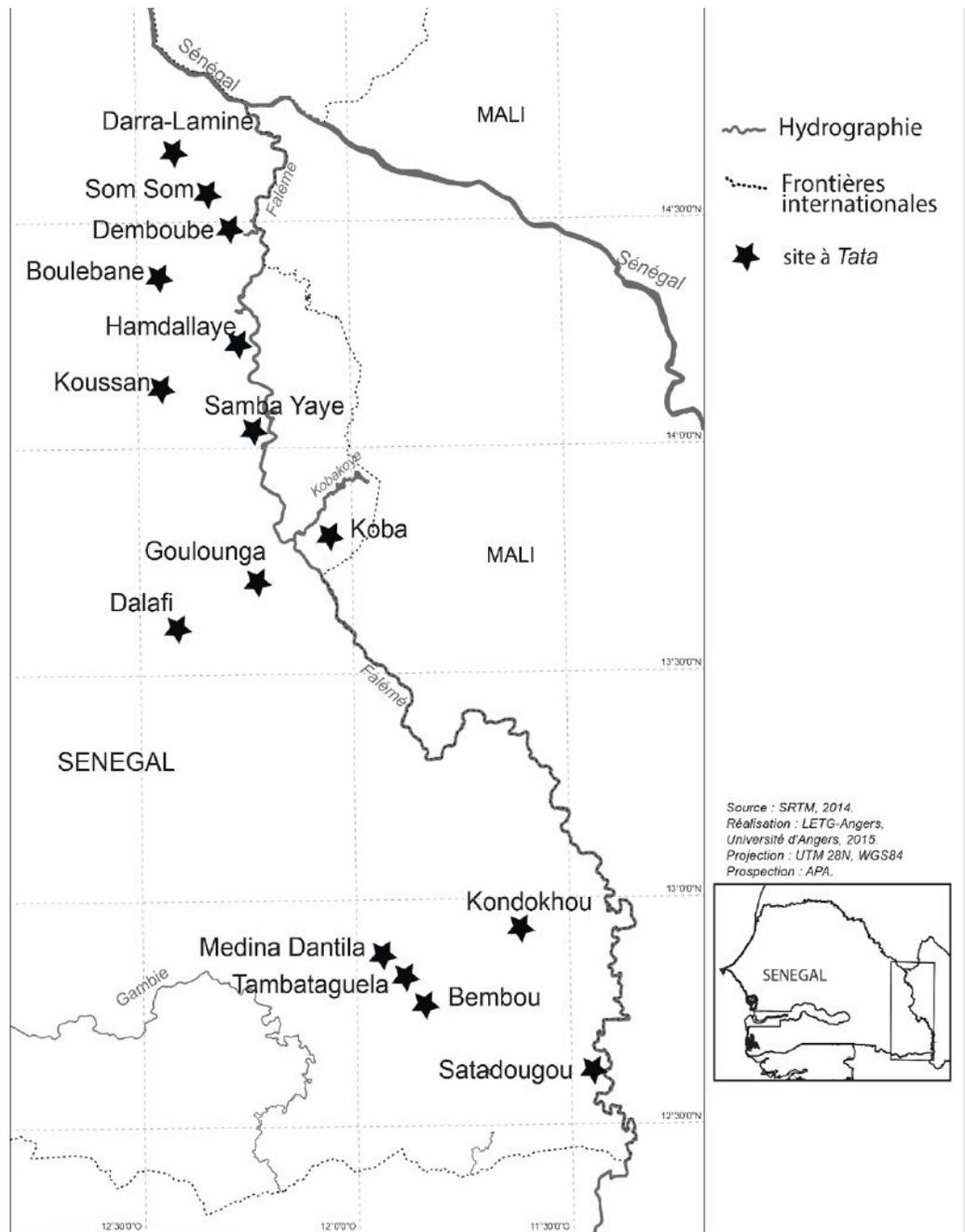


FIGURE 3. Location of the tata in the Falémé Valley.

Conclusion

By continuing the work of the APA laboratory on *tata*-type fortifications in the Falémé Valley, I was able to build up a corpus of 15 sites, 5 of which were excavated in very small sections. These excavations revealed foundations that gave us a glimpse of the structure of the walls of which they were the bases. Of course, these sites are probably only a very limited sample of the fortified sites that existed at one time or another in the Falémé Valley. While for administrative reasons our work has hitherto been limited to the Senegalese bank of the Falémé, intensification, systematization, and the use of geophysical prospecting instruments will certainly enable the discovery of other sites on both banks of the river. Beyond the discovery and uncovering of the *tata*, much remains to be done. Among other avenues of research, it is important firstly to place these sites in the historical and political context that prevailed in the Falémé Valley at the time of their construction. Secondly, Thiaw's work (1999) and some of the sites I have worked on are characterized by a low proportion of archaeological material. This is surprising, considering that these sites often sheltered populations who were under siege. In contrast, other sites such as Som Som have yielded numerous artifacts. It is therefore necessary to know the role these sites played in local history to understand their occupation dynamics. As the habitat associated with the *tata* is still present on most of the sites, a holistic study is essential to complete the picture and achieve an integrated understanding of fortified habitats in eastern Sénégal.



FIGURE 4. View of the foundation of the Som Som tata.

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Australasia and Antarctica

Australia

The Historical Archaeology of Powered Landscapes, South Sea Islander Identities, and Queensland's Sugar Industry at Pioneer Mill, Queensland (1881–1906) (submitted by Adele Zubrzycka, Ph.D. candidate, University of Queensland, a.zubrzycka@uq.net.au; Dr. James Flexner, University of Sydney; Dr. Kelsey Lowe, University of Queensland; Associate Professor Jon Prangnell, University of Queensland; Imelda Miller, Queensland Museum; Dr. Geraldine Mate, Queensland Museum; Zia Youse, University of Sydney; Dr. Eve Haddow, University of Sydney; Professor Thomas Baumgartl, Federation University; Dr. Francis Bobongie-Harris, Queensland University of Technology; and Professor Andrew Fairbairn, University of Queensland)

Abstract: In April 2022, the Australian South Sea Islander Lived Identities project concluded its first archaeological field season at Pioneer Mill, located near Brandon, a small town in the Burdekin District of Northern Queensland, Australia. The Lived Identities Project is a collaboration between Australian South Sea Islander organizations in Ayr, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Joskeleigh and researchers from selected universities and museums across Australia. It integrates the perspectives of historical archaeology, museology, cultural landscapes, and heritage studies to deepen and reinforce our understanding of Australian South Sea Islander heritage and experiences in the country. South Sea Islanders were integral to the development of Australia's sugar industry in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This paper presents the preliminary findings of excavations at the site of a South Sea Islander dwelling built on the Pioneer Sugar Estate and occupied between ca. 1881 to 1906.

Resumen: En abril de 2022, el proyecto Australian South Sea Islander Lived Identities concluyó su primera temporada de campo arqueológico en Pioneer Mill, ubicado cerca de Brandon, una pequeña ciudad en el distrito de Burdekin en el norte de Queensland, Australia. El Proyecto Identidades Vividas es una colaboración entre organizaciones australianas de isleños de los Mares del Sur en Ayr, Mackay, Rockhampton y Joskeleigh e investigadores de universidades y museos seleccionados de toda Australia. El proyecto integra las perspectivas de la arqueología histórica, la museología, los paisajes culturales y los estudios del patrimonio para profundizar y reforzar nuestra comprensión del patrimonio y las experiencias de los habitantes de las islas de los Mares del Sur de Australia en el país. Los habitantes de las islas de los Mares del Sur fueron parte integral del desarrollo de la industria azucarera de Australia en el siglo XIX y principios del XX. Este artículo presenta los hallazgos preliminares de las excavaciones en el sitio de una vivienda de los isleños de los Mares del Sur construida en Pioneer Sugar Estate y ocupada desde alrededor de 1881 hasta 1906.

Résumé : En avril 2022, le projet Australian South Sea Islander Lived Identities a conclu sa première saison archéologique sur le terrain à Pioneer Mill, situé près de Brandon, une petite ville du district de Burdekin dans le nord du Queensland, en Australie. Le projet Lived Identities est une collaboration entre des organisations australiennes d'insulaire de la mer du Sud à Ayr, Mackay, Rockhampton et Joskeleigh et des chercheurs d'universités et de musées sélectionnés à travers l'Australie. Il intègre les perspectives de l'archéologie historique, de la muséologie, des paysages culturels et des études du patrimoine pour approfondir et renforcer notre compréhension du patrimoine et des expériences des insulaires australiens de la mer

du Sud dans le pays. Les insulaires de la mer du Sud ont joué un rôle essentiel dans le développement de l'industrie sucrière australienne au XIXe et au début du XXe siècle. Cet article présente les découvertes préliminaires des fouilles sur le site d'une habitation insulaire de la mer du Sud construite sur le Pioneer Sugar Estate et occupée vers 1881 à 1906 environ.

The Archaeology, Collection, and Australian South Sea Islander Lived Identities Project

In April 2022, the Australian South Sea Islander Lived Identities project concluded its first archaeological field season at Pioneer Mill, located near Brandon, a small town in the Burdekin District of Northern Queensland, Australia. The Lived Identities Project is a collaboration between Australian South Sea Islander organizations in Ayr, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Josselyn and researchers from Queensland Museum, the University of Sydney, the University of Queensland, Queensland University of Technology, and Federation University. It integrates the perspectives of historical archaeology, museology, cultural landscapes, and heritage studies.

Australian South Sea Islanders

Australian South Sea Islanders represent the descendants of an estimated 50,000 (Quanchi 1997) to 62,475 (Price and Barker 1976) men and women from over 70 South Pacific islands, primarily Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, who were recruited or taken against their will to work in Queensland and New South Wales's burgeoning sugar industry between 1863 and 1904 (Mercer and Moore 1978:100; Moore 1992:61). This practice, often referred to as blackbirding, involved three-year indentured contracts under which South Sea Islanders worked for a minimum wage with some allowance paying for accommodations, meals, clothing, medical care, and return voyages by ship (Moore 1985:73; Munro 1995:609). Considered a direct reaction to the end of convict transportation to New South Wales (Molesworth 1917:140), the temporary collapse of the North American cotton industry during the American Civil War, and the abolition of slavery (Brown 2007:185), early accounts of blackbirding include kidnapping, coercion, and deception (Moore 1985:26-27; Saunders 1974:85).

Following the introduction of the Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901, which was part of a legislative package implement-

ing the Immigration Restriction Act 1901 (commonly known as the White Australia Policy), thousands of South Sea Islanders were to be deported and (mostly) returned to their home islands between 1906 and 1908. An estimated 2,500 were permitted to remain in the country after a concerted campaign of petitioning the Queensland government (Moore 2000:27; Mercer 1995:98-99). Despite the significant role they played in Australia's economic and agricultural development, Australian South Sea Islanders were only recognized as an Australian Minority group by the Commonwealth Government in 1994.

Today, very few archaeological investigations into the lives of South Sea Islanders on Australia's sugarcane plantations have been published. Those that have been conducted include surface surveys (Hayes 2000; Youngberry and Rains 2013), the analysis of artifact assemblages from the wreck of the recruiting ship *Foam* (Beck 2008), preparation of an

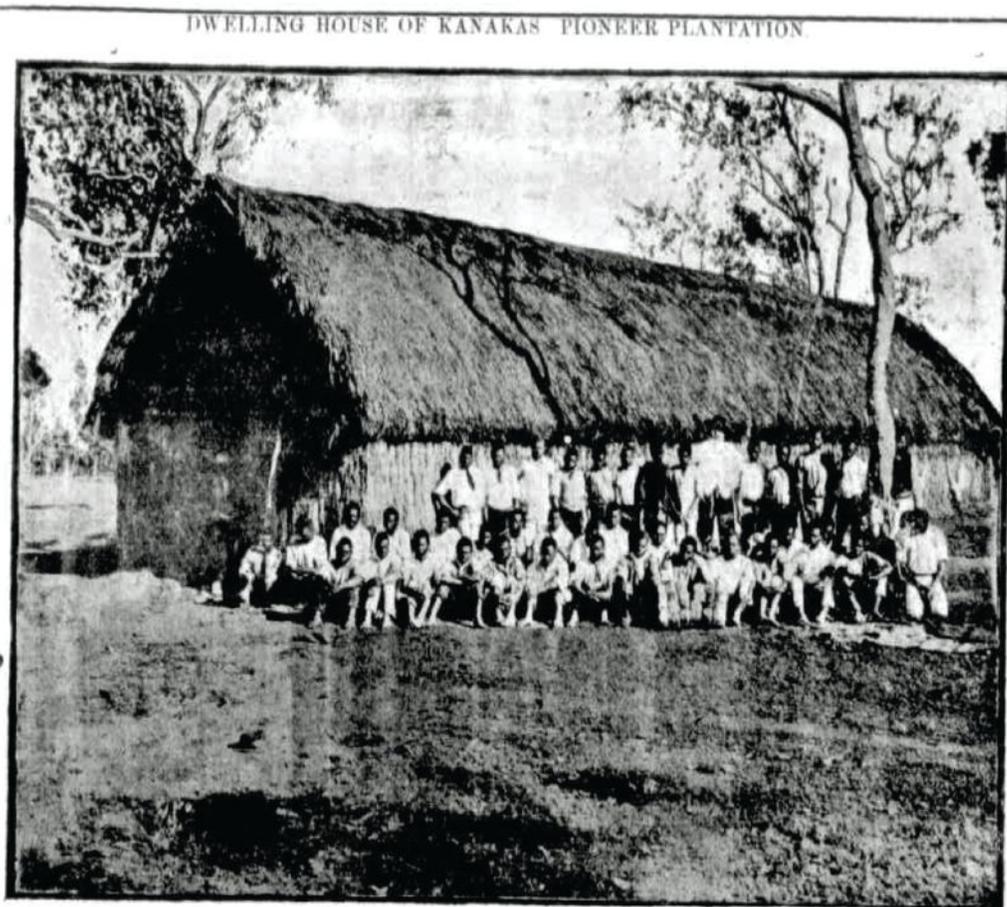


FIGURE 1. Undated photograph of a South Sea Islander Hut, possibly located at the Pioneer Plantation. (Photo courtesy of *The Week* 1930:46.)

Archaeological Management Plan for the Morayfields Plantation (Timeline Heritage Consultants 2010), and excavations associated with isolated features such as a stone mound in Ayr, Queensland, interpreted as a Roviana-style altar (Barker and Lamb 2011). Consequently, there have been few opportunities to investigate, contextualize, reassess, or support recorded and unrecorded details of Queensland's labor trade, the sugarcane industry, and the lives of South Sea Islander workers in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Pioneer Mill, Brandon

Pioneer Mill (then known as the Pioneer Sugar Estate) was established by John Spiller and Henry Brandon on a former cattle station (ranch) in early 1881 (Kerr 1994:55). Spiller, an English immigrant from Derbyshire, was instrumental in the development of the sugar industry in Mackay, a Queensland port city, during the 1860s (Moore 1985:105). In 1883, the estate was sold to Scottish brothers George Russel and William Drysdale and business partner Edmond Young. By 1884, an estimated 650 South Sea Islanders were employed under indentured contracts in the Burdekin District, 155 of whom were working at the Pioneer Estate (*Argus* 1884:4). These 155 men, women, and quite probably children lived in two large buildings with thatched roofs and a third building constructed of iron (*Sydney Morning Herald* 1884:5) (Figure 1). The estate also employed Chinese and Malayan workers, who were housed nearby in large grass huts, just northeast of the South Sea Islander accommodations and south of the mill. A South Sea Islander hospital and wardsman's house were established on the grounds (Figure 2). The Mill Manager's House occupied a rise overlooking the dwellings. All are recorded in a plan prepared for the estate in ca. 1888 (Figure 3). South Sea Islander houses are labeled "Kanakas," a Hawaiian term meaning "person" that was used in a derogatory manner for Pacific Island workers employed in British colonies. By late September of 1906, all South Sea Islanders employed at the estate had returned to their respective islands. The mill continues to operate today under the management of Wilmar Sugar Pty Ltd.

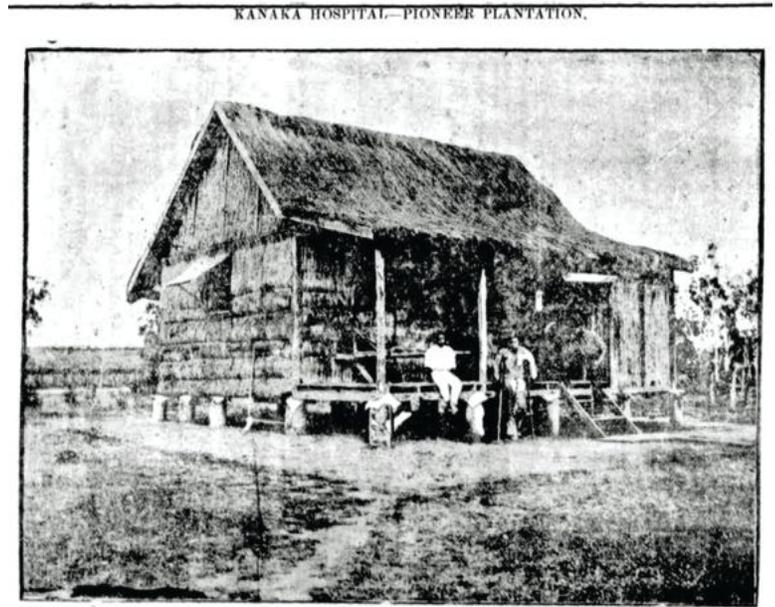


FIGURE 2. South Sea Islander Hospital at the Pioneer Plantation prior to 1906. (Photo courtesy of *The Week* 1930:46.)

April 2022 Field Season

Our April fieldwork focused on the locations of three South Sea Islander dwellings and two hospital buildings at the mill, as indicated on the 1888 plan. It integrated noninvasive ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) investigations led by Dr. Kelsey Lowe and excavations of over 40 shovel test pits (STPs) and 5 test units (TU) led by Ph.D. candidate Adele Zubrzycka and supervised by three of the project's lead investigators, Prof. James Flexner, Assoc. Prof. Jon Prangnell, and Prof. Andy Fairbairn. Primary research goals centered around the historical archaeology of domestic space and the investigation of how power and agency were expressed through the domestic landscape, using powered landscape theories developed by Carole Crumley (1987) and Suzanne Spencer-Wood (2010).

While GPR investigations gave us insights into modern features and disturbance below the ground surface, we were unable to identify evidence of former structures or landscape features, possibly because the hospital and dwellings were erected on timber posts and not stone or brick foundations (Figure 4).

Archaeological excavations revealed a large assemblage of late 19th- and early 20th-century artifacts in an area we called Hut 3 (shown in Figure 3). Hut 3 was the southernmost dwelling on the estate, situated



FIGURE 3. Detail of ca. 1888 Pioneer Sugar Estate plan showing the location of South Sea Islander dwellings, hospital, Mill Manager's House, Chinese camp, and Malayan camp. (Courtesy of the James Cook University Archives, Map/Plan Box (Folio) 1.)

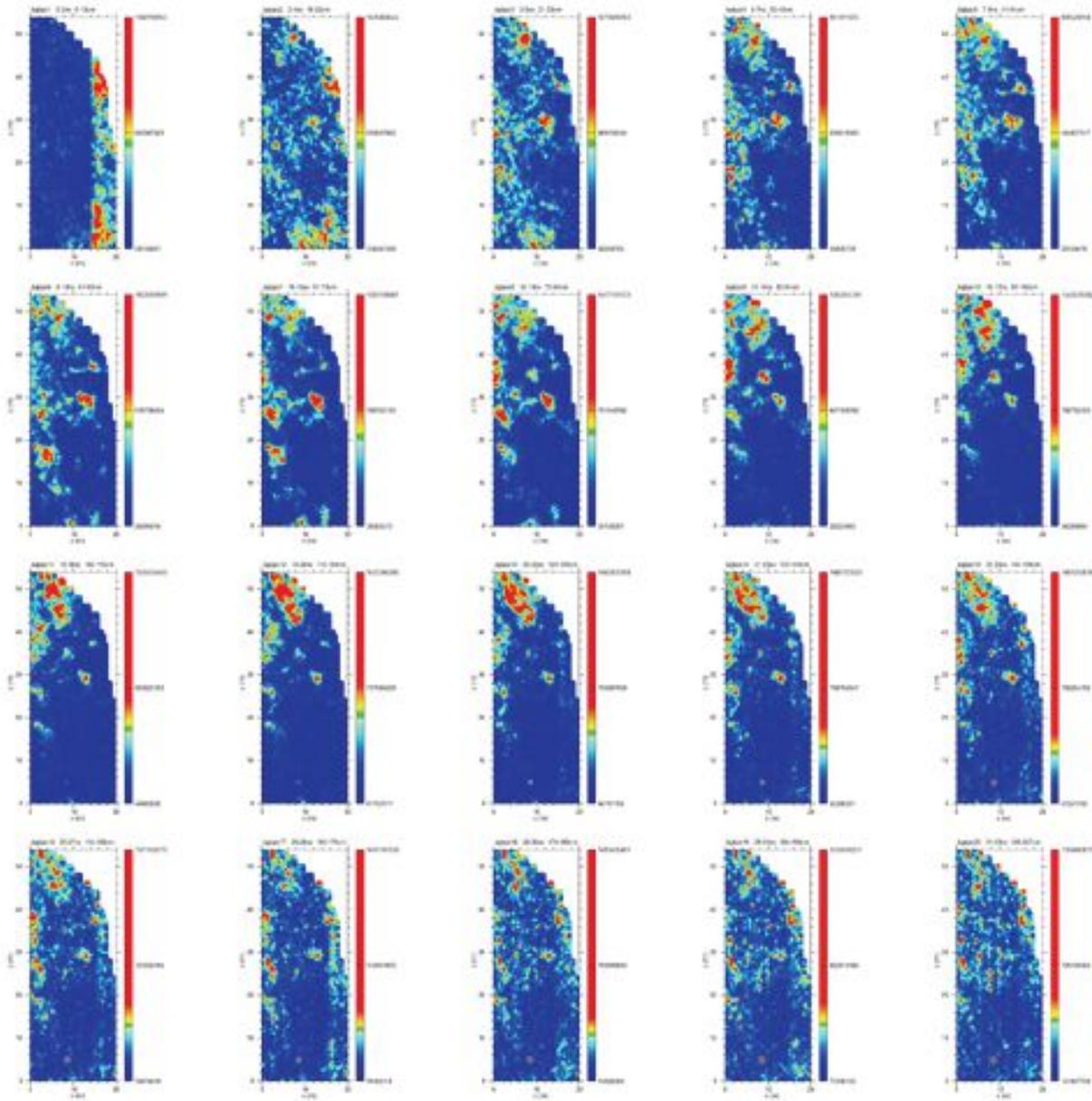


FIGURE 4. GPR survey data from the South Sea Islander Hospital site at Pioneer Mill. Red areas represent subsurface anomalies in the area. (Images courtesy of Dr. Kelsey Lowe.)

across a permanent lagoon from the Mill Manager’s House. Specific details about the dwelling and its occupants, such as their respective island group or gender, are lacking. However, we can say that the structure was likely erected on timber stumps in the 1880s. Two TUs were excavated in locations where STPs encountered the largest number of domestic and personal artifacts.

While no structural evidence of the hut was encountered, bottle glass, trouser buttons, furniture tacks, clay tobacco pipes, shoe eyelets, glass beads, the heel of a shoe, and lead-headed roofing nails were recovered from the site (Figure 5). This assemblage most likely relates to the dwelling and activities that took place around it like sewing, laundry, and the consumption of meals. Notably, very few ceramic fragments were recovered from the site, suggesting meals may have been served on enamel tin plates or consumed using traditional materials like banana leaves. It also implies that there may have been an unwillingness among the Drysdals to supply workers with expensive, breakable and ‘gentile’ crockery.

The team members are planning to return to Pioneer Mill in July 2022, when a larger area will be opened at the site of Hut 3 with the aim of exposing structural features associated with the dwelling to provide a spatial perspective for the site and artifacts associated with it.



FIGURE 5. A selection of artifacts found at Hut 3, including tobacco pipes and bowls, bottle glass, ceramics, and buttons. (Photos courtesy of Adele Zubrzycka.)

Acknowledgments

The project team would like to thank the Australian South Sea Islander community for their ongoing involvement with and enthusiasm for the project. We are indebted to Wilmar Sugar, who provided permission to excavate and survey at Pioneer Mill. We would also like to extend our warmest gratitude to the many volunteers who assisted us this season, the project's research assistants, and the Australian Research Council. The project is funded by an Australian Research Council Linkage Grant (LP170100048).

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Archaeological Data Recovery at the Clark Tenant Site (7S-C-108/ S12611), Routes 1 and 16 Interchange Project, Sussex County (submitted by Bill Liebeknecht, M.A., RPA)

Abstract: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted archaeological data recovery at the Clark Tenant site (7S-C-108), ca. 1790 to ca. 1830, located in Sussex County, Delaware. The site was interpreted as a short-term occupational area for agricultural workers employed or enslaved by the Clark family. Short-term sites of lower economic status such as this one are often overlooked due to their diminished archaeological signature. The Clark Tenant site yielded valuable information about the organization and use of the Clark Family landholdings and speaks to the potential significance of ephemeral sites and their ability to provide information on often-overlooked people in the past.

Resumen: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group llevó a cabo una recuperación de datos arqueológicos en el sitio de Clark Inquilino (7S-C-108), desde alrededor 1790 hasta alrededor 1830, ubicado en el condado de Sussex, Delaware. El sitio se interpretó como un área de ocupación a corto plazo para trabajadores agrícolas empleados o esclavizados por la familia Clark. Los sitios a corto plazo de menor estatus económico como este a menudo se pasan por alto debido a su firma arqueológica disminuida. El sitio de Clark Inquilino brindó información valiosa sobre la organización y el uso de las propiedades de la familia Clark y habla de la importancia potencial de los sitios efímeros y su capacidad para proporcionar información sobre personas que a menudo se pasan por alto en el pasado.

Résumé : Dovetail Cultural Resource Group a mené une récupération de données archéologiques sur le site Clark Locataire (7S-C-108), vers 1790–vers 1830, situé dans le comté de Sussex, Delaware. Le site a été interprété comme une zone de travail à court terme pour les travailleurs agricoles employés ou réduits en esclavage par la famille Clark. Les sites à court terme de statut économique inférieur tels que celui-ci sont souvent négligés en raison de leur signature archéologique réduite. Le site Clark Locataire a fourni des informations précieuses sur l'organisation et l'utilisation des propriétés foncières de la famille Clark et parle de l'importance potentielle des sites éphémères et de leur capacité à fournir des informations sur des personnes souvent négligées dans le passé.

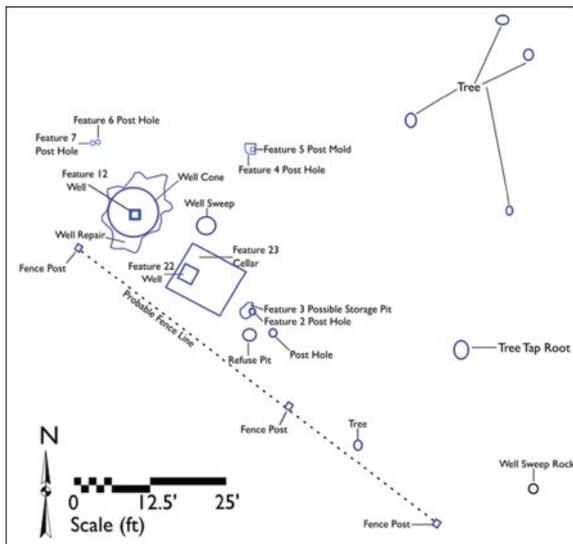


FIGURE 1. Summary of features and potential cultural elements at the Clark Tenant site. (Image courtesy of the author.)

workers of the Clark family. It appears that there were two buildings on-site that were used in succession, as evidenced by two wells, one of which was located within a cellar hole (Figures 1 and 2). The buildings would have been occupied for days

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted archaeological data recovery at the Clark Tenant site (7S-C-108/S12611), a late 18th- to early 19th-century site located in Sussex County, Delaware. The work was completed in association with the Delaware Department of Transportation's (DelDOT) proposed grade separation of State Route (SR) 1 and State Route (SR) 16, with funding provided by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Cultural resource studies associated with the grade separation have been ongoing since 2016. Through this work, one archaeological site was assessed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: the Clark Tenant site. Based on Phase I and II work, the site was interpreted as an historic resource with a possible association with workers employed or enslaved by the Clark family. The FHWA and DelDOT determined that the grade separation project would have an adverse effect on this resource. Through consultation with the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO), mitigation measures were developed to address the adverse effects from the project. These included data recovery (Phase III) excavations that were completed on the site between December 2018 and March 2019.

The combined Phase I–III efforts at the site resulted in the recovery of almost 4,000 artifacts and the examination of 15 cultural features. All phases of work confirmed that the site was used on and off from ca. 1790 to ca. 1830 as a short-term occupational area for agricultural

or weeks during agricultural activities on this portion of the Clark plantation, so that the site straddles both domestic and agricultural use. Each building was likely used as a temporary residence as well as for housing agricultural equipment. The first building was constructed over a cellar while the second did not have a cellar space. Both were likely a single story and built of log construction and had few windows. The buildings could have sat on wooden pillows or brick piers. In contrast to some studies of tenant houses and/or quarters for enslaved people, the spatial organization of the landscape and the distribution of artifacts did not reflect discernable patterns. This is likely due to the short-term, seasonal occupation related to the planting and harvesting of crops by a combination of hired hands and enslaved individuals owned by the Clark family, their kin, or nearby neighbors. This site functioned as a nested household unit relying on the larger plantation and neighboring farms for common goods required during the short-term occupancy.

Short-term sites of lower economic status, such as the Clark Tenant site, are often overlooked due to their diminished archaeological signature. This site yielded a relatively low density of artifacts and was situated in a seemingly undesirable topographic position on a low-lying landform a considerable distance from a reliable source of water. Despite these factors, which may have precluded additional study or a determination of significance by some agencies at first glance, the Clark Tenant site yielded valuable information about the organization and use of the Clark Family landholdings and speaks to the potential significance of ephemeral sites and their ability to share information on often-overlooked people in the past.

This research update is based on the full data recovery study, which was completed by Bill Liebeknecht, Brad Hatch, Kerry S. González, Danae Peckler, Kerri S. Barile, and Emily Calhoun with contributions from Sara Rivers Cofield, Justine W. McKnight, and Michael J. Worthington.

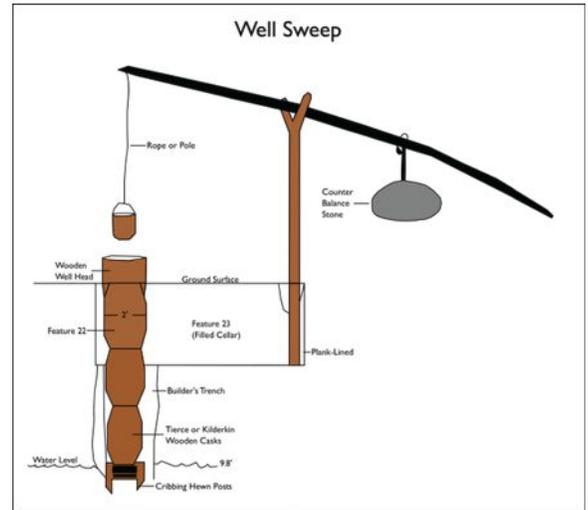


FIGURE 2. A reconstructed rendering of Well 2 built inside of the cellar. (Image courtesy of the author.)

Pennsylvania

A Tale of Two Houses—Archaeological Research at the Stoner Farm (submitted by Scott Parker, archaeologist, Little Antietam Creek, Inc.)

Abstract: The Stoner Farm is where Little Antietam Creek, Inc. (LACI) is headquartered and where LACI Archaeology has been working for the past 10 years (since the spring of 2012) (Figures 1 and 2). Our recent research, focused mainly on the yard west and east of what we call the David Stoner House, has revealed a “milk house,” a buried 18th-century horizon, and what we are calling the Steiner House. It also has settled some questions about the David Stoner House, including that of its age.

Resumen: Stoner Farm es donde tiene su sede Little Antietam Creek, Inc. (LACI) y donde LACI Archaeology ha estado trabajando durante los últimos 10 años (desde la primavera de 2012) (Figuras 1 y 2). Nuestra investigación reciente, centrada principalmente en el patio al oeste y al este de lo que llamamos la Casa David Stoner, reveló una “casa de la leche,” un horizonte enterrado del siglo XVIII, y lo que llamamos la Casa Steiner. También ha resuelto algunas dudas sobre la Casa David Stoner, incluida la de su antigüedad.

Résumé : La Stoner Farm est l'endroit où Little Antietam Creek, Inc. (LACI) a son siège social et où LACI Archéologie travaille depuis 10 ans (depuis le printemps 2012) (Figures 1 et 2). Nos récentes recherches, axées principalement sur la cour à l'ouest et à l'est de ce que nous appelons la maison David Stoner, avaient révélé une « laiterie », un horizon enterré du XVIIIe siècle et ce que nous appelons la maison Steiner. Il a également



FIGURE 1. The David Stoner House. (Photo courtesy of the author.)



FIGURE 2. Artist's rendering of the Steiner House. (Image courtesy of the author.)

réglé certaines questions sur la maison David Stoner, notamment celle de son âge.

In 1744 German Baptist immigrants Johannes and Catrin Steiner (Stoner in English) bought a 200 ac. piece of property called Belfast on the East Branch of Antietam Creek in what was then Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. All indications are that they settled on the land soon after they bought it and it has been in Stoner hands ever since. The David Stoner House, located on land that was once part of Belfast, is situated with a high limestone ridge to the north and west and Antietam Creek to the south and east. An ever-flowing spring issues from the base of the ridge running east, runs through the basement of the David Stoner House, and eventually empties into Antietam Creek—an ideal location for the Steiner family to settle.

However, according to mostly architectural evidence the David Stoner House was thought to have been originally built sometime in the 1770s, 25 or so years after the Steiners are thought to have settled on the property. Associated with the David Stoner House is a small stone smokehouse (Figure 3) oriented slightly differently southwest of the house and a freestanding, isolated stone wall on the edge of the yard below the ridge west of the house (Figure 4). The Stoner family has always maintained that this wall was part of the original Stoner house and that the smokehouse and wall were contemporary. It seemed like a good place to start to test these family traditions.

We did not just have family stories to go on. There were clues in the yard: dressed stones on the surface near the wall along with an unusually level and roughly rectangular area east of the wall that appeared associated with the wall (Figure 4). Our first phase was to evaluate this area using soil resistivity testing equipment; doing so revealed the likelihood of a stone foundation under the surface. Subsequent archaeological excavation in 2012 and 2013 uncovered the basic outline of a building about 35 x 25 ft. with stone foundations, a probable basement under at least half of the building, and a large cooking fireplace located in the center of the building. This building was oriented the same as the smokehouse and thus differently from the David Stoner house (Figure 5). The artifact evidence indicated that the building was a domestic building, likely a dwelling, and that it probably was older than the David Stoner House. The presence of tin-glazed earthenware and English white and Nottingham-type stonewares in small quantities suggested an origin as early as the 1740s. Whether or not the freestanding wall was part of



FIGURE 3. Smokehouse. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

this building was inconclusive at the time, but it seemed like it might have been—the family may have been right about the wall all along.



FIGURE 4. Freestanding stone wall and level area in front where the Steiner House was uncovered. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

Architectural historians had dated the earliest part of the David Stoner House to the 1770s. In looking at this part of the David Stoner House, we discovered some features that at the time were both interesting and puzzling. The southwest basement room (with the spring running through it) has two relatively small windows that look into the northwest basement room. This always seemed a bit strange, as did the fact that the stone arches over the doorways to these two rooms are different: the southwest room has a curved entry arch and the northwest has a straight or jack entry arch (Figure 6).

Then there is the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Record indicating that David Stoner in 1798 lived in a 2-story stone house that measured 36 x 26 ft. with 13 windows and 172 lights and that had a 15 x 13 ft. stone “milk house” associated with it. This was also puzzling, because the David

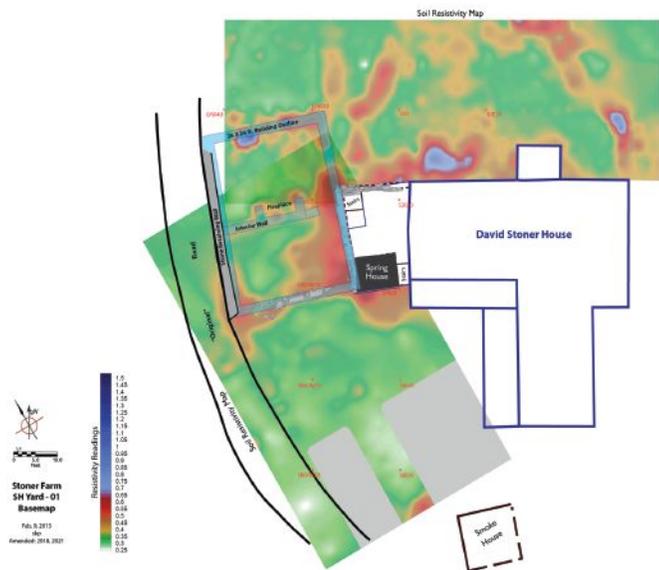


FIGURE 5. Basemap showing resistivity testing and outline of Steiner House. (Image courtesy of the author.)

House measures basically 36 x 26 ft., the same dimensions as the dwelling assessed in 1798. The officials also assessed a 15 x 13 ft. stone “milk house,” which we assume was a building where things like milk were stored and kept cool, likely underground or with a spring running through it. The southwest basement room of the David Stoner House is roughly 13 ft. wide and has a spring running through it. Further, if this was a freestanding “milk house” before the David Stoner House was built, then the windows in the north wall make sense. We also have a potential explanation for the discrepancy in arch form, in that the basement rooms would have been built at different times for different buildings. If this is all true, then the present-day David Stoner House could not have been built in the 1770s; it must have been constructed after 1798, when the Direct Tax was assessed.

Subsequent excavation concentrated on the south half of the building, which appeared to have a basement. We previously confirmed that no lower floor existed below the northern half. After significant hand excavation in the south half, uncovering a mostly stone fill (probably from collapsing the walls to fill in the “basement” hole) throughout with very few artifacts of any kind, we excavated the rest of the “basement” with a backhoe. This yielded some interesting results: the spring ran through this building as well—in a stone-lined trough—it was covered with large stones probably to keep the spring flowing after the walls were pushed in on it. The window openings in the south wall helped us determine that we were not excavating a basement, but rather a lower floor, and that the building was built on a slope that trended down toward the spring. This slope was partially erased when the building was torn down (Figure 7).

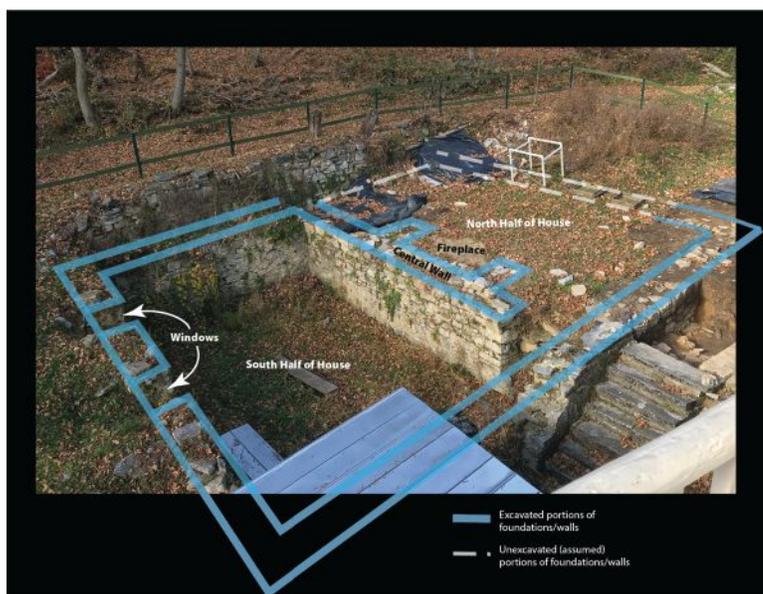


FIGURE 7. Steiner House excavation. (Image courtesy of the author.)

Stoner House at no stage in its evolution measured anywhere near 36 x 26 ft. This was often explained by saying that the tax assessor’s measurements were wrong, which apparently could be the case sometimes. But another—we think more plausible—explanation was that the Direct Tax Record was referring to a different house. In 1798 David Stoner owned more than 2,000 acres of land, a parcel so large that the remains of another house structure could easily go unnoticed. However, when the archaeological evidence is compared with the Direct Tax Record information, things start to make sense. The building discovered archaeologically that we are now calling the Steiner



FIGURE 6. West facade of David Stoner House showing basement door arches. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

Because of this original slope, significant infilling was required to produce the basement of the David Stoner House and this fill was found during subsequent excavation in the yard north of the house. Below the fill we encountered a stratum containing almost exclusively 18th-century diagnostic artifacts, including tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware,

and hand-wrought nails, along with some potential 18th-century English coarse earthenware. This appears to have been the ground surface when the property was first occupied by the Stoner family, buried under several feet of 19th-century fill. Artifact processing and analysis is still ongoing; the final interpretation is forthcoming.

Recently, we have concentrated our excavation on the north half of the Steiner House, having determined that the south half was built entirely of stone, likely with two stories, the lower of which was built at the bottom of a natural slope. We are finding that the north half was very different, possibly built of log and stone piers rather than entirely of stone. We think the north half may have been built first and the south added, but much more research is needed to determine exactly how and when the Steiner House was built. This field season we intend to focus on the northern half of the house to try to answer these questions.

Virginia



FIGURE 1. Box containing artifacts in non-archival bags, pill bottles, plastic slide boxes, etc. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.)

historiques de Virginie (DHR) a reçu des artefacts, des échantillons et des documents associés des sites associés aux plantations de Kingsmill, près de Williamsburg, en Virginie. Ces collections patrimoniales présentaient un certain nombre de défis de curation et de conservation. Certains des artefacts se trouvaient dans des sacs et des boîtes datant des années 1970 ; leur état variait d'objets non lavés et non traités à des objets conservés stockés dans des conteneurs d'archives (Figure 1). Le personnel du DHR organise et conserve actuellement une partie de cette collection, la rendant accessible à la recherche et à l'interprétation publique.

Collections Assessment

In 2019, funding managed by The Conservation Fund provided for a collections assessment of assemblages from sites in a Section 106 project mitigation area. Sites in the area include some of Virginia's most significant colonial

Up a (Surry Skiffes) Creek: The Curation and Conservation of Legacy Collections from Kingsmill (submitted by Dr. Elizabeth Moore, RPA, state archaeologist; and Chelsea Blake, archaeological conservator, Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Abstract: In 2018, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) received artifacts, samples, and associated records from the sites associated with the Kingsmill Plantations, near Williamsburg, Virginia. These legacy collections presented a number of curation and conservation challenges. Some of the artifacts were in bags and boxes dating to the 1970s; their condition ranged from unwashed and unprocessed to conserved and stored in archival containers (Figure 1). DHR staff are currently curating and conserving a portion of this collection, making it accessible for research and public interpretation.

Resumen: En 2018, el Departamento de Recursos Históricas de Virginia (DHR) recibió artefactos, muestras y registros asociados de los sitios asociados con Kingsmill Plantations, cerca de Williamsburg, Virginia. Estas colecciones heredadas presentaron una serie de desafíos de curación y conservación. Algunos de los artefactos estaban en bolsas y cajas que datan de la década de 1970; su condición varió desde objetos sin lavar y sin procesar hasta objetos conservados almacenados en contenedores de archivo (Figura 1). El personal de DHR actualmente está curando y conservando una parte de esta colección, haciéndola accesible para la investigación y la interpretación pública.

Résumé : En 2018, le Département des ressources



FIGURE 2. Meaghan Harrington and Katie Hylton examining catalog cards. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.)

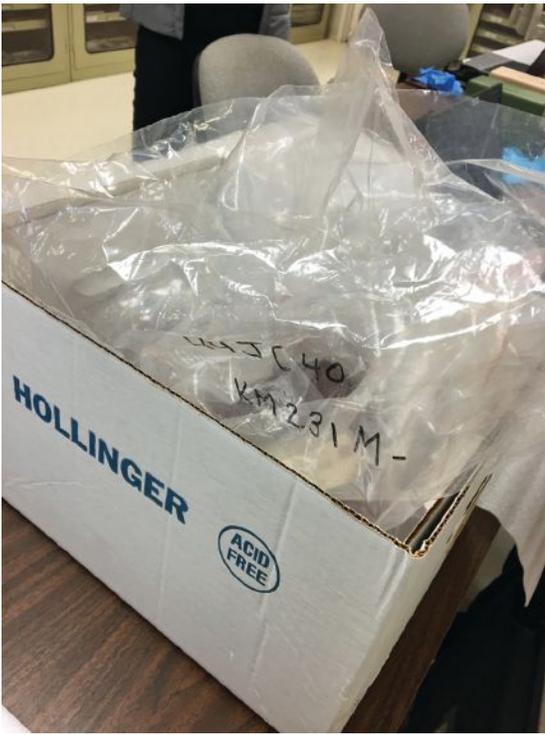


FIGURE 3. Artifact wrapped in sheet plastic. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

the composition of the collection, and condition of all materials were examined and quantified (Figures 3 and 4). The conservation assessment addressed the stability of all artifacts to determine stabilization and treatment needs at the individual object level.

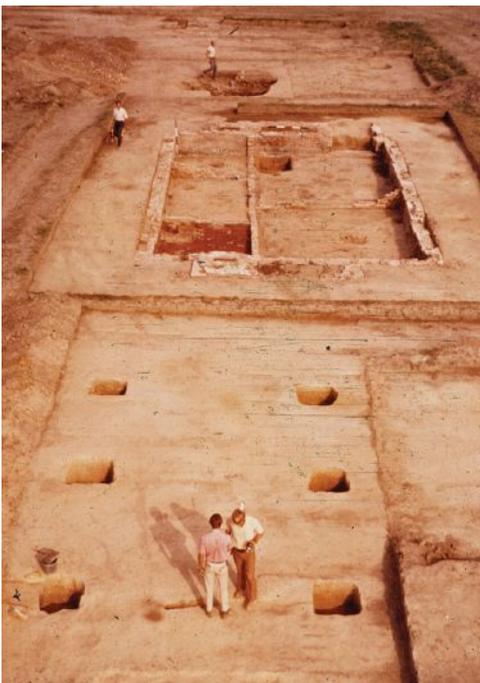


FIGURE 5. House and associated features at 44JC0034-244. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

sites: Kingsmill, Governor's Land, Carter's Grove/Martin's Hundred, and Basse's Choice. The collections assessment project was managed by Dove-tail Cultural Resource Group and assessment teams were led by Kerry González, then of Dovetail; Elizabeth Moore, then of the Virginia Museum of Natural History; Patricia Samford and Nichole Doub of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab; and Justine McKnight, archeobotanical consultant.

The goals of the project were to assess the current state of the collections, determine their curation and conservation needs, make recommendations for the levels of effort required to meet these needs, and estimate fees for completing this work. Through this project, team members examined and assessed 25 to 30% of the collections from each of the sites (Figure 2).

The project consisted of two components, a curation assessment and a conservation assessment. The curation assessment examined the overall stability of the collection, which included artifacts and all associated records, field notes, photographs, and catalogs. Artifact storage, the

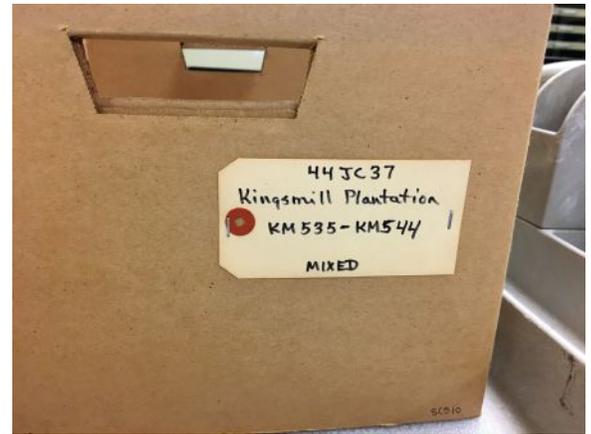


FIGURE 4. Nonarchival box and tag with metal staples. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

To standardize assessment observations and recommendations, protocols were developed to collect data at the box, bag, and object levels. Each box was labeled with a project number and was inspected to record the box location, the repository's container number when present, the container condition, the container material type, evidence of pest infestation and infestation type, the box or container size, and any other observations related to the container itself.

Data were recorded for the artifact containers, most of them bags or smaller boxes. Information gathered included the container material type and condition. Within each bag or other container, information recorded included what percentage of the assemblage was washed, sorted, tagged, and labeled. Estimates were also calculated of what percentage of each bag was glass, ceramic, metal, bone, brick, shell, Native American ceramics, lithics, botanicals, soil samples, and unprocessed samples. All observations were given a score, each assemblage was given a composite score, and priority actions were defined for each assemblage.

Kingsmill

Located along the James River 5 miles south of Williamsburg, Kingsmill is the location of a complex of archaeological sites that includes Littletown and Kingsmill tenements of the first half of the 17th century; Littletown Plantation of the Pettus family, the settlement at Utopia, and parts of the Harrop plantation; Bray's Littletown Plantation and its quarter, quarters at Tutter's Neck and

Utopia, and a mill; the Kingsmill Plantation of Lewis Burwell and its two dependencies, an office and kitchen, and its three quarters; and the Burwell Landing site. Given the variety of site types and the identification of multiple sites with housing for enslaved persons, excavations offered an opportunity to examine the lives of people other than just the wealthy landed gentry of colonial Virginia. From 1972 to 1976, archaeologists from the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, now the Department of Historic Resources (DHR), led excavations at these sites with the financial support of Anheuser-Busch (Figures 5 and 6).



FIGURE 6. Excavations at 44JC0035 Littletown Quarter. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

The Kingsmill assemblage contains the artifacts and accompanying documentation from 51 sites. The collections are stored in 772 boxes and 89 steel cabinet drawers. There are 9 boxes with no sites identified; some of the artifacts within them have older catalog numbers and it may be possible to identify the site and provenience if the associated records can be located.

Three file boxes of field notes, research documents, notebooks, correspondence, and brief reports were identified and assessed. Field notes present are brief and there were no field forms observed in the files. None of the records had been digitized.



FIGURE 7. Catalog cards in nonarchival boxes. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

Five index card boxes were found that contain catalog cards with identifying information for individual artifacts (Figure 7). These contain detailed information about the artifact and its provenience, and some include hand-drawn and painted illustrations (Figure 8). Associated documents include interim reports, research reports, student papers, technical reports, one mitigation report, binders of catalog records, and one map cabinet drawer containing oversized maps, plan drawings, and profiles.

The Current Curation and Conservation Project

In 2020, a request was made by The Conservation Fund for proposals to address the issues identified in the curation and conservation assessment. While DHR is the owner of the Kingsmill, Basses Choice, and Governor's Land collections, the Governor's Land collection has been stored for years at the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation (JYF) and it was decided that JYF would



FIGURE 8. Kingsmill catalog card. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

conduct the curation of that collection. DHR would handle the curation of only the Kingsmill collection, but would handle the conservation of all three collections. Anticipating that the cost of this work would exceed available funds, DHR prioritized the Kingsmill sites into three rankings that took into account the condition of the site assemblages and those assemblages that represented the occupation of free and enslaved Africans. The total estimated cost for all work was \$1,190,932. Because the total funds available for the work on all site assemblages (not just the Kingsmill sites) was \$800,000, it was clear that all needed work could not be supported. Subsequent discussions resulted in an award for the Priority 1 Kingsmill sites, the conservation of the more-fragile objects from all three sites, and the treatment of block lifts that had been unprocessed since their on-site removal.

DHR's goal with this project is to see to the curation and conservation or stabilization of collections from select priority sites and to increase the availability of artifacts for research and exhibit. New staff hired for this project are a conservator/project manager and two part-time curation assistants who work in conjunction with the state archaeologist, the state archaeological conservator, the chief curator, and the collections manager.

Curation

Cataloging is being done at a broad inventory level for most of the assemblage. The inventory is at the individual bag and material level, not at the individual artifact level, unless warranted for a specific research need, display, or conservation. Artifacts are sorted by material type and a unique number is assigned to each bag. Our catalog database was created in Microsoft Access and can be shared with other institutions upon request. While there are some repository-specific fields that may not apply to every institution, the database can be unlocked for customization.

Once the artifacts have been cataloged, storage is upgraded to 4-mil, white block, polyethylene bags, with archival-pigment-ink-printed Mylar labels inside the bag. Report formats for tags and box inventories were designed within the database; printing tags for each of the bags saves a great deal of time compared to producing each one by hand. At this stage, metals are separated and transferred to conservation staff for treatment and dry storage.

Conservation

Once priority sites were selected, the conservators had to construct a feasible goal for the number of objects to be treated. Each artifact is estimated to take an average of 20 hours of work when considering recording, analysis, treatment, rehousing, and reporting time and it is important to prioritize those artifacts that are least stable and where further degradation is most likely to result in lost information. For this reason, we chose to prioritize block lifts and metals. The block lifts were selected because they have soil that may have retained other artifacts and, in some cases, were known to often contain metal artifacts (Figures 9 and 10). The metals were prioritized because they have been housed under substandard conditions for decades and in some cases are already losing information that could be valuable for research.



FIGURE 9 (left). Block lift with bone comb. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

FIGURE 10 (right). Bone comb after extraction from block lift and stabilization. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

Many of the treatment methods that had been used to conserve artifacts were very aggressive and resulted in the complete stripping of the surface of the artifact. These methods, which included electrolysis, the overuse of certain acids, and the use of tools such as glass bristle brushes, often resulted in an unevenly treated surface, meaning some areas are left stripped bare while others still have corrosion and soil adhering to them. By treating artifacts with these methods and exposing the bare metal, the artifacts were left vulnerable to active corrosion, because the more-stable layers of their corrosion had been removed.

As with any field rooted in science, conservation treatments and standards are constantly being evaluated and more-effective methods are developed. Many of the coatings used in the original treatments of the Kingsmill artifacts are problematic,



FIGURE 11 (left). Iron spur before retreatment. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)
 FIGURE 12 (right). Iron spur after retreatment. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

in that they do not offer protection from relative humidity fluctuations and are dark in color, which obscures or hides any changes on the surface of the artifact such as active corrosion. This can be seen on an iron spur (Figure 11), where the thick coating entirely obscures the surface texture and the dark color completely hides the presence of silver inlay visible after retreatment (Figure 12).

One assumption that had been made in the past about this collection is that the block lifts did not need further attention. This is not the case. We have identified multiple artifacts in single block lifts that were not visible until the block was x-rayed. Other blocks hold extremely fragile objects that are increasingly unstable without proper conservation treatment.

As with many older collections, artifacts have come to us that have become disassociated from their provenience information, greatly limiting their use for research. The careful examination of site records in conjunction with rehousing and cataloging has provided the opportunity for project staff to reassociate artifacts with their context and provenience information.

The process of bringing the Kingsmill collections up to current standards of care has just begun. The funding for this project enables us to address critical curation and conservation needs for only a portion of this large collection. In addition, the Kingsmill assemblage represents less than 10% of the collections at DHR; many of them are older collections, like this one, that need similar levels of effort to curate them properly and to make them accessible for research and exhibit purposes. A key component of DHR's mission is to provide access to our collections for researchers; please contact us if you are interested in accessing these collections for your research.

The Kingsmill sites produced important assemblages that can be used to examine the lives of people who are largely under-represented in the narratives of American history (Figure 13). Archaeologists increasingly recognize the need to expand our understanding of the past and to include more-diverse voices and communities in the stories we tell and in the writing of those stories and the information used to inform them. It is collections such as these that can support the efforts to bring these stories to light.



FIGURE 13. Iron hoe before treatment. (Photo courtesy of the Virginia Division of Historic Resources.)

USA - Pacific West

California

Society for California Archaeology 2022 Annual Meeting's 3-Minute Sessions: Our Disposable Economy/Sesiones de 3 minutos de la reunión anual de la Society for California Archaeology 2022: Nuestra economía desechable/Sessions de 3 minutes de la réunion annuelle 2022 de la Society for California Archaeology : Notre économie jetable/加州考古學會 2022 年年會的 3 分鐘會議：我們的一次性經濟 (submitted by Kimberly Wooten, California Department of Transportation)

The annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) was held in person for the first time in two years during 3–6 March 2022 in Visalia, the oldest city in California's San Joaquin Valley. The theme of the meeting was "Archaeological Gatherings: Foodways and Community Resilience," which was an ideal focus for a conference hosted in an agricultural community. Included in the program was a 3-minute presentation session, "Our Disposable Economy: Artifacts from Past to Present." The session was originally scheduled for the SCA's 2020 meeting, but given that it was to be held days after the pandemic began closing the country down, the society canceled the event. Interest in reviving the session for 2022 resulted in 14 presentations, some from 2020 and some new for this year. The 3-minute session was cochaired by Kimberly Wooten and Julia Huddleson, both staff archaeologists with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) Cultural Studies Office in Sacramento.

The original 2020 3-minute abstract was inspired by a two-week sailing trip Wooten had taken in 2019 to research microplastics in the world's oceans. The intention was to highlight changes in material culture over time, especially during the transition from what is considered the "historic era" to our modern, disposable economy. Many of the consumer goods historically made of and packaged in materials such as ceramic, metal, and glass have shifted to plastics. Think of a bone toothbrush vs. your typical plastic toothbrush. Both were intended to last 3 to 4 months, but only one will still be here in approximately 500 years. With 3.5 billion plastic toothbrushes sold annually, that's a frightening thought (try looking at your toothbrush the same way tonight). Presentations touched on many interconnected themes—including the economy, environment, consumerism, and disposability—all ideas that go toward a broader discussion of plastic products as contributors to climate change.

The session abstract was as follows: This session highlights the changes to material culture over time, especially during the transition from what is considered the "historic-era" to products in our modern, disposable economy. Many of the consumer goods made of and packaged in materials such as ceramic, metal, and glass have shifted to plastic and other nonbiodegradable materials. Think of a modern plastic toothbrush vs. a bone toothbrush. These papers focus on single-use and disposable items by comparing a modern item to its historical antecedents. The idea for the session is to encourage both presenters and the audience to think about the change of a single artifact or artifact type through time and potential impacts on archaeology and our environment. In this fast-paced format, speakers will deliver 3-minute presentations, interspersed with discussion sessions that foster audience participation.

After a session introduction by Ms. Wooten, each set of 7 presentations was followed by a 15-minute facilitated discussion. Julia Costello and Glenn Farris facilitated the first discussion; Julia Huddleson facilitated the second discussion. Three-minute-presentation participants, in order of their session lineup, included

- Emily Castano (Caltrans): "Little Dumps, Big Dumps: The Backend of Food Ways through the Economics of Domesticity and the Evolution of the Diaper"
- Julia Costello (Foothill Resources, Ltd.): "From Food to Artifact to Art: The Interesting Evolution of Chinese Ceramics"
- Glenn Farris: "Quaffing an IPA in 1855 California: From Aberdeen to the Marsh House"
- Sarah Heffner (California Department of Water Resources): "'Be Sure to Drink Your Ovaltine!': Childhood Marketing in the Mid-1930s and Little Orphan Annie Decoders"
- Mariam Dahdul (Caltrans): "Evolution of Writing Technologies and Their Mark on the Physical Landscape" (video presentation)

- Lisa Bright (Caltrans): “Wonder Soap Bubbles”
- Julia Huddleson (Caltrans): “Toothpaste Containers through Time—Reusable, Recyclable, or Rubbish”
- Mary Maniery (PAR Environmental Services): “Finding Colonel Mustard in the Kitchen with a Knife: Following the Clues to Date Historic Mustard Containers” (presented by Sarah Heffner)
- Kimberly Wooten (Caltrans): “What Could Possibly Make Beefamato Better? Plastic!”
- R. Scott Baxter (Pacific Legacy, Inc.): “San Pedro Harbor Token and the Seeds of Modern Consumerism”
- Montse Osterlye (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.): “Rude Awakenings: From a Cuppa Hot Brown to a Hot Brown Planet”
- Brian James (Caltrans): “No Simple Task: Understanding the Complexity of Expediency in Prehistoric Technology”
- Heather Martin (State Archaeological Collections Research Facility): “From Straight Razor to Bic (How Your Razor Ended Up in the Trash)”
- Justin Wisely (Pacific Legacy, Inc.): “The Grains Left Behind”

The 3-minute session encouraged both presenters and the audience to discuss ideas related to consumerism, disposability, and reuse, and the potential impacts of the changes on the archaeological record not only going forward, but right now—as an immediate archaeological crisis—as well as the overall environment in terms of climate health and sustainability. In a world where it can feel like a new challenge is thrown at us every single day, it is always good to close with positive news: at the time this session was presented in March, 200 nations within the United Nations agreed to adopt a legally binding treaty to end plastic pollution by 2024. The treaty is being hailed as the most significant climate treaty since the Paris Climate Agreement.

Two of the presentations from the original 2020 session were published in the Society for California Archaeology’s 2020 proceedings, including Farris’s article, “Solving the Mystery of the Black’s India Pale Ale Bottle from the John Marsh House, Contra Costa County, California,” and Wooten’s “What Could Possibly Make Beefamato Better? Plastic!” Those can be found at https://scahome.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/18_Farris_final.pdf and https://scahome.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/19_Wooten_final.pdf, respectively. Also, see Julia Costello’s visual article, “From Food to Artifact to Art: An Interesting Tale of Chinese Ceramics,” in this newsletter. Several of the presentations for the 2022 session will be submitted for publication in the society’s 2022 proceedings, available in the fall. For more information on the session or for individual papers, please contact Kimberly Wooten at kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov.

From Food to Artifact to Art: An Interesting Tale of Chinese Ceramics/從食物到文物再到藝術：中國陶瓷的趣事 (*Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology’s 2022 Annual Meeting in Visalia, in the 3-minute paper session, “Our Disposable Economy: Artifacts from Past to Present,” organized by Julia Huddleson and Kimberly Wooten*) (submitted by Julia G. Costello, Ph.D., Foothill Resources, Ltd.)

Abstract: Over the past few decades, excavations of Chinese sites on the West Coast of the United States have demonstrated that some types of ceramics are both abundant and redundant. Incorporating these distinctive artifacts into public art, rather than storing them in archives, can reach and educate a wide, general audience.

Resumen: En las últimas décadas, las excavaciones de sitios chinos en la costa oeste de los Estados Unidos han demostrado que algunos tipos de cerámica son abundantes y redundantes. La incorporación de estos artefactos distintivos en el arte público, en lugar de almacenarlos en archivos, puede llegar y educar a un público amplio y general.

Résumé : Au cours des dernières décennies, les fouilles de sites chinois sur la côte ouest des États-Unis ont démontré que certains types de céramiques sont à la fois abondants et redondants. L’incorporation de ces artefactes distinctifs dans l’art public, plutôt que de les stocker dans des archives, peut atteindre et éduquer un large public général.



Ceramics for Food

FIGURE 1. Upper left, immigrants taking a meal on the American ship *Alaska* bound for San Francisco, 1876 (photo courtesy of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley); upper right, Chinese brown-glazed stoneware food containers (Costello Collection); lower right, Chinese porcelain bowls and dishes (Costello Collection). (Image courtesy of the author.)

Enormous quantities of food were shipped in brown-glazed stoneware jars from China to Chinese communities on the West Coast of North America. Much of this food was eaten from decorated porcelain (and porcelaneous) bowls and dishes, also imported from China.



Artifacts

FIGURE 2. Chinese artifacts being processed. (Image courtesy of the author.)

Most archaeologists encounter Chinese food containers in sites as broken, discarded, and abandoned fragments. These vessel remnants provide important insights into the lives of their users relating to trade, cuisine, economics, traditions, and demographics.



FIGURE 3. Chinese porcelain ceramics: clockwise from left, Bamboo, Double Happiness, Four Seasons; lower center, Celadon. (Image courtesy of the author.)

In general, about 90% of Chinese porcelains represent a limited number of forms and the same four patterns: Bamboo (Three Circles and Dragonfly), Double Happiness, Celadon (Winter Green), and Four Seasons (polychrome overglaze) (Costello et al. 2010:6.64–6.65). Many of these artifacts are recovered from disturbed or unstratified deposits or from temporal and cultural contexts that can contribute little new information to history. It might be said that many types are abundant and redundant.

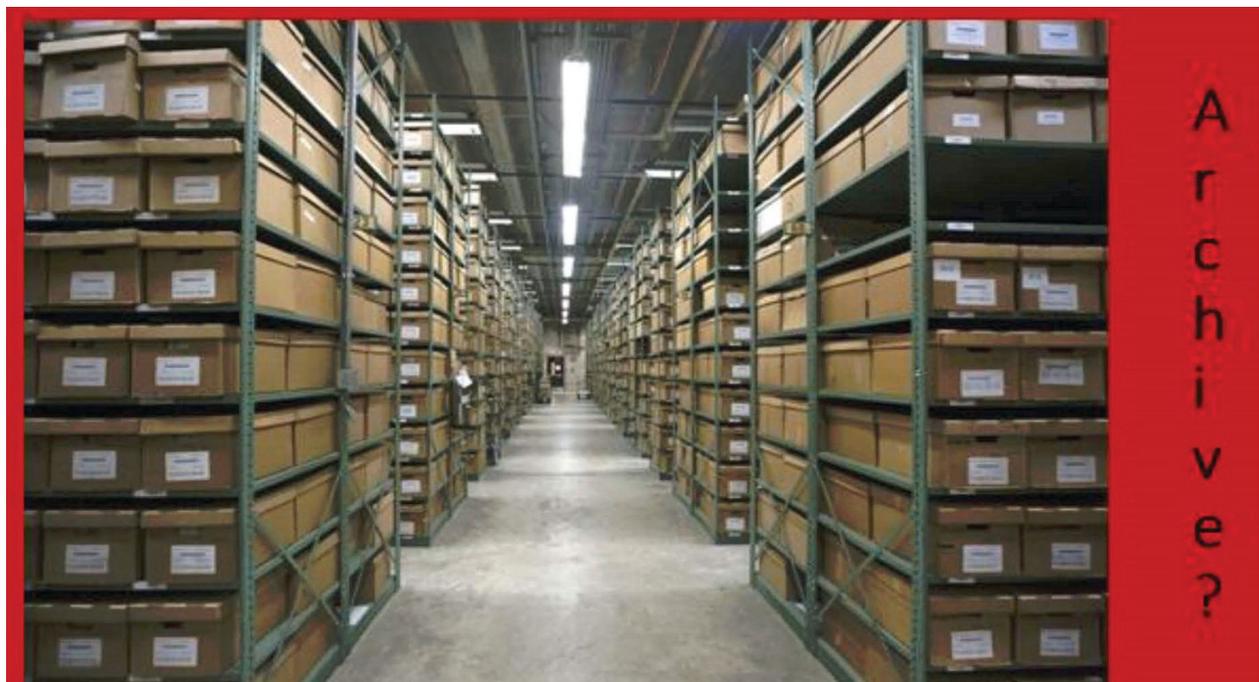


FIGURE 4. Archive boxes stored on metal shelving (stock online image).

Should all of these abundant and redundant artifacts be boxed and shelved in our precious archives? Perhaps there are other options.

Double Happiness in a cloud



FIGURE 5. Detail of cloud mosaic in Mokelumne Hill, California. (Image courtesy of the author.)

Double Happiness sherds can fill a cloud.



Celadon and Four Seasons in a dragon



FIGURE 6. Detail of dragon mosaic in Mokelumne Hill, California. (Image courtesy of the author.)

Celadon and Four Seasons sherds define the body of the dragon, while the bases of two tumblers become the eyes.

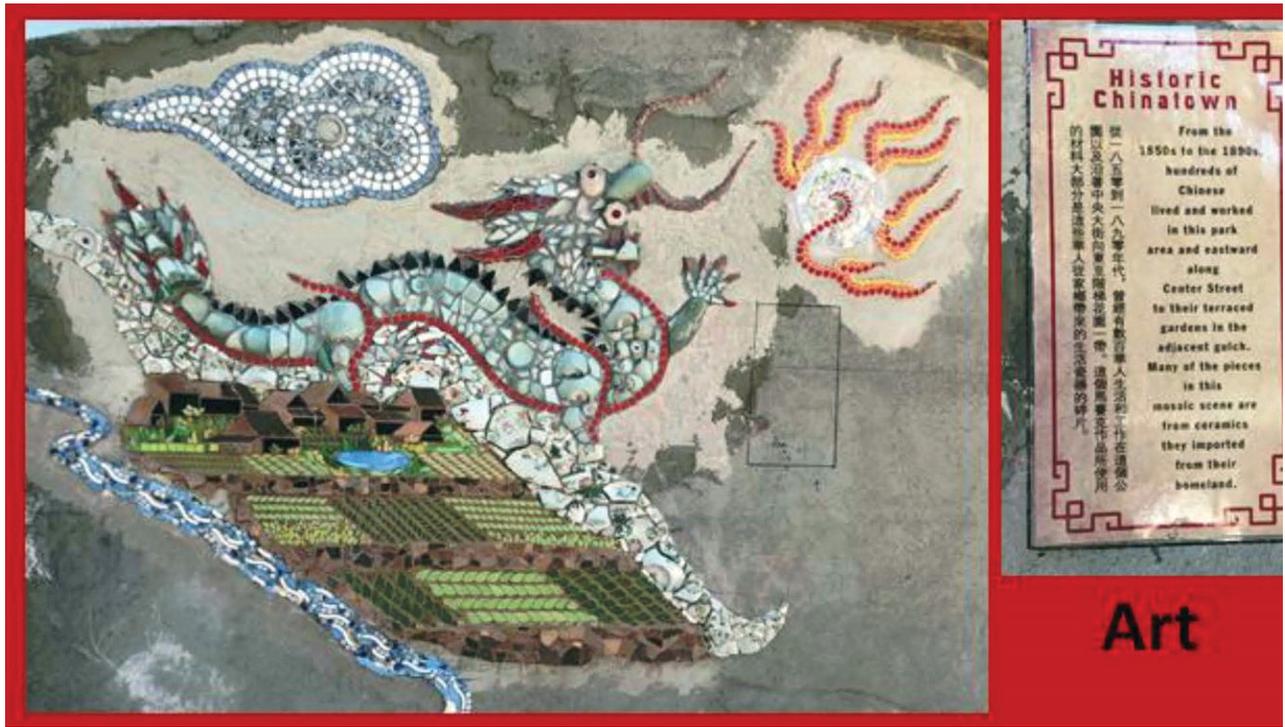


FIGURE 7. Chinatown Gardens mosaic element. (Image courtesy of the author.)

This dragon presides over a depiction of Mokelumne Hill’s Chinatown Gardens site (CA-CAL-2144H), chasing his traditional flaming pearl. The four-acre property was purchased and preserved in 2015 by the Mokelumne Hill History Society and includes remains of stone terrace walls that define garden plots, the location of a pond where water chestnuts were once grown, foundations of the Buddhist temple, several cabin sites with a pig-roasting oven, a cistern, and water ditches. Chinese sherds used in the mosaic depiction of the Gardens are all from Mokelumne Hill’s Chinatown.



FIGURE 8. Children inspecting the dragon and a larger view of the wall. (Image courtesy of the author.)

The Chinatown Gardens element was the first to be installed in a mosaic mural decorating a wall of the town library. Depicting historic and modern aspects of the town, it is designed to educate and inspire its citizens and visitors.

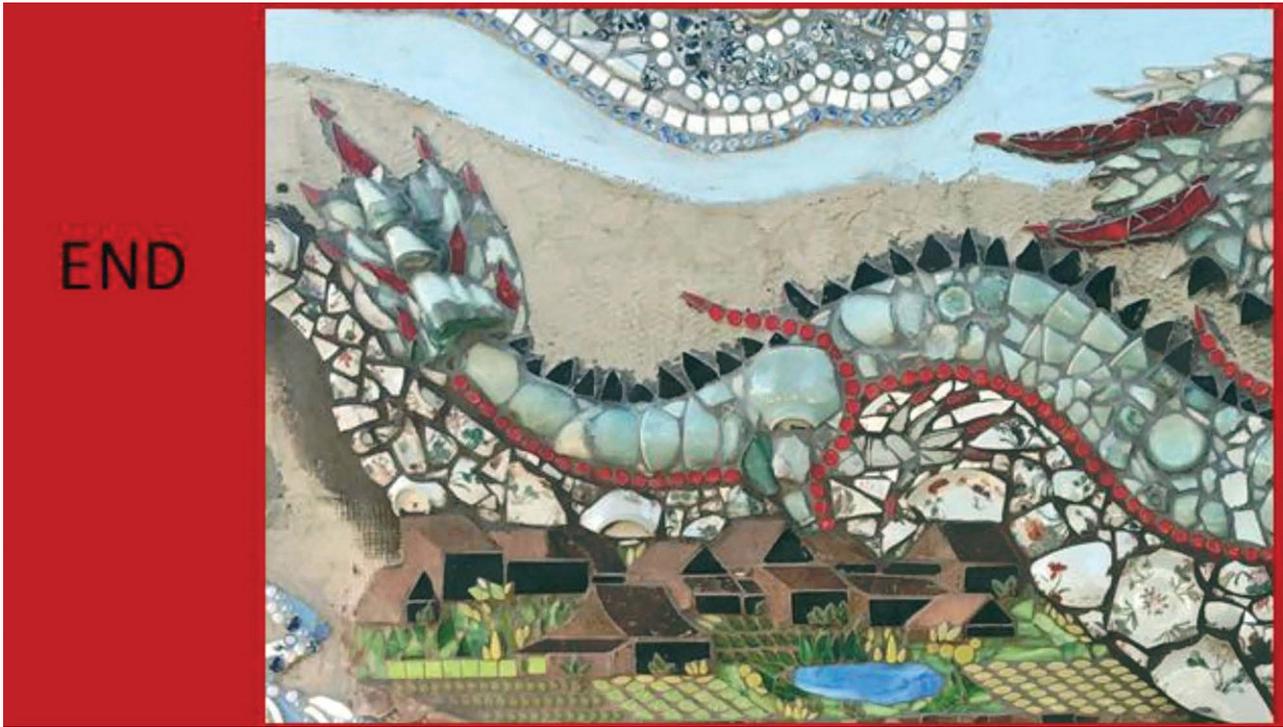


FIGURE 9. The dragon's tail over Chinatown. (Image courtesy of the author.)

Perhaps there are many ways that artifacts can tell their tales.

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Lisbon eatery. (Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.)

SHA 2023
Lisbon, Portugal, 4-7 January

2022 SHA and ACUA Elections

SHA Board of Directors

Alicia Caporaso

Present Position: Benthic Ecology Lead, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Education: Ph.D., Archaeological Oceanography, University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography, 2011; M.A., Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 2004; B.A., Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 2001; B.S., Interdisciplinary Engineering, University of Nebraska, 2001

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Member, 2002–present; Nominations and Elections Committee, 2009; Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2011–present; Student Paper Prize Chair, 2018–present; Student Paper Prize Judge, 2012–present; Member, Research Editors Committee (current); Co-Publications Associate Editor (current); ACUA Graduate Associate Student Member, 2007–2010; Student Sub-Committee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2008–2011; Conference Committee, 2004; North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH): Vice President, 2021–present, Member, Council, 2017–2021; Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member, 2004–present; Society for American Archaeology: Member, 2003–present

Research Interests: maritime landscape archaeology; shipwreck ecology; deepwater site exploration and research; intersection of art, memorialization, and archaeological/historical research; frontier processes; North American fur trade; historical metallurgy

Biographical Statement: I am the only practicing professional archaeologist with advanced degrees in Oceanography, Anthropology, and Engineering. I am currently the benthic ecology lead at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) within the Biological and Social Sciences Section of the Gulf of Mexico Regional Office in New Orleans, Louisiana. In this position, I am working with academic and federal partners to pioneer the new field of Shipwreck Ecology, integrating the analysis of archaeological site formation processes with biological site colonization, community structure, and community succession. Prior to joining BOEM in 2012, I was with the National Park Service at the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Washington, D.C. While completing my Ph.D., I was an instructor in the Anthropology and Sociology Department at the University of Rhode Island and worked for the National Park Service, Northeast Regional Office. I have also directed field research for the Saint Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research in the Dutch Caribbean. Recent publications include an edited volume on maritime archaeological landscape formation processes, published through the SHA Co-Pub series *Where the Land Meets the Sea*, and I guest edited thematic issue in *The Journal of Maritime Archaeology* entitled Art, Monument, and Memory. I have been an active member of SHA since 2002.



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

As a member of the SHA Board of Directors, I would bring my experience as both an underwater and terrestrial archaeologist, in both government and academic practices. Throughout my career as a professional archaeologist, I have had the opportunity to serve SHA in many capacities, first as a student, then as an employee of the federal government, on several committees including the Nominations and Elections Committee, the Academic and Professional Training Committee, the Research Editors Committee, the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology, and the Conference Committee. I am in

the unique position of concurrently participating in three scientific fields: archaeology, engineering, and oceanography, and believe I can contribute to the board a key understanding of how the different scientific and diverse perspectives of the SHA membership can integrate a wealth of knowledge and diversity of experience, to lead SHA through the continuous evolution of multidisciplinary science and the profession of historical and underwater archaeology.

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

Above all, if elected, I would prioritize and promote SHA's ongoing efforts in developing, improving, and promoting ethical practices within historical and underwater archaeology. This includes expanding opportunities within SHA for marginalized, underrepresented, and/or underserved society members at all stages within the profession, students through senior practitioners, and amongst the three primary fields of archaeological employment: academic, government/management, and CRM. I would also work to strengthen membership retention—members should find value in their membership as a student, during their transition to an early career practitioner, when established in their field, and during retirement. I believe SHA also holds a responsibility to archaeological descendant communities, stakeholders, and the general public. The society should establish a stronger reputation as a source for accurate, ethical information so that it is recognized as a primary source for those seeking archaeological knowledge. The coronavirus pandemic caused many members to miss seeing fellow archaeological colleagues in person for over two years. I realized during this time how important engagement with other SHA members at conferences and other SHA meetings and events has meant for me both socially and professionally. I want SHA to take further advantage of the developments that have resulted from the isolation of the past two years (virtual meeting spaces, online fora, etc.) and expand membership engagement throughout the year. I believe this will improve both retention and participation amongst SHA members, and work to increase membership and SHA's reputation overall.



Bonnie J. Clark

Present Position: Professor and Curator for Archaeology, University of Denver

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley; M.A., Anthropology, University of Denver; B.A., Anthropology, B.A., English, University of Utah

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Society for American Archaeology (SAA): Member, Committee for Scholarships and Awards; Committee Chair (past), Excellence in Curation, Collections Management, and Collections-Based Research and Education Awards; North American Japanese Garden Association: Board Member; SHA: Member (past), Nominations Committee; National Collaborative for Women's History Sites: Board Member (past)

Research Interests: collaborative archaeology, landscape archaeology, Western North America, archaeology of the 20th century

Biographical Statement: I began my archaeological career with a job surveying a pipeline the length of the state of Utah. Researching homesteads along that corridor was my first taste of historic archaeology, and also led me to an interest in applied heritage management. As an M.A. student at the University of Denver I crafted an archaeobiography of a Victorian-era Cheyenne woman, research that continues to shape interpretations of the archaeology of the Santa Fe Trail, especially the site of Boggsville: <https://www.historycolorado.org/story/articles-print/2021/03/05/understanding-amache>. An interest in how identity is lived in places continued to shape my dissertation research while at the University of California, Berkeley. My research on two 1880s Hispanic settlements is published *On the Edge of Purgatory: An Archaeology of Place in Hispanic Colorado* (2011).

Since 2003, I have taught in the Anthropology Department at the University of Denver (DU), where I am now Professor as well as the Curator for Archaeology of the DU Museum of Anthropology. I teach a variety of courses there including Historical Archaeology, the Anthropology of Place, and Archaeology of Gender. Since 2005, I have led the DU Amache Project, a community collaboration committed to researching, preserving, and interpreting the physical history of Amache, Colo-

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rado's WWII-era Japanese American incarceration camp (<https://portfolio.du.edu/amache>). That work has been presented in popular forums, like *Archaeology* magazine, as well as the book *Finding Solace in the Soil: An Archaeology of Gardens and Gardeners at Amache* (2020). In 2021, I was the recipient of the State Honor Award from Colorado Preservation, Inc.

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

Although primarily an academic, I have been involved in compliance archaeology in a wide range of settings (city, state, and federal lands). My experience with Amache, which was recently made a National Historic Site Act in part because of the research and community building of the DU Amache Project, has convinced me that academic partners can be powerful vectors for historic preservation while at the same time contributing to robust research. I have little patience for the supposed academic-applied divide in our field and will strive to be a bridge when necessary.

My career has involved almost every kind of site found in the Western U.S. and so I bring a depth of experience in this region to the SHA. Having served on the National Register of Historic Places review board for Colorado, I've seen how archaeological studies on the wealth of public lands in the West is shifting more and more to historic sites. I can contribute to the dialogue on what we as a society need to be doing to wrestle with both the boon and the consequences of that shift.

As a professor, I see how training in all aspects of our field—theory, ethics, laboratory methods, field methods, curation, interpretation—creates well-rounded emerging practitioners. The M.A. is one of the most useful degrees an archaeologist can have if working in the applied sector and DU is a terminal M.A. program. I work closely with my alumni and continue to monitor what knowledge and skills they need to be hired and to succeed and that is knowledge I would bring to the organization.

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

I have spent the last 18 years involved in a collaborative archaeology project, one that incorporates local and descendant high schoolers, undergraduate and graduate students, and volunteers who are site survivors or descendants. This grass-roots archeology and heritage work has radically changed how I see our field. I am committed to shifting the paradigm to value the process of archaeology as much as the product. Only if we take seriously the impacts of how we do our work can historical archaeology live up to its promise as an avenue for positive social change. This happens through systemic changes such as pushing for funding structures that recognizes community expertise, building in accountability to stakeholders, and pushing for academic recognition of collaborative work. These are all systemic changes in which professional organizations like the SHA must be leaders.

The SHA has always been a welcome home and important training ground for students, something I will push as a continuing priority. Having been the beneficiary of an SHA dissertation publication contract, I have experience in how those publications help emerging professionals, but also ways the program might be refined. If elected, I would want to work with the SHA in ensuring the continuing success of endeavors like the dissertation award publication series and the Past Presidents Student Reception.

Edward González-Tennant

Present Position: Assistant Professor, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

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: Workshops Coordinator, Annual Conference, 2021–present; Chair, Technologies Committee, 2019–present; Member, Conference Committee, 2022–; Member, 2003–present; Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member, 2006–present; Archaeological Institute of America: President, Central Florida Chapter, 2020–2022; Cedar Key Historical Society: President, 2020–2021;



ICOMOS-ICIP: Vice President for Digital Technologies, 2015–2018; Monmouth University: Director, Anthropology Graduate Program, 2013–2015; Director, GIS Program, 2011–2015; Chair, Fulbright Program Campus Committee, 2012–2015; UF Journal of Undergraduate Research: Member, Editorial Board, 2009–2010

Research Interests: digital archaeology, historical archaeology, public history; landscape, memory, power, violence; GIS, 3-D modeling, geophysics, remote sensing; Southeastern U.S., Caribbean

Biographical Statement: My research focuses on the application of digital technologies in archaeology and history. I strive for a transdisciplinary approach combining geographic information systems (GIS), 3-D modeling, geophysics, and remote sensing to address complex issues. These issues include legacies of racial violence in African American history, decolonizing collaborative archaeology in the Caribbean, effects of ethnolinguistic differences on Chinese migration, and modeling the impacts of storm surge and sea level rise on heritage resources in rural America. This work is possible because of a firm commitment to partnering with descendant communities, their allies, and the general public. I maintain an active public speaking schedule while my consulting work focuses on building local capacities with many of the same communities where I conduct research. I teach workshops and offer other training resources on digital archaeology via my AnthroYeti YouTube channel.

I began my undergraduate studies as a first generation student at the University of Arkansas in 2001, earning a B.A. in Anthropology (2004). I enrolled in my first archaeological field school during this time (2001), which investigated the homes of enslaved and free African Americans at the site of Van Winkle’s Mill. In addition to supporting two successful Student Undergraduate Research Fellowships (SURF), this experience motivated my earlier interest in the archaeology of race and racialization leading to a Fulbright Scholarship to study Chinese Diaspora communities in New Zealand and elsewhere. My interest in digital technologies—GIS, geophysics, remote sensing, and 3-D modeling—led me to an M.S. in Industrial Archaeology at Michigan Tech (2005) for work in Spitsbergen, Norway. My dissertation expanded on these earlier interests in digital technologies, history, and social justice. Research focusing on the 1923 Rosewood Massacre form the basis of my M.A. (2008) and Ph..D (2011) degrees from the University of Florida.

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

I have been an active member of the SHA for 20 years, presenting my first poster at the 2004 meetings in St. Louis. That experience led to a funded M.S. program at Michigan Tech, which provided me with a strong set of methodological and intellectual skills for my additional graduate work at the University of Florida. I know first-hand the benefits SHA membership can have for students.

My contributions to the SHA center on working with others in the organization who have and/or embrace a hybrid academic-professional practice. There is a clear and immediate need for archaeological organizations to work with both academics and professionals to mentor students whose futures lie outside the academy (aka alt-ac, or alternative to academic positions). My own post-Ph.D. career has involved a mix of tenure track, non-tenure earning, and managerial positions in both university and cultural resources management (CRM) settings. I regularly draw on these experiences to secure external funding from state, federal, and private sources which I use to financially support undergraduate and graduate students (e.g., pay hourly wages, cover housing costs). My students regularly draw on these experiences to enter graduate programs, gain employment with private firms, or enter federal service with the U.S. Forest Service, FEMA, and other agencies.

Additionally, my work with descendant communities adds to the growing chorus of historical archaeologists who seek to center diversity, equity, and inclusion in our practice. I look forward to working with current and future officers who understand that new priorities face the SHA, and indeed all archaeological organizations in the 21st century. The SHA has made tremendous strides regarding the engagement of 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 these experiences, and decentering myself (and research goals) in service of supporting community-led histories. This is a primary way of ensuring that our individual interests are equal to, and not positioned above the interests of the public whom I believe we serve.

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

I was first drawn to historical archaeology because it allowed me an alternative, hands-on approach for engaging with the historical past. I count myself fortunate that my undergraduate and graduate experiences included training in transferable skills (e.g., GIS, digital heritage) as well as firm commitments to working alongside various publics. However, like many others, my experiences as an archaeologist included psychologically challenging chapters as well. I will focus on three on priorities if elected to serve the SHA Board of Directors.

As a first generation student, I understand how alienating academic spaces are for many. The need for mutual aid networks is perhaps greater now than ever. I look forward to assisting with the SHA's firm commitment to expanding our work on diversity, equity, and inclusion by working with existing programs, and by supporting other SHA members and officers who work on these efforts with other groups/societies (e.g., Black Trowel Collective, SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault).

My second priority is to expand SHA's commitment to providing high-quality training opportunities. Our annual workshops offer student, academic, and professional archaeologists a chance to update and/or learn new skills. I have offered several of these workshops on GIS and digital heritage for the SHA, SAA, and other groups. With the SHA, as Workshop Coordinator and Chair of the Technologies Committee, I get see all the wonderful opportunities our members have to expand their skills. As a board member I look forward to building/expanding the SHA's website to include more training resources and explore ways of certifying our workshops with the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or a similar group, as the SAA currently does.

My third and final priority mirrors those of many recently elected officers. Specifically, addressing inclusion through the removal of various systemic barriers. While the SHA has taken steps to address the often prohibitive costs of memberships and conference attendance, work for all archaeological societies remains in this regard. I look forward to not only working with fellow SHA officers to address this, but assisting our organization in becoming a leader in this regard for other organizations.

Lewis C. Jones

Present Position: Adjunct Professor of Anthropology, Gettysburg College and Harrisburg Area Community College

Education: M.A., Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, 2013; B.A., History with a Minor in Anthropology, B.S., Secondary Education, Indiana University-Purdue University, 2006

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: As a student, I was a member of and then co-chair of the Student Sub-Committee of the APTC. I have served as a member and past chair of the Gender and Minorities Affairs Committee, and Member of the Nominations Committee for the SHA. I am a Past President of the IUPUI School of Liberal Arts Board of Directors. Member of the IU Alumni Association Executive Council. Past Commander of the American Legion in Gettysburg, District Vice-Commander of The Department of Pennsylvania, and the Incoming District Commander for 2022–2024.

Research Interests: Research interests include the history, archaeology, and anthropology of the African Diaspora, the archaeology and anthropology of slavery, gender formation within the African Diaspora, consumption within the African-American Diaspora, antiracism and the decoupling of racism and racist practices from the field of anthropology, discourses on poverty at the color line, memorialization, race, and reconfiguring of the past and archaeology of race, marginalization and their effects on military life and service

Biographical Statement: Lewis has been a member of the SHA since the winter of 2007 and has served as a member and co-chair of the Student Sub-Committee of the APTC as well as a member of the Gender and Minorities affairs committee. As a result of his involvement with the Student Sub-committee, he helped organize forums and fora directed at helping students to negotiate through the complexities of involvement in a professional organization. As a member and the chair of the Gender and Minorities Affairs committee and members of the Anti-Racism subcommittee worked to bring anti-racism training to the SHA and help shape an anti-racist SHA. Lewis has continued to work in anti-racism at Gettysburg College and is part of the organizing group with the intent to move the college to become more inclusive and reactive to the needs of the students, faculty, and staff in the areas of inclusivity and diversity in the Gettysburg College and local community.



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

Based on my experience and work both within and outside the SHA, I feel that I can provide a balanced perspective on the steps needed to work to ensure the viability and ongoing importance of the SHA to the field of Archaeology and Cultural preservation. Having served in various positions and ways over the years I have gained a working knowledge of the SHA and use it to mentor and help others to want to seek and serve the membership of the SHA and ensure that they are being heard by keeping an open mind and actively listening to what the changing needs of the society will be going into our future.

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

If elected one of the things that I will emphasize is the continued need to expand and diversify our profession. In my academic department, I spend a significant amount of time talking to and about the need for diverse voices in the field of Archaeology and Historical Archaeology. I feel it is vital that as an organization that the SHA continues to promote the diversity of thought, acting on issues of social justice that affect our members at all levels and ensure and I will work to ensure that we make this a part of not only our short term goals but also that we are consistently reviewing and revising our long term goals to ensure that we as an organization will continue to be focused on the communities we work with and embracing their voice along with the voices of those who we are studying.

Secretary

Wade P. Catts

Present Position: President, South River Heritage Consulting

Education: M.A., History, University of Delaware; B.A., History and Anthropology, University of Delaware

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Society for Historical Archaeology: Co-Terrestrial Chair, Philadelphia annual meeting, 2022; Member, Government Affairs Committee (current); American Cultural Resources Association: President, 2013–2014; Vice President for Membership, 2015–2019; Member of Board, 2009–2019; Membership Committee, 2015–present; Continuing Education Committee, 2009–present; Government Affairs Committee, 2009–present; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Member of Board, 1999–2002; Newark Conference Organizing Committee, 1991; Wilmington Conference Co-Chair with Ed Morin, 2002; Newark Conference Organizing Committee, 2013; Preservation Delaware, Inc.: Secretary, 2020–2021; Trustee, 2018–present; Annual Conference Organizing Committee, 2020–present; Old Swedes Foundation: Secretary, 2016–2021; Member of Board, 2013–present; Delaware Academy of Science: President, 2000

Research Interests: historical archaeology of farmsteads and agricultural landscapes, conflict archaeology, cultural landscapes, environmental history and landscape archaeology, African American archaeology, Middle Atlantic regional history, archaeology, and historic preservation, public archaeology

Biographical Statement: I am the President of South River Heritage Consulting based in Newark, Delaware. I am a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 40 years of experience in the field of historical archaeology and cultural resource management specializing in history, archaeology, and historic preservation. My career has included working for universities, state agencies, and in the private sector.

I am a past president and former vice president for Membership of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). I currently serve on the boards of several state and regional non-profit heritage and/or historic preservation organizations. In 2016 I received the Archibald Crozier Award for Distinguished Achievement in and Contributions to Archeology from the Archeological Society of Delaware and in 2021 the History Award Medal from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. I have served as a consultant on several important Black history projects in Delaware and Pennsylvania.



nia, notably at the John Dickinson Plantation, the Cooch's Bridge Historic Site, and the Dennis Farm Charitable Land Trust. My teaching experience includes guest lecturing and/or adjunct teaching for the anthropology departments of the University of Delaware, Temple University, West Chester University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton University. I have also lectured to historic preservation programs including Rutgers/Camden MARCH Historic Preservation Continuing Education Program, and the University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design. I am on the Advisory Board for Indiana University of Pennsylvania's Master's in Applied Archaeology Program and in 2021 I was fortunate to receive a Visiting Fellow award to West Chester University of Pennsylvania by Consortium of Practicing & Applied Anthropology Programs. I have authored or coauthored articles in *Historical Archaeology*, *North American Archaeologist*, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, *Delaware History*, *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, and *The Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Delaware* and I've contributed chapters in several edited volumes.

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

I can bring a broad range of life experiences to SHA. I have had the privilege to work for state agencies, academic departments, and private consulting firms. My experiences derived from years of working within the community to convey the importance of American history (in its broadest, inclusive definition) and to make the study of our past relevant to the present. I have served on a county historical review board, professional and non-profit boards, by-laws committees, education committees, conference committees, outreach committees and membership committees. I have addressed federal, state and local politicians and the interested public—and sometimes not-so-interested public—in the ways that the profession of archaeology is relevant. My career has included a full range of cultural resource management projects ranging from Phase I surveys to data recovery investigations, preservation plans to museum interpretive plans. I am a strong advocate for public archaeology and bring that advocacy to bear on many of my projects, from field investigations at specific archaeological sites to the broader landscape studies at battlefields and other spaces.

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

The role of secretary is well-defined in the bylaws of the SHA: attend to the ordinary correspondence of the society; keep minutes of the meetings of the board of directors, the annual business meeting, and such special meetings that from time-to-time may be held; and see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws; lastly, to archive the official papers of society. These tasks are the first priority of the secretary.

In addition, the priorities of the job should mirror the strategic planning goals of the society, that were adopted in 2018. As articulated at that time, the six goals of the SHA are to 1) provide leadership in articulating good practices in all areas of historical archaeology including, collaborative and community-engaged research, publication, professional ethics, project planning, fieldwork, laboratory work, collections management, advocacy, and public outreach and interpretation; 2) Expand historical archaeology throughout the world, with the aim of growing both the scope of research supported by SHA and partner organizations. Increase the number of members of the organization from outside of North America; 3) expand membership across all categories; 4) encourage inclusivity in both membership and subject areas.; 5) increase public outreach and interpretation. Encourage members to integrate public outreach into their existing research efforts; and 6) increase SHA's advocacy in legislative processes and regulation development.

Of these, my priorities would focus on membership, particularly encouraging inclusivity and recognition that archaeology and cultural resource management are viable career paths. I would also stress the importance of public outreach and interpretation, as such outreach can lead to new members and people choosing archaeology as a career path. Lastly, it is imperative that our government outreach and advocacy be strong at local, state, and federal levels.

Sarah E. Miller

Present Position: Director, Northeast and East Central Regions, Florida Public Archaeology Network, St. Augustine, Florida

Education: M.A., Anthropology, East Carolina University, 2001; B.A., History, Secondary Education, Cornell College, 1995

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Secretary,



2020–present; Member, Board of Directors, 2016–2019, Chair, Heritage at Risk Committee, 2017–present, SHA Representative to Heritage Emergency National Task Force, 2018–present, Chair, Public Education and Interpretation Committee, 2011–2016; Nominations and Election Committee, 2013 and 2019; Popular Chair for Amelia Island Conference Committee, 2010; Society for American Archaeology (SAA): Chair, Ethics Revision Task Force II, 2018–2022; Member, Public Education Committee, 2018–2021; Chair, Local Advisory Committee for 2016 Annual Meeting; Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC): Chair, 2020–present, Member, 2013–present, Public Outreach Grant Committee; Center for Archaeological Synthesis: Board of Directors and, 2018–2021; Project Archaeology: Member, Leadership Team, 2012–2018; State Coordinator for Florida, 2006–present; Journal of Archaeology Education: Member, Editorial Board, 2017–present

Research Interests: heritage education, site stewardship, climate crisis/heritage at risk, public archaeology, interpretation, cemetery preservation, ethics, advocacy, North American historical archaeology

Biographical Statement: It's an honor to be in the running again for Secretary of SHA. Currently I serve as Regional Director for the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN), recipient of the 2015 Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology by SHA. A current project close to my heart is our People of Guana Project using the North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) research pipeline. This project is a collaborative endeavor working with NOAA's National Estuarine Research Reserve Science Collaborative, the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, and NPS's Timucuan Preserve to look at modeling the estuarine landscape for marsh migration, monitoring sites, meeting with the public, working from that feedback to develop methods to further study and ultimately mitigate some areas of the site. We also work closely with the Gullah/Geechee Nation to record African American sites in northeast Florida where development is a constant threat. During the pandemic I helped form the North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) working group with Lindsey Cochran and Meg Gailliard that works in tandem with SHA's Heritage at Risk Committee. As part of my work for FPAN I developed training programs for professionals and non-professionals in heritage education, archaeology advocacy, cemetery preservation through the Cemetery Resource Protection Training (CRPT) program, and understanding the impacts of the climate crisis on cultural resources through the Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) program. I received my Master's degree in Anthropology from East Carolina University in 2001 after developing archaeology education programs at Tryon Palace in New Bern under the supervision of Charles Ewen and Patricia Samford. Upon graduation from ECU, I supervised lab and field projects for the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, including excavations at the Henry Clay Estate under Principal Investigator Kim McBride, and also served as a reviewer for compliance projects at the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO).

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

I believe in cultivating a positive culture of service at SHA and am grateful for the years I served on the board and as Secretary. Some of the most important issues in my career in historical archaeology have come before the Board and the Executive Committee during the last few years. A major highlight was the opportunity to review and contribute to the MOU with the Society of Black Archaeologists, of which I am also a member. A more difficult highlight was the challenge of a virtual conference during covid-19 and implementation of the Conference Code of Conduct policy for the first time during the 2021 conference. Keeping our members safe was paramount, both from the global pandemic and from sexual harassment and assault. My greatest joy is working with other SHA members. SHA runs on its committees and the more Board Members can attend to the needs of these committees, the more we are directly serving membership. In my time on the Board it's been a privilege to serve as Board Liaison to the Academic and Professional Training Committee, the APT Student Subcommittee, and now the History Committee.

Previously I said if elected I would work to expand communication to membership throughout the year, as well as continue networking with national and international partners on behalf of SHA. Since then the Social Media consultants were selected and as they started I had the opportunity to work very closely with them as the Social Media Chair for the 2021 conference. I continue to serve on the Social Media advisory committee and work closely with the SEED consultants to support their communications to membership online. I am in regular contact with my Heritage at Risk Committee members throughout the year and our standing Friday meeting for NAHAR is another opportunity to network throughout the year between conferences. Our committee produces monthly content to the SHA Blog and submits regularly to the Newsletter. I hope I can further advise other Committees to keep regular communications with their members as historical archaeology generates so much interest and information throughout the year.

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

If re-elected to serve as secretary, I would continue to work diligently to support diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives. After the murder of George Floyd, President Heath called upon the board to brainstorm a list of action items that was then ranked in priority order. Immediate action is one of the hallmarks of SHA and members worked together to take immediate

action. I supported and will continue to support reduced membership rates and scholarships for underserved members of SHA. At the invitation of Past President Heath I attended the partnership meeting of SBA, SAA, SHA, and ACRA to survey SHPOs for consolation and outreach with African Americans and the nomination of African American sites to the NRHP organized by Maria Franklin. I will continue at SHA and in my work at FPAN to address the imbalance in reporting and recording of African American sites. I will continue advocacy efforts to support the federal African-American Burial bill and similar state bills, such as Florida's African-American Burial Bill. It was an honor to work with past President Joe Joseph on reviewing material for the SHA website, providing local examples and resources to the Coalition for American Heritage for abandoned African American cemeteries, and continue to ask my elected officials to support the legislation. I continue to attend Cultural Heritage Partner's seminars and trainings to keep abreast of progress on the bill and what advocacy efforts I can contribute to in my home state. And finally, as a board member I supported and participated in both Dr. Stollman's Antiracism workshop in 2020 and the follow up "Where Do We Go From Here? Antiracism, Equity, and Inclusion" workshop in 2021. The Board participated in focus group discussions with Dr. Stollman as part of SHA's Diversity Audit. I found the discussions so critical that I follow up with similar listening sessions with my staff at FPAN to push antiracism, equity, and inclusion further in our day to day jobs.

Research Editor

Ben Ford

Present Position: Professor and Chair, Anthropology Department, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

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

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA Co-Publications Editor (2020–present); SHA Board of Directors (2013–2016); SHA Technologies Committee (2009–2016); SHA Technical Briefs Editor (2015–2018); SHA Gilmore Dissertation Prize Committee (2014–2019); RPA Standards Board (2015–2018); Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board (2019–present)

Research Interests: Maritime and historical archaeology of eastern United States, maritime cultural landscapes, cultural resource management and historic preservation

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

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

If elected, I would attempt to represent as many of the SHA constituents as I am able. My research spans terrestrial and underwater archaeology and I have worked in both academic and applied contexts, making me uniquely suited to hear and understand the concerns of many Society members. For those members whose experiences differ from mine, I pledge to use the listening and consensus building skills that I have learned as a department chair to represent them to the best of my ability. As an engaged member of SHA, I have thought deeply about the direction of the Society in terms of diversity, public outreach, fostering new members, and ensuring value for CRM professionals, but I would also endeavor to seek out and learn from members so that the Society best meets their needs and objectives.



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

If elected as the Research Editors representative to the SHA Board, my priorities would center on the role SHA publications within the society. I would draw on the wisdom of the Society’s editors and associate editors to best serve the members through all the Society’s publications and partnerships. I see the publications as a means to amplify the ideas of SHA members – ideas about archaeology and the SHA. SHA publications allow ideas and concerns from throughout the Society to receive full consideration. I would also emphasize the relevance of historical and underwater archaeology to the public. The SHA membership has a significant amount of insight and wisdom regarding the modern world. As a member of the SHA Board, I would use the information access and privilege of the position to strengthen how the publications serve the Society and the public.

Kathryn Sampeck

Journal Editor Kathryn Sampeck has declined to submit an election statement.

Communications Editor

Mark Freeman

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

Patricia Samford

Present Position: Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

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

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: SHA Newsletter Editor 2019–present; SHA Board of Directors 2015–2017; Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Committee; SHA Scholarship Awards Committee; SHA representative on Steering Committee of 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act; PEIC Committee; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Board member, 2010–present; Committee on Collaborative Preservation; Council for Virginia Archaeology Newsletter Editor

Research Interests: English ceramics, archaeology of colonial and 19th-century North America with an emphasis in African-American archaeology, public archaeology, gender, West Africa, identity formation



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

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

The newsletter is a significant resource in keeping members up to date with new research, funding opportunities, recent legislation affecting our profession and relevant conferences. In an effort to be more inclusive to non-English speaking scholars worldwide, in 2021 we began including French and Spanish abstracts of research contributions.

After working over 30 years as a historical archaeologist in museum, academic and cultural resource management settings, I have gained an understanding of the challenges faced by the diverse venues in which we practice our profession. As a director of various institutions, working with staff, board members, non-staff professionals, and the public, I have developed management skills that will help me take into account the varied interests of SHA membership when making deci-

sions as a board member. I feel that increased public outreach within our profession is extremely important, particularly in the current political and economic climate where the humanities are under constant attack. As director of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, I have made it a priority to expand access to collections, both through online research and artifact identification tools such as Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland, Maryland Archeobotany and Archaeological Collections in Maryland, and through the development of online finding aids, such as Maryland Unearthed, to the collections curated there. Educational outreach to the public in the forms of traveling exhibits, educational modules, engaging with public schools and publications have also been a priority throughout my career. These experiences will be beneficial to my participation as a board member.

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

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

Nominations

In order to ensure some continuity on the Nominations Committee SHA is moving to having Nominations Committee members serve two-year terms. In this year's election the candidate receiving the highest number of votes will serve a two-year term. In subsequent years the Nominations Committee election will be electing one candidate annually.

Rebecca S. Graff

Present Position: Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Chicago, 2011; M.A., Anthropology, University of Chicago, 2001; B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1999

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Chair, Academic and Professional Training Committee, May 2022–present; Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2015–2022; Member, Jamie Brandon Graduate Student Paper Prize Committee, 2018–2021; Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council: Appointed Member, 2022–2024; Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference: Member, Steering Committee, 2011–present; Co-Chair, MHAC Chicago conference, 2018; Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member, 2017–present; Illinois Archaeological Survey: Member, 2011–present; Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG): Member, Conference Planning Committee, University of Chicago, 2013; Central States Anthropological Society: Editor, Anthropology News Column, 2001–2003

Research Interests: 19th- and 20th-century urban United States, temporality and modernity; consumption, waste, and material culture; historic preservation, urban renewal, and contemporary heritage; contemporary archaeology; world's fairs and expositions. Region: North America/Midwest

Biographical Statement: I am an anthropology professor at a small liberal arts college outside Chicago, where I rely on my undergraduate students



and the field schools I run for them to create the data for my research. Previously, I taught undergraduate and graduate students as a postdoctoral instructor in the Master of Arts Program in the Social Sciences (MAPSS) and as a lecturer in the College (both at the University of Chicago). I was also a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences and Industrial Archaeology and Heritage Program (Michigan Technological University). I have excavated in Israel, France, Honduras, and the Bahamas, in addition to U.S. sites on the West and Gulf Coasts and in the Midwest.

My book, *Disposing of Modernity: The Archaeology of Garbage and Consumerism During Chicago's 1893 World's Fair* (2020), was based on a project focusing on the ephemeral "White City" and Midway Plaisance of the 1893 Chicago Fair and the modern disposal practices seen at the Louis Sullivan- and Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Charnley-Persky House. The book was a co-publication with the SHA after winning the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award. In Chicago, I have also directed excavations at the Haymarket Martyrs' Monument (2016), the Gray-Cloud House (2018), and the Mecca Flats (2018). Recently, I directed survey at the Edith Farnsworth House, returning to my original training on indigenous Chicagoland, and I co-directed excavations in Detroit as part of an ongoing partnership with a local artist and arts organization. I am currently co-facilitating my institution's land acknowledgment process and co-curating an exhibit on race and the built environment with my colleague from the Society of Architectural Historians. My current research is focused on the archaeological relationship with studies of the built environment in U.S. cities.

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

I teach as the sole archaeologist at a small liberal arts college where the vast majority of my students do not intend on being anthropologists or archaeologists. This feeds into my research and service interests because I must grapple with translating the goals of historical archaeology to an audience who may not ever return to it, but could benefit from engaging with it.

I benefitted from the SHA in so many ways that I feel particularly motivated to give back with my labor and the expertise I developed from this group. The Jelks Graduate Student Travel Award allowed me to attend and present at my first SHA meeting and introduced me to practicing archaeologists beyond my elite university setting. The continued support of SHA has been instrumental in my professional development, not least with the boost I received from winning the Gilmore Dissertation award when I was a contingent faculty member. My work on the APTC and the Student Paper committee has shown me where SHA is and challenged me to think about where we need to go. Co-organizing the recent revisions of the Syllabus Clearinghouse has helped me see how historical archaeology is being taught in higher education settings, and how that ultimately affects employment in public and private sector work.

My current role on my state's historic preservation board has equipped me with a broader understanding of the U.S. system of historic significance and integrity, and where archaeological practice might intervene to diversify and increase equity in the ways we nominate properties. This also means that I am working more closely with the SHPO and archaeologists outside of higher education institutions, so I am more aware of the diversity of our profession in terms of careers and employment, and how that needs to feed back into our elected positions. I take seriously SHA's recent work to diversify its membership, being more inclusive of personal identities, occupational categories, and international breadth of our practitioners. This must continue on all levels, including the candidates identified by the Nominations committee.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the summer 2020 civil rights activism around the murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor, made clear the connections between spatiotemporally diverse sites and peoples, calling forth a renewed awareness of our intricate global ties and the current injustices that many were privileged enough to ignore. It reminds us that archaeological research that exists in a vacuum is not as meaningful, as high-quality, or as impactful as that which is discussed and made through collaborations. It demands that those in privileged positions reprioritize how we channel our energies in the future.

As compared to many sister organizations, the SHA has accomplished more in trying to address racial injustices and inequity. But obviously there is much more to be done in several dimensions. If elected, I will work to identify SHA members to run for positions that bring in diverse academic, professional, and international experiences to the table, all with consonance with the SHA's organization, accomplishments, and places where we need to do better. Similarly, the candidates that the members of the Nominations and Elections committee should be putting forward for office must represent the current membership of the organization and, at the same time, we must look to what we want SHA to be in the future. I will work to identify archaeologists who work for academic institutions—not just those from elite R1s, but people doing good work in the entire gamut of settings, from R1s to SLACS to Community Colleges; CRM and contract archaeologists; government archaeologists; museum archaeologists; and those archaeologists who are precariously employed in academia or elsewhere but deserve a seat at the SHA table. These nominees should likewise draw from those with expertise in underwater and ter-

restrial research contexts the world over. These candidates must be poised to help craft and get legislation passed to protect archaeological resources, support work on public-facing digital projects, combat unequal access to resources, and stand in solidarity with our members and with other organizations when dog whistles like replacement theory or repatriation-as-erasure are blown.

Sarah Heffner

Present Position: Environmental Scientist (Archaeologist), Cultural and Historic Resources Section, Division of Integrated Science and Engineering, California Department of Water Resources

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno, 2012

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Member and active participant, 2007–present; Society for California Archaeology, Member and active participant, 2013–present; Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member, 2014–present; Western History Association: Member, 2018–present; Stanford University’s Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project (CRRWNAP): Active participant and contributor, 2014–2019; Western History Association: Member, 2019–present; Fiddletown Preservation Society: Member of Board, 2021–present; Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program, 2011–2012

Research Interests: Chinese Diaspora archaeology, Chinese health-care practices, Victorian medicine, personal adornment, collections research and museum studies, artifact photography

Biographical Statement: I work with a small team of cultural resources professionals at the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), who assess potential impacts to cultural resources from DWR projects. My work involves frequent collaboration and coordination with specialists in a diverse range of fields including geology, botany, biology, and engineering. Prior to working with DWR I was a Senior Historical Archaeologist at PAR Environmental Services.



Since 2014, I have been actively involved in a variety of research projects focused on Chinese Diaspora Archaeology. This includes the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project (CRRWNAP), a multidisciplinary project originated at Stanford University that brings together scholars from around the world to explore the untold story of the Chinese workers who labored along the Transcontinental Railroad. In 2016, I began researching a collection of artifacts associated with the 1969 excavation of Yreka’s third Chinatown housed at the State Archaeological Collections Research Facility. My research culminated in the publication of a special volume of the State Parks Publications in Cultural Heritage (v. 36), which came out in November 2019. The research described above was completed independently of my full-time jobs and primarily on my own personal time. I actively sought out sources of funding to help cover the costs associated with my research (e.g., travel to archival institutions).

I am currently serving as a member of the Fiddletown Preservation Society Board and have been working to provide greater accessibility to those who are unable to visit the store through the use of a virtual tour, tablets, and a photo slideshow. In addition to my professional position, I have been an active member of the SHA since 2007 and have presented papers at numerous meetings, hosted a roundtable luncheon on Chinese Medicinal Artifacts, and organized and chaired a session on Collections Management.

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

I have over a decade of professional archaeological experience and have worked in a diverse range of work environments—museums, universities, non-profit institutions, environmental consulting firms, and currently, state government. This places me in the unique position of understanding cultural resources management from both an academic, research-oriented perspective as well as a real-world boots-on-the-ground perspective.

As someone responsible for enforcing regulatory requirements, I am familiar with the constraints and the difficulties that often come with enforcing these laws while also balancing professional duties. Many of the projects that I work on are complex and/or controversial and involve communication with stakeholders from a variety of backgrounds and with different or competing interests. Through these projects, I have become a more active listener and problem solver.

I also have the privilege of working at a state agency that is committed to tackling issues such as climate change, drought, and improving state-tribal government relationships. I frequently work alongside geologists, biologists, botanists, and engineers and have participated in several cross-disciplinary trainings. I will bring a more holistic, inclusive, and multidisciplinary approach to the study of historical archaeology and to the SHA community as a whole.

I will strive to make our field more relevant to the public and support research that aids in our understanding of current environmental, economic, and social crises.

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

As the past two years of this ongoing pandemic have shown us, virtual meetings are becoming increasingly common. These meetings frequently draw larger audiences due to their low cost (often free) and ease of access. As the mom of a pandemic baby, I am incredibly grateful to have been able to listen to numerous fascinating talks while simultaneously nursing my son!

I love attending the SHAs and hope to be able to attend next year's conference in Portugal. However, this is a privilege. Many are unable to attend the in-person SHA conferences due to their financial insecurity, lack of transportation and other mobility issues, conflicting obligations, or being unable to time off to attend the conferences. If I were to serve on the Nominations Committee, I would actively seek out candidates who are supportive of increasing accessibility and are open to offering hybrid approaches to future conferences.

The SHA was, and continues to be, primarily an academic organization with little representation from those who work outside the academic community. As someone who has worked in all aspects of archaeology, I support bringing in candidates from museums, non-profit groups, state and federal agencies, the CRM community, and Native communities. Each group brings diverse approaches to our discipline and helps to enrich our organization.

Laura E. Masur

Present Position: Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Catholic University

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, Boston University, 2019; M.A., Anthropology, William and Mary, 2013; B.A., Anthropology/History, William and Mary, 2010

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Member, Executive Board, 2015–present; SHA: Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2020–present; Council of Virginia Archaeologists: Member, Threatened Sites Committee and Skiffes Creek Committee, 2021–present

Research Interests: public and community archaeology, collections-based research, environmental archaeology, African Diaspora, Jesuit missions, religion, Chesapeake/Middle Atlantic

Biographical Statement: I am an Assistant Professor in the Anthropology Department at the Catholic University in Washington, DC, a position I have held since 2019. I have over ten years of experience in historical archaeology, and I strongly value public and community engagement. Currently, I direct a community research project that involves descendants of Jesuit-enslaved ancestors (GU272) in the excavation of a system of plantations in Maryland. This project is strongly influenced by descendant goals; we are currently finishing a website and set of educational lessons that interpret archaeological evidence to a public audience. In my own projects, I implement the values that I have learned through training and collaboration with William and Mary, Boston University, Colonial Williamsburg, Alexandria Archaeology, the Fairfield Foundation, Crow Canyon, and St. Mary's City.



Career development for students and recent graduates is also an important part of my professional focus. I provide advising as well as field and laboratory training opportunities in the greater Washington, D.C. area, especially for students who do not have access to a car. I want the next generation of historical archaeologists to know that publicly-oriented projects, professional training, and high quality research can be integrated.

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

My current project is possible because I am working at several sites where extensive Phase I surveys have already taken place. Archaeological research is a collaborative venture—and we all benefit from dialogue and partnerships, especially across the academic-professional divide. The Society for Historical Archaeology exists to foster such collaborations and dialogues, among archaeologists working in CRM, museums, government agencies, and academic institutions. Today, some of the most in-depth excavations at extraordinarily rich sites take place in the professional realm. Moreover, the goals of professional and academic archaeologists (excavation, legal compliance, public interpretation, teaching, publication) are complementary. Much of my professional training came from non-academic archaeologists, and many of my current trainees are not students at my university. I would work to make opportunities for research collaboration, training, professional development to become more open and formalized.

I have experience in committee work and leadership in the Society for Historical Archaeology, Council for Northeast Archaeology, and the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, which I believe would be beneficial in the SHA Nominations Committee.

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

I would emphasize developing collaborative relationships between professional and academic archaeologists. These collaborations are important not only for producing good research, but for providing training opportunities to students and developing professionals. Getting necessary training for a career in archaeology can be extremely difficult without a strong professional network, especially for first generation students and students of color. I would prioritize enhancing opportunities such as low-cost field schools, paid internships, and formalized research opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students.

Matthew Reilly

Present Position: Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Gender Studies, and International Studies at the City College of New York, affiliate Anthropology faculty at the CUNY Graduate Center

Education: Ph.D., Syracuse University, 2014; M.A., University of Chicago, 2009; B.S., University of Maryland, College Park, 2007

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: New York Academy of Sciences Anthropology Section: Member of Board and former Vice-Chair, 2019–present; Professional Archaeologists of New York City: Member of Board, 2022–present; International Association for Caribbean Archaeology: Program Chair, 2019

Research Interests: Atlantic World archaeology, race, African Diaspora, whiteness, colonialism, sovereignty, post-emancipation societies, freedom making, labor, heritage, decolonization, Caribbean, West Africa

Biographical Statement: I am currently an Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Gender Studies, and International Studies at the City College of New York and affiliated faculty in Anthropology at the CUNY Graduate Center. My archaeological research explores issues of race, colonialism, slavery, sovereignty, and freedom in the Caribbean and West Africa. I am the author of *Archaeology below the Cliff: Race, Class, and Redlegs in Barbadian Sugar Society* (2019), a co-editor of an anthology of *Barbadian Archaeology* (2019), guest editor of a 2019 issue of the *Journal of Contemporary Archaeology* (2019), and the author of several peer-reviewed articles and book chapters. I'm currently working on projects on the Caribbean island of Barbados and in the West African nation of Liberia. In partnership with a visual artist,



my work in Barbados plantation landscapes and the afterlives of slavery. Surveys and excavations on a former sugar plantation inform interpretations about enslaved lifeways while also inspiring artwork committed to post-plantation futures in the Caribbean region. In Liberia, I co-direct the Back-to-Africa Heritage and Archaeology project. In collaboration with Liberian partnering institutions and supported by the National Geographic Society, the project explores sites of settlement and place-making processes through a lens of colonialism, race, and freedom in the post-conflict present. Additionally, he is working on an archival project that investigates the relationship between archaeology and White supremacy as the field took shape in the 19th and 20th centuries.

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

As a junior faculty member at an urban, public institution that is often billed as one of the most diverse campuses in the world, I work with students who regularly ask how archaeology can contribute to their own underserved communities. Historical archaeologists are moving more aggressively toward social justice oriented research, something that the next generation eagerly embraces as they think about their own futures in the field. If elected, I will actively push for more representation in the SHA of scholars and students doing the kind of work that can empower communities. Some of my students have noted that they see themselves represented as subjects of archaeological work but not the producers of archaeological knowledge. This can and must be addressed at the organizational level, ensuring that students see a future for themselves in a field that continues to strive toward engaged and activist-oriented scholarship. With an international research agenda that extends across the Atlantic Ocean, I also aim to promote the work of scholars from regions and countries traditionally underrepresented in the organization. My role on the Nominations Committee will be an opportunity to make the SHA a more international association that recognizes the power of emancipatory work on a global scale. Decolonization and anti-racism can either be buzzwords that proliferate in publications or actions that make change in the communities and world around us. I believe the latter is more important than the former. The SHA is an important organization for doing this kind of work. I would be honored to play a role in it on the Nominations Committee.

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

As a member of the Nominations Committee, my goals would be three-fold: 1) Bring archaeologists with activist-oriented and community-minded research interests into the fold of SHA leadership, 2) Build a more global, inclusive SHA organization that represents the breadth of historical archaeological work undertaken around the globe, especially in underrepresented regions, and 3) Prioritize student involvement as a means of professionalization and pipeline to archaeological careers in CRM, the academic world, and beyond. I have pride in being an SHA member as the board has taken important steps and actions at moments of crisis and/or social injustice. I plan to prioritize and build on this commitment, encouraging scholars dedicated to decolonization and equity to play leading roles in the organization. SHA is a global organization, though its membership and meetings reflect a strong American and European bias. As a Nominations Committee member, I would prioritize more representation of international scholars, especially from Africa, Latin America, and Asia, as the field continues to grow across the globe. Finally, as a faculty member at an Hispanic-Serving Institution with a study body from around the world, I recognize the importance of a student pipeline to empower the next generation of archaeologists who have been traditionally marginalized in the field. The Nominations Committee is an ideal place to bring in professionals who can mentor and guide students through archaeological careers, both in and out of the academy. I have been proud SHA member since the early days of my graduate school career. I hope to contribute to the SHA community that nurtured my career by doing the same for the students who will be important change makers in the field and in our communities.

ACUA Board of Directors

Jean-Sebastien Guibert

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

Education: Ph.D., History, French West Indies University (Guadeloupe)

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: I first attended to SHA and ACUA in 2010, and participated to most of the conference since this date. During the last four years I have been involved in ACUA board. As ACUA board member I have been following all board meetings and giving a French and Caribbean point of view on discussion when opportune. I have been involved in the SHA student award. After having enjoyed the ACUA's conferences opportunities for my career, I tried to serve as well in the board, and I hope to serve again in order to give back what I received.

Research Interests: Caribbean maritime history and archaeology, maritime activities, naval construction

Guibert J.-S., *Mémoire de mer océan de papiers. Naufrage risque et fait maritime à la Guadeloupe (fin XVIIe mi XIXe siècle)*, Presse Universitaire de Bordeaux, Pessac, 2020, 326 p.

Guibert J.-S. et Lesueur B., *Navigations militaires aux Antilles (1620-1820)*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2019, 238 p.

Guibert J.-S., Guérout M., Guillaume M., Bolle A., Leroy F., Serra L., « An Overview of Maritime Archaeological Research of the Colonial Period in the French Antilles », dans *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 2019, 48.1, p. 123-150.

Biographical Statement: In parallel of his Ph D. dealing with maritime risks in West Indies J.-S. Guibert developed research on shipwrecks in Guadeloupe and in Martinique. He has been running the *Anémone* project, the excavation of a French Naval Schooner involved in fighting against illegal slave trade built in 1823 and lost in 1824 from 2015 to 2019. Since 2021 he has been directing an international project on Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia and Antigua.

His experience permitted him to participate and share expertise on the mission in Dominican Republic in 2019 and 2021. Since 2014, he has taught B.A. of History and Archaeology and Master in French West Indies University. In 2020 he published his Ph.D. in a book printed by the University Press of Bordeaux.



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

If elected I would follow up in ACUA's everyday life as board member and would continue to promote the ACUA's activity in West Indies and Caribbean. I would enjoy bringing more colleagues and students into ACUA conferences. In parallel I would bring to ACUA a humble international side from a part of the world closed to the US where underwater heritage is in danger. The idea is to strengthen the underwater heritage awareness in the region thanks to ACUA; and why not to link Latin and North America researchers through the Caribe!

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

If elected, I would emphasize my role in ongoing committee activities by more implication in the preparation of coming conferences. I would also be interested in following in developing relationship of ACUA with UNESCO.



Phil Hartmeyer

Present Position: Marine Archaeologist, NOAA's Office for Ocean Exploration and Research
Contracted through University Corporation for Academic Research (UCAR)

Education: M.A., Maritime Studies, East Carolina University, 2014; B.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, Saint Mary's College of California, 2011

Research Interests: deepwater archaeology, marine remote sensing, indigenous engagement, marine and diving operations

Biographical Statement: Phil Hartmeyer, M.A., RPA, has 11 years of professional archaeological experience and presently is a Marine Archaeologist for NOAA Ocean Exploration. He works as a POC and UCH (underwater cultural heritage) consultant for office-funded archaeology grant projects, and on pre-cruise planning, mapping and UCH docu-

mentation UCH cruises aboard NOAA Ship Okeanos Explorer. Previously, Phil was a Maritime Archaeologist and Unit Diving Supervisor for NOAA's Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Phil's research specialties include marine remote sensing, Great Lakes maritime archaeology, and policy with applications including the discovery, characterization, protection, and management of historic underwater sites. Phil completed his M.A. in maritime studies after receiving a B.A. in anthropology/archaeology from Saint Mary's College of California. Phil is listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). Phil has been attending SHA Conferences since in 2012: Baltimore and presented on underwater archaeology and protection efforts primarily in the Great Lakes Region.

Selected Publications:

2018 "CHOCTAW Shipwreck Site" National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service. Listed Nomination.

2018 "JOSEPH S. FAY Shipwreck Site" National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service. Listed Nomination.

2017 "Thunder Bay's Shipwreck Mooring Buoy Program: Strategies, Equipment, and Implementation Methods" in Proceedings of the American Academy of Underwater Science's 36th Symposium.

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

The ACUA board benefits from a wide net of experience. The marine science and archaeology experiences I've had through public-facing organizations like Thunder Bay NMS and NOAA Ocean Exploration provide additional latitude for the advisory council to achieve its missions to encourage responsible stewardship of UCH, and advise agencies, the public, and research organizations on means to promote underwater archaeological research, interpretation, and education opportunities. My energy and forest-level perspective will help ACUA/SHA catalyze the UCH community and increase its reach. I also hope to contribute to ACUA's indigenous engagement efforts with my National Historic Preservation Act experience and network of indigenous, state, federal, and community-level stakeholders and managers. Lastly, ACUA could benefit from additional representation from the deep sea archaeology community that I engage through my work at Ocean Exploration.

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 wish to add to ACUA's representation on international marine science commissions like Seabed/Lakebed 2030, Ocean Decade Heritage Network, and especially those that do not have a UCH component. These outreach efforts should also include philanthropic exploration organizations. My area of focus and position to represent ACUA are in deeper water-focused commissions. The forest-level community awareness necessary for my work at NOAA Ocean Exploration situates me well to contribute to ACUA's external-facing committees and to engage other bodies. Presence at these rapidly-forming and prioritized commissions are forward-thinking platforms to share ACUA's mission expand its influence.

As the community continues to explore and document UCH in deeper waters, I can help consult and advise ACUA on deep sea archaeology technologies, methods, and drivers. I propose establishing a committee or sub-committee focused on deep sea that engages willing stakeholders, managers, researchers, and industry. This group could develop its own set of drivers and aid in deep sea archaeology data sharing, project updates, and inform other ACUA committees.

An additional priority is furthering ACUA's long-standing legacy of engaging and supporting early-career professionals and students. Staying current with, and making connections between, membership, students and early-careers, and opportunities is a fluid mission that deserves high marks, and continued support. I plan to contribute to ACUA's mentorship committee and leverage opportunities through NOAA like the Explorer-in-Training Program, Knauss Fellowship, the Ernest F. Hollings Undergraduate Scholarship, and others.

Joe Hoyt

Present Position: National Coordinator, Maritime Heritage Program, NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

Education: M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University; B.A., Anthropology, East Carolina University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: ACUA: Member of Board, 2019–present; NOAA Diving Control and Safety Board: Deputy Line of Office Diving Officer, 2016–present; Interagency Cultural Heritage Working Group: Member,

2018–present; Maryland Advisory Committee on Archaeology: Member, 2020–present

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

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



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

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

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

In my current position as an archaeologist working for a federal agency I have gained a great deal of experience and insight in how academic archaeological work can inform development of new approaches in cultural resource management. If elected to ACUA I believe this experience would be valuable in helping to communicate ACUA issues or concerns in terms that federal resource managers understand. I have experience in developing and executing research projects that are both academically rigorous as well as having deliverables pertinent to the development of public policy and resource management. ACUA is a body governed by ethics and public programs are governed by laws. While these are often consistent there are certainly gaps that leave some categories of resources unprotected or unmanaged. Communicating how ethical positions could be translated into laws or rulemaking and then advocating for their implementation is an area where I think my experience is valuable.

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

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

ACUA's mission to educate scholars, governments, sport divers and the general public about underwater archaeology and preservation is critically important. If I am elected to serve the ACUA I would emphasize the importance of advocacy in

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

With regards to the business of ACUA I am eager to support internal initiatives and help with basic management and coordination of ongoing needs. I have experience in operations management and managing programmatic finances and am more than happy to support the needs of the organization. Likewise, I believe in strong networking, partnerships and creative solutions to meet operational and financial needs. Should I be elected, I am committed to being an active contributing member of the council.

Connie Kelleher

Present Position: Senior Archaeologist, National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Ireland; Visiting Lecturer in underwater archaeology, Archaeology Department, National University of Ireland, University College Cork

Education: Ph.D., Archaeology & History, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland; M.A., Maritime Archaeology, National University of Ireland, University College Cork, Ireland; B.A., Maritime Archaeology, National University of Ireland, University College Cork, Ireland

Professional Service to the SHA/ACUA and Other Societies: I have been a long-standing member of the SHA since I attended my first conference in Quebec, Canada in the year 2000. I was elected to the Board of the ACUA in 2010 serving for 4 years, and was re-elected for a second 4-year term serving until 2017. During my time on the ACUA Board I served on several committees, including the Nominations Committee, Recreational Diving Committee; Abstract Review Committee, Submerged Workshop Committee and the Graduate Student Review Panel. I am former Chair and current standing member of the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group (IPMAG); Past Council member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland (RSAI); I am a member of the European Scientific Diver Panel (ESDP) and the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS); I am a full member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI) and have been Department representative for the UNESCO working group on underwater archaeology.



Research Interests: history and archaeology of piracy in the 17th-century Atlantic; postmedieval shipwreck archaeology; maritime landscapes; management of underwater cultural heritage; climate change impacts on underwater cultural heritage

Biographical Statement: Dr. Connie Kelleher has worked as a professional archaeologist for nearly 25 years and has been in the National Monuments Service (NMS) since 1999. She is senior archaeologist for the Licensing and Planning Unit (LPU), where she manages a team of 10 archaeologists, and is also senior archaeologist in charge of the UNESCO World Heritage Property of Sceilg Mhichíl; Connie is also an active diver with the Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU). As part of her underwater work, Connie has directed surveys and excavations on a range of shipwreck sites, dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. These include the 1588 Spanish Armada wrecks of *La Trinidad Valencera* and *La Juliana*, the 1628 Spanish galleon *Santa Ana Maria* and currently, is investigating medieval human remains, logboats and artefactual finds from the River Shannon. Connie received her B.A. degree in 1995 and M.A. degree in 1998 from University College Cork (UCC), focusing on topics relating to maritime landscapes and shipwreck archaeology; she received her Ph.D. in 2013 from Trinity College Dublin on the history and archaeology of early 17th-century piracy in the North Atlantic. As well as her full-time work, Connie has been lecturing academically for nearly 20 years; she is visiting lecturer in the Archaeology Department of UCC for over 10 years, delivering the introductory course on UCH. Connie has also been invited lecturer in several other universities, including Bristol University, Melbourne University and East Carolina University. Connie is a professional, commercially-

trained diver with Parts IV, III and I (Bell top up) HSE accreditation; she has been diving since the early 1990s in both her professional capacity but also as a recreational diver when time allows, having PADI and CMAS diving qualifications.

Publications include peer-reviewed papers in historical archaeological journals and individual book chapters. Book publications include: C. Kelleher, 2020. *The Alliance of Pirates: Ireland and Atlantic Piracy in the Early Seventeenth Century* (Cork University Press); F. Moore, C. Kelleher, K. Brady, C. McKeon & I. Lawler, 2019. *RMS Lusitania: The Story of a Wreck* (Government of Ireland Publications).

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

I am honored at being invited to stand for election to the Board of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. As a long-term member of the SHA and having served two consecutive terms on the Board of ACUA from 2010, I have a first-hand understanding of the operational elements of the ACUA/SHA, its core principles and ethical standards. My own work and career to date as a professional archaeologist working with the Heritage Service in Ireland very much aligns with those principles and standards and, if elected to the Board, I will bring that experience with me and work to ensure that the ACUA/SHA's missions and goals are advanced and promoted, particularly in Ireland and the North Atlantic region, where the need to protect our historical archaeology continues to be a challenge. This is particularly so in the face of developmental pressures, especially with the emphasis on renewable energy but also from the growing risk of climate change impacts. My work in the management and protection of underwater archaeology, including legislative input to advance Ireland's ratification of the UNESCO Convention, has provided me with key insight into the importance of collaboration, on an international stage, if positive progress is to be achieved. I will bring that approach of inclusivity with me, which is a key principle of the ACUA and the SHA and will continue to promote the need to apply professional standards and best practice to the study and investigation of 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?

Through my previous tenure on the board of the ACUA, and as part of my own work, I recognize clear priorities in promoting best practice and ethical standards but I also recognize that this involves education, sharing of knowledge and providing support and guidance. The ACUA is best placed to provide that guidance, on an international stage, through the wealth of expertise within its own practitioners in the field of underwater cultural heritage who can advise and guide the process. But it is not enough to convince those working in underwater archaeology, there is a need to persuade those who may have diverging interests too, whether avocational divers, development-minded stakeholders or the community at large; through engagement and discourse, however, common ground and understanding can often be found. As before, if elected to the Board, I will continue to work to encourage professional standards, whether through contributing to the Submerged Cultural Resource Awareness Committee that importantly reaches out to both archaeological and non-archaeological practitioners, or to encourage the ratification of the UNESCO Convention and adoption of the Rules of the Annex. I will draw on my own experience with advancing Ireland's ratification of the Convention, and the benefit of the adoption of the Annex Rules as best practice. I will continue too to contribute at the Government Managers' Meeting, a valuable forum which provides the opportunity to share ideas, highlight issues and discuss management needs. From my many years of lecturing, I recognize the importance of education and the need to support and encourage students to follow careers in underwater archaeology. This is critical if we are to assure the future of underwater archaeology as a profession, including persuading academic institutions to develop teaching programs that include UCH. The ACUA has a proud record of involving graduates at all levels and assisting with developing their careers, whether through the mentoring committee, grant support or as graduate associate members. I would welcome the opportunity to be part of the ACUA's work in this regard and to advance it by reaching out to graduate students in Europe and the North Atlantic region but also to universities and encourage them to consider their curricula; to not alone promote awareness of the ACUA and its advisory role but encourage new blood into the profession and lead the way as future underwater archaeological practitioners.

Megan Lickliter-Mundon

Present Position: Team Lead, Underwater Archaeology Project, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency

Education: Ph.D., Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, 2018; M.Sc., Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, 2005; B.A., Anthropology, University of Georgia, 2003



Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: I have not served SHA or ACUA in a professional capacity, but I have volunteered for the conference when able. I have spent the majority of my professional service time with several museum and non-profit cultural heritage organizations. I was Secretary of the Houston Aeronautical Heritage Society for four years, and a member of the South Eastern Texas Museums Association, and served as their Secretary then Treasurer from 2009 to 2013. I was nominated for a council position with the Texas Association of Museums in 2010. I have also served on the planning committee for the Mutual Concerns of Air and Space Museums Conference from 2018 to present. I am also a member of the Explorer's Club and the American Alliance of Museums.

Research Interests: diver-integrated ROV wreck site survey, site mapping and photomosaic rendering, aluminum conservation research and experimentation, 3-D laser scanning of heritage objects, archaeological process displayed in museums, public dissemination of archaeological process

Selected Publications:

Licklitter-Mundon, M. and Beemster-Levrentz. (expected 2022) Monitoring Underwater Aircraft Sites in Lake Washington. In Licklitter-Mundon, M. and H. Whitehead, eds. *Strides Towards Standard Methodologies in Aeronautical Archaeology*. Springer Proceedings Publication.

Licklitter-Mundon, M. 2019. Examples of Site Formation Processes on Deepwater Aircraft. In *Proc of the First Intl Conference on Aviation Archaeology & Heritage*, pp. 97–114. MidSea Books, University of Malta.

Licklitter-Mundon, M., Cantelas, F., Coble, W. et al. 2018. Identification of a Deep-water B-29 WWII Aircraft via ROV Telepresence Survey. *Journal of Maritime Archaeology*. 13:167.

Biographical Statement: Dr. Megan Licklitter-Mundon is the Lead Archaeologist for the Underwater Team with the Partnership and Innovations (PI) Directorate within the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA). Megan's previous experience with DPAA includes Senior Underwater Archaeologist, and prior to her coming on board at DPAA she partnered with the PI program as Lead Archaeologist for Project Recover, a partner non-profit organization.

Dr. Licklitter-Mundon is an archaeologist and museum professional with a broad range of experience in the heritage sector. She received an M.Sc. in Archaeology from Edinburgh University and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University, specializing in underwater aviation archaeology. She also holds graduate certificates in heritage preservation, metal artifact conservation, and has specialized in museum studies for over 20 years.

During the course of her archaeological career, Megan has directed or participated in terrestrial and historical underwater projects in Europe, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. She has been involved in both dive surveys and ROV/AUV deep water surveys with NOAA, OET, Air/Sea Heritage Foundation and Vulcan-R/V Petrel. Prior to returning to graduate studies for her Ph.D. she was the director of a local aviation history museum housed in a historic air terminal. She volunteers for and has served on the board of several non-profit museum organizations and is dedicated to museum development.

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

I believe that coming from a well-rounded background of academia, non-profit service, multiple federal agencies, consultancies, and amateur enthusiast organizations has given me the ability to anticipate priorities and viewpoints from a range of cultural heritage stakeholders. Through working as a facilitator for a museums consultant group I've learned how to link factual information to relevancy and help translate ideas into action. I've also developed and directed several archaeological surveys and understand the requirements for successful projects.

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?

Underwater archaeology is a tight-knit community where SHA feels a little like family. We who are fortunate enough to attend receive the latest updates on projects, key participants, and the latest technologies and innovations that are being tested on projects around the world. I would like to focus on developing two areas where I think that ACUA and SHA can have a bigger impact. The first is with graduate programs that have strong archaeology programs and a local maritime heritage history or modern community, but no current underwater archaeology coursework or resources. A good example is the Pacific Northwest region, which hosts a network of maritime cultural heritage institutions, but lacks a variety of underwater archaeology education, training opportunities, or internships. I think ACUA can develop a presence, or help those communities build their own access to these types of underwater archaeology resources.

The second area is helping to foster the drive, creativity, and insight to communicate underwater archaeology to the general public. Communication of the relevancy of underwater archaeology's methods, new technologies, project outcomes, and protection of cultural heritage resources helps create an environment where those ideas are commonplace. Those ideas then create a better platform for interest from diverse communities, the next generation of scholars, and stakeholders from varying viewpoints. I think that some of the more powerful tools for community outreach are through museums and live survey or excavation telepresence, where we're not just telling the public the results of a project—we're showing them how we learned. I've been working with various museums on linking research on underwater aircraft to modern aviation museum display and creating those strategic links from history to current activity, which appeal to a broader audience. It would be my hope that ACUA can work to engage our communities in these ways.



Maddy McAllister

Present Position: Senior Curator, Maritime Archaeology, Queensland Museum Network & James Cook University

Education: Ph.D., University of Western Australia, 2018; Master of Maritime Archaeology, Flinders University, 2012; Bachelor of Archaeology, 2010

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: I attended my first SHA Conference in 2021—virtually during Covid restrictions and am currently in the final stages of editing a paper for a special proceeding volume from our session. As an ECR, I look forward to attending more SHA conferences and contributing in the future. Outside of SHA, I am currently the Vice President of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and have served in this role since 2018. I co-coordinated the conference in both 2019 and 2021, participating as a panelist at several of these conferences. I am also a counselor for the Australian Association of Maritime History (AAMH).

Research Interests: wooden shipbuilding—17th to 19th century, archaeological visualization, site formation processes (specifically: reef systems), copper alloy analyses, science communication

Select Publications:

In review McAllister, M. Massey, T. and Price, S. Bursting the Bubble: Reflecting on 50 years of maritime archaeological research in Queensland. *Australian Archaeology*.

In review McAllister, M. van Duivenvoorde, W and Philpin A. Mystery Wrecks on the reef: copper alloy analyses of fasteners from Kenn reef. Society for Historical Archaeology special conference proceedings, 2021 Conference.

2021 McAllister, M. The problem of 'digital realism' and underwater archaeology: photogrammetric 3D visualization and interpretation, *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*. <https://doi-org.eliibrary.jcu.edu.au/10.1007/s11457-021-09305-0>.

Biographical Statement: Maddy McAllister is a maritime archaeologist who has spent over a decade working on underwater sites across Australia. In 2012, she completed her undergraduate and master's degree at Flinders University (Adelaide, Australia) before working as an Assistant Curator at the Western Australian Museum for 3 years. From 2014 to 2018, Maddy completed her Ph.D. at the University of Western Australia exploring underwater 3-D photogrammetry and visualization of shipwreck sites. In 2018, she took up a role as a state maritime archaeologist for Heritage Victoria (Melbourne, Australia) focusing on maritime and underwater cultural heritage management for the state.

In 2019, Maddy became the Senior Curator of Maritime Archaeology for the Queensland Museum Network and James Cook University. In this co-appointed role, she undertakes research, teaches into undergraduate courses, supervises post-graduate students, curates a range of exhibitions, all while managing the maritime archaeological collection housed at the Museum of Tropical Queensland (Townsville, Australia). She has a passion for wooden ship construction and site forma-

tion processes—particularly on reef environments such as the Great Barrier Reef. This is reflected in forthcoming research projects involving analysis of shipwreck material from sites along the Queensland coastline.

Maddy is also driven by the challenge of reframing how the public sees shipwrecks and maritime archaeologists—not as treasure hunters but specialists providing insight into our past. For the past 4 years Maddy has sought to change this public perception by providing a glimpse into the daily life of a maritime archaeologist across social media platforms. Her amazement for shipwrecks shines through in her communication style—vibrant, enthusiastic, and relatable. This is further highlighted in her voluntary roles as Vice President and Outreach coordinator for the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA).

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

I believe that my qualifications and experience working in Australasia brings a unique perspective to the ACUA Board of Directors. The Australasian region has a vast array of ongoing UCH research including submerged cultural landscapes, Indigenous sites and seascapes, historic shipwrecks, World War II sites, amongst others. The unique histories of the Australasian region means that many of these projects are collaborative, with teams spanning multiple nations and cultures. While the ACUA board currently has an excellent level of representation across the United States of America, Mexico, Denmark and Guadeloupe—there is a gap in representation from the Asia Pacific region that I would be proud to fill.

ACUA highlights a drive to safeguard irreplaceable sites and promote a robust and inclusive narrative of maritime history, and I strive to complete this in my daily roles and outreach. I believe that I can bring my practical, approachable, and calm characteristics alongside my passion for outreach to this role. My passion extends to communication of our research to public and non-academic fields indicating my skills in knowledge translation and capabilities in removing jargon and effectively discussing matters concisely. I believe this will be a great benefit to ACUA.

The future of maritime archaeology is collaborative and I am actively finding novel ways to address issues in underwater archaeology through interdisciplinary teams. For example, I am currently working with coral biologists on a multi-faceted approach to understand the role of SS Yongala in the marine environment. In addition, I am leading a team of archaeologists and geoscientists on an upcoming project to investigate elemental and isotopic analyses of shipwreck material to push the boundaries of what we know.

Lastly, while I am an ECR, I do not see this as a disadvantage. I bring a unique perspective from my recent transition from student to professional. I understand current issues faced by students and have the drive, motivation, and determination of an ECR in pursuing my own role in international UCH issues and discussions. I am hungry to contribute and to work towards ACUA's missions and goals.

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?

Although I do not have a long association with SHA or ACUA I have been particularly impressed and supportive of your actions to strive for diversity of representation within ACUA and our wider discipline to ensure that no voices are lost. I believe that I can focus on encouraging more diversity and voices from my geographical region of the world. The long distance between Australasia and the home of SHA/ACUA, combined with restrictions with time zones can be a hindrance for representation from my region, I would strive to support others and increase our representation within discussions, decisions and wider aspects of ACUA.

I also believe in supporting and encouraging students and avocational researchers in our field. ACUA and SHA strive to support students and I would prioritize this as an ongoing commitment for the next 4 years. In summary, I am motivated to contribute, to learn and to provide a balanced view as one of the ACUA board. I would happily embrace the financial, management and social challenges that the board faces over the following four years.

Amy Mitchell-Cook

Present Position: Chair and Professor, Department of History and Philosophy, University of West Florida

Education: Ph.D., History, Pennsylvania State University; M.A., Maritime Archaeology and History, East Carolina University; B.A., Anthropology, University of Florida

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: I have served on numerous committees and volunteered as a co-lecturer

of the Submerged Cultural Resources Workshop, served as a panelist on various conference discussion panels, served as ACUA Education Committee chair, and ACUA Treasurer for 6 years.

Research Interests: maritime history, early American social and cultural history, public history, material culture

Biographical Statement: Dr. Amy Cook teaches maritime history, Atlantic world, early America and 19th century women. She has written numerous chapters, articles and book reviews on the subject. Her book, *Sea of Misadventures: Shipwreck and Survival in Early America*, is based on more than 100 accounts of shipwreck narratives from 1640 to 1840, and explores the issues of gender, race, religion and power, and how it reflected on Americans in Anglo-American society. She co-wrote the chapter, "The Maritime History of Florida," in the book, *The New History of Florida*, which is the first comprehensive history of the state to be written in a quarter of a century. She also co-wrote a chapter in *Methodology in La Belle: The Archeology of a 17th Century Ship of New World Colonization*, on the methods archaeologists in Texas used to record and excavate the French ship that sank off the coast of Texas in 1685. In 2006 and 2007, Cook and Della Scott-Ireton, associate director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, received funding from The History Channel's, The Save Our History Grant Program to partner with a Ferry Pass Middle School to help preserve the Colonial Archaeological Trail, a series of outdoor exhibits that feature Pensacola's colonial past.



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

Although my current position is chair of the department of history, my past is rooted in archaeology. I have experience working on projects that include CRM and state and federal institutions. As such, I have a strong understanding of the varied complexities and constraints that professionals must face to preserve our past. In addition, my position as a professor at the University of West Florida allows me the unique opportunity to have firsthand knowledge of graduate and undergraduate students as they hone their skills to become future underwater archaeologists. In this position I am very aware of the need to facilitate, mentor, and promote future generations of scholars and professionals. I also represent one of the few universities with a focus on underwater archaeology and have an inside perspective of the issues that affect higher education.

If elected to serve on the ACUA Board of Directors, what priorities would you emphasize, considering the missions and goals of SHA and ACUA, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?

I think it is important to emphasize ACUA's mission to promote education, especially in regards to graduate students and the public. I would like to extend current efforts by ACUA/SHA for young professionals to become involved in both groups and to give them the tools to become the next generation of archaeologists. One of the projects with which I am most interested is a series of surveys we implemented to better understand the job market, student and faculty needs. The culmination of this project will be a comprehensive overview of what skills students need as they enter the 'real world.' I also feel that ACUA has become a prominent vehicle for public outreach. As a member of ACUA I support and encourage efforts to educate students and the public and to provide opportunities necessary for them to understand and protect our cultural heritage in the 21st century. In addition, I have served 8 years as ACUA Treasurer and so I have a thorough understanding of the organization's finances and how they relate to the SHA. I serve on several committees with ACUA that demonstrate my continued dedication to make sure ACUA can support and maintain an important and positive relationship with SHA.



**SOCIETY *for*
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View of Lisbon. (Photo courtesy of Alasdair Brooks.)

SHA 2023
Lisbon, Portugal, 4-7 January

*THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL
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Fall 2022 1 September 2022
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