

SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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"Recent Archaeological Testing at the Alden House Historic Site, Duxbury, Massachusetts"
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"Chinatown Gardens Archaeological District, Calaveras County, California,"
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President's Corner

Julie Schablitsky

At the end of May, I met virtually with the presidents of the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) and the Society for Postmedieval Archaeology (SPMA) to discuss ways our societies could partner to bring our membership opportunities to share their scholarship with an international audience. We have always appreciated the value of incorporating our international colleagues and their research into our society and conferences. Our recent conference in Portugal reinforced the value of holding our meetings outside of the United States and we will continue to identify similar venues.

During the meeting of the three presidents, we entertained holding a virtual conference where members could take advantage of an international platform to share their research. Currently, the logistical challenges, such as time zones and identifying hosts, do not seem insurmountable. We also discussed the value of having the SHA, SPMA, and ASHA presidents meet quarterly to discuss challenges and share solutions on common issues such as membership growth, the ensuring of safe and equitable environments for working and learning, and the identification of opportunities to collaborate on international publications and other scholarly initiatives. Our second meeting is scheduled for September.

I want to recognize the sudden and significant losses of our colleagues, mentors, and friends: Leland Ferguson, Paul Mullins, Robert Paynter, and Robert Schuyler. These SHA members made significant contributions to historical archaeology that will continue to influence current and future scholarship. Many held board positions and received the J. C. Harrington Award. Their loss to us professionally and personally will always be felt by those who called them mentor, colleague, and friend. The next two newsletters will publish their obituaries. Please visit these notices to remember their contributions to our personal and professional lives.

We are less than six months away from the 2024 SHA Conference in Oakland, California. The theme, "Portals to the Past—Gateways to the Future," acknowledges Oakland's significant place in California history including its Indigenous roots, railroad history, and role as the area's gateway to the Pacific. We expect this to be a well-attended conference and are excited to be hosted by our West Coast colleagues between 3 and 6 January at the Marriott Oakland City Center and Convention Center.

Editor's Column

We are saying goodbye to two long-time current research coordinators in this newsletter. Thank you to Uzi Baram, Professor of Anthropology and Heritage Studies and Director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab at the New College of Florida, for serving as the coordinator for the Middle East. As we go to press, this position is vacant and I am seeking a current research coordinator for this region.

Robin Mills, an archaeologist with the Bureau of Land Management, has been serving as the coordinator for research in Alaska. She will be replaced by Justin Cramb, Assistant Professor in the Anthropology Department at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Justin is an archaeologist and zooarchaeologist with a strong foundation in archaeological science and historical archaeology. His research is focused on the initial habitation of East Polynesia by voyagers and the Gold Rush-era occupation of Interior Alaska by European American settlers. He studies these migratory peoples through archaeological and historic records including oral histories and he is particularly fascinated by the factors that contribute to socioecological persistence and collapse in different places and with different cultures. Welcome Justin! We look forward to hearing more about what is happening in Alaska.

We are also thanking Benjamin Pykles, Director of Historic Sites at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for his long tenure as the chair of the History Committee and author of the Images of the Past section of the newsletter. We have all certainly enjoyed the "blasts from the past" that Ben has chosen over the years! Stepping up to take Ben's place is Elizabeth Clay, an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Central Connecticut State University. She is an anthropological and historical archaeologist and her research interests include colonial Caribbean plantation societies, race and racism, and critical cultural heritage of slavery. Her recent work investigates the material and social legacies of 19th-century enslavement and abolition in French Guiana, an overseas department of France located in South America. Welcome Elizabeth!

Heritage at Risk Climate Stories Pop-Up Exhibit—Call for Case Studies!

The SHA Heritage at Risk Committee continues to expand its Heritage at Risk—Climate Stories Pop-Up Exhibit and StoryMap for SHA 2024, and we need your help! Archaeologists worldwide are concerned about climate change, in terms of impacts on heritage sites and also on the communities they serve. In 2017, the Society for Historical Archaeology formed the Heritage at Risk Committee (HARC) to promote research and outreach on this topic. This exhibit features case studies by archaeologists working in different communities worldwide to shine a light on the issue and look for sustainable solutions. As the exhibition travels from conference to conference and venues in between, we hope it will further engage archaeologists and members of the public to take action and contribute more case studies year to year. This exhibit represents an international collaborative effort by archaeologists to share the stories of sites impacted by climate change forces. This collaborative exhibit aims to highlight heritage sites at risk, the risks these sites face, and the management efforts to mitigate these impacts, including digital data collection, continued monitoring, complete site recovery, and other innovative protection measures.

The current exhibit includes case studies from North America and Europe. These case studies cover sites dating from the Archaic period to the mid-20th century, with site types ranging from shell middens and shipwrecks to plantations and industrial structures. These case studies provide both unique context-dependent climate stories and cross-continent comparative ex-

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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.

amples of similar climate impacts and management strategies. For example, coastal erosion is a common thread in many current climate stories. This erosion impacts shell middens in Maine and Florida, heritage resources and modern-day communities in Alaska, and fishing and industrial sites across the British Isles. While these different sites face a similar threat, the contributions of the partners to

this exhibition detail a variety of techniques that can be applied to sites worldwide. For example, some organizations, such as the Florida Public Archaeology Network and CHERISH in Ireland and Wales, utilize emerging technologies like terrestrial laser scanning and unmanned aerial vehicle/drone-based photogrammetry to survey sites. Other initiatives, such as the Maine Midden Minders, SCAPE in Scotland, and the Society of Black Archaeologists at the Estate Little Princess in St. Croix, leverage community groups to record sites and conduct assessments before, during, and after large-scale erosion events and hurricanes.

The case studies in the current Heritage at Risk exhibits represent only a small fraction of sites at risk from climate impacts. As heritage sites are facing these impacts across the globe, we are looking for new sites and stories to highlight this year! If you are working on a site at risk from our climate crisis, we would love to share its story and your work in mitigating the effects! Please complete this [Google Form](#) to tell us about your site's story and share it with the larger archaeological community.

Are you interested in seeing past climate stories? Check out our [virtual pop-up exhibit](#) and the [StoryMap](#). Are you unsure if your site fits into our exhibition? Email Allyson Ropp at roppal14@students.ecu.edu for more information.

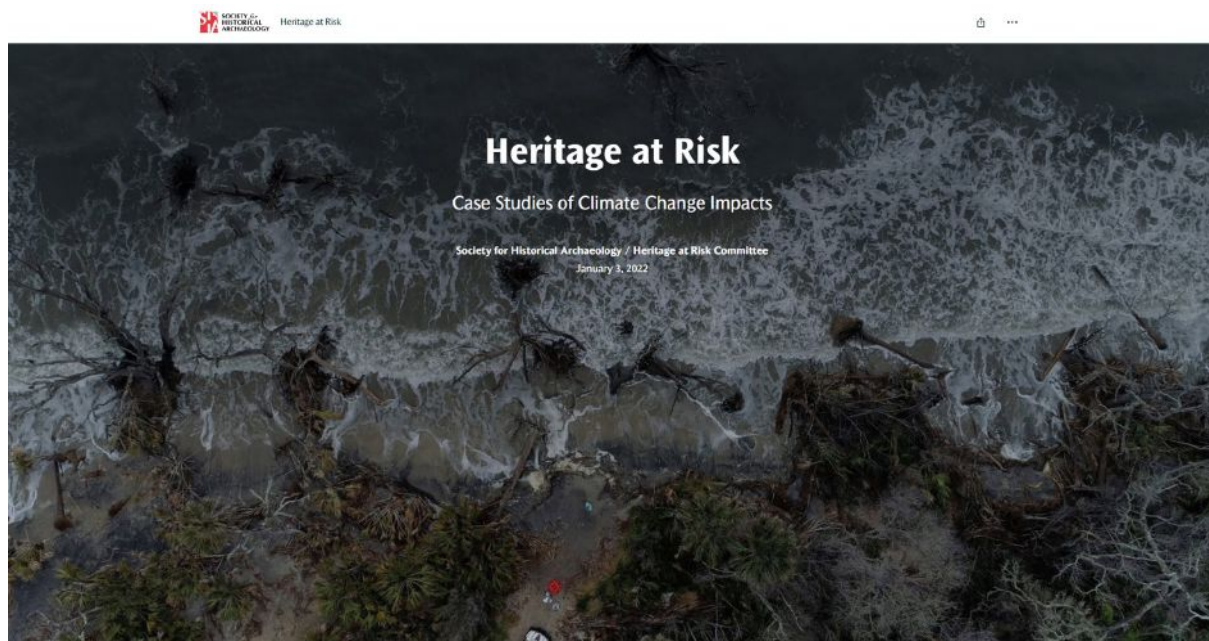


FIGURE 1. Title card for the HARC Digital StoryMap (Wholey 2019; photo courtesy of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources).

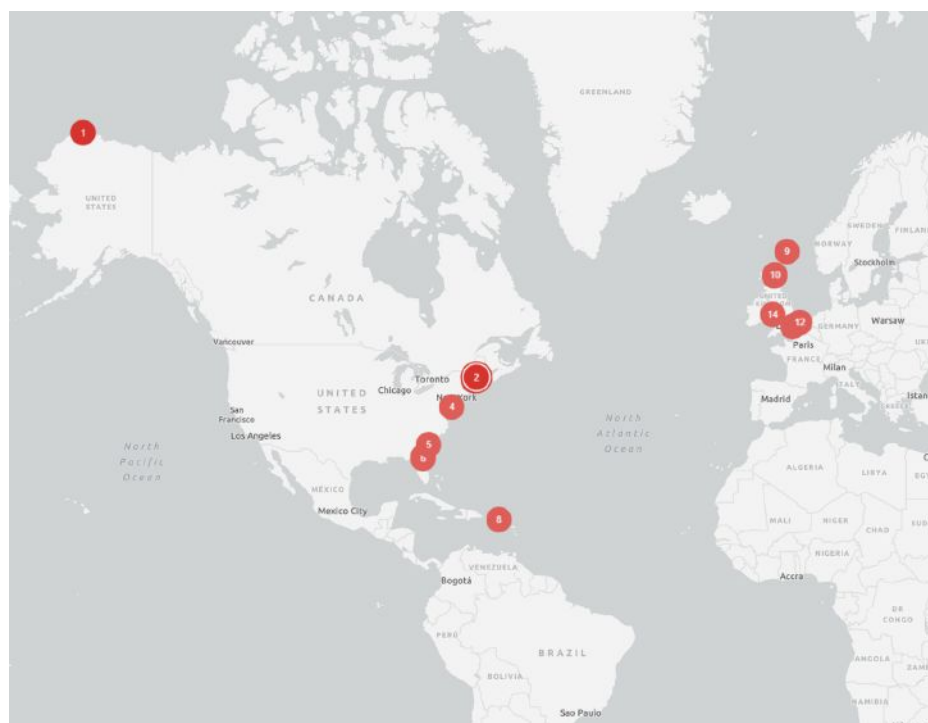
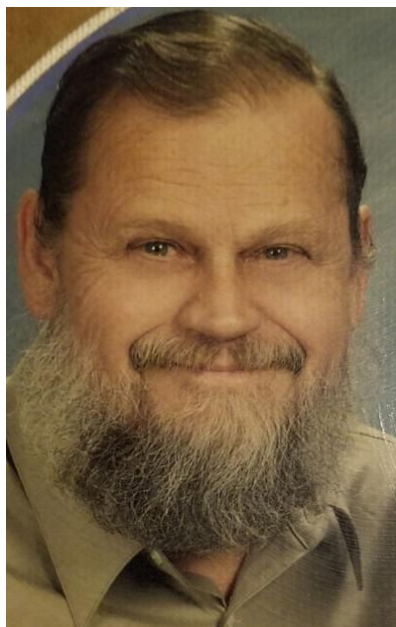


FIGURE 2. Map of current case study locations (Wholey 2019).

In Memoriam

Donald Bruce Ball (1947–2021)



Donald Bruce Ball passed away peacefully on 7 December 2021. Don was a highly respected archaeologist, M.A., R.P.A., and U.S. Army veteran. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, he spent the majority of his life in Louisville, Kentucky.

Don graduated, in 1970, from Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, with a B.S. degree. He later graduated in 1977 from University of Tennessee–Knoxville, Tennessee with a M.A. degree. Don entered the U.S. Army 18 June 1970. He served in Berlin, Germany, with A Company, 2nd Battalion, 6th U.S. Infantry, and a unit of the Berlin Brigade. He was discharged from active service 21 December 1971, having obtained the rank of Sergeant (E-5). He was the recipient of the National Defense Service Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal. Honorable discharge was effective 1 June 1976.

Don's professional career was spent as an archaeologist at the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Louisville District, Environmental Analysis Branch, Planning Division. Don continued his work in archaeology with research interests focused on prehistoric archaeology of the Southeastern U.S., the history of archaeological research, the Southeastern U.S. 19th century—rural historic and industrial archaeology and firearms technology, Spelean history, and more. In his field, he authored and coauthored 467 publications. Another 35-plus publications of his are in-press or submitted for professional review.

Leland Greer Ferguson (1941–2023)

Leland Greer Ferguson, 81, died Wednesday, 15 March 2023. Dr. Ferguson was born 14 December 1941, the son of the late Archie Franklin Ferguson and Esther Brigman Ferguson, and grew up in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, with his older brother Adrian Edward Ferguson. From his youth, he was an arrowhead collector and outdoorsman. Growing up in the Sputnik era, as a teenager he was drawn into mechanical and aerospace engineering, completing his bachelor's and master's degrees at North Carolina State.

Amid the tumult of the 1960s and the civil rights movement, he returned to the wellspring of excitement from his youth, diving into archaeology and earning a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. After a two-year stint teaching archaeology at Florida Atlantic University, he worked as a research and teaching faculty member at the University of South Carolina for 30 years.

In the 1970s, he transitioned from the prehistoric archaeology of American Indian platform mounds to the historical archaeology of colonoware pottery made by enslaved African Americans. His work highlighted the material culture of everyday people that had been unexamined by previous archaeologists and led him to write award-winning books such as *God's Fields* and *Uncommon Ground*, today read by anthropology students across the United States. After semiretiring in 2002, he worked as an Old Salem research associate for 13 years, illuminating the murky relationship between enslavement and religious ideals in the Moravian community of his childhood hometown, Winston-Salem.



In the mid-1970s, he bought an old, run-down cotton farm along the banks of Cedar Creek in northern Richland County, where he resided ever since, surrounded by friends and neighbors. In recent years, he explored wellness practices such as yoga, meditation, and gardening; and his interests in the outdoors were given new expression through his painting, wildlife photography, nature writing, birding, and poetry. He was active in Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Downtown Church of Columbia, as well as a joyful participant in Trinity United Methodist Church and the “church of nature” in Blythewood’s Cedar Creek.

David Mayer Gradwohl (1934–2022)

David Mayer Gradwohl—archaeologist, professor of Anthropology (1962–1994), professor emeritus (1994–2022), founding director of the Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory, and poet—passed away at the age of 88 on March 10, 2022, while visiting his daughter’s family in Massachusetts. The second son of Bernard Sam Gradwohl and Elaine Mayer Gradwohl, David was born and grew up in Lincoln, Nebraska. While a student at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, David worked at the University of Nebraska State Museum. Under the watchful instruction of Marvin Kivett, David furthered his museum and field training at the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS). One of his earliest field experiences took place at the site of the discovery of a Middle Archaic human burial near Turin in the loess hills of western Iowa. While at the NSHS, David participated in the excavation of a protohistoric Arikara Indian village in the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota—an experience that marked the real inception of his archaeological field career. After earning a BA in Anthropology and Geology with Highest Distinction in 1955, David went on to a post-graduate Fulbright Scholarship at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland in archaeology. Subsequently, he married Hanna Rosenberg, a German refugee whom he had met in Lincoln when they were toddlers. Between 1957 and 1959, David served with the U.S. Army in Crailsheim, Germany, after which he began his teaching career at Iowa State University (ISU), Ames—all while completing his PhD in Anthropology from Harvard (in 1967). David and Hanna—a mother, school social worker, and hospice volunteer—spent 64 adventuresome years together, the latter years in retirement in Ames and as world travelers.



FIGURE 1. Hanna and David Gradwohl at their Native American adoption ceremony, sponsored by Maria Pearson. Held at Mankato, Minnesota in September 1996. (Photo by Nancy Osborn Johnsen.)

David began his professional life in Iowa in 1962 when he became the first anthropologist hired to teach full time at Iowa State University. He initiated and almost single-handedly built the Department of Anthropology there. He was the major professor for the first student writing an MA thesis in Anthropology – John D. Reynolds (1970), who later became the state archaeologist of Kansas. David was professor in charge of anthropology from 1968 to 1975 and was the founding director of the Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory. In addition to classes in cultural anthropology, archaeology, physical anthropology, and American Indian Studies, he instructed students in laboratory conservation and theory and construction of museum displays. He furthered their educational experience by taking them on extensive field trips to view both good and bad museum techniques and then having them design and build professional-quality museum displays on the university campus. One of those students, Jerome Thompson, went on to become the director of State Historical Museum of Iowa (SHMI). In his own right, David was involved as the curator of several museum exhibitions throughout Iowa, the topics of which illustrated to Iowans segments of their own history. He served as a consultant in the creation of new museums in the state, most notably the African American Museum in Cedar Rapids and the Iowa Jewish Historical Society Museum just west

of Des Moines. Over the years, he garnished the respect of his peer professionals in the state serving as chair of the Association of Iowa Archaeologists, member of the Advisory Committee to the Office of the State Archaeologist, and member of the advisory committee to the state’s National Register of Historic Places. In 1972, David was elected president of the Plains Anthropological Society later serving on its Board of Directors for two terms. In 1988, he was honored with the Society’s Distinguished Service Award. Other awards include the Peterson-Harlan Lifetime Achievement Award through the State Historical Society of Iowa and the Keyes-Orr Distinguished Service Award from the Iowa Archeological Society. He was a contributing member of *Teocentli*, an anthropological newsletter.

David was a consummate university lecturer and event speaker. After one particularly biting satirical lecture on modern American sodalities, his undergraduate lecture class of 300 students spontaneously rose to their feet in a rousing ovation. As the banquet speaker for an annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society, he had his audience both enthralled and overcome with laughter during his insightful slide-illustrated talk on the pet cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

David's summer archaeological field schools and weekend field exercises, which he ran in Red Rock and Saylorville reservoirs from 1964 through 1993, were legendary. His hands-on tutelage trained and inspired many future archaeologists and anthropologists. His students became state archaeologists, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, public highway archaeologists, National Park Service archaeologists, and university professors.

In 1969, the National Park Service called upon David and his graduate students to assist in the documentation and excavation of the *Bertrand*, a Civil-War-era sternwheeler steamboat that sank in the Missouri River on the Iowa–Nebraska border. David's crews excavated other historic Iowa sites, notably those associated with the stoneware pottery industry of the 1860s–1880s. He championed the idea that the archaeology of historic sites was as important as the exploration of prehistoric sites in understanding Iowa's past.

In collaboration with his colleague, Nancy M. Osborn (Johnsen), David explored the archaeological and ethnohistorical dimensions of the early-twentieth-century Buxton community—an amalgam of African-American and Euroamerican immigrants whose common economic purpose was mining Iowa's coal. Their research resulted in the publication of a popular book, *Exploring Buried Buxton* (1990), a chapter in *Outside-In: African American History in Iowa, 1838–2000* (2001), several journal articles, and media teaching resources for Iowa's public and private schools.

David's long-time interest in Iowa's Native American inhabitants, both prehistoric and present-day, drew him to Iowa. Not only was he a pioneer in his professional field, documenting where and how Native Iowans had lived and how they had made their living “in the land between two rivers,” but he continued to work tirelessly as an advocate and friend to present-day Native Americans. He cofounded and chaired ISU's American Indian Studies Program and served as the first faculty advisor to ISU's United Native American Student Association and its American Indian Rights Organization. He also cofounded the American Indian Symposium and Lectures held annually at ISU beginning in 1971. In recognition of their work with American Indians, David and Hanna were formally adopted into the Turtle Clan of the Yankton Nation in 1996 by the late Maria Pearson, a strong advocate for Native American rights and the first chairperson of Iowa's Indian Advisory Council.

In addition to maintaining these research interests, David devoted attention to the Jewish historical presence in Iowa and Nebraska. With the assistance of Hanna, he initiated documentation of the settlement and cultural identities maintained by Jews in the tangible form of their gravestones within Midwestern cemeteries. He was a charter member of the Iowa Jewish Historical Society (IJHS), served on its board of directors, and contributed to the IJHS newsletter, *The CHAIowan*. In 1998, David served as curator of an exhibit in the SHMI entitled *Unpacking on the Prairie: The Iowa Story* and an adjunct to a traveling exhibit from the State Historical Society of Minnesota, *Unpacking on the Prairie: Jewish Women in the Upper Midwest since 1855*. David was also active in the Association for Gravestone Studies and published several articles in its journal *Markers*.

Even though his roots lay in the prairie plains region of the U.S., throughout all his life David loved traveling the world and visiting every continent except for Antarctica. He shared his passion and curiosity of cultures by filling the Gradwohl home with masks, books, artworks, artifacts, and all the stories that went along with them. He kept extensive journals of each of his travels, often complete with photographic documentation in albums. He brought those multicultural experiences into his family's lives through rites of passage celebrations, international foods, ballroom dancing, basket weaving, flower arranging, and singing. David took great pride in being fully present with his wife Hanna in his three children's and his six grandchildren's lives, and he relished their annual family gatherings. Having become the depository of a trove of historical documents and family letters, most of which were in German and French, David and Hanna threw themselves into having these translated and transcribed. These documents will become the basis of a treatise on what their ancestors' lives had been like in WWI and WWII Europe.

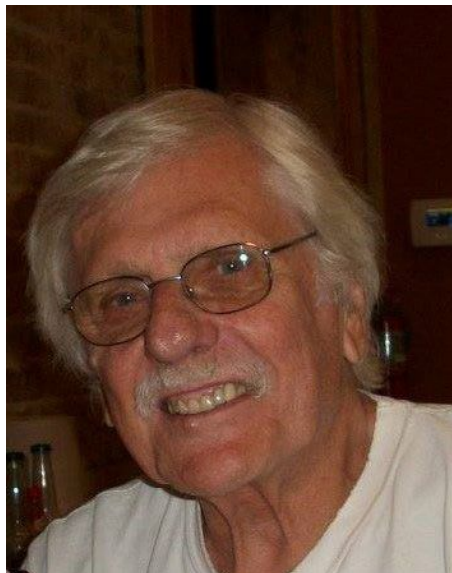
Throughout his life, David was a prolific writer on a wide array of subjects, with books, journal articles, editorials, book reviews, and published poetry to his credit. There are far too many sources to list individually, but those that follow reflect the range of David's interest and research. Not listed here are the myriad contract completion reports, newsletter articles, and obituaries of prominent Midwest and Plains archeologists to David's credit. To try to sum up the profound effect that David has had on all those he encountered, befriended, taught, and mentored over his 88 years eludes common prose. Allan Burns, one of David's early students and now Professor Emeritus and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the

University of Florida–Gainesville, upon hearing of David’s passing, sent along the following West African homage to a deceased leader: “A Great Tree has fallen” —and, indeed, it has.

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Johnsen, Nancy Osborn and Stephen C. Lensink

2022 In Memoriam: David Mayer Gradwohl (1934–2022). *Plains Anthropologist* 67(263). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00320447.2022.2077589>.



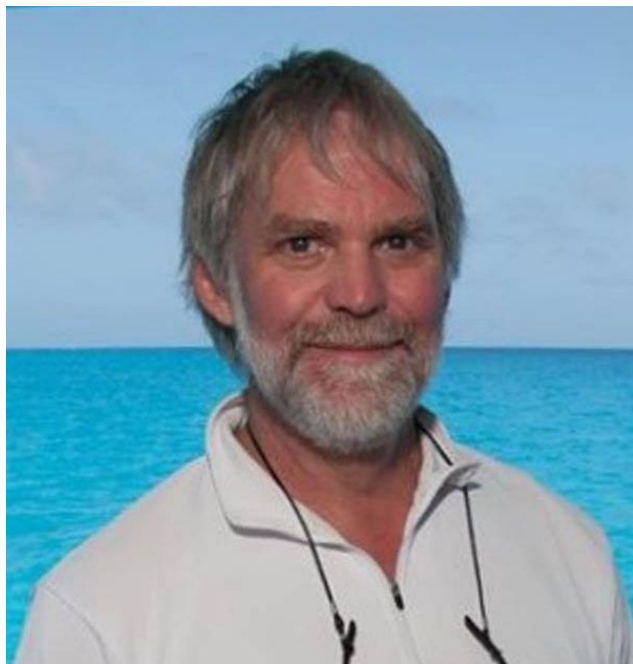
Donald Paul Heldman (1936–2023)

Mr. Donald Paul Heldman, 87 years old, resident of Covington, Georgia, and previously of St. Mary, Missouri, died peacefully at his home on 7 May 2023 from complications following a heart attack. Born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri, he received a bachelor’s degree from Washington University–St. Louis, a master’s from the University of Missouri–Columbia, and a doctorate from the University of London, all leading to a career as a professional archaeologist. He taught and conducted research in Britain, Ethiopia, Colombia, Mexico, and Missouri. For 20 years, he directed the archaeology program for Mackinac State Historic Parks in northern Michigan, training generations of students in historical archaeology. He was preceded in death by his parents, George Heldman and Marie E. Binder Heldman; his sister, Jean Heldman Finkenkeller; and his nephew, Mark Finkenkeller. He is survived by his wife of 39 years, Elizabeth M. Scott, and many friends and relatives who loved him very much.

Paul Fredric Hundley (16 March 1955–15 February 2023)

Paul Hundley grew up in Minnesota’s Twin Cities and attended Macalester College, graduating from the University of Minnesota. Blending his passions for archaeology and scuba diving, Paul joined the newly formed Nautical Archaeology program at Texas A&M University in College Station in 1977. While in Texas he honed his knowledge of ship construction and his skills in reconstruction as a protégé of Richard Steffy, the world-renowned ship reconstructor. During his years at Texas A&M, Paul joined the archaeological teams on the American Revolutionary War privateer *Defence*, the Texas paddle wheeler *Black Cloud*, the Cayman Islands survey of historic shipwrecks, and led the hull study of LaSalle’s purported ship *Griffon* in Tobermory, Canada.

In 1980, Paul and his wife Dennie moved to Freemantle, Western Australia, where Paul joined the reconstruction team of the 1628 VOC flagship *Batavia*. Throughout his tenure at the Western Australia Maritime Museum, Paul worked with Jeremy Green, establishing collegiate courses in maritime archaeology. These courses ultimately evolved into the prominent Maritime Program at Flinders University under the guidance of colleague Mark Staniforth. During the 1980s, Paul regularly returned to the United States to lend his expertise on shipwreck expeditions including the Cornwallis shipwrecks at Yorktown, Virginia.



In 1989, Paul and Dennie with their young daughter Abby returned to the United States, where Paul established the Underwater Archaeology Division within Maryland’s Office of Historic Preservation. After four years, Paul handed off the baton of state underwater archaeologist and returned to the world of museums. Today, Maryland’s Underwater Archaeology Division, under the direction of Susan Langley, is one of the strongest in the United States.

Upon returning to Australia Paul became the Senior Curator of the USA Gallery at the Australian National Maritime Museum (ANMM) in Sydney. Over the following 20 years at the helm of the ANMM USA Gallery Paul designed and installed engaging exhibits, working tirelessly to enhance a deeper understanding of the maritime connections between Australia and the United States. He continued to lend his expertise to archaeological expeditions, participating in the study of the HMS *Pandora* wrecked on Australia's Great Barrier Reef, the HMS *Serapis* in Madagascar, and the expeditions to find Cook's Endeavour in Newport, Rhode Island. Paul also led a number of expeditions including the Earthwatch study of the *Edwin Fox* in New Zealand, which today is one of the premier museums of intact historic merchant ships. He led the investigation of the Gold Rush merchant vessel, *Julia Ann*, around which he built an international traveling exhibit, blending survivor stories and memorabilia with the harrowing tale of the shipwreck and rescue on the remote island of Tahiti. The *Julia Ann* became a model for future traveling maritime exhibits.

In 2013, Paul brought a career of knowledge and considerable prestige to his new position of Associate Deputy Director of Curation at the newly organized National Museum of Qatar. After two years in the post, Paul returned to Australia to take the directorship of the Silentworld Foundation Museum in Sydney. Once again, Paul brought to bear his knowledge and skills, meticulously expanding the collections of maps and South Pacific objects, while leading studies of recovered hull remains and continued exploration of shipwrecks around the South Pacific, including the confirmation of the AE1 submarine that sank off Papua New Guinea and the early 19th-century merchantman *Rapid* in Tonga. In short, he never slowed down and in one of his last posts, he noted that he just wasn't quite ready to retire.

Over the years and across the continents where he worked, Paul garnered a huge following of friends and colleagues. He is a leading figure of maritime archaeology, having forged a deeper understanding of hull construction, maritime networks, and greater access to archaeology through museum exhibits that both entertained and enlightened. Paul loved life and his family. He loved people and enjoyed entertaining. In graduate school at Texas, Paul launched the Monday night dinner and slideshow, a variation of which still brings students together today. Paul loved his barbeque and his grill master status, as well as his shared recipes for chili, curry, and bran muffins, are legend among the maritime archaeological communities. His love of sardines and peanut butter always brought out the giggles in the crews he worked with and led. His presence and knowledge will be sorely missed. Smooth sailing, Paul.

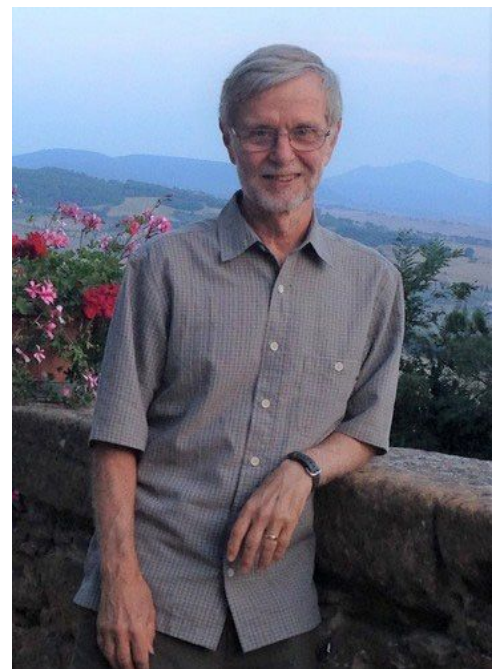
Robert "Bob" Paynter (1949–2023)

Robert "Bob" Willard Paynter of Northampton died on April 30, 2023, after a long illness. He was born on September 22, 1949, in Chester, PA to Marjorie McDowell and Robert Charles Paynter. He took joy in being an equinox baby his whole life. He grew up playing sports, reading history and fiction, and having a good time with his brothers Rick and Dave, cousin Babs, and a large collection of friends.

Bob had a curious spirit and thrived on days full of learning and exploration. Books took him around the world and through time, from lefty political magazines, to dense intellectual histories, to imaginary worlds among the stars. The woods and mountains of New England brought adventures in all seasons on foot, bicycle and xc skis. Jazz music and his trumpet were the soundtrack of every journey. And chance encounters with strangers were an opportunity to make new friends, hear new perspectives and learn something fascinating. Few subjects fell outside his interest, and his conversations rambled as freely as he did, to the occasional distraction of his loving family.

A lifelong educator, Bob was passionate and generous in sharing what he knew. Bob taught in the anthropology departments at Queens College (1978–1981) and at UMass - Amherst (1981–2015) where he was also a committed union member and officer. He was proud of UMass's role as a public university serving the people of the Commonwealth. However, teaching was not confined to classrooms for Bob. It was something that happened on little league diamonds, waiting in line at the farmers market, covered in dirt at a dig site, and in everyday interactions with friends, family, and strangers.

Mostly, Bob asked questions. As a young man he questioned the Vietnam War and continued to do so whenever the country moved towards war. Throughout his life he questioned (and occasionally railed against) the roots of injustice and



inequality in our society. And he questioned what had shaped the world we know, and how we might build a better one. He became an anthropologist and a teacher in part to answer his own questions, but also because he saw them as paths towards building a more just and kind world. His work at the W.E.B Du Bois homesite in Great Barrington, Historic Deerfield, and in making the University more responsible to the indigenous people of the region, brought him pride and a wide network of friends and colleagues that he delighted in.

For us, he was a warm husband, father, and brother who was part of building a loving home. He is survived by his wife, Linda Morley, son, Braden Paynter, brothers Richard, David, and Manuel (of his chosen Barcelona family), near-sister Barbara, and a far-flung network of other cousins, nieces, nephews, in-laws, friends, colleagues, and graduate students.

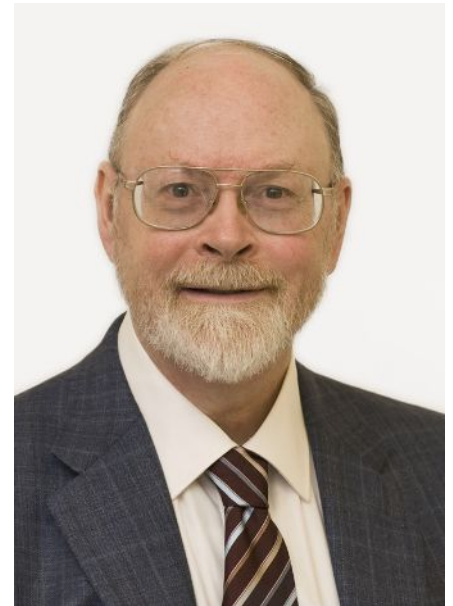
Published by *Daily Hampshire Gazette* on 4 May 2023.

Robert L. Schuyler (1941–2023)

On Saturday 13 May Dr. Robert L. Schuyler, professor emeritus of anthropology and curator emeritus of historical archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, passed away peacefully in his sleep. Educated at the University of Arizona and the University of California, Santa Barbara, he taught at the University of Maryland, City University of New York, and from 1979 to 2018 at the University of Pennsylvania. Over the course of a long and distinguished career, he produced nearly 40 Ph.D. students and numerous M.A. and M.S. students. A legendary teacher and mentor, in 2004 he received the Dean's Award for Innovation in Undergraduate Education, which was followed in 2008 by the Provost's Award for Distinguished Ph.D. Teaching and Graduate Mentoring.

Schuyler's research spanned nearly the entire history and geography of the United States, and ranged from 17th-century Contact Period sites in Maryland to early 20th-century Vineland, New Jersey. Significant fieldwork sites include Heater's Island, Maryland; Lowell, Massachusetts; Sandy Ground and Weeksville, New York; Silver Reef, Utah; and Vineland.

A leader in the field of historical archaeology, Schuyler served as president ("Executive Officer") of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (1980–1981) and president of the Society for Historical Archaeology (1982–1983). In 2009, he received the Society for Historical Archaeology's Harrington Medal. This is the highest award bestowed by the society and celebrates a "lifetime of contributions to the discipline centered on scholarship."



Schuyler is best known as an advocate of historical archaeology as part of the broader discipline of anthropology. He defined historical archaeology as global in scope and focused on the modern world. His research reflected the breadth of his interests and included work on Native American historic sites, urban sites, African American sites, and 20th-century planned communities. He was the editor of two books and over two dozen significant articles. His 1978 volume, *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions* (Baywood, NY) was long the standard text in the field. Similarly, his 1980 volume, *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America: Afro-American and Asian American Culture History* (Baywood, NY) was important for moving historical archaeology past the study of colonial sites often associated with elite whites.

Opinionated and outspoken, he enjoyed scholarly debate and taught his students to think critically and question their assumptions. He was also remarkably good-humored, generous, and down to earth. Perhaps most importantly, he was an incredible mentor who encouraged a diverse group of students to pursue their own paths, interests, and theoretical perspectives, even when they differed, often radically, from his own. Indeed, he prioritized teaching and mentoring over his own scholarship.

He leaves behind two cats, Xena and Shadow, as well as a large group of students and friends who will miss his wit and wisdom.



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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Sénégal

**Nouvelles recherches archéologiques dans la Moyenne Vallée du Fleuve Sénégal : Prospections à Mboumba (*jeejengol*)/
New Archaeological Research in the Middle Valley of the Sénégal River: Survey at Mboumba (*Jeejengol*)/Nuevas inves-
tigaciones arqueológicas en el valle medio del río Sénégal: Prospecciones en Mboumba (*jeejengol*)** (submitted by Aïssata
Thiam, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar-Sénégal)

Résumé: Cet article fait état des premières recherches archéologiques menées à Mboumba, au Sénégal, dans le cadre de mon projet de thèse. Notre zone d'étude se situe de la moyenne vallée du fleuve Sénégal, où la plupart des recherches archéologiques approfondies se sont concentrées sur la plaine d'inondation (*waalo*) et les terres hautes (*jeeri*) parmi les trois unités géomorphologiques de la région. Nous savions peu de choses sur la zone de transition (*jeejengol*) entre les deux. C'est dans cette dernière, à Mboumba, que nous menions des recherches depuis 2020. Les prospections nous ont permis de renforcer le nombre de sites compris repérés à Mboumba, mieux comprendre la répartition des sites, les âges approximatifs d'abandon, les activités économiques, et nous ont également donné l'opportunité d'étudier les sites qui ont évolué durant de la période médiévale, la technologie, les échanges, l'alimentation, la complexité du peuplement.

Abstract: This article reports on the first archaeological research in Mboumba, Sénégal, as part of my thesis project. Our study area is in the Middle Sénégal River valley region, where most of the previous archaeological research has focused on the floodplain (*waalo*) and the upper lands (*jeeri*) among the three geomorphological units of the region. We knew little about the transition zone (*jeejengol*) between the two. We have been conducting research on the latter, in Mboumba, since 2020. These surveys have enabled us to better understand the distribution of the sites, the approximate ages of abandonment, and the economic activities, as well as giving us the opportunity to study sites from the medieval period, technology, exchanges, food, and the complexity of the settlement of the sites.

Resumen: Este artículo informa sobre la primera investigación arqueológica realizada en Mboumba, Sénégal, como parte de mi proyecto de tesis. Nuestra área de estudio está ubicada en el valle medio del río Sénégal, donde la mayor parte de la extensa investigación arqueológica se ha centrado en la llanura aluvial (*waalo*) y las tierras altas (*jeeri*) entre las tres unidades geomorfológicas de la región. Sabíamos poco sobre la zona de transición (*jeejengol*) entre los dos. Es en este último, en Mboumba, donde llevamos investigando desde 2020. La prospección nos permitió reforzar el número de sitios incluidos identificados en Mboumba, comprender mejor la distribución de los sitios, las edades aproximadas de abandono, las actividades económicas, y también nos dio la oportunidad de estudiar los sitios que han evolucionado durante la época medieval, tecnología, comercio, alimentación, complejidad de asentamiento.

Introduction

La moyenne vallée du fleuve Sénégal (MVFS) est une plaine d'inondation située dans le Sahel, zone de transition entre les étendues désertiques du nord et le climat soudanais au sud. Elle s'étend d'est en ouest, de Dagana jusqu'à 200 km au sud de Bakel sur un axe de plus de 430 km (couvrant plus de 30 000 km²). Elle est traversée par le fleuve Sénégal, long de 1800 km, qui se ramifie en deux branches en amont de Podor jusqu'en aval de Saldé : le Doué, son bras secondaire à gauche et le fleuve Sénégal, à droite marquant la frontière avec le Mali et la Mauritanie. Ces deux fleuves permanents enclavent, par conséquence, la plus grande île du Sénégal : l'Île à Morphil avec une superficie de 1250 km².

Le potentiel archéologique de la MVFS a été reconnu depuis 1920 avec la recherche de Bonnel de Mézières à Soubalo-Mboumba, dans l'Île à Morphil (Bonnel de Mézières 1920). L'évaluation de ce potentiel a été renforcé par la découverte fortuite du « Trésor de Podor » en 1958 et plus concrètement avec le recensement de 246 sites sur les rives du Sénégal, entre le Lac de Guiers et la région de Matam (Martin et Becker 1974). Il faut attendre les collaborations internationales, comme celle du Middle Senegal Valley (MSV) Project, pour des recherches intensives dans la vallée du fleuve. Une prospection systématique a été effectuée entre les villages de Cubalel et de Sincu-Bara avec un inventaire exhaustif des sites existants, dont une dizaine a fait l'objet de fouilles. À la suite des résultats des sondages pratiqués en 1985 à Gangel-Sulé et Tulel Fobo, à Cubalel et Siwre dans l'Île à Morphil, et à Sincu Bara dans le *jeeri*, entre 1991 et 1992, le MSV Project a établi un canevas chronologique des sites de la MVFS en quatre phases. La phase I est datée de AD 0 à 400, la phase II de AD 400 à 600, la phase III de AD 600 à 950 et la phase IV de AD 950 à 1500. Le phasage s'est appuyé sur la forme du bord et de la décoration

des récipients céramiques (Bocoum 2000 ; Bocoum et McIntosh 2002 ; McIntosh et Bocoum 2000 ; S. K. McIntosh et al. 1992 ; R. McIntosh et al. 2016).

Dans la même logique, les recherches entreprises sur le site de Walaldé (Dème 2003) ont montré la présence de la technologie du fer depuis 800 BC ; documentant ainsi, une transition entre l'utilisation de la pierre et la technologie du fer par des pasteurs et agropasteurs. Le cuivre, à la différence du fer, n'apparaît qu'après 500 BC. Les études récentes sur le site de Diallowali repoussent la chronologie d'occupation des sites de la vallée durant l'Holocène récent, à 1100 BCE (Coutros 2017 : 287).

Cependant, les recherches sur le passé archéologique de la MVFS ont été inégales en termes de distribution et de qualité, car il faut rappeler que cette région est composée de trois unités géomorphologiques dont l'occupation n'a pas été simultanée. L'essentiel des recherches sur le peuplement de la région a été effectué sur les sites de la plaine d'inondation (le *waalo*) et sur les terres exondées (le *jeeri*). Nous connaissons peu de la zone intermédiaire : le *jeejengol*. Un premier pas a été effectué entre 2013 et 2017 sur le site de Diallowali, situé à l'extrême ouest de la MVFS. Cette recherche s'est centrée sur la question : comment les communautés habitant le système de sites de Diallowali entre le 2^e et le 1^e millénaire avant J.-C. ont développé des stratégies de protection contre les risques pour négocier l'environnement chaotique de l'Holocène tardif du Sahel ouest-africain (Coutros 2017) ? La période protohistorique des sites du *jeejengol* est encore peu connu ; d'où notre question de recherche : quelle est la place des sites du *jeejengol* dans la dynamique de peuplement des sites de la MVFS ? L'étude des sites de Mboumba vise, en effet, à élucider la nature et la dynamique d'occupations des sites, leur chronologie, les activités économiques et les pratiques agricoles et alimentaires. L'objectif de cet article est de présenter un aperçu des résultats de prospections que nous avons effectué dans la zone de Mboumba, prélude à d'autres campagnes de fouilles.

Matériels et méthodes

Contexte historique – La ville moderne de Mboumba est localisée au nord du Sénégal dans le département de Podor (Figure 1). Elle est bordée au nord par le bras secondaire du fleuve Sénégal ; le Doué, au sud par les cordons dunaires du *jeeri*, à l'est par le village de Diongui. Mboumba est connu dans la littérature archéologique depuis le début des recherches archéologiques dans la MVFS, grâce au rapport de voyage de Bonnel de Mézières en 1920 avec croquis de situation d'un site appelé « Dirata ». L'auteur mentionne que lors d'une interview avec Ahmad Koto de Mboumba, ce dernier lui renseigne que « Il y a des centaines d'années, les Sérères habitaient dans l'ancienne ville de Dirata, voisine de Mboumba » (Bonnel de Mézières 1920 : 47). Par la suite, le site est décrit comme un champ, d'un kilomètre environ, jonché de multiples débris, avec les notes : « Site grand ; 0,2 km E ; Fer ; Cuivre ; appelé Diarata Touldé ; code 157 b » (Martin et Becker 1974). Dans le recensement critique des sites protohistoriques de la rive gauche, les mêmes informations sont émises avec la mention d'un nouveau site situé à l'ouest de Mboumba (Thilmans 1987 : 57). Puis un autre site est signalé dans le recensement des sites paléolithiques et néolithiques du Sénégal, dont le matériel archéologique serait daté du néolithique récent (Ravisé 1975 : 245). La dernière mention sur les sites de Mboumba apparaît dans les résultats de prospection effectuée dans le *jeejengol* dont trois (03) sites M2, M3 et M4 situés à l'extrême ouest de Mboumba. Squelettes, cercles pierriers, foyers, scories, poids de filet et perles en terre cuite apparaissent en surface. L'élévation des sites n'excédait pas 2 m et leur dimension comprise entre 0.7 et 12 ha. L'abandon de ces sites serait situé, entre AD 600 et 1500 ; donc entre la phase III et la phase IV. Tous les sites ont été situés sur une carte IGN avec croquis et description (Dème 2003 : 246–253).

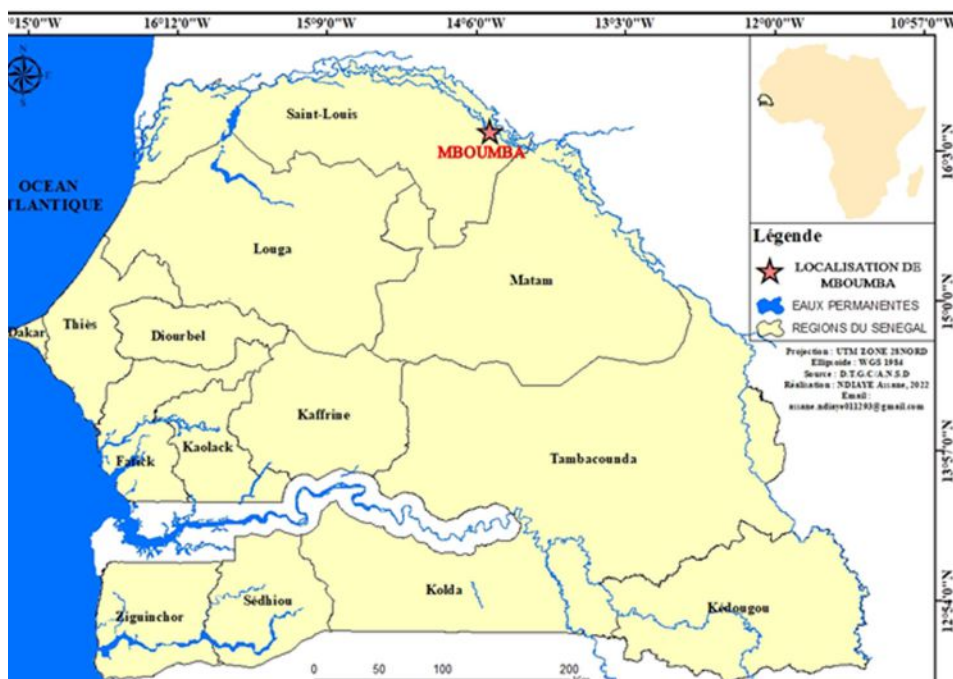


FIGURE 1. Carte de localisation de Mboumba/Localization map of Mboumba.

Dans le recensement critique des sites protohistoriques de la rive gauche, les mêmes informations sont émises avec la mention d'un nouveau site situé à l'ouest de Mboumba (Thilmans 1987 : 57). Puis un autre site est signalé dans le recensement des sites paléolithiques et néolithiques du Sénégal, dont le matériel archéologique serait daté du néolithique récent (Ravisé 1975 : 245). La dernière mention sur les sites de Mboumba apparaît dans les résultats de prospection effectuée dans le *jeejengol* dont trois (03) sites M2, M3 et M4 situés à l'extrême ouest de Mboumba. Squelettes, cercles pierriers, foyers, scories, poids de filet et perles en terre cuite apparaissent en surface. L'élévation des sites n'excédait pas 2 m et leur dimension comprise entre 0.7 et 12 ha. L'abandon de ces sites serait situé, entre AD 600 et 1500 ; donc entre la phase III et la phase IV. Tous les sites ont été situés sur une carte IGN avec croquis et description (Dème 2003 : 246–253).

Méthodes – Trouver et décrire un site archéologique est la première étape de toute entreprise archéologique et consiste, en général, en deux phases : l'évaluation documentaire (*desktop assessment*) et le travail de terrain proprement dit. Alors, la première étape a consisté à faire une revue documentaire. Il s'agissait de consulter toutes les recherches effectuées dans la MVFS de 1916 à 2020 et d'en extraire les mentions se rapportant au village de Mboumba. Ces documents concernaient des rapports, publications de recherches archéologiques antérieures, cartes anciennes de sites prospectés ou fouillés, rapports d'administrateurs coloniaux de l'AOF. Cinq recherches ont fait mention des sites localisés dans le périmètre de notre zone d'étude (Bonnel de Mézières 1920 ; Martin et Becker 1974 ; Ravisé 1975 ; Thilmans 1987 ; Dème 2003). Parmi toutes ces références, une seule (Thilmans 1987) a fait mention d'une collection de matériels provenant de Mboumba.

Pour la seconde étape, nous avons effectué une étude de terrain : la prospection proprement dite. Elle a été effectuée aux alentours de la ville moderne de Mboumba ; entre 1 km avant et 2 km après dans la direction ouest-est prenant en compte les berges du Doué. Elles ont été conduites pendant une semaine avec une équipe de 4 personnes (moi-même et trois autres étudiants en master) en mars 2020. En plus de nos parcours, nous avons profité des connaissances des habitants qui nous ont conduits, à pied, sur l'emplacement des sites qu'ils connaissaient par la tradition, ou qu'ils avaient repérés lors de leurs activités en brousse.

Les prospections ont été menées approximativement par espacement de 25 m entre marcheurs. Chaque site découvert a été enregistré sur un point GPS. Les sites retrouvés portent l'initial du village à proximité, puis l'initial du nom du lieu (ex : site du lycée de Mboumba = Mb L), ou pour le complexe déjà inventorié l'initial du village suivi d'un chiffre (Ex : Mb 1). Cette étape a été suivie par des prises de vue et de la description du site dans la fiche de prospection appelée « fiche bleue ». Sur cette dernière sont notées les observations générales du site : topographie, géomorphologie, hydrologie aux alentours, végétation, nature et degré de perturbation, structures en surface, mesures de la dimension (N-S x E-O) et de l'élévation. L'espace est délimité à partir de la concentration de matériel. La multiplication des distances nord-sud et est-ouest obtenue à l'aide du pedomètre donne la superficie totale du site. La texture du sol est renseignée à partir du Test Ahn, la couleur du sol avec le Munsell Color book.

La prospection est adossée à des ramassages de surface et d'enregistrements de la culture matérielle. Il existe deux façons de recueillir les artefacts diagnostics sur un site pour des études comparatives avec d'autres sites déjà profondément étudiés. On peut, soit, faire des carroyages de 5 x 5 m ou 10 x 10 m, puis décrire et ramasser le matériel compris dans ces espaces délimités, soit, faire un échantillonnage de 50 à 100 formes de bords de poterie. Dans notre cas, nous avons utilisé la seconde méthode en y ajoutant les panses comportant les types de décors représentatifs du site. Nous avons appliqué la même méthode de ramassage de la poterie pour les scories et autres petites trouvailles (perles, fusaiöles, poids de filets, etc.). L'analyse du matériel de surface effectué au laboratoire portait sur les aspects morpho-fonctionnels et techno-stylistiques.

Résultats

Sites prospectés – Au total, cinq sites dont un complexe archéologique ont été recensés dans la zone de Mboumba. La superficie des sites varie entre 0.7 et 12 ha. En plus des trois autres sites connus dans les publications antérieures (Dème 2003) le périmètre de Mboumba compte à ce jour huit (08) sites (Figure 2). Ils se présentent soit en plages (le plus souvent) soit en buttes légèrement bombées. Les sites du centre (Mb C) et de Korkadiel (Mb K) constituent de petites plages avec un matériel archéologique de la période historique (XVe–XIXe siècle). Le site de Mboumba ouest (Mb W) présente une surface de moins de 100 m², composée de quelques poids de filet, des scories et des tessons de -4 cm²; ce qui ne nous permet pas d'estimer l'âge d'abandon. Quant au site du lycée (Mb L), le matériel est rare et la zone très perturbée (Table 1). Seules quelques négatifs de squelettes altérés et des tessons de céramique érodés sont visibles en surface ; conséquence de sa localisation dans une agglomération. Aucun ramassage de surface n'a été effectué sur ces quatre sites.

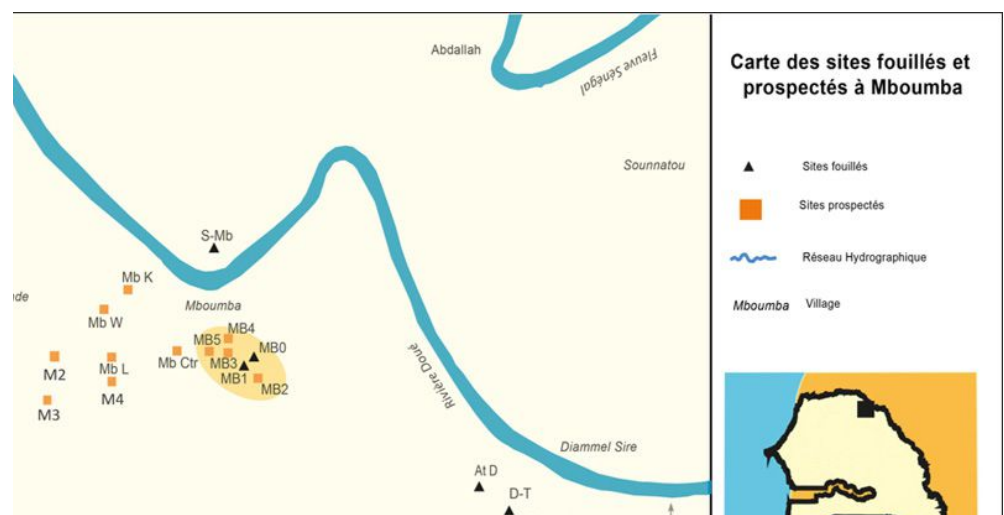


FIGURE 2. Carte des sites prospectés à Mboumba/Map of the sites surveyed at Mboumba.

La découverte la plus particulière est le complexe d'habitat situé à l'est de Mboumba. Il présente un ensemble de six buttes et plages (Mb 0 à Mb 5), s'étendant sur plus de 12 ha, avec un matériel archéologique bien conservé sur certains secteurs (Mb 0, Mb 1, Mb 2 et Mb 3) et érodées sur d'autres (Mb 4 et Mb 5). La variabilité et l'état de conservation du matériel en surface suggèrent un long peuplement. C'est sur ce complexe que nous avons donc effectué des recherches approfondies et dont le matériel sera présenté dans le reste de cet article.

TABLE 1

Présentation générale des sites prospectés à Mboumba/Overview of the Sites Surveyed at Mboumba

Site	Latitude	Longitude	Types	Catégorie	Diamètre maximal (m)	Structures en surface	Objets notables
Sites du complexe de Mboumba							
Mb 0	16°11'23.30"N	14° 0'20.10"W	Butte	Moyen	162	Cercles pierrier, jarre silo, briques en banco	Perles en os et céramique, braséro, poids de filet, disques céramiques, scories
Mb 1	16°11'19.76"N	14° 0'24.61"W	Plage	Moyen	122	Sol d'habitat, foyers	Perles en cornaline et en fer, fusaïoles, disques perforés, poids de filet, cuillère, boucle d'oreilles et bracelet en cuivre, coquillages marines, scories.
Mb 2	16°11'14.47"N	14° 0'18.33"W	Plage	Petit	82	Structure en banco, foyers	Coquillages marins, perles en verre et en cuivre, boucle d'oreille en fer, disques perforés.
Mb 3	16°11'24.93"N	14° 0'32.13"W	Butte	Moyen	109	Jarre silo, brique en banco	Meules, scories, quartzite
Mb 4	16°11'31.02"N	14° 0'32.01"W	Plage	Petit	68	Structures en banco, four	Perles en verre, disques perforés, harpons, scories
Mb 5	16°11'25.73"N	14° 0'40.60"W	Plage	Moyen	185	Structures en banco	Meule en gré, objets anthropo et zoomorphe, bouchons, scories
Autres sites de Mboumba							
Mb C	16°11'26.03"N	14° 0'56.10"W	Plage	Petit	50	Bases d'habitat	Perles en verre, bague en cuivre
Mb L	16°11'23.32"N	14° 1'25.84"W	Plage	Imprécise	Imprécise	Inhumation	Aucun
Mb K	16°11'51.70"N	14° 1'18.33"W	Plage	Petit	71	Bases d'habitat, structure en banco	Aucun
Mb W	16°11'43.39"N	14° 1'29.51"W	Plage	Petit	Imprécise	Aucun	Poids de filet, scories.

Les structures de surface – Le secteur Mb 0 a fourni un ensemble de quatre cercles perriers à des dimensions et nombres de pierres variables (Figure 3a). Leur diamètre est compris entre 2 et 1 m. Les pierres sont des cuirasses latériques dont le diamètre apparent varie entre 40 et 20 cm. Ces types de structures ont déjà été documentés sur plusieurs sites du premier millénaire aussi bien dans la moyenne vallée du fleuve Sénégal que, la moyenne vallée de la Falémé. Bien qu'ils aient fait l'objet de fouille à Meri (Ba 2016), leur fonction exacte en contexte archéologique est encore mal connue.

Nous avons aussi observé, du sol dallé, des structures d'habitat et des épandages de jarres silo sur divers secteurs du complexe, en l'occurrence : Mb 0, Mb 2, Mb 3 et Mb 4. En ce qui concerne les épandages de jarres silos, il s'agit de cavités creusées appelées généralement « fosses ovoïdes » ou « aplatis » dans lesquelles des jarres combinées en terre crue sont enfouies. On les trouve souvent regroupées en batteries. Le nombre exact présent sur le complexe d'habitat de Mboumba ne peut être appréhendé, du fait de leur enfouissement et de leur fragmentation très avancé. Les colombins sont modelés à partir d'argile fluviatile et dégraissé au végétal. Leur largeur varie entre 10 et 15 cm (Figure 3b).



FIGURE 3. Structures en surface du complexe de Mboumba, (a) fragment jarres silo et (b) cercles perriers/Structures on the surface of the complex at Mboumba: (a) silo jar fragments and (b) mortar circles.

Les récipients céramiques – Le matériel céramique constitue de loin le matériel dominant sous forme de tessons ; dont certains avec des profils entiers ou reconstituables. L'étude de la céramique de surface permet d'apporter des repères chronologiques et d'identifier les usages des zones prospectées. Les ramassages de surface ont fait état de 54,5 kg de tessons ; dont 9 kg de bords enregistrés et analysés, soit 16% de la collection totale sur un nombre de 943 tessons de récipients. L'analyse de la morphologie effectuée sur les tessons de bords a fourni une variété de forme : jarres, jattes, bols, bouteilles, assiettes, coupelles et coupes. Ces bords, avec les tessons de parois, comportent une diversité sémiologique : sans décor, engobe, impressions roulées de cordelette (tressée, torsadée, plié ou noué), d'épis de Blepharis, de vertèbres de poisson ainsi que des décors plastiques (incisions, cannelures, cordon, wavy-line, poinçonnage). Pour les matières ajoutées, la chamotte est le dégraissant qui domine largement dans les assemblages suivis de l'association chamotte/végétal. La latérite, le quartz et le mica sont très peu représentés. Le moulage sur forme convexe, monté de colombins, est le mode de façonnage le plus observé. Pour la « céramique spéciale », nous avons des disques de céramiques taillées, des moyens de préhension et des bouchons de formes variables. Un travail de catalogage est en cours. A l'issue, il sera possible de définir des styles céramiques et des groupes parmi les assemblages mis au jour dans le complexe d'habitat de Mboumba.

Les restes sidérurgiques et objets en métal – Les scories sont présentes sur tous les secteurs du complexe de Mboumba à des fréquences variables. Un total de moins d'un kg a été ramassé pour échantillonnage, répartis entre scories de forge et scories de réduction qui domine l'assemblage. Pour les objets en métal, les alliages de cuivre concernent une perle, un pendentif, une plaque, deux bagues et un harpon ; alors que pour les objets ferreux, seules une boucle d'oreille et une bague ont été collectées.

Les autres trouvailles – Les objets sont modestes, mais variées. Pour la céramique, huit disques à cordeler ou disques perforés ont été ramassés (Figure 4). Ils sont soit incisés, soit excisés. Ces artefacts ont été documentés sur plus de 78 sites de la moyenne vallée, notamment ceux situés dans le *jeeri*. Le site de Mondéri à lui seul fournit plus de 422 disques (Thilmans et Ravisé 1980). Dans le site de Ogo, ils proviennent de contextes datés au début du 11^e siècle (AD 1000), où des études polliniques ont attesté du pollen de coton (Chavane 1985). Leur présence suggère, pour Thilmans et Ravisé (1980), une spécialisation des activités où le tissage prend part. Sur les mêmes sites, cinq fusaiöles fragmentées à décor incisé, sept poids de filet, et trois perles ont été collectés. Les objets anthropo-zoomorphes sont rares (n=2) comme les poignets de brasero (n=2) et les cuillères (n=1). En plus, trois perles en verre, une en cornaline et une autre en coquillage bouclent la collection. La



FIGURE 4. Disques perforés ramassés à Mboumba/Perforated discs recovered at Mboumba.

modestie de ces objets de part et d'autre du complexe ne permettent pas de donner la fonction de chaque site ou secteur.

Conclusion

La prospection dans l'espace du *jeejengol*, particulièrement à Mboumba a mis à jour plusieurs sites dont le complexe archéologique de Mboumba qui fait l'objet de notre étude. Cette région, à travers cette prospection et aux résultats des recherches antérieures, serait occupée depuis le néolithique récent jusqu'à la période actuelle, en passant par les périodes protohistoriques et historiques. La remarque faite est que tous les sites répertoriés sont situés sur les bords du fleuve Doué et des marigots temporaires. Ceci, dans son contexte historique, pourrait indiquer l'importance des cours d'eau permanents et semi-permanents dans le choix d'un peuplement. Nous ne manquerons pas de souligner également la position stratégique que représente la zone du *jeejengol* en tant que zone intermédiaire. En effet, elle permettait à la fois les cultures sous pluies et l'agriculture de décrue ; ce qui fait d'elle une zone de convergence pour les pasteurs durant la saison sèche et point de repli des populations de la plaine d'inondation durant les hautes crues.

Les aires de répartition de la céramique du complexe d'habitat de Mboumba nous a permis, en outre, d'évaluer l'étendue des occupations au fil des siècles et se questionner à partir des autres trouvailles, serait-ce un même groupe pratiquant des activités diverses ou des groupes différents avec des modes de vies spécialisées ou penser à des influences ou des échanges extérieurs ? Seules les fouilles nous permettraient, en effet, d'élucider ce questionnement. C'est sur ce complexe, avec d'autres sites dont nous parlerons dans les publications ultérieures que nous avons porté le choix de l'étude de la dynamique du peuplement des sites du *jeejengol* et les pratiques techno-culturelles et alimentaires.

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Introduction

The Middle Sénégal River Valley (MVFS) is a floodplain located in the Sahel, a transition zone between the desert expanses of the north and the Sudanese climate in the south. It extends from east to west, from Dagana to 200 km south of Bakel on an axis of more than 430 km (covering more than 30,000 km²). It is crossed by the Sénégal River, 1800 km long, which branches out into two arms upstream from Podor to downstream from Saldé: the Doué, the secondary arm on the left, and the main river on the right marking the border with Mali and Mauritania. These two permanent rivers enclose, as a result, the largest island in Sénégal, Morfil Island, with an area of 1250 km².

The archaeological potential of the MVFS has been recognized since 1920 with the research of Bonnel de Mézières at Soubalo-Mboumba, on Morfil Island (Bonnel de Mézières 1920). The assessment of this potential was reinforced by the fortuitous discovery of the “Treasure of Podor” in 1958 and more concretely with the survey of 246 sites on the banks of the Sénégal between Lake Guiers and the region of Matam (Martin and Becker 1974). Intensive research in the river valley began with international collaborations, such as that of the Middle Senegal Valley (MSV) Project. A systematic survey was carried out between the villages of Cubalel and Sincu-Bara that produced an exhaustive inventory of the existing sites, 10 of which were excavated. On the basis of the results of the soundings carried out in 1985 at Gangel-Sulé and Tulel Fobo, at Cubalel and Siwre on Morfil Island, and at Sincu Bara in the *jeeri* between 1991 and 1992, the MSV Project established a four-phase chronological framework of the MVFS sites: Phase I, AD 0–400; Phase II, AD 400–600; Phase III, AD 600–950; and Phase IV, AD 950–1500. The periodization was based on the shape of the rim and the decoration of the ceramic vessels (Bocoum 2000; Bocoum and McIntosh 2002; McIntosh and Bocoum 2000; S. K. McIntosh et al. 1992; R. McIntosh et al. 2016).

By the same logic, research undertaken at the site of Walaldé (Dème 2003) has shown the presence of iron technology since 800 BC, thus documenting a transition between the uses of stone and iron technologies by pastoralists and agropastoralists. Copper, unlike iron, only appears after 500 BC. Recent studies on the Diallowali site push the beginning of occupation of the sites in the valley during the recent Holocene back to 1100 BCE (Coutros 2017:287).

However, research on the archaeological past of the MVFS has been uneven in terms of distribution and quality. It must be kept in mind that this region is composed of three geomorphological units, the occupations of which were not simultaneous. Most of the research on the settlement of the region has been carried out on sites in the floodplain (the *waalo*) and on the exposed land (the *jeeri*) and we thus knew little of the intermediate zone, the *jeejengol*. A first step was taken between 2013 and 2017 on the Diallowali site, located in the far western portion of the MVFS. This research centered on the question: how did communities inhabiting the Diallowali site system between the second and first millennia BC develop risk-protection strategies to negotiate the chaotic environment of the Late Holocene in the West African Sahel (Coutros 2017)? The proto-historic period of *jeejengol* sites is still little known, hence our research question: what is the place of the *jeejengol* sites in the population dynamics of the MVFS sites? The study of the Mboumba sites aims, in fact, to elucidate the nature and the dynamics of the occupation of the sites, their chronology, the economic activities, and the agricultural and food practices. The objective of this article is to present an overview of the results of the survey that we carried out in the Mboumba area, a prelude to further excavation campaigns.

Materials and methods

Historical context – The modern town of Mboumba is localized in the north of Sénégal in the department of Podor (Figure 1). It is bordered on the north by a secondary branch of the Sénégal River, the Doué; to the south by the dunes of the *jeeri*; and to the east by the village of Diongou. Mboumba has been known in the literature since the beginning of archaeological research in the MVFS, thanks to the travel report of Bonnel de Mézières in 1920 with a sketch of the status of a site called “Dirata.” The author mentions that during an interview with Ahmad Koto from Mboumba, the latter informed him that “hundreds of years ago, the Serers lived in the ancient town of Dirata, near Mboumba” (Bonnel de Mézières 1920:47). Subsequently, the site is described as a field, about a kilometer long, strewn with multiple items of debris, with the notes: “Large site; 0.2 km E; Iron; Copper; called Diarata Touldé; code 157b” (Martin and Becker 1974). In the critical inventory of protohistoric sites on the left bank, the same information is given with the mention of a new site located west of Mboumba (Thilmans 1987:57). Still another site is mentioned in the census of Paleolithic and Neolithic sites in Sénégal, with the associated archaeological material dated to the recent Neolithic (Ravisé 1975:245). The last mention of sites at Mboumba appears in the results of surveying carried out in the *jeejengol* and consists of the descriptions of three sites, M2, M3, and M4, located at the extreme western edge of Mboumba. Skeletons, scree circles, hearths, scoria, net weights, and terracotta beads were present on the surface. The elevation of the sites did not exceed 2 m and their areas ranged between 0.7 and 12 ha. The abandonment of these sites occurred between AD 600 and 1500, therefore between phases III and IV. All of the sites were plotted on an Institut Géographique National (IGN) map with sketches and descriptions (Dème 2003:246–253).

Methods – Finding and describing a site is the first step in any archaeological undertaking and generally consists of two phases: the documentation evaluation (desktop assessment) and the actual fieldwork. So the first step was to do a documentary review. The aim was to consult all the reports on research carried out in the MVFS from 1916 to 2020 and to extract the mentions relating to the village of Mboumba. These documents consisted of reports, publications of previous archaeological research, old maps of surveyed or excavated sites, and reports by colonial administrators of Afrique-Occidentale française (AOF). Five studies mentioned sites located within the boundary of our study area: Bonnel de Mézières (1920), Martin and Becker (1974), Ravisé (1975), Thilmans (1987), and Dème (2003). Of all these sources, only one, Thilmans (1987), mentions the collection of materials from Mboumba.

For the second step, we carried out a field study: the actual surveying. It was carried out around the modern town of Mboumba: between 1 km before and 2 km after in a west–east direction, taking into account the banks of the Doué. The surveys were conducted for a week with a team of four people (myself and three other master’s students) in March 2020. In addition to our routes, we took advantage of the knowledge of the inhabitants who led us, on foot, to the location of the sites that they knew from tradition or that they had spotted during their activities in the bush.

Surveys were carried out approximately with a spacing of 25 m between walkers. Each site discovered was recorded on a GPS point. The sites found are named using the initial of the village nearby, then the initial of the name of the place (e.g., site of the Mboumba High School = Mb L [Lycée]), or, for the complex already inventoried, the initial of the village followed by a number (e.g., MB 1). This step was followed by photo shots and the entry of the description of the site in the survey sheet called the “blue sheet.” On the latter are recorded the general observations of the site: topography, geomorphology, surrounding hydrology, vegetation, nature and degree of disturbance, surface structures, dimensional measurements (N–S x E–W), and elevation. The space is delimited on the basis of the concentration of material. The multiplication of the north–south and east–west distances obtained using the pedometer gives the total area of the site. Soil texture is determined using the Ahn test and soil color with the Munsell Color book.

Survey is supplemented with surface collection and recording of material culture. There are two ways to collect diagnostic artifacts at a site for comparative studies with other sites that have already been extensively studied. One can either make grids of 5 x 5 m or 10 x 10 m and then describe and collect the material included in these delimited spaces or make a sampling of 50 to 100 forms of pottery edges. In our case, we used the second method by adding the bodies comprising the types of decoration representative of the site. We applied the same pottery collection method to scoria and other small finds (pearls, spindle whorls, net weights, etc.). The analysis of the surface material carried out in the laboratory focused on the morpho-functional and techno-stylistic aspects.

Results

Sites surveyed – A total of five sites, including an archaeological complex, have been identified in the Mboumba area. The surface areas of the sites vary from 0.7 to 12 ha. In addition to the three other sites known from previous publications (Dème 2003), the perimeter of Mboumba currently has eight sites (Figure 2). They appear either on beaches (most often) or in slightly rounded mounds. The sites of the center (Mb C) and Korkadiel (Mb K) constitute small beaches with archaeological material from the historic period (15th–19th century). The West Mboumba site (Mb W) has an area of less than 100 m² and yielded a few net weights, pieces of slag, and shards of ~4 cm², which does not allow us to estimate the age of abandonment. As for the high school site (Mb L), material remains are scarce and the area very disturbed (Table 1). Only a few negatives of altered skeletons and eroded ceramic shards are visible on the surface, a consequence of its location in an agglomeration. No surface collection was carried out at these four sites.

The most unusual discovery is the habitation complex located east of Mboumba. It presents a set of six mounds and beaches (Mb 0 to Mb 5), extending over more than 12 ha, with well-preserved archaeological material in certain sectors (Mb 0–Mb 3) and eroded in others (Mb 4–Mb 5). The variability and the state of conservation of the surface material suggested a long occupation. It is therefore on this complex that we have carried out extensive research; the associated material will be presented in the rest of this article.

The surface material of the Mboumba habitation complex

Surface structures – Sector Mb 0 contained a set of four scree circles with variable dimensions and numbers of stones (Figure 3a). Their diameter is between 1 and 2 m. The stones are lateral breastplates, the apparent diameters of which vary between 20 and 40 cm. These types of structures have already been documented on several sites from the first millennium in both the middle valley of the Senegal River and the middle valley of the Falémé. Although they have been excavated at Meri (Ba 2016), their exact function in an archaeological context is still poorly understood.

We also observed paved ground, housing structures, and the scattering of silo jars in various sectors of the complex, specifically Mb 0 and Mb 2–Mb 4. With regard to the scattering of silo jars, these are dug cavities generally called “ovoid pits” or “flattened” in which colombian jars are buried in raw earth. They are often found grouped together in batteries. The exact number present in the Mboumba habitat complex cannot be determined, due to their very advanced state of burial and fragmentation. The coils are modeled from fluvial clay and degreased with a vegetable agent. Their width varies between 10 and 15 cm (Figure 3b).

Ceramic vessels – Ceramic material is by far the dominant material in the form of shards, including some with whole or reconstructible profiles. The study of surface ceramics makes it possible to define chronological markers and to identify the uses of the surveyed areas. Surface collections recovered 54.5 kg of shards, including 9 kg of rims recorded and analyzed, i.e., 16% of the total collection (943 potsherds). The analysis of the morphology carried out on the edge shards indicated a variety of shapes: jars, wide-mouthed bowls, narrow-mouthed bowls, bottles, plates, small shallow bowls and large shallow bowls. These edges, with the shards of walls, feature a semiological diversity: without decoration, engobe, rolled impressions of cord (braided, twisted, folded, or knotted), ears of Blepharis, and vertebrae of fish as well as plastic decorations (incisions, grooves, cord, wavy-line, punching). In terms of added materials, chamotte is the degreaser that largely dominates in blends followed by the chamotte/vegetable combination. Laterite, quartz, and mica are very poorly represented. Molding on a convex form, mounted with coils, is the most observed mode of shaping. In terms of “special ceramics,” we have cut ceramic discs, gripping means, and plugs of variable shapes. Cataloging is in progress. When it is complete, it will be possible to define ceramic styles and groups across the assemblages unearthed in the Mboumba habitat complex.

Iron and steel remains and metal objects – Slag is present in all sectors of the Mboumba complex at varying frequencies. A total of less than one kg was recovered for sampling, divided between forge slag and reduction slag, which dominates the assembly. In terms of metal objects, copper alloys consist of a pearl, a pendant, a plate, two rings and a harpoon, and with regard to ferrous objects, only an earring and a ring were collected.

Other finds – The objects found were modest, but varied. In terms of ceramics, eight stringing discs or perforated discs were recovered (Figure 4). They are either incised or excised. These artifacts have been documented at more than 78 sites in the middle valley of the Sénégal, including those located in the *jeeri*. The Mondéri site alone yielded more than 422 discs (Thilmans and Ravisé 1980). At the Ogo site, they come from contexts dating to the beginning of the 11th century (AD 1000); archaeobotanical studies have attested to the presence of cotton pollen (Chavane 1985). Their presence suggests, for Thilmans and Ravisé (1980), a specialization of activities in which weaving was one process. On the same sites, five fragmented spindle whorls with incised decoration, seven fillet weights, and three pearls were recovered. Anthrozoomorphic objects are rare (n=2) such as brazier handles (n=2) and spoons (n=1). Three glass beads, one of carnelian and another of shell, complete the collection. The modest nature of these objects on either side of the complex makes it impossible to determine the function of each site or sector.

Conclusion

Survey in the *jeejengol* space, particularly in Mboumba, has brought to light several sites including the archaeological complex of Mboumba, which is the subject of the present study. This region, based on this survey and the results of previous research, was occupied from the recent Neolithic to the current period, thus spanning the protohistoric and historic periods. It is worth noting that all the sites listed are located on the banks of the Doué River and temporary backwaters. This reality, in its historical context, could indicate the importance of permanent and semipermanent watercourses in the choice of a settlement. We would also like to highlight the strategic position represented by the *jeejengol* zone as an intermediate zone. Indeed, it supported both rainfed crops and flood-recession agriculture, making it a convergence zone for pastoralists during the dry season and a place of retreat for the populations of the floodplain during high floods.

The distribution areas of the ceramics recovered at the Mboumba habitation complex also enabled us to assess the extent of the occupations over the centuries and to ask the questions, based on the other finds: Was it the same group practicing various activities or different groups with specialized lifestyles? Or should we consider external influences or exchanges? Only excavations would enable us to propose answers to these queries. It is at this complex, and at other sites that we will discuss in subsequent publications, that we have chosen to study the dynamics of the settlement of *jeejengol* sites and the associated techno-cultural and food practices.

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Archéologie publique à Lambaye et ses environs/Public Archaeology in Lambaye and its Surroundings/Arqueología pública en Lambaye y sus alrededores (submitted by Sidy Ndour, Doctorant en archéologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada; sidy.ndour.1@ulaval.ca)

Résumé : Ce papier retrace nos activités de sensibilisation sur la préservation du patrimoine historique au Sénégal, particulièrement de Lambaye et ses environs. Ces activités ont été réalisées dans le cadre de nos campagnes de prospection et de fouilles archéologiques effectuées en 2019 et en 2020 à Lambaye et ses environs. L'objectif de l'archéologie publique était de sensibiliser les populations sur la pratique de l'archéologie et surtout la nécessité de préservation et de mise en valeur des sites du patrimoine historique local. Les deux activités de sensibilisation ont permis d'informer la population locale sur les enjeux de patrimoine local et de sa préservation.

Abstract: This paper relates our awareness-raising activities related to the preservation of historical heritage in Sénégal, particularly Lambaye and its surroundings. These activities were carried out as part of our archaeological field research in 2019 and 2020 in Lambaye and its surroundings. The objective of the public archaeology was to raise awareness of the practice of archaeology and especially the need to preserve and enhance local historical heritage sites. The two awareness-raising activities made it possible to inform the local population about issues related to local heritage and its preservation.

Resumen: Este documento rastrea nuestras actividades de sensibilización sobre la preservación del patrimonio histórico en Sénégal, particularmente en Lambaye y sus alrededores. Estas actividades se realizaron como parte de nuestras campañas de prospección y excavación arqueológica realizadas en 2019 y 2020 en Lambaye y sus alrededores. El objetivo de la arqueología pública era concienciar sobre la práctica de la arqueología y, especialmente, sobre la necesidad de preservar y

mejorar los sitios del patrimonio histórico local. Las dos actividades de sensibilización permitieron informar a la población local sobre los retos del patrimonio local y su conservación.

Introduction

Dans le cadre de notre thèse portant sur « l'expansion atlantique et transformation des paysages historiques du Baol (1400–1900). Cas de Lambaye », nous avons réalisé des activités de prospections et de fouilles archéologiques en 2018, 2019 et 2020 à Lambaye et ses environs. Le royaume historique du Baol, avec Lambaye comme capitale politique, est situé au centre du Sénégal. Il est un royaume côtier. Il est limité à l'ouest par l'océan Atlantique. Sa superficie côtière couvre une longueur de 4,5 km allant de Cap-Rouge à la pointe Sarène. Il est limité à l'est par le royaume historique du Djollof, au nord par le royaume historique du Cayor et au sud par le royaume historique du Sine (Walckenaer 1842, Tome 5 : 171–172; Tardieu 1878 : 69–70).

Le papier que nous présentons concerne les activités de sensibilisation relatives à la préservation et à la mise en valeur des sites du patrimoine historique locaux. Ces activités ont été réalisées en plusieurs étapes. La première étape a été réalisée en 2019 et consiste à une sensibilisation publique auprès des acteurs éducatifs (élèves et enseignants) sur la connaissance de l'histoire locale et la nécessité de préserver les sites historiques locaux. La seconde activité publique a été réalisée en 2020 et consiste à sensibiliser les autorités locales politiques et administratives sur l'intérêt de la préservation et de la mise en valeur du site.

Archéologie publique et sensibilisation publique à Lambaye en 2019

Le site historique de Lambaye est situé au nord du village actuel de Lambaye (Figure 1). Les élèves et les habitants des villages environnant de la partie nord de Lambaye passent chaque jour sur le site pour rejoindre leurs établissements scolaires ou le marché central de la localité. Lors de leur passage sur le site, on les entendait se poser des questions. Qu'est-ce qu'ils font? Que cherchent-ils? Les plus audacieux parmi eux leurs répondent « ils cherchent de l'or. Ils creusent pour le compte de la société des eaux du Sénégal (ancien SDE) ». Au fil des jours, certaines personnes âgées se sont approchées de nous pour s'informer

de la raison de notre travail. (Pourtant avant de commencer les fouilles archéologiques, nous avons saisi les autorités locales administratives et coutumières pour leur aviser de notre activité et de notre objectif.) En effet, leurs enfants une fois à la maison posaient des questions relatives au type de travail que nous menons à leurs parents.

La première action que nous avons adoptée est de sensibiliser les personnes qui venaient s'enquérir de la situation, mais aussi de les informer que nous sommes ouverts à toute question relative au site. De plus, ils peuvent informer à leurs enfants de ne peut pas avoir peur de nous approcher. La seconde action est de trouver les élèves dans leurs établissements pour leur sensibiliser sur l'histoire

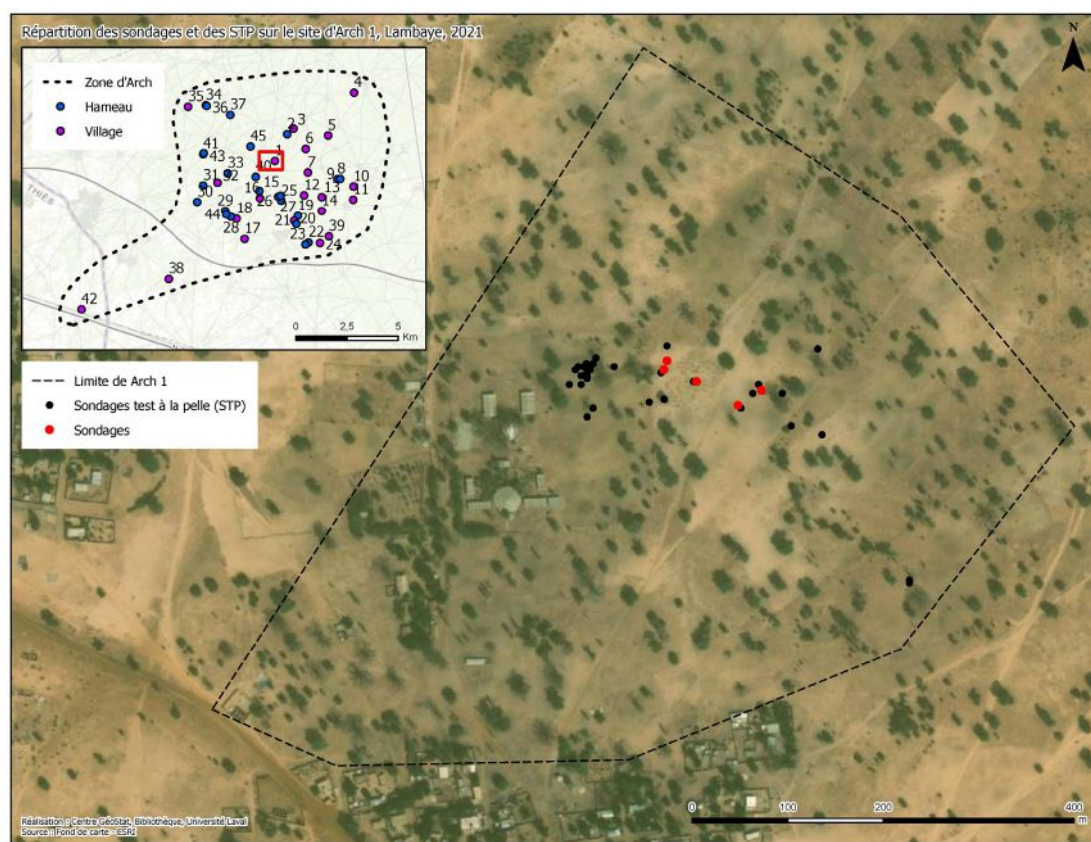


FIGURE 1. Limite du site historique de Lambaye./Extent of the historic site of Lambaye.

de leur terroir, sur la nécessité de protéger ce patrimoine et enfin de trouver des relais locaux sur la préservation du patrimoine historique national. Au sortir de cette visite, nous avons décidé de concert avec les enseignants du collège d'enseignement secondaire de Lambaye d'organiser une visite de terrain au sortir duquel les élèves seront évalués sur leur connaissance de l'histoire du site et de la pratique l'archéologie. C'est dans ce contexte qu'une première phase de l'activité de sensibilisation publique est organisée. La délégation du collège était conduite par Mr. Gaye (Figure 2 à gauche avec le téléphone à la main), professeur d'enseignement secondaire en Histoire et Géographie. Sur place, les présentations sont réalisées par les étudiants de deuxième cycle de l'Université Cheikh Anta diop de Dakar et moi-même au besoin (Figure 3).

Dans la logique d'atteindre le plus de monde dans la sensibilisation sur la nécessité de protéger les sites du patrimoine historique locaux, nous avons diversifié nos cibles. En effet, en dehors des établissements, nous avons jugé nécessaire d'impliquer les décideurs locaux dans cette activité de sensibilisation.



FIGURE 2. Présentation du site et du sondage 3 par Ibrahima Mballo sous l'œil vigilant de Mr. Gaye à gauche et ses élèves./Presentation of the site and of test pit 3 by Ibrahima Mballo under the vigilant eye of Mr. Gaye (left) and his pupils.



FIGURE 3 (left). Séance de présentation par Amadou Bâ sur le sondage 1 du site de Lambaye./Session of the presentation by Amadou Bâ on test pit 1 of the site of Lambaye.



FIGURE 4 (right). Entretien avec M. Badiane, président de conseil de la jeunesse du conseil départemental de Bambèye, dont fait partie Lambaye./Interview with M. Badiane, president of the youth council of the department council of Bambèye, of which Lambaye is part.

Archéologie publique et sensibilisation publique à Lambaye en 2020

Lors de nos activités de fouilles archéologiques à Lambaye en 2020, nous avons poursuivi nos activités de sensibilisation auprès des acteurs locaux publics. Il s'agit des autorités de la mairie de Lambaye (Figure 4), du conseil de la jeunesse de Lambaye (Figure 5) et des journalistes de la radio communautaire locale de Ndangalma. L'objectif de cette activité publique est d'élargir et de diversifier la communication et la sensibilisation en ciblant les porteurs de voix locaux, à savoir la mairie, le conseil départemental et les médias locaux. L'organisation de l'activité sur le site a permis de mesurer l'ampleur de la tâche, le défi à relever et de tenir une discussion ouverte et productive (Figure 6). En effet, durant nos discussions les mots qui revenaient faisaient écho qu'ils n'étaient jamais au courant que le site était classé patrimoine historique national. Nous leurs avons certes accepté cette excuse, mais nous leurs avons fait comprendre qu'ils ne devaient pas attendre d'autres personnes pour préserver leurs legs historiques, car ils connaissent tous l'histoire du site à travers les traditions orales. Nous avons clôturé l'activité par une émission tenue la soirée dans les locaux de Ndangalma dans le but d'atteindre un large public.

Conclusion

Au terme de nos activités de sensibilisation à Lambaye et ses environs, nous avons constaté que la plupart des populations de Lambaye ne savent pas que le site est classé patrimoine historique national. Elles savaient certes que le site était le lieu de résidence des rois du Baol, mais elles ignoraient que l'archéologie pouvait reconstituer la vie quotidienne et sociale des habitants du site sur le long terme en se basant sur les traces laissées par ces derniers. De plus, elles n'étaient pas sensibilisées sur la nécessité de préserver ce maillon important de l'histoire du Sénégal en général et l'histoire locale particulièrement. Ainsi, nos activités de sensibilisation ont suscité une prise de conscience et un intérêt à la préservation et à la mise en valeur du site. Dans un futur proche, nous comptons exposer en retour les résultats de notre recherche afin de donner plus de crédit sur l'importance du site et de la nécessité de sa préservation par les populations locales d'abord, ensuite par les autorités publiques locales.

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Introduction

As part of our thesis on "Atlantic expansion and the transformation of the historical landscapes of Baol (1400–1900). The case of Lambaye," we carried out survey work and archaeological excavations in 2018, 2019, and 2020 in Lambaye and its surroundings. The historic kingdom of Baol, with Lambaye as its political capital, was located in the center of Sénégal. It was a coastal kingdom bounded to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and with its coastal area covering a length of 4.5 km from Cap-Rouge to Point Sarène. It was bordered to the east by the historic kingdom of Djollof, to the north by the historic kingdom of Cayor, and to the south by the historic kingdom of Sine (Walckenaer 1842, Tome 5: 171–172; Tardieu 1878: 69–70).

The paper we present concerns awareness-raising activities relating to the preservation and enhancement of local historical heritage sites. These activities were carried out in several stages. The first step was carried out in 2019 and



FIGURE 5. Entretien avec M. Seck, directeur de cabinet de la mairie de Lambaye en 2020 et directeur d'école élémentaire à Lambaye./Interview with M. Seck, director of the office of the mayor of Lambaye in 2020 and director of the elementary school in Lambaye.



FIGURE 6. Présentation du site par Sidy Ndour, doctorant en archéologie, Université Laval./Presentation of the site by Sidy Ndour, doctoral candidate in archaeology, Université Laval.

consisted of raising public awareness among educational actors (students and teachers) concerning knowledge of local history and the need to preserve local historic sites. The second public activity was conducted in 2020 and consisted of raising awareness among local political and administrative authorities about the importance of preserving and enhancing the site.

Public archaeology and public awareness in Lambaye in 2019

The historic site of Lambaye is located north of the current village of Lambaye (Figure 1). Students and inhabitants of the surrounding villages in the northern part of Lambaye passed through the site every day to reach their schools or the local central market. During their visits to the site, we heard them asking each other questions: "What are they doing? What are they looking for?" The most daring among them answered, "They are looking for gold. They are digging for the water company of Sénégal (the former SDE)." Day by day, some elderly people approached us to inquire about the reason for our work. (It should be noted that before starting the archaeological excavations, we did contact the local administrative and typical authorities to inform them of our activity and our objective.) Indeed, their children after coming home were asking their parents questions about the type of work we were doing.

The first action we took was to raise awareness among people who came to inquire about what was going on, but also to inform them that we were open to any question relating to the site. Moreover, they could tell their children to not be afraid to approach us. The second action was to find students in their schools to make them aware of the history of their region and of the need to protect this heritage and finally to find local contacts concerning the preservation of the national historical heritage. At the end of this visit, we decided together with the teachers of the secondary school of Lambaye to organize a field visit, at the end of which the pupils would be evaluated on their knowledge of the history of the site and the practice of archaeology. It is in this context that the first phase of the public awareness activity was organized. The college delegation was led by Mr. Gaye (Figure 2; on the left with telephone in hand), a secondary school teacher in history and geography. On-site, presentations were made by graduate students from Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar and myself if necessary (Figure 3).

In order to reach as many people as possible in raising awareness of the need to protect local historical heritage sites, we diversified our targets. Indeed, outside the schools, we deemed it necessary to involve local decision-makers in this awareness-raising activity.

Public archaeology and public awareness in Lambaye in 2020

During our archaeological excavation activities in Lambaye in 2020, we continued our awareness-raising activities with local public actors. These were authorities with the office of the mayor of Lambaye (Figure 4), the youth council of Lambaye (Figure 5), and journalists from the local community radio station in Ndangalma. The objective of this public activity was to broaden and diversify communication and awareness by targeting local spokespeople, namely the town hall, the department council, and the local media. The organization of the activity on the site made it possible to gauge the magnitude of the task and the challenge to be met and to hold an open and productive discussion (Figure 6). Indeed, during our discussions the words that came back were echoing the fact that the local people had never been made aware that the site was designated as national historic heritage. We had certainly accepted this excuse, but we made them understand that they should not wait for other people to preserve their historical legacies, because they all knew the history of the site through oral traditions. We closed the activity with a program held in the evening in the premises of Ndangalma with the aim of reaching a large audience.

Conclusion

At the end of our awareness-raising activities in Lambaye and its surroundings, we found that most of the people of Lambaye did not know that the site was designated as national historical heritage. They certainly knew that the site was the place of residence of the kings of Baol, but they did not know that archaeology could reconstruct the daily and social life of the inhabitants of the site over the long term based on the traces left by them. Moreover, they had not been made aware of the need to preserve this important link in the history of Sénégal in general and local history in particular. Thus, our awareness-raising activities have raised awareness and interest in the preservation and enhancement of the site. In the near future, we intend to present in return the results of our research in order to give more credence to the importance of the site and the need for its preservation by the local populations first and secondly by the local public authorities.

USA - Northeast

Massachusetts

Recent Archaeological Testing at the Alden House Historic Site, Duxbury (*submitted by Daniel M. Zoto, M.A., RPA, archaeological consultant*)

Abstract: The footprint of a proposed visitor center at the Alden House Historic Site in Massachusetts was recently subjected to an intensive (locational) archaeological survey. Subsurface testing was conducted to the east of a former barn, which was used as a refuse disposal area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The study identified a low-density field scatter of domestic and architectural debris and mostly nondiagnostic Native American artifacts. The results are consistent with previous archaeology on the property, confirming that the barn and later the barn depression were the primary rubbish disposal area of the 19th-century Aldens and that evidence of a 17th-century occupation has yet to materialize.

Resumen: La huella de un centro de visitantes propuesto en el sitio histórico de Alden House en Massachusetts se sometió recientemente a un estudio arqueológico intensivo (de ubicación). Las pruebas del subsuelo se realizaron al este de un antiguo granero, que se utilizó como área de eliminación de basura a fines del siglo XIX y principios del XX. El estudio identificó una dispersión de campo de baja densidad de escombros domésticos y arquitectónicos y, en su mayoría, artefactos nativos americanos que no son de diagnóstico. Los resultados son consistentes con la arqueología previa en la propiedad, lo que confirma que el granero y más tarde la depresión del granero fueron el área principal de eliminación de basura de los Aldens del siglo XIX y que la evidencia de una ocupación del siglo XVII aún no se ha materializado.

Résumé : L’empreinte d’un centre d’accueil proposé sur le site historique d’Alden House dans le Massachusetts a récemment fait l’objet d’une étude archéologique (localisée) intensive. Des essais souterrains ont été effectués à l’est d’une ancienne grange, qui a été utilisée comme zone d’élimination des déchets à la fin du XIXe et au début du XXe siècle. L’étude a identifié une dispersion sur le terrain à faible densité de débris domestiques et architecturaux et principalement d’artefacts amérindiens non diagnostiques. Les résultats sont cohérents avec l’archéologie précédente sur la propriété, confirmant que la grange et plus tard la dépression de la grange étaient la principale zone d’élimination des ordures des Aldens du XIXe siècle et que les preuves d’une occupation du XVIIe siècle ne se sont pas encore matérialisées.

In November 2022 an intensive survey was conducted prior to a new visitor center and driveway reconfiguration at the Alden House Historic Site in Duxbury, Massachusetts. The site is associated with Mayflower passengers John and Priscilla Alden, who were among the first colonists to settle outside of Plymouth. The historic site, which covers 2.45 ac., includes the ca. “1653” Alden House, suggested to have been the second home of John and Priscilla. However, it is unclear whether the couple ever lived in the house. Architectural and archaeological evidence suggests a late 17th- or early 18th-century construction for the structure, likely by the Aldens’ son Jonathan (Mulholland 1999; McCarthy and Bell 2007). The parcel was part of John Alden’s 1627 land grant of 100 ac. in Duxbury and has remained in the Alden family since that year. The house was occupied by members of the Alden family until 1921, when it was transformed into a public museum (Baker 2014). The property is a National Historic Landmark and includes the Alden II (DUX.HA.4), Alden House Barn (DUX.HA.5), and John Alden Prehistoric Site 2 (19-PL-912) archaeological sites.

The recent survey focused on an area immediately east of the reconstructed barn, which serves as an office and administrative building for the museum. The study adds to previous work by the University of Massachusetts Amherst Archaeological Services (UMAS), which identified and examined the archaeological sites on the property in 1995 and 1997 (Mullins and Mulholland 1996; Carlson and Largy 1998). UMAS recovered a low density of 18th- and 19th-century materials across the property and substantial refuse deposits containing 10,864 artifacts within and around the depression of the former barn. Most of the materials in the barn area consisted of kitchen and architectural debris dating from 1800 to 1920. It appears that after the Alden family stopped using the barn for agriculture, it was repurposed as a storage and a refuse disposal area. The barn depression continued to be used for disposal after the barn was razed in the 1890s.

The 2022 testing included the excavation of 14 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 m intervals within the impact areas of the proposed visitor center and driveway reconfiguration. Historically, this area would have been the barnyard, specifically outside of the gable end of the structure, which was built into the side of a knoll. Only a few historic photographs show the barn and unfortunately none show the gable end (Figure 1). However, it is assumed the main entrance to the structure was in this location. Soils generally consisted of modern and historical fill horizons overlaying a plowzone-B-C horizon stratigraphy (Fig-



FIGURE 1. Undated late 19th-century photograph of the Alden House showing the barn in background (right).

bottle finish with a string rim (ca. 1670–1830), a light aqua medicine bottle base (1790–1860), press-molded amethyst glass (1880–1918), “7 Up” green bottle glass with an applied label (1935–present) and an 1879 Indian Head penny. Relative window glass ages, calculated using the formula of Moir (1987), ranged from 1814 to 1898. Redware was the most common ceramic type and was generally nondiagnostic, except for one black lead-glazed rim sherd of a likely late 19th-century teapot and the abovementioned slip-decorated sherds. The variety of materials recovered, in tandem with the results of the prior work by UMAS, indicate that the Aldens were fully participating in the 19th-century market economy.

Native American artifacts consisted of a quartz Wading River point and lithic manufacturing debris. These are associated with the John Alden Prehistoric Site 2 (19-PL-912), a low-density Late Woodland or Contact Period site identified by UMAS. The Wading River point is part of the Small Stemmed tradition, which generally dates to the last 5,000 years of Native American occupation of southern New England and represents either a Late Archaic or Woodland Period occupation (Zoto in press). The knoll top where the house is situated, a short distance from the Bluefish River and associated wetlands, is an ideal location for Native American habitation.

The 2022 survey results are consistent with those of the previous UMAS work, which identified a low density of historic field scatter and Native American materials outside the barn footprint. The work confirmed that the barn and later barn depression formed the primary refuse disposal area of the 19th-century Aldens and that sheet middens did not exist elsewhere at the base of the knoll. No unequivocally 17th-century material was recovered during either survey, supporting the contention that the house likely dates to after 1700. The project was funded by the Alden Kindred of America, Inc.

ure 2). A total of 390 artifacts were recovered from fill and plowzone contexts, including 378 from the historic period and 12 from the prior Native American occupation (Figure 3). No dense refuse deposits or features were identified.

Diagnostic historic artifacts included lead-glazed slip-decorated redware (1715–1900), creamware (1760–1820), hand-painted blue broad-brush pearlware (1800–1830), light blue transfer-printed whiteware (1826–1831), brown transfer-printed whiteware (1829–1850), blue shell-edged, unscaloped and unmolded whiteware (1850–1897), undecorated yellowware (1830–1930), undecorated whiteware (1820–present), an olive green wine



FIGURE 2. Representative shovel test pit showing fill over Ap-B-C horizon stratigraphy at the Alden House.

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FIGURE 3. Representative artifacts from the Alden House.

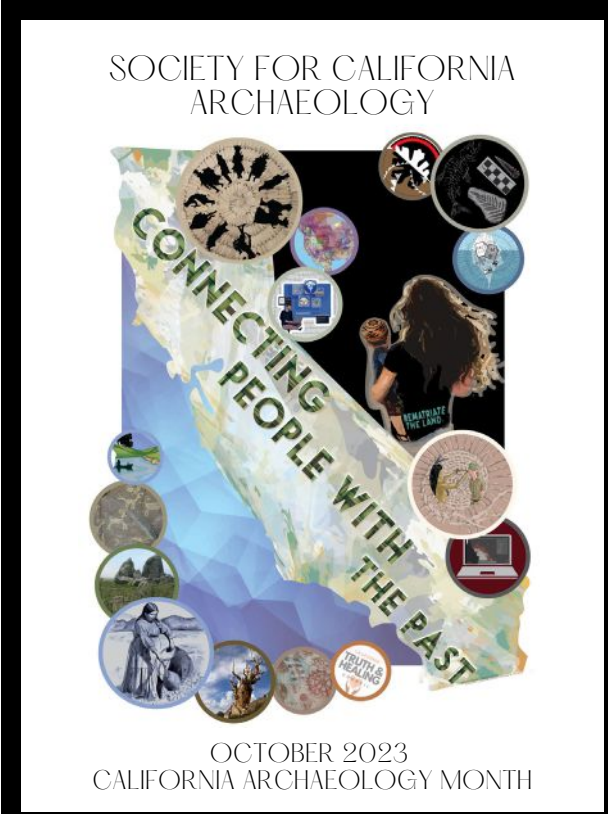


SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

USA - Pacific West

California

Society for California Archaeology's Annual Meeting, Oakland, March 2023/Reunión anual de la Sociedad de Arqueología de California, Oakland, marzo de 2023/Réunion annuelle de la Society for California Archaeology, Oakland, mars 2023 (submitted by Anmarie Medin, Pacific Legacy, immediate Society for California Archaeology past president):



“Connecting People with the Past” was the theme and Oakland, California, was the setting of a very successful annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA). With attendance by 869 registrants, it is safe to say we are back from COVID-imposed isolation and ready to reconnect. Members started arriving Thursday to attend one of nine training workshops where they could build their archaeological skills—many thanks to the workshop instructors who donated their time and knowledge. Thursday evening was a welcome reception and poster signing event unveiling the 2023 Archaeology Month poster created by artist and Indigenous activist Kanyon Sayers-Roods of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ohlone People. Learn more about Kanyon’s inspiration on her web page: <https://KanyonKonsulting.com/sca-annual-meeting-2023/> (please contact Office@SCAHome.org for posters).

Friday morning's plenary session brought together seven speakers who provided multiple perspectives on how archaeologists can connect with different audiences, from elementary school students to adult avocationalists, from State Park visitors to city government leaders, all with the goal of increasing understanding of archaeology and building diversity within our communities. Contributed content included 9 organized symposia, 7 organized discussion forums, 8 committee meetings, and enough individual contributions to have 5 poster sessions and 7 general sessions that featured more than 150 papers and posters.

As usual, Friday's silent auction was well attended, earning over \$6,800 for the SCA. Thanks to everyone who donated and bid on the splendid items. Samantha Schell arranged for a delectable Chinese food banquet at the Peony Restaurant that introduced visitors to Oakland's Chinatown, the third-largest Chinatown in the state.

Highlights of the meeting included a job fair where employers and potential employees could connect and learn more about each other. Thanks go to Albert Gonzales (CSU East Bay), Sarah Kansa (UC Berkeley), and their amazing students who organized a foodways exhibit to facilitate understanding of past human foodways and current struggles for nutrition. The Ethics Bowl, organized by Brendon Greenaway and Amira Ainis, continued for its second year, as did the Oral History booth under the able direction of Dana Shew. Alta Archaeological Consulting sponsored childcare on Friday and Saturday, which permitted many parents to attend the conference.

The Elem Xemfo Dance Group, of the Elem Indian Colony of Lake County, opened Saturday's banquet with an inspiring demonstration dance. Director Robert Geary explained the dances and shared important stories so the audience could better appreciate the experience. The event was sponsored by Far Western Foundation. After a delicious banquet, the awards were presented (see recipients elsewhere in this newsletter) and the buck passed to incoming president Brendon Greenaway. The meeting concluded Sunday with optional guided tours of the USS *Hornet* aircraft carrier and of the archaeological resources at Coyote Hills Regional Park. Heartfelt thanks go to the many, many volunteers and sponsors who enabled such a successful meeting.

An updated *Historical Context and Methodology for Evaluating Agricultural Properties in California*, first published in 2007, is now available online. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) launched the Historical Archaeology Research Design (HARD) series in 2007 to help archaeologists and architectural historians evaluate cultural resources in California for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition to updated study focused on historic-era agricultural properties, Caltrans, working with consultants, has prepared historic contexts for mining, townsites, and work camp properties in California. The new study can be accessed at <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/historical-context-agricultural-properties-cal11y.pdf>.

The original 2007 agricultural context was a general state-wide study on agricultural development, identifying and outlining the ongoing research themes and questions relevant to California and the West. Caltrans recognized that the 2007 study had a narrow chronological focus (1850–1942), and while the context was broad, the research design and methodological approaches were limited to archaeological resources and did not address the architectural component of agricultural properties.

Caltrans, with the assistance of PAR Environmental Services, Inc., revised and expanded the context to cover the period between 1942 and the 1970s. This captured the labor movements of the 1960s led by Cesar Chavez and the changes in agricultural composition and organization in the postwar era and in addition considered the effects of urban sprawl and statewide water impoundment projects that began to be felt in the 1950s and 1960s. New research was added to balance the context, using examples from Southern, Central, and Northern California in the discussions. The new context also expanded discussions of the many immigrant groups who contributed and continue to contribute significantly to the development of the state's agricultural heritage. Expanded sections cover the roles of women and children in agriculture; the diversity of cultures, religion, and ethnicity that helped shape agriculture; and the growth of agribusiness and technological changes. The first half of the historic context discusses the agricultural settlement of California, while the second half addresses specific crop and livestock industries.

The discussion of property types associated with agriculture in the state has been expanded significantly to include architectural resources along with archaeological features. One-page diagrams provide chronological and geographical details related to common barn types, enclosed water towers, and housing styles typically found on California farms and ranches. New tables were incorporated in which property types are identified by function: domestic production areas (residences, worker housing, domestic water systems, outbuildings, kitchen gardens, landscaping); agricultural production areas (barns, commercial agriculture, storage facilities like grain bins and silos, packing sheds); agricultural lands; livestock production areas (poultry or horse barns, dairies, ranching); infrastructure (irrigation systems); and boundary markers. Contemporary photos of archaeological and built-environment resources help illustrate these property types.

The research design and implementation plan have been revised and updated. The research design considers research in gender and diversity, site structure and land use patterns, agricultural technology and science, ethnicity and cultural heritage traditions, household composition and lifeways, contemporary archaeology, and public outreach. This revised research design includes an updated theoretical orientation and explores themes and questions relevant to the disciplines

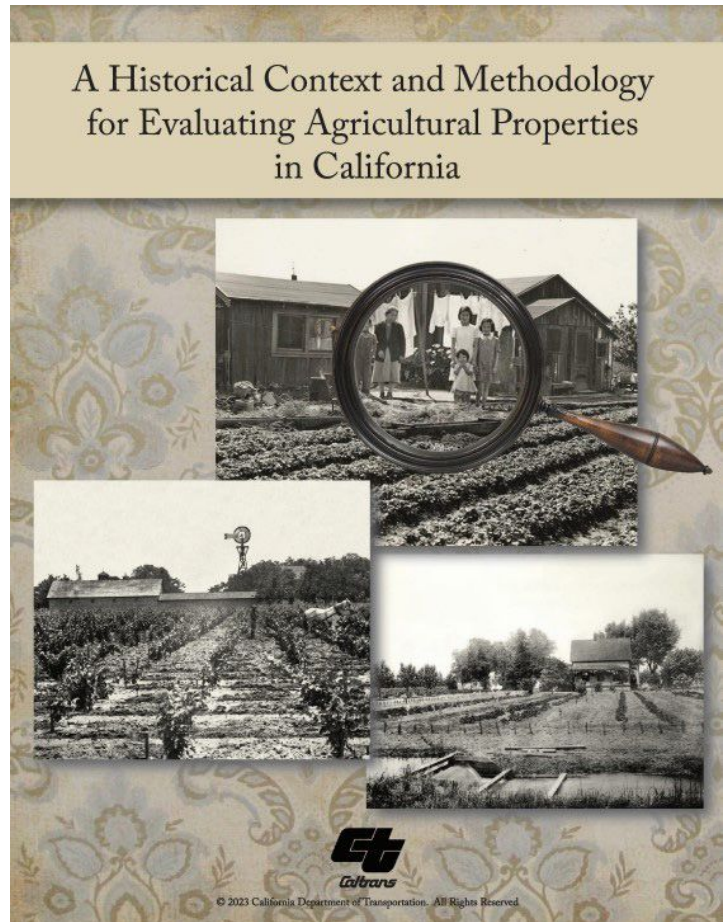


FIGURE 1. Cover of the updated *Historical Context and Methodology for Evaluating Agricultural Properties in California*.

of historical archaeology, architectural history, and other related studies. The implementation plan is written for a multi-disciplinary audience and provides information on recording landscapes, buildings, structures, objects, and sites. It also expands on the National Register definitions in identifying multicomponent sites, districts, landscapes, and single properties when recording and evaluating an agriculture-related resource. The emphasis in the entire document is to blend disciplines to gain a holistic view of an agricultural property. Appendices provide an annotated guide to archival research avenues, details for designing archaeological test-excavation and data-recovery strategies (including calculating MNI counts), and lists for further reading and research.

The draft study was peer reviewed by archaeologists, historians, architectural historians, and ethnographers from academia, Caltrans, and CRM companies, as well as members of the Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology. The result of this collaboration is a useful and carefully thought-out multidisciplinary document with a broader view of managing agricultural properties. This study is both an analytical tool and a methodological framework to record, interpret, and evaluate agricultural resources that is applicable to farming and ranching heritage in California and throughout the United States. Additional Caltrans thematic studies are available at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/standard-environmental-reference-ser/other-guidance#agstudy>.

Working Today for Greater Diversity Tomorrow/Trabajando hoy para una mayor diversidad mañana/Travailler aujourd'hui pour une plus grande diversité demain (submitted by the California Department of Transportation, District 3):

Dana L. Cota, currently the only African American archaeologist with the California Department of Transportation, is on a mission to introduce the wonders of archaeology to high-school-aged youth of color. Through her program Archaeology is for EVERYONE, Ms. Cota volunteers her time to speak to groups of young women and men about careers in archaeology, educational requirements, the variety of ways archaeology fits into contemporary society, and overcoming ethnicity and/or gender barriers in achieving goals. These talks, which take place in ethnically diverse areas of south Sacramento, California, are as much educational as they are pep rallies to build self-awareness of personal potential. The program encourages each of these young students to explore their hidden passions, turn those passions into realities, and those realities into fulfilling, lifelong careers in which people of color may be underrepresented.

In addition to continuing her outreach efforts at increasing the number of archaeologists of color, she will be using her personal connections to introduce young trailblazers of color to the fields of marine biology, zoology, and mechanical engineering, all fields in which diversity is also lacking. Ms. Cota was a plenary speaker at the Society for California Archaeology's 2023 annual conference, as well as a panelist for diversity and equity talks at the 2023 Wildlife Society's Western Section meetings. She has also been invited to address students at a private school in Atlanta, Georgia. As Ms. Cota says, "I love what I do and want more people who look like me to join me in this field. I think we need to get their attention before their minds are made up about their futures, so I target the youth."



FIGURE 1. Dana L. Cota.

After a successful career in marketing, Ms. Cota shifted directions to pursue her lifelong passion for archaeology by earning a B.A., Summa Cum Laude, in anthropology with a concentration in environmental sustainability from Southern New Hampshire University, Manchester, and completed an archaeological field school through Foothill College in Los Altos Hills, California. Ms. Cota is currently applying to graduate school to pursue an M.S. in environmental science. She is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, the Society of Black Archaeologists, and the Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology. For more information about Archaeology is for EVERYONE, please reach out to her at Dana.Cota@dot.ca.gov.

Abstract: In June 2023, the four-acre site of Chinatown Gardens in Calaveras County, California, was purchased by The Archaeological Conservancy from the Mokelumne Hill History Society. It is the only known surviving 19th-century commercial Chinese garden in California, though at one time virtually every Chinese community grew produce for residents and surrounding communities. Located along Volunteer Gulch within the Gold Rush town of Mokelumne Hill, the site had been encased in a blackberry thicket for some 120 years and was remarkably well-preserved. Extant features include three major agricultural terraces, as well as smaller terraces, along with the remains of a pond, ditches, a cistern, a vegetable processing platform, a Buddhist temple, three cabins, and a vertical roasting oven. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January 2023, the Chinatown Gardens Archaeological District is part of the Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Multiple Property Documentation Form (Costello 2023).

Resumen: En junio de 2023, el sitio de cuatro acres de Chinatown Gardens en el condado de Calaveras, California, fue comprado por The Archaeological Conservancy de Mokelumne Hill History Society. Es el único jardín chino comercial del siglo XIX que sobrevive en California, aunque en un momento prácticamente todas las comunidades chinas cultivaban productos para los residentes y las comunidades circundantes. Ubicado a lo largo de Volunteer Gulch dentro de la ciudad Gold Rush de Mokelumne Hill, el sitio había estado encerrado en un matorral de moras durante unos 120 años y estaba notablemente bien conservado. Las características existentes incluyen tres terrazas agrícolas principales, así como terrazas más pequeñas, junto con los restos de un estanque, zanjas, una cisterna, una plataforma de procesamiento de vegetales, un templo budista, tres cabañas y un horno de asar vertical. Incluido en el Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos en enero de 2023, el Distrito Arqueológico de Chinatown Gardens es parte del Formulario de Documentación de Propiedades Múltiples de Asiáticos Estadounidenses e Isleños del Pacífico (Costello 2023).

Résumé : En juin 2023, le site de quatre acres de Chinatown Gardens dans le comté de Calaveras, en Californie, a été acheté par The Archaeological Conservancy à la Mokelumne Hill History Society. C'est le seul jardin chinois commercial du XIXe siècle en Californie, bien qu'à une certaine époque, pratiquement toutes les communautés chinoises cultivaient des produits pour les résidents et les communautés environnantes. Situé le long de Volunteer Gulch dans la ville de la ruée vers l'or de Mokelumne Hill, le site était enfermé dans un fourré de mûres depuis environ 120 ans et était remarquablement bien préservé. Les caractéristiques existantes comprennent trois grandes terrasses agricoles, ainsi que des terrasses plus petites, ainsi que les vestiges d'un étang, des fossés, une citerne, une plate-forme de transformation des légumes, un temple bouddhiste, trois cabanes et un four à rôtir vertical. Inscrit au registre national des lieux historiques en janvier 2023, le district archéologique des jardins de Chinatown fait partie du formulaire de documentation sur les propriétés multiples des Américains d'origine asiatique et des îles du Pacifique (Costello 2023).

Beginning in 1848, Volunteer Gulch—like most of the California Mother Lode—was heavily mined for gold. With its mineral potential soon exhausted, by the early 1850s Mokelumne Hill's growing Chinatown began to develop the land along the gulch as

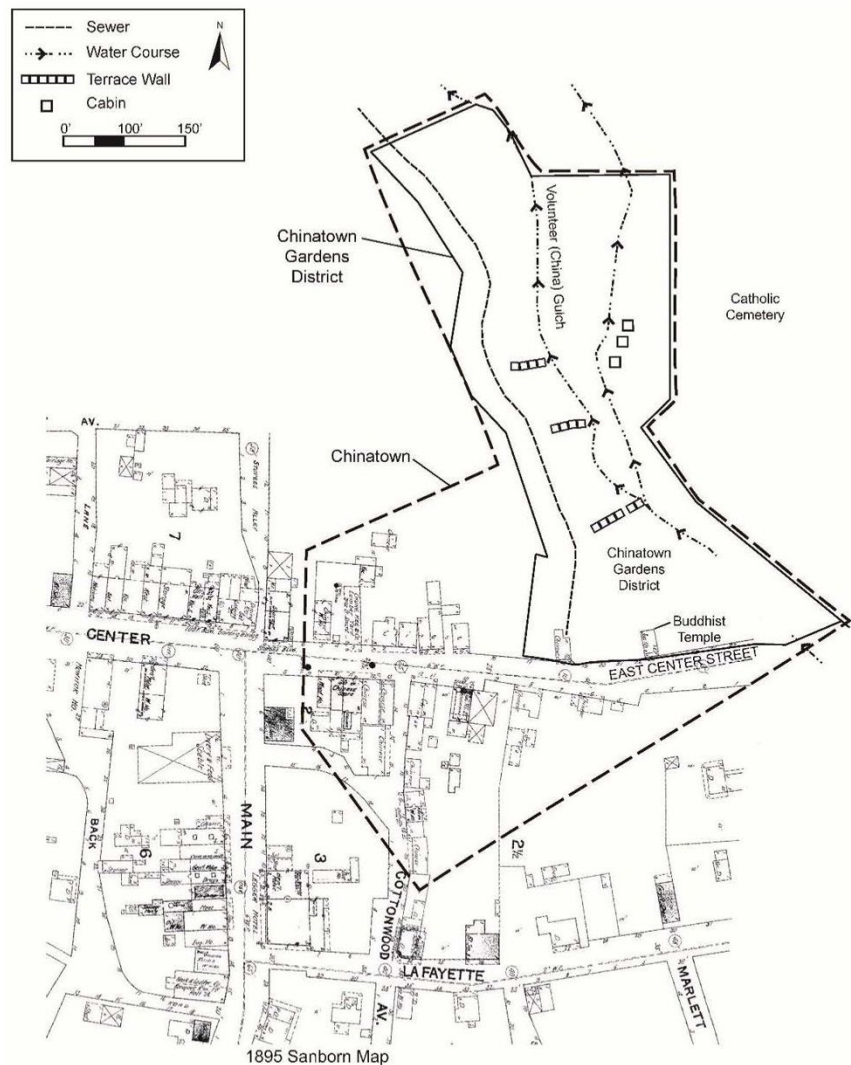


FIGURE 1. Location of Chinatown and the Chinatown Gardens District superimposed on the 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Mokelumne Hill, California.



FIGURE 2. Sign along trail in Chinatown Gardens.

burned trees and historic features identified and preserved. No excavations have taken place. The gardens are incorporated into the town's fire break and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection crews assist with vegetation maintenance. Acquisition by The Archaeological Conservancy will ensure long-term protection of this important historic site, while the Mokelumne Hill History Society will continue as local managers. Its location in the center of the community encourages public visitation and interpretive and educational programs (Figure 2).

Although commercial gardens associated with 19th-century Chinese communities in the Western United States were common (AACC 1989:4; Costello et al. 1999:150–162; Hee-Chorley 2009:46–49; Lydon 1985:236–238), depictions of these enterprises are rare. A remarkable exception is a series of photographs from Portland, Oregon, showing its Chinatown gardens in a terraced gulch with the buildings of the Chinese community framing its edge (Prince 2023) (Figure 3). This depiction resembles the appearance of Mokelumne Hill's Chinatown Gardens, with its historic setting remarkably intact. Then, as now, the gardens were bordered by the Catholic Cemetery to the east and Center Street to the south, with the gulch plunging downhill to the Mokelumne River Canyon on the north. The buildings of Chinatown, which would have been adjacent to the west, have been replaced with modern residences.



FIGURE 3. Chinatown buildings and gardens in Portland, Oregon, 1892.

commercial agricultural gardens, with the Chinese residents taking advantage of the mild climate and natural springs (Figure 1). These cultural associations are documented in written accounts from Mokelumne Hill residents, historic accounts, and the remains of the Buddhist temple, distinctive ceramics, and a pig-roasting oven next to the cabins. The Chinatown Gardens were abandoned after the devastating fire of 1898 that destroyed most of Chinatown and prompted a major exodus of its population. The gulch became choked with blackberries, penetrated only by adventurous children.

A sewer line was cut along the western boundary of the gardens in 1947, later abandoned for a newer facility in 1973. Much of the gulch was purchased in the 1970s by local landowner June Davies and, following her death, auctioned off by Calaveras County. The location of historic Chinatown Gardens was known to members of the Mokelumne Hill History Society, who acquired the four-acre site between 2015 and 2018. The 2015 Butte Fire scoured out much of Volunteer Gulch, exposing many of its features. Under the society's ownership, the area has been cleared of brush and

Identified resources

Chinatown Gardens Archaeological District includes remains of diverse structures and sites associated with the commercial gardens, a small residential area, and the Buddhist Temple (Figure 4).

Terrace walls

Three large terrace retaining walls made of mud-mortared local stone, ranging in height from 5 to 11 ft., dominate the landscape (Figure 5). They supported soil buildup, creating level areas for growing crops within the steep gulch. Smaller areas of terracing within these larger plots provided smaller adjustments in elevation and facilitated more-efficient irrigation. Retaining walls in the southwest corner of the district were terracing for adjacent residences.

Rock-lined stream channel

As the mined-out gulch was filled with soils for gardening, the natural water-course was realigned to the east into a rock-lined channel running below the Catholic Cemetery.

Pond

Historic accounts note a pond where the Chinese reportedly grew water chestnuts and that featured a bridge and teahouse. Remains include a depression in the upper terrace bordered by a curved stone retaining wall on its eastern side. Due to natural springs, this area retains moisture throughout the summer.

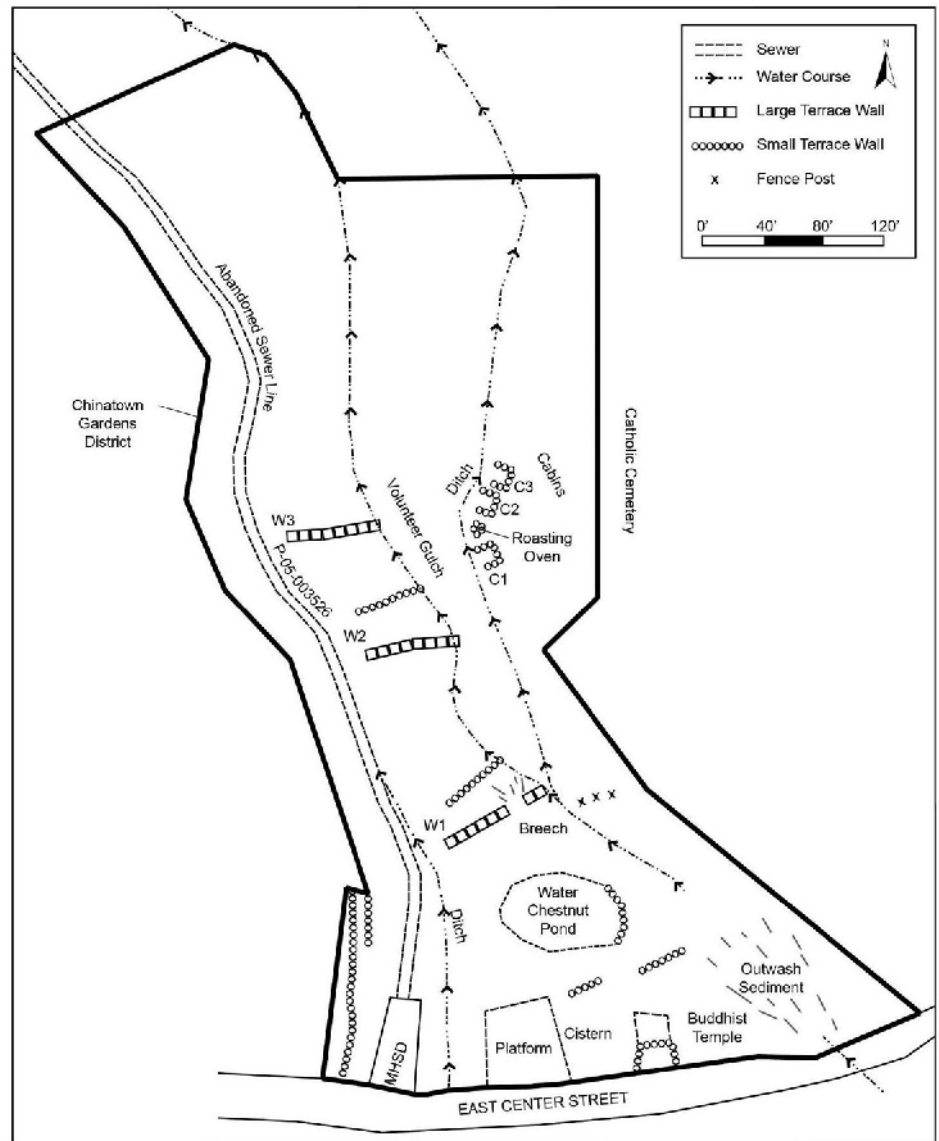


FIGURE 4. Identified features in Chinatown Gardens.



FIGURE 5. Terrace retaining wall in Chinatown Gardens.

Platform and cistern

Adjacent to Center Street is a large platform—ca. 50 x 50 ft.—supported by stone retaining walls on the three sides away from the road. A rock-lined cistern, about 20 ft. in diameter, is located off the northeast corner of the platform. This is interpreted as a processing and staging area for produce, accessible to the street, with the cistern providing necessary water. Surface collection of an exposed artifact deposit below the northwest corner of the platform yielded artifacts suggesting commercial activities, including fragments from some 30 large Chinese brown-glazed stoneware storage jars, 8 medium brown-glazed Chinese jars, 5 Chinese porcelain bowls, 5 European American bowls and plates, and 10 aqua- and clear-glass bottles. The deposit extends undisturbed beneath the surface for an undetermined depth.



FIGURE 6. Foundation of Buddhist temple alongside East Center Street.

dwelling semisubterranean. The best preserved of the three is C1, measuring 9 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep. Cabins C2 and C3 are approximately 6.5 ft. square in their interiors. It is not known whether additional cabin sites lie to the north under the thick brush that is there.

Roasting oven

Between cabins C1 and C2 is a stone roasting oven. Also called a “pig-roasting oven,” this type of communal cooking feature has been documented on several Chinese sites in California (Costello et al. 2004:6.70–6.73; Maniery 2001; Medin 2002). Typically used to roast whole pigs for community celebrations, they were often built into a hillside to provide support for the vertical structure. The Chinatown Gardens roasting oven rises some 5 to 6 ft. above the ditch. It is constructed of mud-mortared local stones; the top opening measures 3 ft. wide and 18 in. deep. This opening narrows to 2 ft. wide about 2 ft. below the top. The opening is clear some 4 ft. down into the oven, where collapsed soil is encountered. The horizontal mouth to the lower reaches of the oven is marked by large stones bordering the ditch.

Buddhist temple

Facing East Center Street was the community’s Buddhist temple. Its front (southern) end rested on a stone-supported earthen footing, approximately 20 ft. square (Figure 6). The wood-frame, one-story building measuring about 30 ft. long extended on piers northward into the gardens. Built between 1890 and 1895, it survived into the 1920s when, in a dilapidated state, it was captured in a photograph (Figure 7).



FIGURE 7. Abandoned Buddhist temple in 1920s; same view as Figure 6.

Ditches

Two ditches carried water east and west out of Volunteer Gulch. The east-running ditch took water out of the gulch at the west end of the upper retaining wall and carried it past the cabin sites. This ditch contours around an adjacent hillside for approximately one-third of a mile, likely feeding downstream mining sites.

Cabins

Midway down the Chinatown Gardens, alongside the eastern ditch, is a row of at least three dwelling sites separate from the main Chinatown. These may have housed garden caretakers. The buildings were cut into the hillside and the bases of the walls lined with stones. Many of the walls have collapsed since abandonment. Floor levels are about 2.5 ft. above the ditch and front footings next to the watercourse are strong. There is a wide “work” area extending beyond the ditch in front of the cabins. The back walls of the cabin depressions are about 3 ft. high from floor level, making the

Historical background

Like other gold seekers, the Chinese came to the California Mother Lode hoping for luck. Most worked in groups with their countrymen, patronized Chinese establishments in towns, and sent money back home to their families. In 1860, the population of Calaveras County was more than 16,000, with Chinese comprising 22% (Giovinco 1980). While most Chinese residents were miners, towns such as Mokelumne Hill, Jackson, San Andreas, Angels Camp, and Murphys developed “Chinatowns” that provided services for countrymen far from home. Miners found familiar food, dry goods, clothing, temples for worship, opportunities for gambling, medicines, and camaraderie in these communities. Chinese merchants frequently came to California with their wives and children, their families growing while here. The California-born Chinese were U.S. citizens and formed a base for the next generation of entrepreneurs. When gold ran out and racial prejudice resulted in laws restricting Chinese immigration, Chinatowns in the Mother Lode disappeared. By 1910, only 45 Chinese people were recorded in Calaveras County (1910 US Census).

Mokelumne Hill’s Chinatown stretched along East Center Street, from present-day Shutter Tree Park east to the edge of the Catholic Cemetery, and south up the street now called China Gulch. Its terraced gardens encompassed 4 ac. of land to the north, down adjacent Volunteer Gulch (historically referred to as China Gulch). This community was one of the largest Chinatowns in the county and featured two temples: the Taoist temple east of the intersection of East Center and China Gulch and the Buddhist temple farther east on the edge of Chinatown Gardens. The Chinese belonged to fraternal organizations which, among other services, guaranteed the return of their mortal remains to their hometowns if they died abroad. They were temporarily interred in one of two cemetery locations, one near the Protestant Cemetery and one near the Catholic Cemetery; it is likely that most graves are now empty. Three tombstones survived and are preserved in the town archives.

Documentation on Chinatown Gardens is meagre. Merchant Sun Li Tee (born ca. 1808) owned a portion of the gardens along Center Street as well as other properties in the vicinity and may have been involved in the enterprise. There are no Chinese identified as “gardeners” in Mokelumne Hill census documents.

A town resident, Cecile Vandel McMillian, gathered memories of the gardens from her pioneer family and other longtime town residents (*Calaveras Weekly* 30 July 1948):

On the hillsides of China Gulch today you can still see the rocked terraces where they spent long hours raising vegetables. Here they farmed with rude farm implements like the farmers of their homeland used. They carried water to these gardens on poles over their shoulders. At each end of the pole was a water container. A can was punched full of holes and attached to a long handle and used as a sprinkler.

On the flat on Center Street below what is now the Catholic Cemetery was a pretty sunken garden with a lily and fishpond and a curved bridge, very pretty in form, beside a small Chinese teahouse.

Produce from the gardens supplied the local Chinese community, other townsfolk, and surrounding miners. Mokelumne Hill has a unique microclimate that supports a wide range of year-round crops as well as citrus trees. Water chestnuts (not the poisonous kind) were reportedly grown in the Chinatown Gardens’ pond and remembered by other town residents: “At the bottom of the Catholic Cemetery hill was a huge pond where they grew and harvested a type of water lily. They dug up the bulbs from the edge of the pond and ate them” (Lagomarsino 1989) and water chestnuts, or Chinese potatoes, were grown in water in these gardens (Garamendi 1963).

Also in the gardens was the town’s Buddhist Temple:

Down in the Gulch near the wooden foot bridge which crossed China Gulch on Center Street, was a Buddhist Joss House. At the back of the upstairs room was a large statue of Buddha. On each side of the statue punk sticks and incense burned in brass containers. On the wall behind Buddha was a yellow dragon flag. On the walls were prints on rice paper and long panels of Chinese writing (McMillian 1948).

Mokelumne Hill’s Chinatown was nearly wiped out by a fire in 1898. Although some rebuilding took place, the community never recovered. Most Chinese returned home after years of working in California, many because of increasing discrimination and others retiring with their families on often-substantial earnings in Gum San (Gold Mountain). A few Chinese, however, remained as part of the local community. By the 1920s, four elderly Chinese men remained in Mokelumne Hill, occupying decrepit stone-and-adobe buildings in what was to become Shutter Tree Park. The park’s name is derived from one of the iron shutters from merchant Chung Kee’s store that became embedded within an adjacent ailanthus tree. While the building ruins disappeared, the tree became a town landmark. The historic shutter is now incorporated into a mosaic

mural bordering the park, along with a depiction of Chinatown Gardens under a protective dragon comprised of ceramic sherds from Chinatown (Figure 8).

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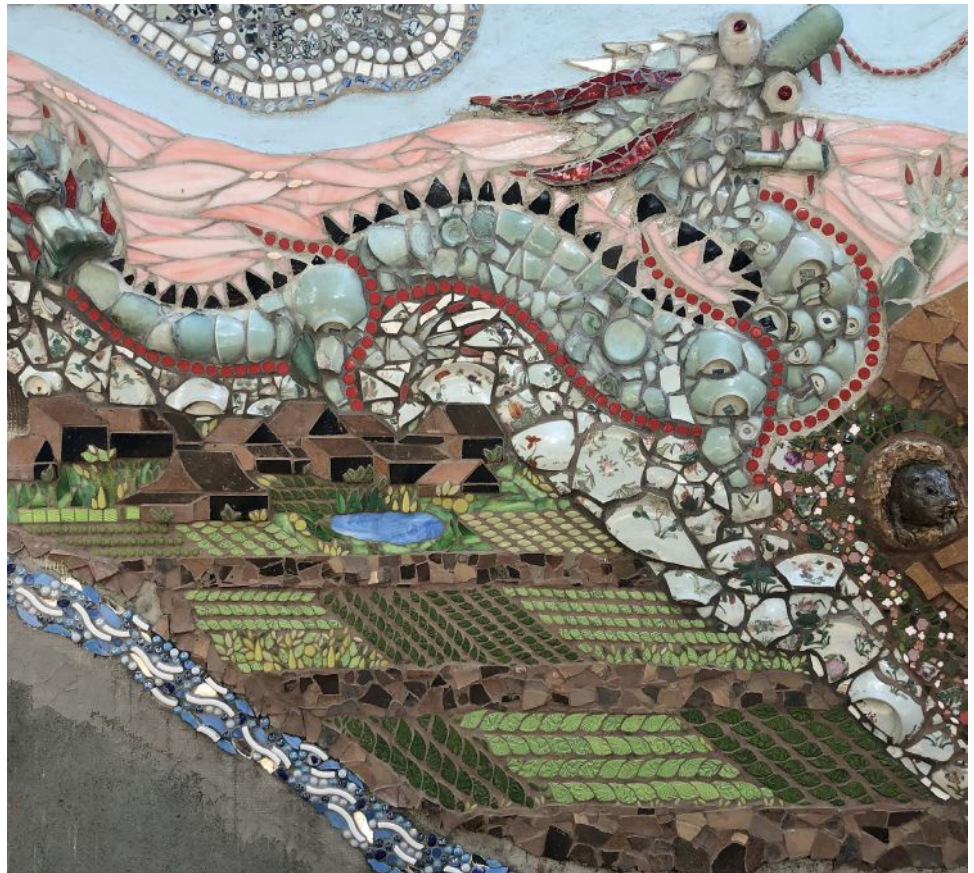


FIGURE 8. Mural on library wall: Chinatown Gardens with protective dragon, fashioned from Chinatown artifacts.

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2023 SHA and ACUA Elections

SHA President

Audrey Horning

Present Position: Forrest D. Murden Jr. Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, William & Mary; Fellow, Senator George J. Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security and Justice; and Professor of Archaeology, Queen's University Belfast

Education: Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1995; M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, 1990; B.A., Anthropology and History, William & Mary, 1989

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Member since 1990; Board of Directors, Member, 2018–2021; Conference Co-Chair and Terrestrial Program Co-chair, Leicester, UK, 2013; *Historical Archaeology*, Associate Editor, 2004–present; Awards Committee, Member, 2014–2017; Nominations Committee, Elected Member, 2012–2014; Intersociety Relations Committee; 2001 John L. Cotter Awardee; Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA): Council Member, 2000–2017; Officer roles include Monograph Editor, 2012–2017; Secretary, 2006–2012; Newsletter Editor, 2004–2006; Website Manager, 2002–2004; Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group (IPMAG): Co-founder and Committee Member, 2001–present; Officer roles include Secretary, Newsletter Editor; British Academy: Reflections on Archaeology (steering group), Member, 2015–2017; Royal Irish Academy: Archaeology Committee, Member, 2014–2016; University Archaeology UK (steering group): Elected Member, 2015–2016.

Other Service: United Kingdom Research Excellence Framework 2020–2022 Sub-panel 15, Archaeology; Elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries London and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland; Advisory Board Kilmartin House Museum, Kilmartin Glen, Scotland; Advisory Board Durham Institute for Medieval and Modern Studies; Advisory Board, Literacy Interactives; Editor, *Archaeological Dialogues*; Associate Editor, *Current Anthropology*; Peer Review College, Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK) 2009–2016; Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portugal): External assessor, 2019–2022

Research Interests: comparative colonialism in the Atlantic world, engaged archaeology, integration of archaeology and conflict transformation, archaeological theory and ethics



Biographical Statement: I have been an active member of SHA since 1990 and I take the responsibility of a nomination for President very seriously because I understand the nature of the commitment. I have held a range of leadership positions, currently as chair of my department but previously as a member of senior management at Queen's University Belfast as Head of the School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, responsible for a multimillion-pound yearly budget, management of over 70 academic, technical, and professional services staff, and oversight of more than 500 students. Fundamental to my research practice is an inclusive, engaged approach, working with and for communities rather than on them. I have worked in this manner on both sides of the Atlantic—principally in the U.S., UK and Republic of Ireland—giving me insight into both the global expansion of the discipline as well as its diverse regional and national expressions. As a university academic, I have worked across disciplines including anthropology, history, geography and archaeology. I have also worked across sectors, for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, with the National Park Service, in private-sector cultural resource management, and with charitable organizations including the Corrymeela peace centre (Northern Ireland). In addition to my service with SHA, I have worked hard to develop historical archaeology on the island of Ireland as a founding member of the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group, while also serving the UK-based Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in various capacities as a Council member from 2000–2017. As conference co-chair for SHA's second non-North American annual conference held in Leicester, England in 2013, we sought to expand understandings of practice and research on both sides of the Atlantic and well beyond, bringing together scholars from over 50 countries and reaching individuals who would not typically be involved with SHA. My research itself builds on this transatlantic perspective by engaging directly with the contested historical legacies of early modern European expansion, and working to integrate archaeological evidence with processes of conflict transformation and restorative justice.

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

My transatlantic career has allowed me to engage not only with North American historical archaeology, but with the different contexts, forms of research, and development needs of Irish, British, and European postmedieval archaeology. I have recognized the shared colonial legacies that elevate the discipline in those countries to the detriment of others, and as a result, I have a deep commitment to broadening the discipline by acknowledging and addressing those legacies. I have seen firsthand how archaeology can play a critical role in contemporary conversations and conflict transformation, and as such I am very keen to see the society continue to develop its leading role in encouraging and facilitating ethical and community-inclusive practice. Given my background working across disciplines, in multiple countries, across sectors, and with a wide range of community partners, I believe I can bring a valuable perspective to help guide and expand the actions, concerns, and visibility of the society. Crucially, a society must be strong, healthy, and well-managed to achieve anything, and here I would draw usefully upon my considerable experience in institutional leadership and financial management to work productively with the Executive Office, the Board, the committees, and the membership as a whole.

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

My key priority is to help lead the continuing development of SHA as a body with a conscience, willing to step up and be seen and heard on matters of concern to our discipline, our members, our community partners, society at large, and to those long gone for whom we speak as archaeologists. In recent years the society has taken on more of an activist, outward-looking stance which I wholeheartedly support. To be successful in activism, however, also requires constant evaluation and self-critique, to transform the Society itself into a more inclusive, more diverse, and therefore more dynamic and relevant entity. Pragmatically, to achieve such transformation also requires that the society be well run and financially stable, thus able to take risks and develop new initiatives without fear of destabilization. That requires work to attract and retain members, entice members to be active and engaged, and to respond to members' needs and interests in an inclusive, accessible, and nimble fashion. Like many in SHA, I believe that our work and our knowledge deserve greater external visibility and I would aim to continue to build a strong media presence alongside supporting and promoting the critical government advocacy work of the society.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Matter (DEIB&M).

My practice as an archaeologist and scholar has always been oriented to social justice, whether it be integrating archaeology with conflict transformation and working to transcend the sectarian divide in Northern Ireland or working for and with descendant communities in North America, to challenge racism, oppression, and ongoing marginalization. Professionally, I have served in a range of DEIB&M roles, including on the university-level steering committee for Athena SWAN (which covered DEIB&M concerns) at Queen's University Belfast and chairing the Anthropology Department Diversity committee at William & Mary. Experience, and listening and learning from others has instilled in me a cynicism about the performativity of institutional diversity regimes that serve only to reinforce structural inequality. Change comes only through self-knowledge, self-reflection, and self-critique. On a personal level, I acknowledge my own positionality as a white woman, and the attendant necessity of stepping aside, listening, and learning from others. Representing historical archaeology, SHA has a responsibility to continue to honestly address the many disciplinary legacies, practices, and unconscious biases that

perpetuate white supremacy, Eurocentrism, patriarchy, and heteronormativity, among other inequities. Our very subject of study provides us with a formidable and highly relevant understanding of the origins of these biases, and it is incumbent upon us to deploy our knowledge as the basis for positive social action. As president, I will not only continue to support the many positive actions being taken by SHA (for example, anti-racism training and policies on harassment), I will work to encourage a constant culture of evaluation and honest critique, and a willingness to listen, to learn, and to change. I will also work across multiple constituencies to identify concrete actions to not only improve the society in the diversity of its membership, but crucially, to situate SHA as a visible and positive contributor to wider restorative justice efforts.

SHA Treasurer

Kevin C. Bradley

Present Position: Principal Investigator/Branch Manager, New South Associates, Inc.

Education: M.A., Public Anthropology, American University; B.A., History, University of Mary Washington

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Fairfax County History Commission: Commissioner; Society for Historical Archaeology: Member; Society for American Archaeology: Member; Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference: Member; Council of Virginia Archaeologists: Member

Research Interests: Colonial archaeology, battlefield archaeology, archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic, urban archaeology, public outreach and engagement, GIS, human-animal relationships

Biographical Statement: I've been a professional archaeologist for twelve years, primarily operating in the mid-Atlantic. My experience includes public-facing programs and regulatory work, but the bulk of my career has been spent in CRM. The last 10 years I was employed by several CRM companies between Pennsylvania and Virginia, including my current employer, New South Associates, Inc. since 2017. In 2021, I was responsible for managing NSA's expansion into Virginia and today I serve as Principal Investigator and Branch Manager for the Virginia office in Fairfax County. My responsibilities as the lead in the Virginia office include managing a variety of projects for private clients to state and federal agencies to their successful completion, balancing the economic constraints of contract work with the ethical and professional obligations of cultural resource management. Ensuring the mental, personal, and physical well-being of my staff is also a responsibility I consider of upmost importance. With the support of NSA, I strive to create an environment in CRM that supports both professional and personal fulfillment, ultimately leading to rewarding and long-lasting careers.



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

If elected, I believe I could contribute to SHA in several ways. First and foremost, I understand the benefits that membership in SHA provides, not only for the society itself, but for the individual archaeologist. Having been one of only two archaeologists to graduate from my master's program in a graduating year, I am familiar with the value that professional organizations possess in creating a community of support for new professionals in the field—a value that I would champion to prospective members.

As a Principal Investigator and Branch Manager, I am also intimately aware of the financial aspects of conducting cultural resource management in today's economic climate. As acknowledged throughout the industry, the economic and human resource challenges faced by companies and professionals alike are increasing as the demand for our services is rising. I am responsible for balancing the needs of clients, ensuring the long-term financial health of my branch, and attracting and retaining qualified and highly skilled professionals. When done successfully, not only is the industry stronger, but the preservation of our cultural heritage on the whole benefits. I believe the perspective my role provides would prove beneficial to the society and its members when developing solutions to meet these challenges.

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

- **Membership**

Accomplishing the stated strategic goals of SHA is challenging without a diverse and engaged membership. That is why I consider working to expand membership in SHA a top priority and one that I would emphasize if elected. An increase in membership, however, would theoretically follow from an increase in professionals, which is why I would encourage and support programs that grow our field by educating and training archaeologists.

- **Professional Development**

I believe a critical aspect in developing professional archaeologists, however, is understanding the incentives or roadblocks of choosing or continuing this career path. Much has been written and debated on the reason why the CRM industry alone is facing a crucial labor shortage over the next decade. As SHA treasurer, I would emphasize fully engaging in this debate and taking steps to address the identified disincentives.

- **Economics and Advocacy**

Personally, I have witnessed the challenges of retaining dedicated and skilled archaeologists who find the financial burdens of progressing in the field untenable. I believe that personal economics is one of the largest factors in an individual's decision to enter or remain in the field. As treasurer, I would encourage SHA to prioritize efforts in better understanding the root cause of financial strains placed on prospective or new archaeologists. This would likely include conducting outreach and advocacy at various levels of government, educational institutions, and in our own ranks.

- **Fiscal Responsibility**

As treasurer, my most significant priority is to ensure the financial health of the organization. While I consider the priorities stated above as worthy causes that I hope to pursue, ultimately, the main role of the treasurer is to provide a complete and transparent accounting of SHA's finances and ensure the organization's long-term success—a goal I am very much committed to.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Matter (DEIB&M).

Archaeology is continually diversifying in terms of professionals and subject areas, creating a more inclusive and equitable understanding and retelling of our past. Likewise, SHA strives to become an ever more welcoming organization, representing diversity of ethnicity, indigeneity, gender identities, religion, sexual orientation, and economic position. I am fully committed to these values and would embrace the spirit of inclusivity as an officer in SHA.

SHA Board of Directors

Joe Bagley

Present Position: City Archaeologist and Director of Archaeology, Boston Archaeology Program

Education: M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of Massachusetts Boston; B.A., Archaeology, Boston University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: SHA 2020 Annual Conference, Co-Chair; Conference Committee, Member, 2018–present; Massachusetts Archaeological Society: Member; Board of Directors, Member, 2012–2015; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Member (Past)

Research Interests: community archaeology, urban archaeology, public archaeology, historical archaeology, Northeastern U.S., Boston, lithic studies, ceramic analysis, digital archaeology, engagement and publicity, climate change impacts on archaeological sites



Biographical Statement: I have been the City Archaeologist of Boston since 2011, and also the Director of Archaeology for the City since 2020. Prior to my current position, I spent a decade working in CRM, including roles at two SHPO offices (Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Massachusetts Historical Commission), and field technician roles in CRM firms working in New England and Florida. As City Archaeologist, I have worked to make public community archaeology a respected, trusted, and highly visible part of Boston's landscape through community-led excavations, publications, open laboratories, exhibits, digital archaeology, and press opportunities. I have also pivoted the program towards the uplifting of underrepresented histories through urban archaeology by securing grant funding to coordinate a multi-disciplinary Native-led documentation of eroding archaeological sites on the Boston Harbor Islands and in the creation of the permanent Slavery in Boston exhibit in Faneuil Hall. Throughout this work, I have fostered a decade-long relationship with local Native communities and am actively working towards greater collaboration and co-management of projects and landscapes between tribal groups and municipal government.

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

With over two decades of CRM and municipal archaeological experience, I am a technically competent field archaeologist with a full understanding of the varied challenges encountered by my colleagues at the field technician, project archaeologist, collections manager, and principal investigator position on sites spanning rural to urban conditions in multiple climate zones in the US. I think it is critical that the board consists of archaeologists with extensive field experience, mastery of material cultural identifications, and a wide-ranging understanding of the challenges our colleagues face in the field, laboratory, and office. In my roles in the Massachusetts and Maine SHPO offices as well as my ongoing work as City Archaeologist, I will bring over a decade of experience reviewing projects, determining appropriate mitigation, and working directly with stakeholders spanning property owners, developers, descendant communities, regulators, and neighbors. It is important for the SHA board to have representation of government archaeologists who are at the front lines of threats to archaeological sites, have significant experience tackling the challenge of enforcing archaeological mitigation in a fair and meaningful way, and actively work to avoid the real and present threat of deregulation.

I work closely with a diverse range of communities, press, and archaeologists. These individuals possess widely varied experiences and archaeological literacy, and I have successfully found ways to communicate our work, build archaeological literacy, and help my colleagues refine their field and analytical skills. The SHA board will benefit from more members with the ability to communicate equally effectively with professional colleagues and the general public, and a person who actively works to build the skills of early career archaeologists.

My presence on the SHA board will bring a person who has a diverse background in professional archaeology as well as a deep understanding of the challenges faced by our colleagues, our profession, and our many opportunities to be relevant and contributing components of our society's ongoing challenges.

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

In my extensive time at the entry levels of CRM, academic, and government archaeology, I have personally experienced the injustice of low wages, dangerous working conditions, abuse, and toxic work cultures that exist within our professional community. The SHA and its board should be an amplifying voice for those of our community who feel the least able to speak up about working conditions and the challenges faced by our early career colleagues. It is also imperative that the SHA board creates a proactive culture of intolerance towards—and an unflinching and immediate response to—any threats to the safety or well being of our members from other members, the public, or employers due to racism, sexism, abuse, intolerance, and other threats.

Never before have the public and other archaeologists been more interested in the diverse personal stories, the unwritten histories, and the silenced voices we encounter and celebrate. That said, our professional community has a lot of work to do to make our field accessible at a professional level to a more diverse pool of individuals. While I have had many unearned privileges, I have also had to overcome many limitations as a first-gen student from a low-income family living in a rural part of the US. Now in my current role, I strive to help lift up others through our excavations and public interpretations. I believe the SHA board should do everything in its powers to expand the opportunities for increased socio-economic diversity in archaeology, promote mentorship, encourage members to grow their outreach abilities, and break down barriers. As co-chair of the 2020 SHA Conference, I know the role conferences play in the financial viability of the SHA. I have also been unable to afford conferences or be able to be away from home due to family issues. The SHA faces opportunities and challenges around the sustainability and evolution of its conference. In my service to the SHA, I will bring this personal experience to the review and consideration of new and existing means to increase the accessibility of the Society's annual meeting.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Mattering (DEIB&M). I am deeply committed to DEIB&M. These issues have created the many gaps in our collective Story that have helped make historical archaeology relevant, interesting, and significant to ourselves and others—but these same issues have directly impacted who is doing archaeology. I am committed to DEIB&M both as a means to ensure greater diversity among the stories uncovered in archaeology and as a long-needed part of the continuity and strength of our professional community.

Allison Bain

Present Position: Professor of Archaeology, Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Education: Post-doctoral fellow, Fiske Center University of Massachusetts-Boston; Ph.D., Université Laval, Canada; M.Sc., University of Sheffield, England; Honours B.A., Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Québec Coordinator for the *SHA Bulletin*, 2002–2010; 2014 SHA Terrestrial Programme Organizer; Conference Committee: Member; Plenary Session: Chair; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA): Board Member, 2008–2013, Conference Chair, 2009; *Northeast Historical Archaeology*: Editorial Committee, 2013–2016, student paper prize committee, 2009–2014; Canadian Archaeological Association: Weetakluk prize committee, Member, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2021; Archéolab project, Pointe-à-Callière Museum of Archaeology: Scientific Advisor, 2018–2019; Centre for the Interpretation of Urban life in Québec City: Committee Member, 2010–2015; Community volunteer service: Citadel Foundation: Board Member, 2017–2023, Education Committee, President, 2020–present; Université Laval: CELAT Research Centre, Director, 2010–2011, 2019–2020; University Research Commission, Member, 2005–2008; CELAT Research Centre Board of Directors, Member, 2010–2012, 2013–2014, 2020–2022; Departmental Council, Member, 2004–2006, 2009–2013; Archaeology Programme, Director, 2021–2022; Archaeology Programme Committee, Member, 2006–2008, 2013–2020; EleV Indigenous Educational Programme Committee, Member and Archaeology Codirector, 2021–present



Research Interests: environmental archaeology, field school pedagogy, Indigenous-centred archaeologies, historical archaeologies of Northeastern North America and the Caribbean

Biographical Statement: I am a professor of archaeology at Université Laval in Québec where I have taught since 2002. I am also the director of the Laboratory of Environmental Archaeology (2003–present) which was, until recently, the only North American laboratory that specialized in both archaeoentomology and archaeobotany. I have taught Université Laval's historical archaeology field school since 2003 and became director in 2006. In 2019, I also took over the Directorship of the Archaeometry Research Group for which I am the Principal Investigator on our grant. This is a Québec-based network of 14 researchers based in four universities along with the Waban-aki First Nation. I was director of the CELAT research centre at Université Laval for two years and for the last 20 years I have also run a Friday afternoon speaker series, *Les archéovendredis*, where we celebrate the scholarship of our students and invite guest lectures to present their work.

I have several areas of interest. My laboratory research focuses on human-environmental interactions in Northeast and the Caribbean using the methodologies of environmental archaeology. I am also interested in the archaeology of rural landscapes around the Québec City region (18th and 19th centuries) which I explore via the annual field school excavations. Over the last five years I have developed research and training collaborations with two Indigenous communities in the province of Québec, and am currently developing, with our First Nations training office and Indigenous students in the archaeology programme, a training programme designed for Indigenous community members.

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

As a bilingual (English and French) Canadian archaeologist with considerable international exposure, I will bring international perspective to the SHA Board. Over the last forty years, I have had the opportunity to do field work on large teams in Canada (Ontario, Québec, Territory of Nunavut), the Caribbean and French Guyana, while my research collaborations span Greenland, Iceland, Canada, France, and the United States. I have worked in both field and laboratory settings in pre-contact, historical and environmental archaeology—my enthusiasm for and experience—working in diverse and often multilingual teams makes me a good collaborator. In addition, the experience of running archaeological projects and leading our field school, directing both a large research centre and a research team, and sitting on several different university and community committees annually has provided me with a broad range of administrative experiences and governance practices. These experiences reinforce my commitment to governance grounded in transparency and collegiality.

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

As I have learned, taught and conducted research in my second language since 1995, I am sensitive to the importance of continually expanding SHA membership beyond a primarily anglophone base, and believe we should continue to encourage scholarship and inclusion of community members that do not have English as their primary language. If elected I hope to work on the Journal and Co-Publications Editorial Advisory Committee.

As an educator and field school director, I strongly believe in the importance of public outreach to all communities as a means to educate and encourage relationships with the past in all its forms. I would be interested in working with both the UNESCO and the Public Education and Interpretation Committees. I would endeavour to enhance participation and collaborations that foster involvement and training opportunities with members of Indigenous, minority and descendant communities.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Mattering (DEIB&M).

I have had access to the privileges accorded to me as a white woman working in academia for much of my adult life. Different communities in the Academy may experience both systemic and structural barriers based on their gender expression, ethnicity, linguistic and socio-economic backgrounds and sexual orientation—we do not all share the same educational experience on university campuses. In my work, I attempt to dismantle some of these barriers, prioritizing inclusivity in supporting students and colleagues who have not been afforded the privileges I have been. For example, in my university service work, I regularly volunteer for committees where I think my contribution can help promote diversity in all of its forms (for example BOD memberships, hiring committees). As the archaeology programme director and as field school director, I often guide students in order to access resources and services that impact many aspects of their lives (sexual orientation, gender expression, socio-economic challenges, mental health services). Finally, in the region where I live, First Nations communities are often excluded from archaeology and I have chosen to prioritize this issue in my work. Over this past year, I helped initiate a discussion group for Indigenous students in our programme in order to critically examine our programme's content. I am also developing curricula with Indigenous community members in order to train Indigenous archaeologists as a tool of both cultural empowerment and heritage management. I believe that diversity is important as the richness of diverse lived experiences translates into environments where differing perspectives and experiences enhance both learning and community building.

Stephen A. Mrozowski

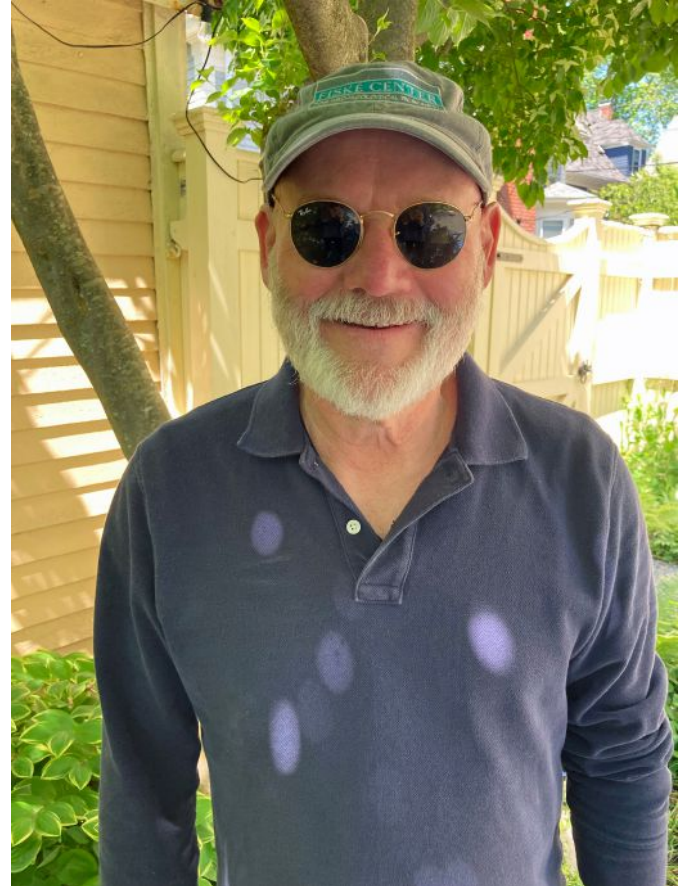
Present Positions: Distinguished Professor of Anthropology, Director, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA 02125

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, Brown University, 1987; M.A., Anthropology, Brown University, 1981; B.A., History/Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, 1975

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: I have served on the editorial board of the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* since 2000. Was part of organizing group of the Conference on New England Archaeology in the 1980s; I have organized countless sessions for the SHA annual meetings and helped organizing the 1985 SHA meetings in Boston, the 2003 SHA meetings in Providence, Rhode Island, as well as the 2020 SHA meetings in Boston.

Research Interests: historical archaeology, Indigenous collaboration, community-engaged research, urban archaeology, environmental archaeology, social theory

Biographical Statement: I attended my first SHA meeting in 1976 when I was employed at what was then The Public Archaeology Lab at Brown University. I attended Brown University where I received my MA in 1981 and PhD in 1987. I served as Boston's first City Archaeologist (1983–1985) and then worked for the Northeast Regional Office of the National Park Service where I served as the Co-PI (with Mary Beaudry, Boston University) of the Lowell Archaeological Survey 1987–1990. In 1987 I joined the faculty at the University of Massachusetts Boston. I have spent my entire academic career at UMass Boston where I also serve as the director of the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research that was established in 2000. Most of my research has focused on New England with a particular focus on urban archaeology. Early in my career I focused primarily on the transformation of New England's urban communities between the 18th and early 20th century. My chief interest was household archaeology including the gendered economics of household life and biological dimensions of class structures. My work in Lowell, Massachusetts has continued with additional field work done in 1996–1997, and now again in 2022. I have carried out field work and research in the Chesapeake Region, including at Jamestown and in Williamsburg. In the early millennium I began work at Sylvester Manor, a 17th century provisioning plantation on Shelter Island, New York, that relied upon enslaved African and Indigenous labor. Over the past 20 years I have worked with the Hassanamisco Nipmuc of Massachusetts in developing a pragmatically framed, collaborative examination of Nipmuc history. I was one of the co-authors of the recently published book *Historical Archaeology and Indigenous Collaboration*, (University of Florida Press 2020) that summarizes this work and won the Scholarly Book of Year Award for the Society for American Archaeology in 2021.



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

The word that most comes to mind is experience. In the course of my career, I went from a field tech/field supervisor role for a fledgling Public Archaeology Laboratory at Brown University, to a City Archaeologist, National Park Service archaeologist, to a university-based, full professor. Along that way I have consistently sought to promote an archaeology that was methodologically rigorous, interdisciplinary archaeology that seeks to address issues of social relevancy. That same experience has allowed me to examine the interwoven histories of European colonists, enslaved Africans, and Indigenous communities who have survived a continuing colonialism. My work with enslaved African descendent groups and Indigenous communities brings with it an appreciation and commitment to collaborative, community-based archaeology. The SHA has always been open to diverse forms of archaeology and the different forms of employment that archaeology takes today. There was a time when the value of CRM archaeology was called into question, but the SHA has created a space where all are welcome. I would like to see that same commitment to inclusion extended to collaborators and stake holders who are not as trained archaeologists. Archaeology is better when it involves the people whose histories we seek to rediscover and all histories are important. My long commitment to the importance of Historical Archaeology has not waived, but the growth of collaborative and community-based research has contributed to an even greater commitment to opening the discipline and broadening its diversity. That diversity is the key to the field's future in my estimation.

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

The emphasis that the SHA places on inclusion is critical in archaeology today for the well-being of the field and its practitioners. I would like to see the society broaden its commitment to improving the lives of archaeologists working in the private and public sector. This commitment comes from the many conversations with graduate students and young professionals who face real challenges in wanting to realize their goals of maintaining their careers as archaeologists. I would also emphasize the importance of fostering a commitment to community-based archaeology and its importance at universities, federal and state agencies and organizations and in the private sector where many archaeologists work. Often community-based research is stressed by employers, but that doesn't always translate into real support or actual appreciation for the value of this work. This is particularly true at universities where tenure decisions can sometime hinge on accepting such

research as worthy of recognition. Similar issues exist in both government and CRM contexts and the SHA can help by continuing to promote the importance of heritage-based work. I also hope to expand the field's commitment to collaboration with descendant communities including their role in heritage work at all levels of the discipline. One of the most important parts of that commitment is to stress the value of good writing practices. The importance of reaching the public has always been an important facet of Historical Archaeology especially within the space that SHA creates. Nothing is more important than expanding opportunities for all who seek careers in archaeology. Diversity has never been a hallmark of archaeology, but thankfully that is changing, and I would like to see the SHA continue its work on expanding opportunity and creating a safe space for everyone. We live in a world where institutions that "talk the talk" don't always "walk the walk" and I would hope to see the SHA continue to build inclusion and equity both for archaeologists and their allies and collaborators.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Mattering (DEIB&M). I believe that from diversity comes strength and well-being. People bring a wide array of experiences to their work and these experiences brings breadth and depth to any organization. As the field continues to grow it must continue its commitment to inclusion and equity. Those seeking careers in the field need to know that the society that represents them is committed to creating and maintaining a safe space for all. I can think of no greater goal for the SHA.

Carolyn White

Present Position: Professor of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno

Education: Ph.D., Boston University, Archaeology; Certificate in Museum Studies, Boston University; B.A., Oberlin College, Archaeological Studies

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Academic and Professional Training Committee, Chair, 2016–2021; Student Paper Competition, Chair, 2013–2019; *Historical Archaeology*, Associate Editor, 2016–present; Academic and Professional Training Committee, Member, 2010–2014, 2021–present; Steering Committee Contemporary and Historical Archaeology and Theory: Member, 2014–present

Research Interests: North America, Europe, Japan; material culture; contemporary archaeology; household archaeology; museum studies; cultural heritage studies; landscape archaeology; identity, individual, and group affiliation; method and theory in archaeology; 17th–21st century

Biographical Statement: I am honored to be nominated to the SHA Board. I am Professor of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Reno where I hold the Mamie Kleberg Chair and direct programs in Museum Studies and Historic Preservation.

My research and teaching focuses on cultural heritage, the materiality of daily life, and the built environment in the recent past and present. I have studied numerous archaeological sites in the mainland US, Hawaii, England, Japan, and Germany and now work within the context of contemporary and active site archaeology. I have written books and articles on topics ranging from the intersection of art and archaeology, the ephemerality of artist studios, the materiality of individual lives, the built environment of Black Rock City, and the archaeology of the present. My most recent books are *The Archaeology of Burning Man* (University of New Mexico Press 2020) and *The Archaeology of Place and Space in the West* (University of Utah Press, 2022), which I co-edited with Emily Dale.

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

I have been a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology since my days as a very green graduate student and have enjoyed working with the society for nearly thirty years now. I chaired the Academic and Professional Training Committee



tee between 2016 and 2021 and have been a member of that committee since 2010. As an academic who has the privilege of advising and teaching undergraduate and graduate students in both theoretically-oriented and practice based courses, I am cognizant of the many needs of students who are moving into the profession. Students' needs are constantly evolving, as is the world these students enter when they complete their degrees. Increasing student involvement is critical to the health and vitality of the organization and has been a focus of mine over the course of my professional career. As someone who works in many regions and over many time periods, I have had the opportunity to witness firsthand the expansion of historical archaeology around the world and think that it is vital to continue to raise the profile of the SHA as historical archaeology spreads further through archaeological communities.

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

As a member of the SHA Board, my top priority will be student engagement. Students are the lifeblood of our organization, and engaged students are future active professional members. Increasing and fostering student participation in all aspects of historical archaeology at conferences is one of the most important things the SHA can do. I will prioritize affordable conference fees, workshops, and roundtables and will work with conference organizers and student members to schedule formal and informal training, mentoring, and networking opportunities. Further, it is important to me that multiple tracks of professional employment are emphasized and valued: academic, CRM, federal and state agency, local government, museum, and private sector. It is critical that the SHA be a place that welcomes and encourages students from all backgrounds, regions, and research interests.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Matter (DEIB&M).

As a board member, I will maintain my ongoing commitment to promoting diversity in all of its forms in all of my actions and activities and will pursue increased diversity within the SHA at all levels. A key role for the board is to identify individuals that are underrepresented in SHA and encourage wider participation, and in particular I will focus on student membership and leadership roles. Further, the blend of professionals from the CRM community, public facing positions in local, state, and federal government, and academic contexts is an essential strength of SHA membership and outreach to each of these communities is key to increasing DEIB&M efforts. I would like to see the leadership of SHA reflect the varied makeup of professional roles that make our organization both strong and relevant.

Nominations and Elections Committee

Mia L. Carey, Ph.D.

Present Position: GMAC Chair

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Florida, 2017; M.A., Anthropology, University of Florida, 2014; Interdisciplinary Certificate and Concentration in Historic Preservation, University of Florida, 2014; Dual B.A., Anthropology and Sociology, Howard University, 2011

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: GMAC, Member, 2012–present; GMAC, Chair, 2020–present; Academic and Professional Training Committee; Society for Black Archaeologists; Other Service: Previously served on the “Documenting Sites and Landscapes in the Chesapeake Watershed Important to African Americans” Advisory Committee

Research Interests: 19th century African American life and culture; Islam in the Black Experience; zooarchaeology; critical race theory; anti-racism, anti-bias, and anti-discrimination; Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia

Biographical Statement: Mia L. Carey, Ph.D. founded Unearthing Our Past Consulting, LLC, (UOP) in 2021, which sits at the intersection of archaeological archaeology and inclusion, equity, belonging, and mattering (IEB&M) UOP serves as a resource for those looking to engage in difficult conversations about race, racism, and white supremacy in archaeology, public history, and museums. Dr. Carey is a trained IEB&M consultant and has been working in that space since 2017.



Before establishing UPO, Dr. Carey was the Mellon Humanities Post-Doctoral Fellow in the Legacy of the Civil Rights Movement with the National Park Service. In this position she gained collaborative and transformational leadership experience by guiding and supporting IEB&M best practices via webinars, workshops, and informal distance learning programs. Prior to this fellowship, Dr. Carey served in various positions with the NPS including the Acting Civil War to Civil Rights National Coordinator; a position in which she coordinated a nation-wide digital community of practice focused on weaving the excluded past into the national narrative; collaborating across parks, partners, and programs; activating the unique power of place to foster understanding, healing, and change; and supporting the holistic development and retention of a healthy workforce.

Her dissertation, “How Religion Preserved the Man: Exploring the History and Legacy of African Islam through the Yarrow Mamout (c.a. 1736–1823) Archaeology Project” examined the ways whiteness and white supremacy worked to silence the narratives and experiences of African Muslims through the archaeological and documentary record. The D.C. based project was the first known to investigate property of an emancipated African Muslim. She continues to research and present on this topic.

She currently serves as the Principal Investigator for the New York African Burial Ground Archaeological Overview and Assessment and works full time as an Education and Training Specialist (Racial Equity) for the District of Columbia.

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

As an archaeologist and an IEB&M consultant, I occupy a unique position. I understand the strengths and opportunities that the discipline has, and I believe that I can leverage my unique position and expertise to aid the organization to continue working toward eradicating racism, sexism (including sexual harassment), and other forms of bias and discrimination. I believe that as archaeologists in the 21st century, especially working in the post-2020 era, we have a moral and ethical responsibility to ensure that academia; CRM; our hiring, promotion, and retention practices; fieldwork; and training are free from bias and discrimination of all forms and that everyone regardless of their identity can be and feel welcomed, supported, valued, and respected.

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

I would uplift Principle 5 of our SHA Ethics, which currently is our only ethics principle that explicitly calls on us to adhere to zero tolerance against all forms of discrimination in harassment. Though I am particularly interested in racial discrimination, I believe that as an organization we need to focus more on gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, and disability-based discrimination. I wholeheartedly believe that we need to see more diversity in leadership across the board, but I think that we need to think beyond just race and ethnic diversity. We have a good number of members who identify as part of the LGBTQ+ community and some who identify as a person with a disability—we need their voices to be heard.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Matter (DEIB&M).

I believe that the work of anti-racism, anti-bias, and anti-discrimination begins within individuals rather than at the organizational or institutional level. My work with the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee has been building up over the last several years to identify our strengths and challenges (through the diversity audit and climate survey) so that GMAC can begin offering more opportunities for our members to authentically engage in conversations around IEB&M. As my statements above demonstrate, I am deeply committed to IEB&M in my personal and professional life.

Mary Furlong Minkoff

Present Position: Assistant Director of Archaeology & Curator of Archaeological Collections at James Madison’s Montpelier in Orange, VA. I will be in this position until 30 June 2023 and will begin as Executive Director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network in August 2023.

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2015; M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida, 2008; B.A., Anthropology and History, University of Mississippi, 2003

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SEAC Conference Planning Committee for the 2024: Member; SHA: 2021 Conference Terrestrial Program, Chair; Collections and Curation Committee, Member; Public Education and Interpretation, Member, 2016–present; SAA Excellence in Public Education Awards Committee: Member, 2021–2023; Other Service: Orange County African American Historical Society Board: Member, 2022–present

Research Interests: community based archaeology, public archaeology and education, sensory archaeology, plantation archaeology, archaeology of Emancipation, Spanish Colonial archaeology

Biographical Statement: Mary Furlong Minkoff is the incoming Executive Director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (beginning August 2023). From 2015–2023, she worked at James Madison’s Montpelier as the Curator of Archaeological Collections and became the Assistant Director of Archaeology in 2021.

While at Montpelier, Mary oversaw the Montpelier’s Public Archaeology Laboratory, LEARN Expedition programs, and curated multiple exhibitions including the multi-award winning Mere Distinction of Colour. As part of the Montpelier Archaeology Department, Mary was a co-award recipient for the 2023 SHA Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Archaeology, which recognized the department’s role in the achievement of parity with the Montpelier Descendants Committee, which made Montpelier the first presidential plantation to be co-stewarded with descendants of the enslaved, two decades of close collaboration with descendants of the enslaved, immersive public programming, and training of students in public and community engaged archaeology.

Before coming to Montpelier, Mary spearheaded several community engaged archaeological programs in Mid-Atlantic, including Fort Ward in Alexandria, Virginia and the creation of the Urban Archaeology Corps in Washington, DC. At Fort Ward, she collaborated with The Fort/Seminary African American Descendant Society in to uncover the archaeology and memories of the African American communities surrounding the Civil War Defenses of Washington, which resulted in several co-authored pieces with the Descendant Society’s President Adrienne Terrell-Washington. As the archaeologist for the flagship Urban Archaeology Corps program, Mary designed and led the National Park Service’s first youth employment program that focused on providing employment opportunities in cultural resources for urban youth.



Throughout her career, Mary has worked in nearly every type of archaeological environment, including museums, academic institutions, private CRM firms, and government offices. Recently she applied this variety of experiences to serve as the Interim Director of the Cultural Heritage Resources Management graduate program at the University of Maryland.

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

I have been a member of SHA since 2006. This has allowed me not only to observe, but to participate in the organization as it has embraced the role of archaeology and archaeologists to have a voice in important issues facing the world including climate change, racial inequality, and the legacy of colonialism. Whether it was participating in the first anti-racism training ever offered by GMAC or creating sessions at the annual meeting where descendant collaborators spoke for themselves about their experiences with archaeology, I found small ways I could facilitate the forward progress of the organization and the discipline, particularly in the areas of diversity, equity, inclusion, racial justice, and community engagement. If elected, I would continue my efforts in these areas and would have a platform to increase my impact.

In addition, having spent the majority of my career outside of academia, I would contribute an understanding of how SHA could better recruit and serve archaeologists working outside of the traditional university system. Although the majority of archaeologists work outside of academia and this number is likely to go up following the passage of legislation like the 2022 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (USA), they are not proportionally represented in our organization. Likewise, I believe it is important to find pathways for community members, particularly tribal members and descendants, for and about whom are archaeological research is conducted, to participate fully in the archaeological process. This includes, but is not limited to, publishing (with full credit) their findings.

If elected, to serve on the nominations committee I would work to find candidates that are developing creative solutions to break down barriers of accessibility on all fronts. By increasing accessibility for one group, such as non-academic archaeologists, we will also remove barriers for other groups, such as descendant collaborators.

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

If elected to serve on the SHA nominations committee, I would emphasize recruiting candidates for leadership that represent both the current and aspirational diversity of archaeologists within the organization and the discipline as a whole. In order to increase diversity within SHA and the discipline, it is important to diversify the leadership. A diverse board would help put forth policies and programs that will recruit, support, and mentor new members and archaeologists. This diversity should reflect the wide variety of careers and institutions archaeologists work, particularly those outside of traditional academia, including government institutions, private CRM firms, museums, non-profit organizations, and community colleges, the countries in which historical archaeologists work, particularly those outside of North America, and variety of identities of archaeologists, including race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ability, age, and economic status.

In addition, I would prioritize ways to make archaeology, SHA, and the annual meeting more accessible. This would include recognizing the barriers that prevent the public and young archaeologists from pursuing archaeological knowledge and careers, as well as thinking creatively about how to remove or reduce these barriers. This would include seeking the expertise of organizations, such as the Society for Black Archaeologists and Disabled Archaeologists Network, and SHA members who have successfully done this work.

Please include a statement on your commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging, and Matter (DEIB&M).

To demonstrate my commitment DEIB&M in the field of archaeology I will describe my work with the Urban Archaeology Corps in Washington, DC (2012–2015) and how these experiences shape my approach to teaching, research, and public engagement.

As the Project Archaeologist for the Urban Archaeology Corps (UAC), a youth employment program that engages urban youth in urban parks through cultural resources work. The goals of the program were to prepare participants for careers in NPS and cultural resources by conducting real archaeological and historical research, while creating avenues for the youth to “speak back” about the needed improvements for make both the parks and NPS as a whole more inviting to diverse communities. As the Project Archaeologist, my job was to design and run a program that would meet these goals.

I quickly learned, that in order to meet the goals of the program I needed to first meet the basic needs of the participants. During the four years I oversaw the UAC program in Washington, DC participants came from the poorest and most violent areas of the region. In addition, the majority of participants were African American or Latinx immigrants. From the first week of the program, it became obvious that the NPS staff and I had underestimated the resources and support the participants would need to be successful within the program. Much of this because we had made assumptions based on our own teenage experiences, growing up as white women in the suburbs. The three biggest challenges that affected the participants and therefore the success of the program were food, transportation, and safety.

The first problem, I had to address was the food insecurity. Because, the UAC involved physically draining work during the hot summer months, lack of food and water was dangerous for the participants. In the short term, I took regular trips to the Subway or Dominos to “treat” all the participants with a “special lunch” as to not draw attention to the participants who I knew didn’t have food that day. However, by the second year, I worked with NPS staff to make sure all the UAC participants could pick up free lunches every day from the Park Headquarters through DC’s Summer Meals Program. This embedded access to free food into the structure of the program.

The second problem, was that many participants did not have reliable transportation. In order to alleviate this, the UAC provided participants with funded Metro Cards. Because most of DC’s parks are accessible by either metro rail or bus, we were able to provide funds for the participants to get to the park or any of our program’s research trips to libraries, museums, and archaeological sites. However, during the first year, the classroom space provided for us was two miles from the park’s entrance and nearest metro station. Again, short term solutions like driving participants in my personal vehicle, were a patch until we could develop a long term solution, which was to move to a nearby park with a classroom that was accessible by bus.

Finding ways to keep the participants safe proved to be the most difficult challenge. For many of the participants their homes and neighborhoods were very unsafe places. Therefore it was important that they were safe during the program. One way I worked to do this was by making myself and the UAC a fixture in the neighborhood surrounding the park. I intentionally drew attention to myself by wearing bright colored polo shirts with the program’s insignia. This inspired strangers to stop me and ask me what I was doing and about the program. I frequented local business, often with the program participants, and worked with local community organizations on small projects, like cleaning a public garden space, to make visible contributions to the neighborhood.

The next way I tried to keep the participants safe was to provide support for them outside of the confines of the program. This required building trusting relationships in which I was not only available to them when they reached out, but that I made the effort to stay connected to them. These open lines of communication and support continues to today. Most recently I served as a character reference for a former participant to take the Washington, DC Bar Exam.

Despite these efforts, I was not able to keep all of the participants safe. During the 2015 UAC program, I received a phone call that one of the 2014 participants had been shot and was in the hospital. While I scrambled to find the words to share this information with his friends and fellow UAC participants, I realized the immense dangers that these young people faced on a daily basis, and though he survived, the kind of tragic loss that they were too familiar. This experience solidified my belief, that it is not enough to create meaningful teaching and experiential programs, but we must also provide avenues for the students to continue on the path to success, whether or not it is in archaeology, following the completion of the program. I had failed to do so for that young man and knew that moving forward, building “next steps” into student programming is essential.

I have carried these lessons with me into my work teaching the archaeological field school at Montpelier. First, I recognize that meeting the basic needs of the students is essential for their success. We cannot assume that field school students have the support networks, stable food sources, transportation, or income necessary for them to be successful. Therefore, I worked to make field school affordable in two ways: offering the field school at a reduced price for students taking it for no course credit and providing full scholarships for African American students. In 2020, the success of this scholarship program, along with my work include anti-racism training and conversations about diversity into the field school curriculum, to increase diversity within archaeology was recognized by the Society for Historical Archaeology. During 2022, when Montpelier was unable to hold its annual field school, we worked with the Council for Virginia Archaeologists, Register of Professional Archaeologists, and Archaeological Society of Virginia to place all of our accepted students in other comparable field schools and provide scholarships for these students. Currently, my colleagues and I are also developing ways to provide food, work boots, and quality field clothing to field school students.

More importantly, the Montpelier field school is a direct pipeline to employment. From each field school, I hire five students into yearlong, paid, fulltime internships. These internships include full benefits and housing. We hire additional paid interns, who also receive free housing, for the summer months. Through this system of scholarships and internships, we diversified Montpelier’s archaeological staff and provided financial support for students and new archaeologists to help them enter and stay in the field. Through the internship program, serving as an advisor on field student thesis committees, and regular check-ins, including a Montpelier reunion I organize every year at the annual SHA and MAAC conferences, I continue to support field school students that stayed in archaeology. However, I also work to provide the same support for students who have taken other paths, continuing to check in with them and support them as they become professionals in a variety of careers from finance to the military.

Working with the UAC was a true turning point in how I operate as a community engaged archaeologist. I was no longer comfortable with dropping into a community for a short period of time, doing my research or public presentation, and then leaving. Nor was I ok with only inviting people to my white institution, thinking I had done the work of outreach, while avoiding spending real time in the communities I studied. I learned from my time with the UAC that the community is not there to serve my research agenda or make me feel good about doing public archaeology. Instead, I am there to serve them. I am there to use my skills as an archaeologist to help meet the needs of the community, whether that is helping them uncover their history or employ their youth in a meaningful summer job.

ACUA Board of Directors

Joseph Grinnan

Present Position: Underwater Archaeology Program Manager, AECOM

Education: M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida, 2013; B.A., Anthropology/Minor in Zoology, University of Florida, 2009

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Since attending my first SHA conference in 2010, I have volunteered as a co-lecturer for the ACUA’s Submerged Cultural Heritage Workshop, served as a volunteer judge for the Ethics Bowl, and participated as a panelist on several conference discussion panels. Outside of SHA, I have served on the statistics, standards, and scholarship committees with for the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS).



Research Interests: maritime cultural landscapes, underwater remote-sensing technologies, and diver safety

Biographical Statement: Joseph Grinnan, M.A., RPA, has over a decade of professional archaeological experience. As the Underwater Archaeology Program Manager at AE-COM, Joe is responsible for overseeing and conducting submerged remote-sensing survey, diver identification, and data recovery projects. He has 15 years of professional diving experience, holds a Master Scuba Diver Training rating through Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI) and is a Scientific Diving Instructor through American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS). Joe's research specialties include maritime cultural landscapes, sailing vessel technology, diver safety, and maritime archival research. He earned his master's degree in Historical Archaeology from the University of West Florida in 2013 and his bachelor's degree from the University of Florida in 2009. Joe has worked across the southeastern and northeastern United States and internationally in places such as Palau, Papua New Guinea, Yap, and Ghana. His experience includes the discovery and recovery of sixteenth-, seven-

teenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century vessels and numerous aircraft. Joe is a PADI Master SCUBA Diver Trainer, SDI Open Water SCUBA Instructor, and holds Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWIC). He is also a proud Eagle Scout. Joe is certified in SCUBA, CPR/First Aid Instructor, and Oxygen First Aid for SCUBA Diving Injuries Instructor; he is listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA).

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

As a professional, I have built relationships with a wide variety of groups, including private, non-profit, state, and federal agencies both within the archaeological and broader scientific communities. On a daily basis, I collaborate with my scientific colleagues and work to ensure personnel safety, while satisfying the various regulations and statutes associated with cultural resources management, all under a strict budget. I believe my experience as a professional working in the private sector provides me with a skillset that I could bring to the board to assist with fulfilling ACUA's mission and purpose.

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?

The ACUA is comprised of top scholars in and practitioners of underwater archaeology from diverse international organizations and agencies. I would have the ACUA coalesce this knowledge to advocate for methodological best practices by either endorsing already established guidelines or portions thereof, or by developing their own. For instance, many state and national agencies either do not have established guidelines or have outdated guidelines for conducting a Phase I underwater remote-sensing survey. In line with ACUA's mission statement, one way to promote best practices for underwater cultural heritage would be to by updating the Council's virtual resource on Laws, Issues, Developments & Ethics for Underwater Cultural Heritage.

ACUA's Submerged Cultural Heritage Workshop, a critical workshop at each SHA conference, introduces terrestrial archaeologists to the principles and practices of underwater archaeology. This workshop is a fantastic, if under-utilized, resource for terrestrial colleagues who find themselves in a management role for underwater and maritime resources. I will also be a strong advocate for greater participation in this training opportunity. In being one of the few organizations to delve into topics like methodology, legal frameworks, conservation requirements, ethics, and more as they relate specifically to submerged resources, the ACUA has done an excellent job of championing our discipline and setting itself up as a leader in professional training.

Describe your experiences and work toward enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering:

As maritime archaeologists, our greatest tool in understanding the past is a consideration of the tremendous spectrum of individual and cultural experiences. That recognition should not stop with the past: we also live and work today in a world that reflects this spectrum. Some of the finest and most intentional scholarship to which I have contributed has been the result of broad collaborations with people representing different backgrounds, stories, and perspectives. In every instance, these collaborations have engendered deeply creative approaches and produced effective, inclusive outcomes.

Over the last few years, I have had the opportunity to play a small role in a large-scale project involving private and public sector employees; a wide array of professionals, including archaeologists, biologists, environmental scientists, geneticists, and museum specialists; professional and avocational archaeologists; and individuals from multiple ethnic backgrounds and lifestyles. The project had a large archaeological component, but what I enjoyed and learned from the most from was spending time with this community. Not only did I have the opportunity to communicate our findings each day, but I also had the honor of hearing what our work meant to them.

To me, the concepts of belonging and mattering begin with diversity, equity, and inclusion. They should, however, go one step farther. Having or being a part a group with diverse team members is insufficient. In order to develop an engaged and successful team, it is important that those in our discipline should extend a sense of belonging and mattering within our networks and in our communities. By taking time to listen, by modeling inclusive behaviors, and by leaving space for others to participate, we can ensure that the qualities of diversity, equity, and inclusion become an essential part of our work. While I recognize that I can always do better, I strive in my career and daily life to fully engage with and foster a sense of belonging and mattering. If elected to the ACUA Board, I will endeavor to carry these beliefs and actions to all aspects of my involvement.

William Hoffman, RPA

Present Position: Archaeologist, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park

Education: M.A., Anthropology, Florida State University, 2002; B.A., Archaeology/Anthropology, The George Washington University, 1998

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Register of Professional Archaeologists: SHA-appointed Board Director, 2016–2020; SHA: Technical Briefs publication series: Associate Editor; 2018 SHA New Orleans conference: Volunteer Coordinator; 2022 SHA Philadelphia conference: Underwater Program Chair

Research Interests: eighteenth and nineteenth century material culture, marine remote sensing, scientific diving, urban archaeology, public archaeology, historic preservation law and policy

Biographical Statement: My career has straddled both terrestrial and underwater worlds and I've striven to find the threads of continuity between the two, particularly related to the growth and development of cities within the Atlantic World. Most of my career has been in Federal service, both from the perspective of a regulatory agency while at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and supporting the protection and preservation of special underwater places while at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. At BOEM, I served as one of the lead maritime archaeologists for the offshore renewable energy program where I assisted in building the bureau's historic preservation program and also led in fostering a collaborative maritime archaeology research program in partnership with other Federal agencies and universities. I further served terms as the Atlantic Regional Preservation Officer and Diving Safety Officer for BOEM. I've conducted and supported maritime archaeological fieldwork and research throughout the Atlantic coast, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Islands and have been lucky to have the opportunity to work with a diversity of submerged cultural resources ranging from pre-contact sites to revolutionary war shipwrecks to World War II casualties from the Battle of the Atlantic. I am currently with the National Park Service as the archaeologist for Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, PA.



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

It's an honor to be nominated as a candidate and I would contribute to the ACUA a broad perspective on the field of un-

derwater archaeology. My work at BOEM and NOAA gave me a direct hand in establishing Federal regulations, policies, and guidelines that influence the nation's management of underwater archaeological resources. This has given me a unique view into the future of the discipline, particularly the need for providing graduate students the skills to be successful as the next generation of underwater archaeologists. This not only includes training in traditional skills (e.g., remote sensing and scientific diving), but also an understanding of the network of laws and policies that broadly drive how, why, and when historic preservation work is conducted in the United States, for better or worse, and an awareness of the importance of understanding how the field of underwater archaeology can and should fit within this bigger picture.

Further, my training at FSU and professional experience has given me direct exposure to the diversity of maritime cultural resources that exist beyond traditional shipwreck sites, including submerged pre-contact sites, Traditional Cultural Properties, and maritime cultural landscapes. This exposure has opened my eyes to the necessity of indigenous engagement and the critical importance of working in partnership with descendent communities and stakeholders. It is my hope that the field will continue to embrace and seek to realize the full potential of this type of collaboration.

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?

If elected, I would prioritize three areas which are in alignment with the ongoing work of the ACUA. First, in realization that I wouldn't be where I am in my career today if it were not for a supportive and collaborative network of mentors, I'd support growing visibility of the organization and increasing connection with graduate students and early career archaeologists who may have an interest in underwater archaeology and are seeking opportunities for gaining exposure to various facets of the field. Related to this, I'm interested in ways the ACUA can support expanding diversity by making the field a more welcoming space, decreasing barriers to access, and reaching broader and less-traditional audiences. Second, I'd like to be part of the ongoing efforts to expand public outreach and engagement, in particular, moving away from tired tropes to expand messaging on the relevance of the field in its contribution to advancing science and technology, understanding and monitoring climate change, tackling difficult histories, and informing how we understand the complicated world we live in. Third, I'd like to bring greater awareness to regulatory and policy issues, both as part of student training and ACUA advocacy and outreach. These are admittedly less exciting topics, but the laws and policies that underly Federal decision-making have great bearing on the field and could disappear if not fought for by a diverse coalition of voices that recognize the value, importance, and uniqueness of underwater cultural heritage.

Describe your experiences and work toward enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering:

I want the future of underwater archaeology to be doing things and asking questions I never imagined. To realize this future, the profession can't only look like me and has to be driven by diverse individuals bringing diverse perspectives to the table. As described above, I am interested in finding ways to increase visibility of the field, to attract diverse professionals, and to make space for them to lead. I am further interested in seeking ways to provide capacity to underrepresented groups in an effort to share power and foster collaborative decision-making and research. An example of this is a recent collaboration I fostered between NOAA and Diving With a Purpose and the Society of Black Archaeologists under the support of a NOAA Diversity and Inclusion Mini-grant. The project provided a train-the-trainers workshop in photogrammetry as a first step in an effort to broaden the research agenda of how, and which, sanctuary maritime heritage resources are studied and interpreted to the public. I believe that ACUA is in a strong position to foster much needed change in the culture of the field and, if elected, I would welcome the opportunity to be a part of that work.

Kendra Kennedy

Present Position: Cultural Resources Specialist, Argonne National Laboratory

Education: M.A., University of West Florida; B.A., University of Notre Dame

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: ACUA: Board Member, 2020–present; Underwater Archaeological Society of Chicago (UASC): Archaeological Advisor, 2022–present; Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS): Senior Tutor, 2022–present; Ohio Maritime Archaeological Survey Team (MAST): Board Member, 2017–2020

Research Interests: maritime archaeology; French Colonial, eighteenth to early twentieth-century American

Biographical Statement: Kendra Kennedy has over 20 years of experience as an archaeologist, both maritime and terrestrial, in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Gulf South. She is employed as a Cultural Resources Specialist with Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne) near Chicago. Ms. Kennedy received her Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, French, and

Computer Applications from the University of Notre Dame and her Master of Arts in Historical Archaeology from the University of West Florida. She has worked as an archaeological consultant, SHPO compliance reviewer, instructor, and grant writer for private, academic, and nonprofit organizations and state and federal agencies. She specializes in geophysical survey and interpretation and is very interested in the increased use of unmanned and autonomous vehicles—underwater, aerial, surface, etc.—for archaeological survey. Ms. Kennedy is passionate about public outreach and working with citizen scientists to advance the discipline. She currently serves as archaeological advisor to the Underwater Archaeological Society of Chicago (UASC) and was formerly a board member of the Ohio-based Maritime Archaeological Survey Team (MAST). Ms. Kennedy was instrumental in assisting the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to secure a \$100,000 National Maritime Heritage Grant in 2022 for a cooperative project between the IL SHPO, the UASC, and the Chicago Maritime Museum. The grant project involves formally recording numerous submerged archaeological sites in Lake Michigan with the IL SHPO and producing National Register documentation that will facilitate the future of underwater archaeology in Illinois.



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

If re-elected to the ACUA, I will continue to bring to the Council a nuanced understanding of the various worlds of archaeology and the potential and stresses inherent to each due to my broad range of experience as a terrestrial and maritime archaeological consultant and compliance reviewer (i.e., both sides of the coin) in the private, government, and nonprofit sectors. I will also continue to use my experience in fundraising, grant writing, and technological innovation to support all aspects of my work with the ACUA.

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

My firsthand work with citizen scientists, particularly avocational underwater archaeologists, has provided me with a clear understanding of what archaeologists can and need to do to further educational outreach and encourage responsible public participation in maritime archaeology. If re-elected, I will continue to prioritize increasing ACUA's outreach to citizen scientists and organizations that work with and train them.

As a current ACUA Board Member, I co-chair a committee that is assessing consultation, compliance review, and access to qualified professionals as these relate to state projects and federal undertakings that may impact submerged cultural resources. The committee is communicating with SHPOs and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) to determine how ACUA can best assist SHPOs and advocate for protection of submerged cultural resources in the U.S.

Describe your experiences and work toward enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering:

As a mother of young children at a time when female archaeologists have become a major part of the archaeological work force, I have worked to find feasible ways to facilitate and encourage conference participation for archaeologists with infants and small children. This is especially important in our field since most archaeologists "go where the work is" and are thus unable to rely on the assistance of often distant friends and family. I worked on these issues as part of the accessibility and inclusion committee for the 2022 SHA conference in Philadelphia. Although we were not able to facilitate onsite childcare for the conference, I was successful in working with Karen Hutchison of SHA Headquarters to set aside a lactation space for nursing/pumping mothers at the conference. At Argonne, I am a member of the steering committee for the Parenting and Caregiving Employee Resource Group (PACE) that advocates for employees who are also caregivers and communicates with lab leadership about ways to improve the lab's outreach to and support for Argonne caregivers.

Present Position: Interim Co-Director, Director of Research and Archaeology, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

Education: M.A., Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, 2004, Thesis: His Majesty's Hired Transport Schooner *Nancy*; B.A., Anthropology and History, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, 1995

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: I am also a member of the Council on Northeastern Historic Archaeology, The Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and the Nautical Archaeology Society. However, I've not provided professional service to these organizations I am just a member. This position with the ACUA would be my first.

Research Interests: nautical archaeology of inland waterways, 18th ship construction and its adaptation to inland waterways, management of submerged battlefield sites, impact of climate change on submerged cultural resources, particularly in the freshwater environment



Biographical Statement: My childhood experiences fishing and boating on rivers and lakes of the mid-western United States have led to a lifelong appreciation for the interconnected nature of our inland waterways. After receiving a BA in History and Anthropology from Ball State University, and participating in my first nautical archaeology project on the North Coast of Jamaica, I attended Texas A&M University's, Nautical Archaeology Program, receiving my MA in Anthropology in 2004. My thesis research focused on a small fur trading schooner that participated in the War of 1812 on the Great Lakes, the schooner *Nancy* (1789-1814). While I was a student at Texas A&M I was given the opportunity to intern at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) in Vergennes Vermont, and fell in love with the location and the extraordinary submerged cultural resources in Lake Champlain. Starting as a conservation laboratory technician in 1999 I worked my way up to Lab Director in 2001, and became the Director of Research and Archaeology in 2014. My career at the LCMM has included shipwreck excavation/documentation, submerged cultural resource management, artifact conservation, public outreach, dive preserve management, submerged battlefield management and marine survey components.

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

I feel that I can bring a unique perspective on the field of Underwater Archaeology as a professional archaeologist with one foot in the museum sphere and the other in Cultural Resource Management. In my roll as Director of Research and Archaeology I am able to host internships for graduate students, work collaboratively with higher education organizations to facilitate field work, and complete regional, and mission focused, cultural resource management projects. These various aspects of my professional career mean that I have extensive experience working with State and Federal partners and funding sources and other stakeholders. This varied experience will allow me to contribute in numerous ways to the ACUA Board if selected.

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?

Education. I feel strongly that, in addition to academic learning, hands on experience performing the tasks of an underwater archaeologist are instrumental in helping to educate the next generation of archaeological professionals.

Student/Early Professional Development. Engagement with graduate students and young professionals through internships/field schools and other opportunities are also vital to the development of future archaeologists and the field as a whole.

Awareness of Submerged Cultural Resources to non-specialists. Working with non-professionals on submerged cultural resources matters has been a fundamental component of my professional career, and I feel continued outreach and education .is instrumental to the long-term viability of our profession.

Describe your experiences and work toward enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering:

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has been focused on enhancing diversity, equity, and inclusion for a number of years now. We have crafted our museum admission and program enrollment to a pay-what-you-can model that has greatly increased the numbers and types of visitors and students we have the opportunity to work with. Additionally, we have

focused on the inclusion of underrepresented voices in our archaeological fieldwork. This has included close collaboration with both State and Federally recognized Native American communities in both research and active field participation.

Athena Trakadas

Present Position: Chair/Co-founder, Ocean Decade Heritage Network (ODHN); Editor, International Journal of Nautical Archaeology; External Associate Professor, Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)



Education: Ph.D., Archaeology, University of Southampton, UK; M.A., Classical Archaeology, Aarhus University, Denmark; M.A., Anthropology (Nautical Archaeology Program), Texas A&M University, USA; B.A., Classical Civilizations, Anthropology (double major), University of California, Berkeley, USA

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: SHA: Member, 2020–present; ACUA: Board Member, 2020–present, ACUA sub-committee: Member; Nominations, UNESCO Scientific and Technical Advisory Body (STAB), Diversity and Equity, Annual Conference Abstract Review, ACUA Mentorship Program; SHA HARC: Member, 2021–present; *Historical Archaeology*: Associate Editor, 2021; UNESCO UNITWIN University Network for Underwater Archaeology: Institutional representative for University of Southern Denmark, 2015–2019 and ODHN, 2019–present; Danish National Committee for UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development: Working Group Member, 2021–30, 2022–present; *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique* (Morocco): Editorial Board Member, 2018–present; Maritime Archaeology Society Esbjerg (MASE): Advisor, 2015–2018; American Institute of Maghrib Studies: Member, 2004–present. I have attended SHA annual meetings since 2011, as co-editor of *Journal of Maritime Archaeology*.

Research Interests: coastal and riverine landscape archaeology, ports/harbors, fishing, ethno-archaeology, natural- and cultural heritage management, classical archaeology, Mediterranean, MENA region, Northern Europe

Biographical Statement: I am a maritime archaeologist whose professional background extends from academia to publication production to policy/capacity development to museology. Currently I am Visiting Associate Professor at the Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)—developing a maritime archaeology curriculum—and was previously the Honor Frost Foundation Visiting Professor at the Centre for Maritime Archaeology at Alexandria University (Egypt, 2020–21), and Visiting Professor at Aix-Marseille University (France) (2021). From 2018–22 I also co-directed the Maritime Archaeology Research Group as a Guest Researcher at the National Museum of Denmark. Prior to these postings I was Associate Professor of Maritime Archaeology at the University of Southern Denmark (2013–18). I also serve on the Advisory Board of the Koç University Mustafa V. Koç Maritime Archaeology Research Center (Türkiye) and co-supervise two PhDs in maritime archaeology (University of South Florida, Universidad de Cádiz).

In 2021 I was appointed Editor of the International Journal of Nautical Archaeology (IJNA), leaving the Journal of Maritime Archaeology (JMAR), which I co-edited from 2010–21; I also was Associate Editor of *Historical Archaeology* in 2021. I co-founded and chair of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–30 partner, Ocean Decade Heritage Network (ODHN; 2019–present), which runs the UNESCO-Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) endorsed Decade Action “Cultural Heritage Framework Programme.” In addition to consulting to the IOC, I am an Expert Consultant appointed to the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection on the Underwater Cultural Heritage and its Scientific and Technical Advisory Board, teaching in capacity-building workshops and participating in policy forums throughout the Middle East, Africa, and Central Asia since 2011. From 2009–2014 I was Curator at the Viking Ship Museum in Denmark (contract archaeology, publications, and exhibits). I have been a licensed SCUBA diver since 1987 and Commercial Dive Instructor (Danish Maritime Agency) with an offshore certification since 2013. (publications)

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

My background constitutes a variety of positions—in the public and private sectors, both nationally and internationally—which I feel can help inform perspectives within ACUA and its sub-committees. My professional network is largely based in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, although I have a background in and relationship to North American institutions. If elected, I believe that this profile will help ensure that ACUA has a broader perspective regarding its own aims and issues that affect its members globally.

Additionally, I believe I have applicable experience and wide-ranging skills that can contribute to the societal impact and administrative activities of ACUA. Through professional service on advisory boards and national and international consultancies, especially in my long-term relationship with UNESCO, I am actively engaged in the development of archaeological research methodology, the promotion of capacity building in archaeological practice, and the management of cultural heritage, with a focus on public outreach endeavors. As chair of ODHN—founded to support the role of cultural heritage in reaching UN Sustainable Development Goals within the framework of the UN Ocean Decade—I engage with NGOs such as ACUA, national agencies, and UNESCO programs to ensure that maritime cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) is integrated into interdisciplinary marine science research agendas, policy, and sustainability management plans. ODHN leads the “Cultural Heritage Framework Programme,” the only endorsed UN Ocean Decade program that addresses cultural heritage, and which serves as an umbrella under which relevant actions take place, particularly those promoting Citizen Science and Ocean Literacy. I would like to contribute the knowledge gained from these forums to help ACUA to continue to formulate its own outreach and policy positions and likewise, bring to ODHN perspectives gained from such an important stakeholder group.

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?

Globally, through initiatives like the UN Ocean Decade, stakeholders are addressing the call for a paradigm shift in natural marine sciences. Humanities and Social Sciences—especially archaeology—should not be relegated to serving as a minor partner to the natural sciences within the marine environment: it contributes the context for understanding better the human past and what that can mean for us at present and certainly our impact on the future.

I believe that ACUA can prioritize ensuring that this evolving interdisciplinary perspective is incorporated not only in our own practice, but within how policy is formed, and heritage resources are managed. One of the ACUA mandates is working to educate governments, and this includes international bodies; ACUA is already an Accredited NGO to the 2001 UNESCO Convention, well-positioned to lobby the UNESCO Culture Sector. Cross-institutional awareness is increasing, and I would like to assist ACUA to expand these efforts to UNESCO’s Science Sector, becoming one of the stakeholders changing perceptions of the contributions of Humanities and Social Sciences to the marine sciences within bodies like the IOC. This is also extremely relevant as we face mitigating potentially polluting wrecks and an increase in exploratory seabed mining, with limited discussion in the IOC regarding the protection, conservation, and management of underwater cultural heritage. In working towards educating scholars, ACUA/SHA also has developed a robust mentoring program, in which I enjoy participating. Further developments, already in discussion in ACUA, would be to look for longer-term follow-ups with mentor/mentees, as well as project placements and scholarship application preparation—those within ACUA/SHA and externally. I believe that assisting future colleagues is a key factor in helping our discipline develop and thrive.

Describe your experiences and work toward enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering:

My experiences in working towards a more diverse and representative community of practice in archaeology has been influenced by my teaching and research experiences on three different continents, especially in those areas where the legacies of earlier colonist histories are ever-present. I aim to present a range of voices and examples in my teaching (and listening), as well as participate in field projects that include a variety of stakeholders outside of academia. I am a member of the ACUA sub-committee on Diversity and Equity; in 2021, I co-chaired the SHA panel Intentionally Transformational: Supporting the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development through a Conversation on Inclusion.

As an editor of *IJNA* and *JMAR*, I also aim to provide a platform where diverse voices, practices and knowledge in our field can be heard and included (editorials e.g., 2020; 2021; 2022). I actively reach out to heritage practitioners in regions I have identified as under-represented in our journal. As part of the my tenure at *IJNA*, I organize bi-annual author webinars—and here I have made it my mandate to invite Early Career Researchers, especially from non-traditional institutions and under-represented regions. Additionally, I have held training workshops on developing articles for publications to ECR and diverse groups: the Maritime Archaeology Graduate Symposia (2021, 2023), and UNESCO 2001 Convention-affiliated workshops in the United Arab Emirates (2022), Columbia (2021), Kenya (2021), and Iran (2016).

I have also co-authored the ODHN’s DEI statement; additionally, two of the main operational objectives of ODHN’s Cul-

tural Heritage Framework Programme are to develop capacity/early career support and enable greater diversity/representation: almost 50% of the CHFP annual budget is to facilitate travel for these stakeholders to participate in meetings and training workshops.

Jeneva Wright

Present Position: Archaeologist for Climate Change, WASO Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Directorate, National Park Service

Education: Ph.D. (in progress), University of Miami; M.A., East Carolina University; B.A., University of Montana

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: ACUA: Board of Directors, Vice Chair, 2023–present, Secretary, 2020–2023; SHA: Member, 2013–present; Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2015–present. I currently serve on several SHA committees through my service with ACUA, including the SHA Heritage At Risk Committee, with which I have served as co-editor of a special issue of *Historical Archaeology* on the climate crisis, as well as the ACUA Publications Committee, Diversity and Equity Committee (with which I collaborated on ACUA’s formal antiracism statement), and serve as ACUA Liaison to the SHA Ethics Committee.

Research Interests: climate change impacts and adaptation strategies for archaeological sites, World War II submerged cultural heritage, battlefield archaeology, history and archaeology of the global slave trade, marine remote sensing data acquisition and interpretation, marine corrosion modeling, and citizen science

Biographical Statement: I serve as the NPS Archaeologist for Climate Change, working with the Climate Change Response Program out of Fort Collins, Colorado, to develop research and efforts to address the impacts of climate change and sea level rise across the breadth of the NPS system. Prior to this assignment, I supported the Partnerships and Innovations Directorate at the Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency by serving as lead underwater archaeologist for partner development and field projects. My research and publications on climate change impacts to archaeological resources began during a graduate internship at Biscayne National Park, and continue during my tenure with the NPS Submerged Resources Center. I currently serve as Vice Chair of the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology, serve as a board member on the NPS National Dive Control Board, and am conducting a PhD at the University of Miami Abess Center for Ecosystem Science and Policy in collaboration with the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science. I am a diver, runner, mom to four-year-old Sullivan, and love a strong cup of dark roast coffee.



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

The core of my professional experience centers on collaboration and teamwork, using cooperative partnerships to connect multidisciplinary professionals with the archaeological discipline for actionable science. While this approach is particularly important for work addressing climate change, my commitment to communication and bridge-building results in broad inclusive partnerships that acknowledge competing priorities to create shared goals to tackle big challenges. Given the diversity of stakeholders in our field and the resultant wide range of concerns, this dedication is an asset I would direct toward the development of innovative and productive solutions to further ACUA 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?

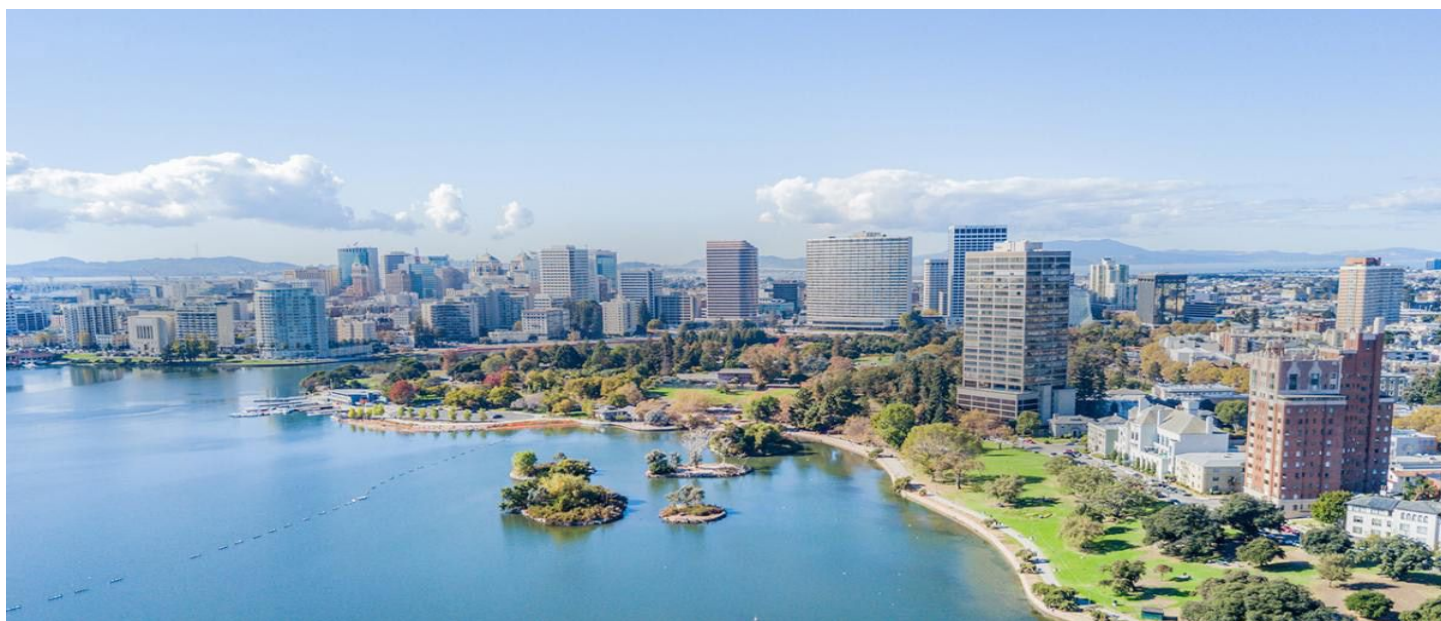
My priority would focus on outreach to multi-disciplinary partners. Whether the challenge is tackling the next frontier of

deep-water investigations, understanding the devastating threats that climate change poses to submerged and coastal sites, or fostering inclusivity and diversity to champion all members of our field, I believe that solutions are best sought by expanding our horizons and seeking pluralistic viewpoints and expertise. Underwater archaeology cannot exist in a vacuum, and my emphasis would be on forging connections to increase sustainability, efficiency, and knowledge transfer so others can build on lessons learned and act.

Describe your experiences and work toward enhancing diversity, equity, inclusion, belonging, and mattering:

I am dedicated to promoting ethics, respect, and equity in the field of underwater archaeology. Currently my focus is directed to environmental justice and disproportionately impacted communities facing not only the threats of climate change on homes and communities, but also on histories, culture, and sense of place. I work to protect and preserve archaeological sites threatened by climate change, but emphasize not only the protection of physical artifacts, but also cultural landscapes, hidden histories, and connections to descendant communities, as well as working to meaningfully integrate Traditional Ecological Knowledge and other Ways of Knowing into climate change response practice. In my work to date with the ACUA, I have also served on the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee, including collaborating on ACUA's formal antiracism statement, and supporting reviews and selections of students competing for the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Award.





View of Oakland. (Photo courtesy of Visit California.)

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Oakland, California, USA, 3–6 January

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

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

Fall 2023 1 September 2023
Winter 2023 1 December 2023
Spring 2024 1 March 2024
Summer 2024 1 June 2024

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