

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Rich Veit

Colleagues, it is a great honor to have the opportunity to serve as the president of the Society for Historical Archaeology. I look forward to working with you to strengthen and improve our organization. I especially appreciate the mentorship of our immediate past president, Dr. Julie Schablitsky. I have enjoyed working with her and our board of directors. Thanks as well to our amazing staff, most notably Karen Hutchison. The work she and her team do behind the scenes keeps this organization humming.

The Oakland conference was a great success, with wonderful papers, outstanding tours, and workshops in an amazing city—the Cambodian food in the hotel neighborhood was amazing. We had the opportunity to honor several SHA stalwarts, including David Orr and the late Paul Mullins, recipients of the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology; Archaeology in the Community with the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology; Alicia Odewale with the John L. Cotter Award; Philip Levy with the James Deetz Book Award; and Elizabeth Clay with the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award. SHA Awards of Merit were presented to the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, Tribal Council; the Veterans Curation Program, San Mateo; and the California State Parks Dive Team. A special thanks to Marco Meneketti and his team for organizing an unforgettable conference. Next year we will be in New Orleans-start thinking up catchy papers now. It is never too early!

The Society for Historical Archaeology is an amazing organization focused on the archaeology of the modern world. Our subject material couldn't be more powerful. It is the archaeology of all of us. I want to work to strengthen our organization financially and broaden our perspectives intellectually and will strive to create a safe, inclusive environment for anyone who wants to call SHA their intellectual home.

My goal is to continue to build an organization that we all love. I look forward to working with all of you toward that end.



2024 SHA Awards and Prizes

J. W. Joseph, Awards Committee Chair

The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2024 Awards were presented at the annual conference in Oakland, California, during the plenary session, the business meeting, and the banquet.

At the opening night plenary session, Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, the James Deetz Book Award, and a posthumous award of the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology were presented. Conference Chair Marco Meniketti presented three Awards of Merit to organizations that support and promote archaeology and heritage in Oakland and California. These were presented to California State Parks Underwater Division for providing public access to California's underwater cultural heritage, including the creation of an underwater trail highlighting the historic watercraft and barges that now lie below the surface of Emerald Bay in Lake Tahoe; the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Council, for their efforts to promote the active Indigenous presence and heritage of the Bay Area through multiple platforms including their "We



2024 Conference Chair Marco Meniketti and SHA President Julie Schablitsky present an Award of Merit to Monica Arellano, Tribal Vice Chairwoman, Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area. (Photo by Dawn Burns.)



2024 Conference Chair Marco Meniketti and SHA President Julie Schablitsky present Ken Kramer, California State Parks, with an Award of Merit for the California State Parks Underwater Division for providing public access to California's underwater cultural heritage. (Photo by Dawn Burns.)

Are Still Here" campaign; and the Veterans Curation Program, San Mateo Laboratory, for providing military veterans with training in archaeological collections rehabilitation, supporting them in their transition to civilian life, and for connecting them to the archaeological legacy of the Bay Area.

The Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award was presented by Gilmore Dissertation Award Committee Coordinator Terry Majewski to Elizabeth C. Clay, University of Pennsylvania, for her 2021 dissertation *Slavery and Freedom on the Fringes of France: Historical Archaeology at Habitation La Caroline, French Guiana*. Clay's dissertation examined the social and material legacies of enslavement and abolition in French Guiana, an overseas department of the French government in South America, and was selected by the committee for the quality of her research and analysis as well as for her engagement with the local community.

Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

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



SHA President Julie Schablitsky and Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award winner Elizabeth C. Clay. (Photo by Dawn Burns.)



Emily Lew, Kelly Loud, and staff of the Veterans Curation Program San Mateo receive an Award of Merit from 2024 Conference Chair Marco Meniketti and SHA President Julie Schablitsky. (Photo by Dawn Burns.)



SHA President Julie Schablitsky and James Deetz Book Award Winner Philip Levy. (Photo by Dawn Burns.)



Aidan Mullins-Pearson and Marlys Pearson accept the posthumous J. C. Harrington Medal awarded to Paul Mullins from SHA President Julie Schablitsky. (Photo by Dawn Burns.)

The James Deetz Book Award Committee of Donna Seifert, Julie King, and Harold Mytum selected Philip Levy's *The Permanent Resident: Excavations and Explorations of George Washington's Life*

(University of Virginia Press 2022) as the winner of the Deetz Book Award, which recognizes engaging and publicly accessible historical archaeology publications. Sixteen books were submitted for review this year. Julie King made the presentation, which celebrated *The Permanent Resident* as an innovative look at the life of the United States' first president through the archaeology of the principal sites associated with him and the insights that archaeology has yielded into Washington and his memorialization.

A posthumous J. C. Harrington Medal was presented to Paul Mullins by Mark Warner. Mullins had been nominated for the Harrington, but the Awards Committee tabled his nomination at his request while he was undergoing treatment for cancer. Upon his passing, the committee elected to award a posthumous J. C. Harrington Award, the third time a posthumous award has been made in SHA history. Warner presented a review of the life of Mullins (who was the recipient of the first SHA John L. Cotter Award in 2000), the highlights of his research on materiality, and his efforts to recognize the African

American heritage on the campus of Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI), where he was a Chancellor's Professor. Warner also noted Mullins's efforts to promote historical archaeology internationally, including serving as a Docent in American Historical Archaeology at the University of Olu from 2012 on. Finally, Warner addressed Mullins's service to SHA in many positions, including past president.

At the business meeting, the following awards were presented:

- Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards:
 - o Taylor W. Brown (University of West Florida)
 - o Bryce Peacher (University of Central Florida)
- Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards:
 - o Timothy Scott Maddock (Northern Arizona University)
 - o Kathryn Brock (College of William & Mary)
- Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Awards:
 - o First Place—Back-to-Africa Heritage and Archaeology Project (Matthew C. Reilly, Craig Stevens, Caree Banton, Chrislyn Laurore)
 - o Second Place—Amache National Historic Site Project (Bonnie Clark, April Kamp-Whittaker)
 - o Third Place—History Colorado's Native American Boarding School Research Program (Holly Norton)
- ACUA and Recon Offshore Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Award:
 - o Dante B. Petersen Stanley (East Carolina University)
- ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Awards:
 - Iness Bernier (Université de Nantes)
 - o Leah E. Tavasi (University of Oxford)
- Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prizes:
 - o Sarah J. Noe (University of California, Santa Barbara)
 - o Runner-up Emma Gilheany (University of Chicago)



Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award First Place winners Craig Stevens, Chrislyn Laurore, and Matthew C. Reilly of the Backto-Africa Heritage and Archaeology Project. (Photo by Sammer.)



SHA President Julie Schablitsky with Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award winners Taylor Brown (University of West Florida) and Bryce Peacher (University of Central Florida). (Photo by Sammer.)



Harriet Tubman Student Travel Award winners Timothy Scott Maddock (Northern Arizona University) and Kathryn Brock (College of William and Mary) with SHA President Julie Schablitsky (center). (Photo by Sammer.)



Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award Second Place winners Bonnie Clark and April Kamp-Whittaker (holding awards) and members of the Amache National Historic Site Project with SHA President Julie Schablitsky. (Photo by Sammer.)



ACUA Chair Jennifer McKinnon and Michael Krivor, RECON Offshore, with ACUA and RECON Offshore Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Student Travel Conference Award winner Dante Petersen Stanley (East Carolina University). (Photo by Sammer.)



ACUA George R. Fischer Student Travel Award winners Iness Bernier (Université de Nantes) (left) and Leah Tavasi (University of Oxford) (right), with ACUA Chair Jennifer McKinnon (center). (Photo by Sammer).



- Institute for Field Research Undergraduate Travel Awards:
 - o Lori Robbins (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga)
 - o Conner M. Weygrint (University of Idaho)

The winners of the ACUA/SHA Archaeological Photo Festival were also noted as being available online (https://acuaonline.org/2024-photo-contest/).

The SHA's Banquet Awards were presented at the Friday night banquet. The John L. Cotter Award was presented to Alicia Odewale of Archaeology Rewritten (https://archaeologyrewritten.com). Nominated by Chris Fennell, Maria Franklin, and Terry Weik, the award was established in 1998 and first presented in 2000. It is named in honor of John Lambert Cotter, a pioneer researcher, proponent, and educator in the field of historical archaeology. The Cotter award recognizes outstanding achievement by an archaeologist at the start of their career. Alicia Odewale's award, presented by Ayana Flewellen, recognized the impact of the work Odewale has done since receipt of her dissertation in 2016. This included community engagement and scholarship with African American heritage in the U.S. Virgin Islands, her participation in the "Archaeology in the Time of Black Lives Matter" forum and publications, and her collaborative research and outreach on the "Mapping Historical Trauma in Tulsa, 1921-2021" project examining the Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921 that devastated the Greenwood business district, known as the Black Wall Street.

The Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology was presented to Archaeology in the Community (https://www.archaeologyincommunity.com). Established and endowed by John Milner Associates in 2011 in honor of their colleague Dan Roberts, a pioneer in public historical archaeology, the award was first presented in 2012 and is funded by Chronicle Heritage. The Roberts Award recognizes accomplishments in heritage outreach by organizations, projects, or individuals. Nominated by Thomas Cuthbertson, Archaeology in the Community was established in 2009 by Alexandra Jones to provide education about archaeology to a diverse group of students in Washington, DC, and to develop training programs and field schools geared toward the public in collaboration with the Montpelier Foundation, the Society for Black Archaeologists, and others, including field schools at Estate Little Princess, St. Croix, where Archaeology in the Community collaborated with Alicia Odewale. Archaeology in the Community also sponsors a Day of Archaeology Festival in metropolitan DC that brings together many organizations to provide archaeological outreach and education, all attributes that exemplify the Roberts Award criteria.

Left: Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize runner-up Emma Gilheany (University of Chicago) and (right) winner Sarah J. Noe (University of California Santa Barbara), with SHA President Julie Schablitsky (center). (Photo by Sammer.)



John L.Cotter Award winner Alicia Odewale. (Photo by Peggy Brunache.)



Alexandra Jones of Archaeology in the Community accepting the Daniel G. Roberts Award and SHA President Julie Schablitsky. (Photo by Sammer.)



Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award winner Terry Majewski with SHA President Julie Schablitsky. (Photo by Sammer.)

The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was presented to Teresita (Terry) Majewski by Terry Klein, who had nominated her. The Ruppé Award was created in 1988 and first awarded in 1994. The award is named for Carol Ruppé for her long tenure of service to SHA and recognizes individuals who have a record of sustained and impactful service to the society. Majewski's service hits that mark. She was the inaugural chair of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, chair of the Awards Committee from 2009 to 2018 and coordinator of the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award panel since, organizer and cofounder with Terry Klein in 2019 of the Past Presidents' Student Reception with an emphasis on careers in historical archaeology, and SHA president in 1999. Beyond that, Terry prepared and updated the Guide to Graduate Programs in Historical and Underwater Archaeology for many years, shepherded multiple dissertations through to publication via SHA's Co-Publications Program, and served as an associate editor for Historical Archaeology. Terry Majewski's service to SHA continues, marking more than a quarter century of commitment to the society.

The J. C. Harrington Award for Excellence in Historical Archaeology was also presented to David G. Orr. SHA's highest honor, the J. C. Harrington Award is a bronze medal established in honor of Jean Carl Harrington, one of the founders of historical archaeology and SHA. First presented in 1982, the J. C. Harrington Award recognizes a lifetime of scholarship and contributions to the field. Nominated and presented by Wade Catts and Rich Veit, Dave Orr is

a leading figure in Northeastern United States historical archaeology and his work has influenced industrial archaeology, conflict archaeology, African American archaeology, and the archaeology of the 20th century. He was trained as a classicist and historian at Ohio University (B.A. with Honors 1960), the University of Maryland (M.A. 1969, Ph.D. 1972), and the American Academy in Rome (1971–1973). Dave Orr had a distinguished 30-year career with the National Park Service (NPS) (1977–2006), serving as Senior Regional Archaeologist for the Northeast, following in the footsteps of J. C. Harrington

and John L. Cotter. With the NPS he also served as the East Coast NAGPRA Coordinator. He taught at the University of Maryland (1964–1971), the School of Classical Studies in Rome, Italy (1972–1973), the University of Pennsylvania (1973–1978), the University of Delaware (1976–1977, 1983–2008), Thomas Jefferson University (1984), and Temple University (2002–2014). While at the University of Pennsylvania he developed the first class in industrial archaeology, working with John L. Cotter.

David Orr's scholarship is prodigious. He has authored, coauthored, and edited numerous books, including *The Scope of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of John L. Cotter* (1984), *Witness to the Past: The Life and Writings of John L. Cotter* (2007), *Historical Archaeology of Military Sites: Method and Topic* (2010), *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley* (2014), and *Historical Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Encampments of Washington's Army* (2019). He has also published articles and essays in *Archaeology* (1984, 1989), *Ceramics in America* (2002, 2008), *Historical Archaeology* (1975, 1984, 2004), *CRM Bulletin* (1984, 1988, 1993, 1999), *Industrial Archaeology* (1974), and *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* (1982, 1989). He has presented more than 70 papers at conferences and supported both SHA conferences in Philadelphia.



J. C. Harrington Award for Excellence in Historical Archaeology winner David Orr with SHA President Julie Schablitsky. (Photo by Sammer.)

Dave Orr made significant contributions to conflict archaeology through years of fieldwork at the following national parks of the United States: Gettysburg, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Fort McHenry, Fort Necessity, Yorktown, and Valley Forge. He worked on other battlefield sites as well and has conducted extensive fieldwork, excavating at every national park in the Northeast. Dave Orr also enjoyed interacting with the public in various contexts, including through the development of exhibits and videos. A renaissance man, Dave Orr recognized the connection between architecture and archaeology and was a founding member of the Vernacular Architecture Forum. In addition, he was a founder and the first president of the Philadelphia Archaeological Forum and a founder of the Oliver Evans (Philadelphia) Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology, for which he also served as the first president. It is fitting that Dave Orr's diverse and impactful career has been recognized by the 2024 J. C. Harrington Award.



Tour of the Black Diamond Mine during the 2024 SHA conference in Oakland. (Photo by Meghan Caves.)



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

- providing a Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance;
- promoting high standards of professional conduct within archaeological practice;
- providing certification for field schools and Continuing Professional Education programs;
 and
- providing a formal grievance procedure for the investigation of complaints regarding a Registrant's professional conduct.

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www.rpanet.org









BENEFITS OF REGISTRATION

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Centralized agency standards and guidelines resource
- Continuing education courses

NETWORKING Opportunities

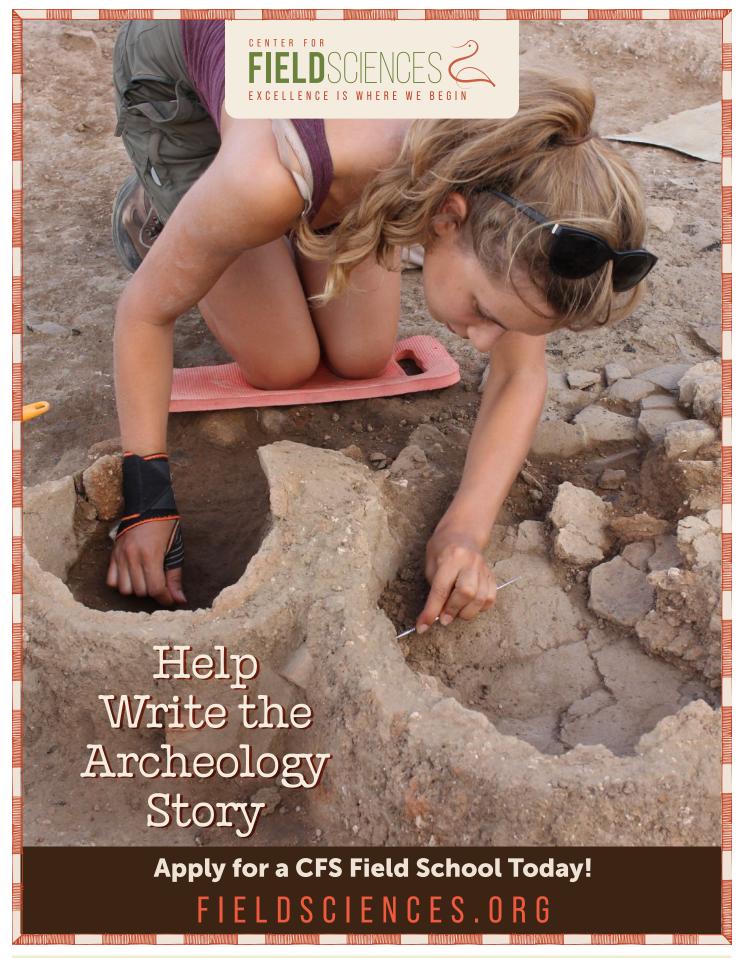
- Jobs board
- Networking events at many conferences
- Online searchable directory

EXCLUSIVE BENEFITS

- JSTOR access
- Ethics database
- Reduced dues at partner organizations
- Certifications for field schools

NEW! TWO CERTIFICATIONS

- Registered Archaeologist (Non-Thesis)
- Registered Professional Archaeologist (Thesis)





2025 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology New Orleans, Louisiana

8–11 January 2025 Call for Papers Opens: 1 May 2024 Final Submission Deadline: 30 June 2024

Landscapes in Transition: Looking to the Past to Adapt to the Future

The SHA 2025 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Committee invites you to New Orleans, Louisiana, for the annual historical and underwater archaeology conference. The 2025 SHA conference will be held at the New Orleans Marriott on Canal Street, located at the edge of the historic Vieux Carré/French Quarter. The conference hotel's ideal location at the edge of the city's crown jewel provides direct access to a world-class gastronomic experience, an eclectic art scene, distinctive architecture, historic and culturally significant neighborhoods, diverse music, and exciting nightlife. Enjoy Frenchman Street in the Faubourg Marigny, where the locals hang out, or stroll through the French Market and enjoy beignets and coffee at Café Du Monde in the Vieux Carré. Arrive before the conference begins to ring in the new year, stay through the conference, and enjoy the first parades of the 2025 Mardi Gras season. Whether this will be your first time visiting or you have walked the city's storied streets multiple times, all will agree that New Orleans is like no other city!

For thousands of years Native American peoples occupied the crescent-shaped landmass adjacent to the Mississippi River that would become New Orleans. When the French arrived in 1718, they encountered the Choctaw nation, who referred to this location along the river as "Bulbancha," or the Land of Many Tongues, a direct reference to the multitribal nature of this location where fishing, hunting, and trading took place. The land mass was ideal for these purposes, because it is situated along a natural levee further elevated by the many middens created by discarded oyster shells and sediment deposits from thousands of years of occupation. Easy access to Lake Pontchartrain and proximity to the Gulf of Mexico made Bulbancha an attractive location for the eventual settlement of Europeans. Today, New Orleans maintains its multicultural identity with African American, Cajun, Creole, French, German, Spanish, Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Native American influences, defining it as one of the most historically and culturally important places in the United States.

Today, however, the historical, archaeological, and even cultural milieu of New Orleans is directly threatened by the ongoing global climate crisis with increasing average temperatures, rising sea levels, intensifying storms, extreme rain events, tornadoes, and other phenomena directly linked to anthropogenic influences on our planet's climate. The SHA 2025 Conference Committee encourages the membership to explore the effects of climate change and the impacts on historic and underwater archaeological sites—a theme extending beyond New Orleans and the U.S. Gulf South. We encourage the membership to be creative and consider integrating climate-related issues and themes in imaginative ways, from how our discipline addresses climate change to how these changes influence our interpretations of archaeological sites, assemblages, and past human behavior. While the aim of the 2025 conference and theme is not to solve the current climate crisis, we feel that this is the right time and appropriate platform to continue to raise awareness. The presentation of research and discus-

sion will further facilitate understanding of climate change and its impacts on historic places and landscapes, which may aid in enhancing the future resiliency of places like New Orleans for later generations to learn from and enjoy.

THE VENUE: THE NEW ORLEANS MARRIOTT

All conference sessions will be held at the New Orleans Marriott at 555 Canal Street. The 41-story conference hotel offers rooms with spectacular Mississippi River and city views. Located in the French Quarter, the hotel is steps away from many iconic dining and entertainment options and features two on-site restaurants: 5Fifty5 and 55 Fahrenheit. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms for the conference at a rate of US\$179.00 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. Subject to the availability of rooms in the SHA block, this rate will be available from 2 January to 14 January 2025, and will expire if not booked before 16 December 2024. Please note that any changes in departure date made after check-in may result in an early departure fee.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Conference Co-Chairs: Christopher Horrell (Submerged Archaeological Conservancy International) and Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Program Co-Chairs: Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and Jeneva Wright (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Underwater Co-Chairs: Della Scott Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network) and Doug Jones (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement)

Terrestrial Co-Chairs: Rachel Watson (Louisiana Division of Archaeology) and Brad Jones (Texas Historical Commission)

Popular Program Directors: Abigail Bleichner (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency) and Maegan Smith (Louisiana Division of Archaeology)

Local Arrangements Chair/Tour and Events Director: Barry Bleichner (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement)

Volunteer Directors: Sadie Schoeffler Whitehurst (Louisiana Division of Archaeology) and Sarah Linden (Texas Historical Commission)

Fundraising/Partnership Liaison: Abigail Bleichner (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Workshops Director: Jade Luiz (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

SESSION FORMATS

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

General Information

Abstract submissions should be done through the online system at https://www.conftool.com/sha2025. Each individual submitting an abstract must first create a user profile in the online system, which includes their name, professional affiliation, address, contact information, program division (whether terrestrial or underwater), and agreement with the SHA Code of Ethics, the SHA Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy, and the SHA Conference Code of Conduct. User profiles from previous conferences are not carried over, so you must create a new profile for the 2025 conference before you can pay for and submit your abstract.

Once you have created your profile, you will be required to pay the US\$25.00 abstract submission fee. When this is done, you will be allowed to submit your abstract. There is a 150-word limit for all abstract submission. **NO EXCEPTIONS**. Please check the title and abstract for your submission carefully. The Program Committee is not responsible for correcting misspellings and grammatical errors.

The SHA 2025 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or three-minute forums, and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as they wish. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one discussion segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers and discussion segments will be 15 minutes long. We encourage participants to submit their abstracts as early as possible. During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as

Primary Symposium Organizer—one time during the conference.

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

Discussant—one time during the conference.

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

Panel/Forum Moderator—one time during the conference.

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

Each session organizer and individual presenter at the SHA 2025 conference must submit their abstract(s) by the 30 June deadline and pay a nonrefundable US\$25 per abstract fee. In addition, all presenters, organizers, panelists, and discussants must register for the 2025 conference by 1 November 2024 at the full conference rate. If the author of a single-authored paper is not able to attend the conference and has designated another individual to deliver their paper, the author of the single-authored paper must still register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2024. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper's/poster's authors must register for the conference by 1 November 2024 for the paper/poster to remain on the program.

NOTE IMPORTANT POLICY: All presenters and session organizers at the SHA 2025 conference will be required to register for the conference at the full conference rate by 1 November 2024 to remain on the conference program. Those who fail to register by 1 November 2024 will not be allowed to present their paper/poster or have their paper/poster presented for them. This policy will be strictly enforced. For papers or posters with multiple authors, only one of the paper's/poster's authors must register for the conference by 1 November to remain on the program. All panelists and discussants must also register at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2024 in order to participate in a session. Session organizers should advise potential participants in their session of this requirement when soliciting their involvement.

Advance conference registration for SHA members will be US\$200, for nonmembers US\$300, for SHA student members US\$85, and for student nonmembers US\$140.

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Individual Papers and Posters

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research, focus on research currently in progress, or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies. All individual papers will be 15 minutes long. Using the information and keywords provided, the Program Co-Chairs will assign individual papers and posters to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session. The assigned session chair is responsible for providing a computer for use by presenters in their general session.

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

Posters are freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment may be available at an additional charge to the presenter. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and be present at their displays during their designated poster sessions. Authors are encouraged to include contact information on their posters and leave business cards next to their poster so viewers can contact them with questions at a later date.

Formal Symposia

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

Symposium organizers shall pay the US\$25 abstract submission fee and submit the session abstract online before individuals participating in their symposium submit their own abstracts. The organizers will be required to list the speakers in their symposium—in the correct speaking order—during the abstract submission process and provide three keywords. Symposium organizers are encouraged to use the "Structure Information" section of the symposium abstract submittal page to give more details about their session, (e.g., number of breaks, order of discussants if more than one will be used).

Symposium organizers shall communicate the formal title of the symposium to all participants in their session before the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are linked to the correct session. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts prior to the close of

the Call for Papers—30 June 2024—and are aware of the 1 November 2024 deadline for presenters to register for the 2025 conference.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Co-Chairs at nolasha2025@gmail.com.

Note: Once the overall symposium abstract is approved by the Program Co-Chairs, the symposium organizer will be permitted to submit a second abstract for a paper in their symposium at no additional cost. The second abstract must be for a paper in the organizer's symposium, not for a different session.

Open and Closed Symposia

In keeping with the successful 2024 format, symposium organizers can now choose whether their symposium is closed or open to other submissions. If a session is designated as 'open' by the symposium organizer, then other authors can submit individual papers to that session once approval has been given by the symposium organizer; the 2025 Program Committee may also direct appropriate papers to the session. Additional papers will be subject to approval by the symposium organizer. Organizers must still start with a minimum of four papers in a formal symposium.

The SHA website will feature a regularly updated list of the open symposia at https://sha.org/conferences/, along with a contact email address for the appropriate symposium organizer. Organizers who wish to hold an open session are encouraged to submit their symposium as early as possible, so that other conference attendees looking to submit a paper to a relevant session can identify appropriate open symposia.

Forums/Panel Discussions

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of whom should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to 6 participants for a 1.5-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract. Moderators shall advise each panel/forum participant that they must register for the 2025 conference at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2024. One-day and guest registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

Three-Minute Forums

These are informal—but still academic—discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid, three-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically, these sessions last for at least 1 hour and consist of blocks of 4 or 5 presentations that are only 3 minutes in length, followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers. This format permits rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute-forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters. Moderators shall notify each panel/forum participant that they must register for the 2025 conference at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2024. One-day and guest registrations for forum panelists are not permitted.

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE OPTION

SHA will once again offer a Virtual Conference platform for those presenters who wish to submit a paper or session for the SHA 2025 conference, but will not be able to attend the conference in person. All papers and sessions must be prerecorded and uploaded to the Virtual Conference platform by 1 December 2024. Guidelines and assistance in preparing prerecorded presentations, with instructions for uploading them to the platform, will be provided after abstracts are accepted. Presenters will need access to a computer with an internet connection, camera, and microphone to record their presentations in advance of the conference.

The Virtual Conference platform will be available to conference registrants only to view the prerecorded presentations. Anyone submitting a prerecorded paper or session for the SHA 2025 conference must register at the full conference rate by 1 November 2024.

Individuals who choose to prerecord their paper/session and submit it to the Virtual Conference platform will not be scheduled to present the same paper/session in-person in New Orleans.

For questions on the Virtual Conference option, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org.

STUDENT PRESENTERS

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those presenting in an organized symposium) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize Competition. Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers for consideration. There can be no more than three authors on the paper; furthermore, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Submissions are due Friday, 1 December 2024; there will be no extensions. Please consult the SHA website (https://sha.org/about-us/awards-and-prizes/) for submission guidelines.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

If you have a suggestion for a roundtable luncheon topic or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Roundtable Luncheon Coordinators at nolasha2025@gmail.com with a short description of your proposed roundtable by 15 August 2024.

HOW TO SUBMIT

The regular abstract submission period is from 1 May to 30 June 2024.

If you are unable to use the SHA online abstract submission system (ConfTool) and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please contact SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org.

DEADLINE

The deadline for online abstract submission is 30 June 2024. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before 30 June 2024. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2024.

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND INTERNET ACCESS

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

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the session organizer prior to the beginning of the session for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the session organizer in order to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector. Presenters may not use online presentation software, such as Prezi online, as the quality of the Wi-Fi connections cannot be guaranteed. Carousel slide projectors and overhead acetate-sheet projectors will not be provided at the conference venue. Questions regarding audiovisual equipment should be sent to SHA Headquarters at hq@sha.org well in advance of the conference.

Note: Please be aware that SHA does not endorse presenters' participating in the conference via Skype or other electronic means. Under very narrow circumstances, such participation may be permitted by the Program Co-Chairs. However, any presenter participating via Skype or other electronic means will be required to pay any additional costs associated with enabling such participation and must register at the full conference rate by 1 November 2024. Arrangements must be coordinated with the Program Co-Chairs well in advance of the conference.

STUDENT TRAVEL AWARDS AND PRIZES

SHA offers a number of awards to students presenting at the SHA conference. These include the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards, the SHA Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec, the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Awards, and the Jamie Chad Brandon Student Paper Prize. In addition, the ACUA offers the George R. Fischer Student Travel Award and the ACUA and Recon Offshore Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Student Travel Award.

For information on these awards, application procedures, and deadlines, please visit https://sha.org/about-us/awards-and-prizes/ and https://acuaonline.org/acua-awards/.

ACUA INFORMATION

Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2025

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2025. To be considered for inclusion in the Proceedings, presenters must register to submit through the link on the ACUA website (www.acuaonline.org) by 10 February 2025. Author manuscript deadline is 1 March 2025 and author final edits deadline is 15 April 2025. Submitters are required to carefully follow the formatting and submission guidelines for the Proceedings posted on the ACUA website. Contact Underwater Program Co-Chairs Della Scott-Ireton and Doug Jones with questions.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2025 Archaeological Photo Festival and People's Choice Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Deadline for entry is 1 December 2024. Images will be displayed on the ACUA website and winning entries announced during the SHA conference. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download details of entry, digital uploads, and payment (www.acuaonline.org).

ELIGIBILITY

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required to give a presentation at the SHA 2025 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presenters to register at the full conference registration rate by 1 November 2024 and for their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Principles, provided here.

SHA ETHICS PRINCIPLES

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

Principle 1—Historical archaeologists have a duty to adhere to professional standards of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

Principle 2—Historical archaeologists have a duty to encourage and support the long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections, from both terrestrial and underwater contexts, for the benefit of humanity.

Principle 3—Historical archaeologists have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

Principle 4—Historical archaeologists have a duty to collect data accurately during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

Principle 5—Historical archaeologists have a duty to respect the individual and collective rights of others and to not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status, place of birth and/or physical disabilities. Structural and institutional racism, male privilege and gender bias, white privilege, and inequitable treatment of others are prevalent and persistent issues in modern culture. Historical archaeologists have an obligation to treat everyone with dignity and respect and to adhere to zero tolerance against all forms of discrimination and harassment.

Principle 6—Historical archaeologists shall not sell, buy, trade, or barter items from archaeological contexts. Historical archaeologists shall avoid assigning commercial value to historic artifacts except in circumstances where valuation is required for the purposes of appraisal and insurance or when valuation is used to discourage site vandalism.

Principle 7—Historical archaeologists have a duty to encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

GETTING TO AND AROUND NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Airport

Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport (MSY)—MSY is located 16 miles west of the New Orleans Marriott.

Train

New Orleans Union Passenger Terminal (NOL)—New Orleans is serviced by Amtrak. The train station is located downtown, one mile from the conference hotel.

Ground Transportation (from MSY)

<u>Airport Shuttle New Orleans</u>—Shuttle service is available to and from MSY and the New Orleans Marriott. Currently, fares are US\$24 one-way and US\$44 roundtrip.

<u>Taxicabs</u>—Taxicabs are available at the lower level curbside, outside of baggage claim belts 1 and 14. Currently, fare to the French Quarter starts at US\$36 (flat rate) and for three or more passengers fare is US\$14 per passenger. There is an additional US\$1 per bag fee.

<u>Car Rental</u> – Most major car rental companies operate out of MSY and are located at the consolidated rental car facility.

<u>Public Transportation</u>—Most of the metropolitan area is serviced by two transit systems: New Orleans Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and the Jefferson Transit (JeT) (for Jefferson Parish where the airport is located). For options involving public transit from the airport to the French Quarter, there are two possibilities: RTA's 202-Airport Express or JeT's E2-Airport Route in combination with other RTA routes.

<u>Rideshare</u>—Approved rideshare services (or ride-hailing or ride-booking service companies such as Lyft and Uber) meet customers in the Ground Transportation Center located on the first floor of the Short-Term Parking Garage.

Ground Transportation (around the city)

<u>Public Transportation</u>—New Orleans RTA, the city's public transportation system, offers bus, streetcar, and ferry service throughout the city. The Canal Streetcar line passes right in front of the conference hotel and the famous St. Charles Streetcar line—a National Historic Landmark—is only a few blocks away. Fare for most services currently is US\$1.25 (less for those over 65) per ride and requires correct change if paying with cash. Download the "Le Pass" app, the official app of the New Orleans RTA, to see routes, purchase passes, and get more information about accessibility. In addition, for those who plan to ride the streetcar multiple times, "Jazzy Passes" can be purchased for US\$3, US\$9, and US\$55 for 1-, 3-, and 31-day unlimited rides, respectively. See https://www.neworleans.com/plan/transporation/streetcars/ for more information.

<u>Rideshare</u>—Uber and Lyft are operational in New Orleans.

<u>Taxicabs</u>—Taxicabs are usually plentiful and can be hailed by the hotel staff. The largest cab company is United Cab, which has their own booking app. Visit the United Cab website at www.unitedcabs.com for more information.

<u>Ferry</u>—Across the Mississippi River from the French Quarter is Algiers. The Algiers ferry is an extraordinary (and economical) way to experience the mighty Mississippi and view the city from the other side of the river. A ferry ride is only US\$2 each way. Download the "Le Pass" app, the official app of the New Orleans RTA, to pay the fare using your phone.

Other—Pedicabs are popular ways to travel short distances in and around the French Quarter. Usually, you can hail a pedicab on the street. Rates for each ride are currently US\$5 for the first 6 blocks and US\$1 per block per person after that.

For more information on getting around the city related to cabs, public transportation, tours, bikes, and other services, visit https://www.neworleans.com/plan/transportation/.

EXCURSIONS AND EVENTS

The SHA 2025 Conference Committee is working hard to bring you exciting excursions and special events; however, there are many other activities to experience throughout the New Orleans and southeast Louisiana.

Although still in the planning stages, we are organizing tours of various New Orleans neighborhoods, the nearby Mississippi River plantations, and Chalmette Battlefield, where the Battle of New Orleans took place in 1815.

There are many free and inexpensive things to do around New Orleans:

- Take a walking tour of the French Quarter
- Explore the centuries-old French Market
- Watch the Phunny Phorty Phellows and Joan of Arc parades
- Ride the streetcar to explore neighborhoods and destinations near the French Quarter such as the Garden District and City Park
- Wander among the tombs in one of the many aboveground cemeteries
- Enjoy three miles of shopping along Magazine Street
- Listen to live music in one of the many clubs or even on the street
- Peruse historical objects and materials at an art or history museum

FURTHER INFORMATION AND UPDATES

The call for papers will be posted at https://sha.org/conferences/. This website will provide regularly updated information, including links to hotel reservations, travel tips, travel award applications, volunteer forms, and other pertinent information. The online abstract submission system can be accessed at https://www.conftool.com/sha2025.

Be sure to follow the 2025 conference on Facebook and Twitter using the hashtag #SHA2025_to find useful apps and links.

Any questions about SHA 2025 New Orleans can be sent to the Conference Co-Chairs, Chris Horrell or Melanie Damour, at the general program email address: nolasha2025@gmail.com.

See you in The Big Easy!

Laissez les bon temps rouler!



Photograph courtesy of Patricia Samford.



National Maritime Historical Society Appoints Cathy Green as New Executive Director

Peekskill, New York, 1 March 2024 – The National Maritime Historical Society (NMHS) is pleased to announce the appointment of Cathy Green as its new executive director. With more than 25 years of experience in the maritime heritage field, she brings a wealth of knowledge and a deep passion for maritime history to her new role.

Cathy Green's career spans various facets of the maritime world, with professional work in shipboard education, history, and archaeology. As both a grant writer and grant administrator with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, she managed environmental grant programs on the Great Lakes, showcasing her commitment to conservation and sustainability within maritime ecosystems. Ms. Green has also been a prominent figure in the museum community, most recently as executive director of the Wisconsin Maritime Museum, where her visionary leadership and innovative approach revitalized the institution's impact and relevance in the community.

In her new role, Ms. Green will spearhead initiatives to build on the success of the Society and expand its outreach, enhance educational programs, and strengthen partnerships within the maritime heritage community and beyond. "We are thrilled to welcome Cathy Green as the new executive director of the National Maritime Historical Soci-

ety," said NMHS board chair Jim Noone. "Her exceptional leadership skills, extensive background in the maritime field, and dedication to promoting our maritime heritage make her the ideal candidate to lead NMHS into the future. We look forward to the exciting path ahead under her guidance."

"I am honored and excited to join the National Maritime Historical Society as executive director," said Green. "I look forward to collaborating with the dedicated team at NMHS and leveraging our collective efforts to preserve the rich maritime heritage that has shaped our nation and our world. Together, we will inspire future generations to understand and appreciate the profound significance of our seafaring past."

Please join us in welcoming Cathy Green to the National Maritime Historical Society.

For media inquiries or further information, please contact: Wendy Paggiotta, Vice President of Operations, vicepresident@seahistory.org; 914-747-7878, ext. 557.

About NMHS: The National Maritime Historical Society is a nonprofit membership organization dedicated to preserving and promoting America's maritime heritage. Through educational programs, publications, resource materials, and advocacy efforts, NMHS fosters appreciation for maritime history and culture, ensuring that our seafaring legacy remains vibrant for future generations.





In Memoriam

Paul R. Mullins 1962-2023

Paul R. Mullins died on Sunday, 16 April 2023, at the age of 60, following a 13-month battle with glioblastoma. Paul was a chancellor's professor in the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis (IUPUI), past president of the Society for Historical Archaeology, and a Docent in American Historical Archaeology at the University of Oulu in Finland.

Paul was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, and spent most of his early years in the state, first living in Richmond and then attending James Madison University, where he earned his undergraduate degree in communication arts (with a minor in anthropology) in 1984. After graduation, he worked for James Madison University's Archaeological Research Center (JMUARC), initially as a field and lab technician and later as their assistant lab director. In 1988, Paul began his graduate studies at the University of Maryland. His time there was transformative both personally and professionally. On a personal level, he met Marlys Pearson, whom he married in 1994. On a professional level, Paul also met Mark Leone and joined the Archaeology in An-



napolis project. Mark was one of Paul's intellectual mentors and ultimately the two were close colleagues for his entire career. Indeed, one of the last projects Paul completed after becoming ill was an oral history interview with Mark Leone as part of SHA's ongoing oral history project.

Paul completed his master's in applied anthropology (M.A.A.) in 1990, but the impact of his time there lasted throughout his career. As part of Archaeology in Annapolis, Paul and Mark Warner led two seasons of excavations at the Maynard-Burgess house site. That fieldwork became the basis for his dissertation, which he completed under the direction of the late Bob Paynter at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1996. Paul began his teaching career immediately after completing his degree at George Mason University. After three years as a visiting assistant professor at George Mason University, Paul joined Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis's (IUPUI) Department of Anthropology in 1999 and immediately established a research program investigating the displacement of Indianapolis's Near Westside African American community. More importantly, that research program became the foundation for a 20-plus-year relationship with many individuals and groups in Indianapolis dedicated to preserving the city's rich African American history.

As a scholar Paul was prolific. He published 4 books, 3 edited volumes, and approximately 60 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, as well as numerous other nonrefereed works. Of particular significance for historical archaeologists were his books *Race and Affluence: An Archaeology of African America and Consumer Culture* (1999, Kluwer/Plenum Press) and *The Archaeology on Consumer Culture* (2011, University Press of Florida) In addition, he developed and published two blogs, "Invisible Indianapolis" and "Archaeology and Material Culture," that reached many outside of academia.

At IUPUI, he taught an array of courses for both undergraduate and graduate students, including Modern Material Culture, Historical Archaeology, Archaeological Method and Theory, and the Archaeology of Dark Heritage, among others. In the classroom, Paul was the quintessential "sage on the stage," teaching students to think critically about humanity's production and consumption of material culture and the histories conveyed through objects ranging from war memorials and built landscapes to milk bottle caps and Barbies. His archaeological field schools on and around IUPUI's campus afforded

students the opportunity to learn proper excavation techniques and conduct documentary research while working with community stakeholders to understand and acknowledge the effects of displacement and neighborhood destruction in the lives of former residents and their descendants.

A second significant contribution was Paul's international collaborations. For approximately the past decade Paul was actively building ties with historical archaeologists throughout Europe, but most extensively in Finland and at the University of Oulu with his colleague Timo Ylimaunu. This collaboration with Timo and other European colleagues including Natascha Mehler resulted both in an array of scholarship and an expanded awareness and interest in historical archaeology through an international lens.

Within SHA, Paul made many contributions, serving on awards committees and as an associate editor of *Historical Archaeology* for almost 20 years. Of particular note is the fact that he was the first recipient of the John L. Cotter Award and served as president of the organization in 2012–2013. In January 2024 he was posthumously awarded the J. C. Harrington Award for a lifetime of contributions to the field of historical archaeology. Paul will also be the first person in the organization's history to have received both the Cotter and Harrington Awards. Paul is survived by his wife Marlys Johanne Pearson, his son Aidan Wayne Mullins-Pearson, his father Carroll Wayne Mullins, his brother Scott Andrew (Vickie) Mullins, and his nieces Lily and Janie Mullins.

Mark Warner, Professor, Department of Culture, Society & Justice, University of Idaho and Jeremy Wilson, Chair/Professor, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI)



Current Research

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

AFRICA

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

VACANT

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

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USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

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USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawai'i, Nevada)

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

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

Kendy Altizer, The University of the South, kmaltize@sewanee.edu

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

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Africa

Nigeria

The Peni Hilltop Site: First Insights of Ethnoarchaeological Research in Northwestern Nigeria/El sitio de Peni Hilltop: primeros conocimientos de la investigación etnoarqueológica en el noroeste de Nigeria/Le site de Peni Hilltop: premiers aperçus de la recherche ethnoarchéologique dans le nord-ouest de Nigeria (submitted by Danielle Joannah Muazu, graduate student, Ahmadu Bello University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria; email: daniellemuazu@gmail.com)

Introduction

In my dissertation, "An ethnoarchaeological study of Peni hilltop settlement, at Fakai Local government area, Kebbi state," I focused on documenting aspects of the sociocultural practices and activities of the Peni people through their material remains. I used oral traditions and relevant historical and archival sources in the course of my research to document topics that include origin and migration (Anguie et al. 1990), festivals (Amos 2014), language of origin (Gerhardt 1989), and terrace farming activities (Cowper 1918). The Peni site has been identified as one of the ancestral homes of the Lelna people;

it was chosen for this investigation based on the evidence of cultural remains observed on the site's surface, which suggests the presence of past human activities. Prior to this research, no archaeological work had been devoted to exploring the material remains of the Peni hilltop settlement. The research used archaeological methods to study the material remains found on the surface of the site in order to trace the potential connection between the previous inhabitants of the study area and their present-day descendants.

The Peni hilltop settlement is situated within the geographical coordinates of latitude 11°8'N and longitude 7°40'E. The site is neighbored by Dabai to the north, Kangon Kukun to the west, Zuru town to the east (in closest proximity), and Manga and Senchi to the south (Figure 1).

The locality can be categorized as consisting of two distinct settlements: the ancient site referred to as Golono in Peni Gaba and the contemporary settlement. Old Peni is situated in the northeastern region of the hilltop and is approximately 5 km from Zuru town. The site exhibits a notable presence of large baobab trees, accompanied by a limited number of other tree species including tamarind and neem. The finds and features present on the surface of the ancient site comprise a variety of artifacts, such as potsherds, polished stones, remnants of a defensive wall, circular stone arrangements of varying dimensions, foundations of houses and granaries, arrangements of lower grinding stones, stone arrangements associated with terrace activities, a cemetery, and historically significant baobab trees. The Peni contemporary settlement is situated in the western region of Peni. It is distinguished by the presence of mud buildings, some of which are roofed with thatch and others with sheet metal. The settlement is known for its engaging practice of pottern production and also exhibite

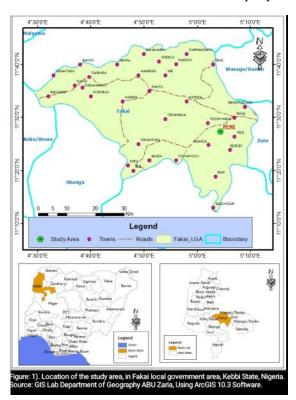


FIGURE 1. Location of the study area.

is known for its ongoing practice of pottery production and also exhibits remnants of previous smelting activities. These archaeological findings were documented as part of the survey conducted in the area.

Archaeological Survey

Methodology — The fieldwork we conducted involved a total of four site visits, followed by seven nights spent on-site, from August 2021 to February 2023. The first step was identifying the kind of site and then choosing pedestrian survey as the suitable method for documenting the artifacts visible on the surface. This entailed traversing the area by foot while maintaining a downward gaze to scan the ground. The choice of this technique was based on its capacity to effectively involve the researcher with the material remains, its cost-effectiveness, and its ability to yield the desired outcomes. The examination resulted in the visual recognition of artifacts and characteristics indicating the presence of past human actions on the

exposed terrain. A compass was used to record the coordinates and bearings of identified finds on the surface, along with GPS readings. A distance of 2 m was maintained between each point when taking the readings in order to ascertain the extent of the site and record the height, distance, and the association of cultural materials on the site. This was done using

a range pole and measuring tape. Additionally, photographs were taken to provide a visual record of the cultural materials found on the site, thus ensuring accurate documentation.

Results of the archaeological survey—As part of the survey, the site was found to measure approximately 560 m (east to west) x 380 m (north to south), with the site boundary established using the remains of the defensive wall. The remains of the wall structure were 1.5 m in height in the northeastern part, which was the highest point. The sizeable stones that formed the wall were between 4 and 10 cm in length (Figure 2); finds such as stone arrangements that were determined to either be granary or house foundations ranged from 1.3 to 2 m in length and from 207 to 213 cm in diameter (Figures 3–4). A total of 62 potsherds were collected from the site's surface, which were further classified and subjected to lab analysis. The remains of lower grinding stones were 30–35 cm in height and about 36.5 cm in diameter. The burial tomb was 1.2 m in height while the graves were between 1.0 and 1.4 m in height.



FIGURE 2. Remains of a defensive wall.



FIGURE 3. Remains of a house foundation.



FIGURE 4. Remains of a granary foundation.

Ethnographic Survey

Methodology — Potsherds were the predominant type of artifact recovered from the site, and accordingly an ethnographic survey of the pottery production of the contemporary people of the area was conducted, because of the direct relation it had to the archaeological data seen in the field. The mode of collection consisted of observation and oral interviews, the former of which entailed a visual study of the pottery-making process while asking general and specific questions in relation to aspects of techniques, processes of manufacturing, and festival celebrations. The oral interviews involved the collection of structured or unstructured data through the interviewers' verbal interactions with the person or group of persons being interviewed. Structured interviews are more systematic than unstructured ones, which are open ended and can be informal and with unselected individuals or with key informants (Okpoko and Ezeadichie 2006). An unstructured mode of interviewing was adopted for collecting information on the pottery-making processes in Peni because of its flexibility, which allowed for better interaction and responses to the questions being asked. This was used to gather information about topics where observation was not possible like raw material acquisition, the firing process, and years of practice. Three experts in pottery making were interviewed on the abovementioned areas. They included two males ages 23 and 57 and a female age 43. In addition, other questions related to the process and method of application were asked throughout the making process to draw analogies with the archaeological and ethnographic data. The process involved five basic steps that included sourcing the raw material (clay), clay preparation, forming and decoration, drying, and lastly, firing.

Origin, belief systems, economy, and social activities among the Peni people—The inhabitants of Peni are C'lela-speaking people who make up part of Zuru land, otherwise known as Copu na'lela (Randall 2020). According to oral tradition, the Lelna people, who were referred to as Darkarkari (meaning warriors), originated from various settlements around the A'lela region. Some believe that they came from Zamfara and Katsina to the Dukku hills, but could not live there due to conflict with the people they met there, so they left the Dukku hills and chose to settle in areas like Birnin Kebbi and the Zuru hills. It is also believed that internal and external factors like conflicts, migrations, and the search for greener pastures played a huge role in forming the different settlements of the Lelna people. This formation happened over a long period of time and interaction with diverse groups and individuals during the 16th and 17th centuries (Anguie et al. 1990).

The Peni people were followers of traditional religion whose mode of worship was primarily immersed in M'gila and other practices associated with their festivals. M'gila, said to have been the most ancient religious practice amongst the Lelna people, involved the worship of Lelna ancestors, sacrifices, and the settling of disputes.

Peni is associated with two distinctive festivals that take place at different times within the year, D'biti celebrated in the month of August and Uhola in the month of December. D'biti is usually celebrated to give thanks to the almighty through the chief priest, who serves as an intermediary. Prayers of thanks are offered to the god of rain, Gonvan menke, and the earth god, Gomvnu copo, for the year's rain and subsequent harvest period. Uhola is similarly a festival associated with agricultural activities. The festival is usually marked by harvests and the showing of gratitude to God for bountiful returns and to send off the rains for the year.

Agricultural practices happen to be one of the major economic activities of the Peni people, specifically the cultivation of crops such as guinea corn (sorghum); millet (*Pennisetum*); finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*; *tamba* in Hausa), used in making porridge; groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*); cotton (*Gossypium*); and beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). Prior to the invention of monetary means of exchange, the people practiced trade by barter, exchanging goods for services and vice versa. They mostly traded salt, which was in great demand at the time, for kola nuts, hides and skins used for loinclothes (*bantuna* in Hausa), tobacco, beads, and even external labor. Shea butter, which was abundantly available within the settlement, was traded in exchange for the performance of menial tasks like land clearing for farming activities, errands, and chores. The introduction of cowries as the commodity for exchange created more opportunities for rewarding hard labor in farming activities. Terrace farming, the kind of farming activity practiced by the people then, was strenuous and involved a lot of time and energy (Hoko 2021, pers. comm.). The people needed to scrape boulders and move heavy stones aside to enable the planting of crops on the slopes of their hilltop, which was no easy job (Cowper 1918). As farming got easier and looked more promising, people traded more grains, baobab products (leaves, bark, and fruit), and further diversified into honey harvesting, fishing, and more production of shea butter, also known as *kade*.

Conclusion

The results of the research so far have revealed possible similarities between the past and present inhabitants of the site, mostly in terms of sociocultural practices, which include pottery production, building construction, and the religious life observed by the people. The diverse crafts they were involved in, their belief system, and the ways in which they laid their dead to rest were akin to what was observed among the contemporary people. The evidence of a defensive wall reveals that a form of land demarcation was practiced by the past inhabitants, which also fostered a sense of security and shelter from forces without.

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Continental Europe

Germany

Research Project on the Utopian Colony Nueva Germania in Paraguay/Proyecto de investigación sobre la colonia utópica Nueva Germania en Paraguay/Projet de recherche sur la colonie utopique Nueva Germania au Paraguay (submitted by Attila Dézsi, attila.dezsi@uni-tuebingen.de, and Natascha Mehler, natascha.mehler@uni-tuebingen.de)

A German research project based at the University of Tübingen is investigating the history and archaeology of the utopian colony of Nueva Germania in Paraguay. The colony was founded in 1886 by Elisabeth Nietzsche, sister of the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, and her husband Dr. Bernhard Förster. As anti-Semites, both pursued the goal of creating a Jew-free settlement for so-called Germanic core ideals and culture. Nietzsche and Förster lured up to 120 settler families, most of them from Saxony, to the seclusion of their utopian settlement. But this utopian dream was soon shattered—the escape from industrialization and poverty into a rural idyll with a "Germanic" and vegetarian lifestyle met with harsh living conditions and poor planning. Bernhard Förster died in 1889, probably by suicide, and Nueva Germania was no longer financially viable as a private enterprise with no connection to the colonial policy of the German Empire. Elisabeth Nietzsche left the colonists in 1893 and returned to Germany.

In this project, we are investigating the ideology of the founding couple and the first settlers, their relations with the indigenous Guaraní, and how the ideology changed on the basis of the unexpected conditions of life. Numerous written sources and plans are available for analysis at the Goethe and Schiller Archive in Weimar in Germany. The project, which is being funded by German Research Foundation (DFG), began in 2021 and will run through 2025.

In February and March 2023, fieldwork was conducted on the plot of former colonist Georg Freytag in the old city center of Nueva Germania.

For more information, see pp. 28–29 (Latin America).

Latin America

Paraguay

Nueva Germania: Excavating an Anti-Semitic Utopian Colony/Nueva Germania: excavando una colonia utópica anti-semita/Nueva Germania: fouille d'une colonie utopique antisémite (submitted by Attila Dézsi, attila.dezsi@uni-tuebingen.de, and Natascha Mehler, natascha.mehler@uni-tuebingen.de)

In February and March 2023, archaeological fieldwork was conducted in the old city center of the former utopian and anti-Semitic colony Nueva Germania in Paraguay, founded in 1886 by Elisabeth Nietzsche, sister of the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, and her husband Dr. Bernhard Förster. For more information on the project see p. 27 (Continental Europe).

The excavated site lies near the plaza of the settlement. Work took place at the plot and house of former colonist Georg Freytag, one of the first settlers of the colony. Installed by Förster as *capataz* of the colony, Freytag was the proprietor of the pub and dorm where the first settlers were made to pause after their arrival in the colony and also ran a schnapps distillery. During an initial field season in February 2022 the site was chosen for excavation due to its excellent preservation. The aim of the archaeological investigation was to check whether material remains from the colony's founding period had survived



FIGURE 1. Drone image during excavation in February 2023. (© Timon Zirlewangen.)

at the site. In addition, the structural remains of the building, trash pits, and household objects from the early phase of the colony were to be investigated.

The excavations uncovered the remains of a relatively large building (Figure 1). In the center of the excavation area, the floor of the largest of the building's six rooms was documented in trench units 1, 5, and 8. This room, referred to as the sala by a contemporary witness and former inhabitant in an interview, was paved with 20 x 20 cm floor tiles. Two disturbed areas were documented in the middle of the sala, apparently the remains of looting. Adjacent to the sala to the south was a room with a brick floor, identified by the witness as a slaughter room. The brick-andtile floors overlaid the remains of the first construction phase, which

came to light toward the end of the excavation. This first construction phase is evidenced by two large postholes or post pits approximately 2.5 m apart. A few finds were recovered from these post pits: two handmade glass marbles and the neck of a small glass bottle. A decorated porcelain button (pie crust style) was embedded in the foundation for the brick room. The glass marbles and button date to the second half of the 19th century, i.e., to the beginning of the settlement. These posts are probably the remains of a previous building, which was later replaced by a more solid structure. A total of four construction phases could thus be differentiated (Figure 2).

The building burned down in the 1980s and was thus abandoned. Thick layers of fire debris and burned fragments from both waddle-and-daub and clay bricks bear witness to this event. After the burned-down building was abandoned, however, the site continued to be used. Numerous modern finds from the extensive mounds and climatically induced alluvial horizons point to alcohol and yerba maté consumption and sewing activities at this site. Numerous objects indicate the presence of children before and after the fire, notably the remains of children's toys and clothing, rulers, and sweets. For the

preliminary analysis, all finds (1095 artifacts in total) were divided into use categories based on the three-tier SHARD system and will be investigated further.

The project and the excavation are being carried out in close cooperation with the Ministro de Cultura República del Paraguay (Ruth Alison), Dr. Jonatan Kurzwelly (Göttingen University), Daniel Schávelzon (Buenos Aires), and Dr. Alasdair Brooks (Re-Form Heritage). The project is funded by the German Research Foundation and is part of the Collaborative Research Centre "ResourceCultures" at the University of Tübingen (SFB 1070, DFG project no. INST 37/848-3, duration 2021-2025).

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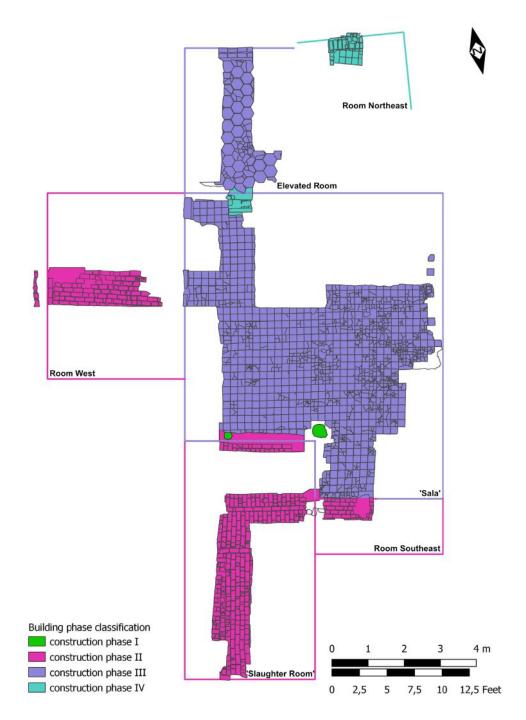


FIGURE 2. Plan drawing of identified building phases. (© Attila Dézsi.)



USA - Mid-Atlantic

Washington, DC

Archaeology in the Community (AITC) is a DC-based nonprofit organization founded by Dr. Alexandra Jones. Turning 15 years old this March, AITC has filled in a gap in K–12 education by bringing archaeology to diverse populations of students through direct classroom visits, teacher trainings, and public events. Students frequently do not encounter archaeology as an interest or potential career until the university level, if at all. AITC recognizes the need for students from all backgrounds to have access to these career paths and to see themselves reflected in them from an early age. In its quality, innovativeness, accessibility, and focus on Black community empowerment, few other organizations do what AITC does.

As we celebrate our anniversary, AITC is undergoing a period of new growth and recognition. In 2022, in honor of Archaeology in the Community's enrichment programs for children and community collaborations, Dr. Jones received the Society for Historical Archaeology's prestigious John L. Cotter Award. Also that year, President Biden appointed Dr. Jones to serve as Chair of the U.S. Cultural Property Advisory Committee. In 2023, the positions of executive director and director of education became full-time paid staff roles, filled by Dr. Alexandra Jones and Dr. Beth Pruitt, respectively. AITC is honored this year to receive the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2024 Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology.



FIGURE 1. AITC celebrates 15 years with reflection and excitement for the years to come.

Over the last 15 years, Archaeology in the Community has established the annual DC Day of Archaeology Festival, which sees 200–300 visitors a year. In 2024, this will be expanded to the first-ever DC Archaeology Month in June. Our Young Archaeologists' Club welcomes up to 50 students per session, with in-person and virtual options. This 5-week program is aimed at children ages 7–12. It is free to attend and includes workshops, hands-on demonstrations, and field trips. For virtual students, AITC mails a package with all the materials to follow along with the demonstrations of the remote instructor. The organization has been instrumental in founding the Teacher LEARN Archaeology Program at Montpelier and a St. Croix middle-and high-school archaeological field school, both of which support around 15 participants per year. The Teacher LEARN Archaeology Program application is currently open for teachers, who can receive a scholarship to cover fees and lodging.

With community partners in DC and elsewhere, AITC develops place-based archaeology curricula. Topics particularly focus on the archaeology of the African Diaspora's history, freedom, and resilience. These include an Ancient Nubia curriculum (grades 6 and 10), developed in partnership with the American Society of Overseas Research (ASOR), and a Kalorama Park, DC, curriculum (grades 3 and 5). Current plans include an Africatown curriculum in Mobile, Alabama, and Greenwood curriculum in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

To better serve underrepresented communities, in a joint project with the Southeast Archaeological Conference AITC pairs archaeologists with African American communities who need help preserving their heritage. These volunteers lend their time and expertise to the addressing of local problems directly through, for example, research, grant writing, cemetery documentation, and historic property preservation.

The success of these initiatives hinges on continued funding and partnership. To address the challenges and opportunities ahead, we urge our valued supporters to consider becoming a recurring donor at US\$15 a month or any amount that resonates with you. Your help propels AITC's initiatives forward.

USA - Midwest

Illinois

Illinois African American National Register of Historic Places Heritage Grant (submitted by Mark Wagner, Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Abstract: The Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale has received a grant from the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office to prepare National Register of Historic Places forms for selected African American heritage sites in southern Illinois. These include a contraband camp, a pre-American Civil War freed enslaved person community, a postwar settlement of Union Navy veterans, and a segregated Civilian Conservation Corps camp.

Resumen: El Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas de la Universidad Carbondale del Sur de Illinois recibió una subvención de la Oficina de Preservación Histórica del Estado de Illinois para preparar formularios del Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos para sitios patrimoniales afroamericanos seleccionados en el sur de Illinois. Estos incluyen un campo de contrabando, una comunidad de esclavos liberados antes de la Guerra Civil estadounidense, un asentamiento de posguerra de veteranos de la Armada de la Unión y un campo segregado del Cuerpo de Conservación Civil.

Résumé : Le Centre d'investigations archéologiques de l'Université du sud de l'Illinois à Carbondale a reçu une subvention du Bureau de préservation historique de l'État de l'Illinois pour préparer les formulaires du Registre national des

lieux historiques pour certains sites du patrimoine afro-américain du sud de l'Illinois. Il s'agit notamment d'un camp de contrebande, d'une communauté d'esclaves libérés avant la guerre civile américaine, d'un règlement d'après-guerre d'anciens combattants de l'Union Navy et d'un camp séparé du Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Center for Archaeological Investigations (CAI) at Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC) has received a grant from the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to prepare a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) multiple property form as well as individual site forms for selected African American heritage sites in southern Illinois. African-



FIGURE 1. Mark Wagner, professor, SIUC Center for Archaeological Investigations, and George Hunt, a doctoral student in history, look over a copy of an 1867 lithograph of Cairo. (Photo by Russell Bailey, SIUC.)

American heritage sites are underrepresented on the NRHP in Illinois as a whole and southern Illinois in particular, so this is a first step in correcting that imbalance. Much of the research will be conducted by Mr. George Hunt, an African American Ph.D. student in history at SIUC (Figure 1). The sites we are researching include a large American Civil War contraband camp in Cairo, Illinois, which reportedly housed 5,000 refugees at its peak (Figures 2–3); a pre-Civil War freed enslaved person community named Miller Grove in Pope County, Illinois; a settlement in Jackson County, Illinois, established by Union Navy veterans following the Civil War; and a segregated Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp named Camp Pomona in Union County that housed Black enrollees. Research into archival records needed to complete the NRHP forms is being conducted both in Illinois and the U.S. National Archives in Washington, DC. The research at the National Archives has been very productive so far in terms of the Cairo, Illinois, contraband camp, which was administered by

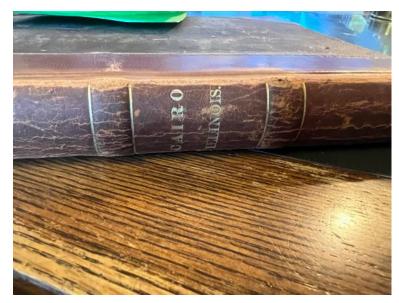


FIGURE 2. Information regarding the Cairo contraband camp is contained in Union Army Quartermaster Corps ledgers like this in the National Archives. (Photo by Mark Wagner.)

the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, the records of which are now held in the National Archives (Figure 2). Additional information, including a Civil War-era map of Cairo believed to date to 1865 on which the buildings of the contraband/freedmen's camp as well as the Union Quartermaster Corps buildings are drawn in ink, is contained in the collections of the Cairo Public Library (Figure 3). We believe this map dates to 1865, when the Union Army Quartermaster Corps was disposing of its buildings in Cairo, including the contraband camp, by public auction. This map is invaluable in regard to potential future archaeological investigations of the Cairo contraband camp, because it is the only map known to exist that shows the locations, types, and numbers of buildings associated with that camp.

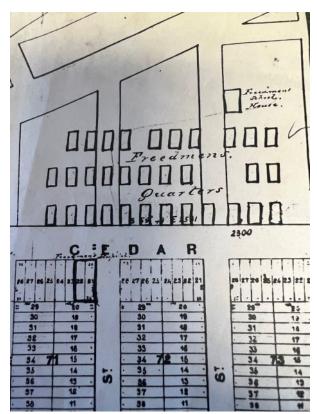


FIGURE 3. A Civil War map of Cairo in the Cairo Public Library on which 33 buildings identified as the "Freedmen's Quarters" and "Freedmen's School House" are hand drawn in ink. This map is believed to date from 1865, when these buildings were sold at auction (Photo by Mark Wagner.)

Southern Illinois University Carbondale 2023 Summer Field School Investigations at the James West Site in Southern Illinois (submitted by Mark Wagner, Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Abstract: In 2023 the Southern Illinois University Carbondale archaeological field school, in cooperation with the Shawnee National Forest and Cherokee tribal youth from the United Ketoowah Band, investigated the remains of the homestead of James Madison West, an abolitionist minister. The site, located in what is now the Shawnee National Forest, is believed to be the first abolitionist minister's homestead in a borderland area to be investigated archaeologically. The project will continue in 2024.

Resumen: En 2023, la escuela de campo arqueológica Carbondale de la Universidad del Sur de Illinois, en cooperación con el Bosque Nacional Shawnee y los jóvenes tribales Cherokee de United Ketoowah Band, investigaron los restos de la granja de James Madison West, un ministro abolicionista. Se cree que el sitio, ubicado en lo que hoy es el Bosque Nacional Shawnee, es la primera granja de un ministro abolicionista en una zona fronteriza que se investiga arqueológicamente. El proyecto continuará en 2024.

Résumé: En 2023, l'école archéologique de terrain de Carbondale de la Southern Illinois University, en coopération avec la forêt nationale de Shawnee et les jeunes de la tribu Cherokee de la bande United Ketoowah, a enquêté sur les restes de la propriété de James Madison West, un ministre abolitionniste. Le site, situé dans ce qui est aujourd'hui la forêt nationale de Shawnee, est considéré comme la première propriété d'un ministre abolitionniste dans une zone frontalière à faire l'objet d'une enquête archéologique. Le projet se poursuivra en 2024.

This past summer the Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC) archaeological field school, in cooperation with the Shawnee National Forest and Cherokee tribal youth from the United Ketoowah Band (UKB), investigated the remains of the homestead of an abolitionist minister named James Madison West, who was driven from the region by a proslavery mob in 1861. To our knowledge West's homestead, which is now located in the Shawnee National Forest, is the first site of this type—an abolitionist minister's homestead in a borderland area (southern Illinois) situated between two slave states, Kentucky and Missouri, to the east and west, respectively—to be investigated archaeologically. Census data indicate that 99% of the pre-1820 settlers in southern Illinois were from the Upland South region—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia—of the United States. The result was that proslavery sentiment was very strong among the white population of the region prior to and during the first few years of the American Civil War. At the same time, however, Black settlers at the freed enslaved person community of Miller Grove in Pope County, Illinois, were involved in the Underground Railroad and working with the American Missionary Association (AMA), an abolitionist organization who sent a number of missionaries into southern Illinois to promote evangelism and abolitionism.

James Madison West

One of the missionaries was the Reverend James Madison West, a "colporteur" or distributor of religious and abolitionist tracts (McCorvie et al. 2023). West purchased land adjacent to the Miller Grove freed enslaved person community, with whom he was almost certainly in contact with regarding abolitionism and the Underground Railroad. West's activities so angered the proslavery element in the region that in a series of articles published in the Golconda Herald they threatened him with tarring and feathering if he did not leave the region. They followed this threat up with an attack on his house on the night of 5 January 1861, three months prior to the Confederate attack on Ft. Sumter. West and his family sheltered in their house while a drunken mob broke out the windows and door to his log house and tore down his gate, fences, and beehives. West heeded the warning and left Pope County for another section of southern Illinois near St. Louis where he continued his missionary activities. He returned to check on his property in January 1862, a year after the attack, when he found "there is a manifest improvement in regard to the pliancy of the people compared with twelve months back. . . . Many are changing from strong Proslavery proclivities to the position that Slavery must be done away with before peace can be restored." Despite this apparent change in attitude on the part of his neighbors, West and his family never returned to permanently reoccupy their original homestead. James Madison West died of consumption or tuberculosis in May 1868. He was just 53 years old (McCorvie et al. 2023).



FIGURE 1. UKB tribal members Xaden Carshall (left) and Daryn Smith (right) excavating a test unit at the James West site. (Photo courtesy of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.)

Archaeological Investigations

The remains of West's homestead are now located on lands managed by the Shawnee National Forest of the United States Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.). The U.S.D.A. Forest Service was aware of this site for a number of years; the purpose of the 2023 field school investigations was to confirm whether the site indeed represented West's homestead (McCorvie et al. 2023). A walkover of the grass-covered site located a scatter of large sandstone blocks thought to be the remains of the pier foundation or chimney to West's log house. Following the walkover SIUC archaeologists conducted a ground-penetrating-radar survey that indicated the presence of anomalies beneath the surface. Subsequent

FIGURE 2. UKB tribal member Tristan Vann (left) and Shawnee National Forest heritage program manager Heather Cary (right) mapping the stone scatter at the James West site. (Photo courtesy of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.)





FIGURE 3. UKB tribal member Tristan Vann holding an iron oxshoe found at the James West site. (Photo courtesy of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.)

excavation of six test units within this area by the field school students and Indian Youth Service Corps volunteers located three post molds and the chimney/foundation sandstone scatter. A sunken driveway leading toward the house site also was located (Figures 1–3).

Artifacts recovered during the week-long project included both wire and square nails, brick, window glass, bottle glass and tableware, and a variety of buttons. Ceramics included ironstone, whiteware, and a small amount of mid-19th-century diagnostic ceramics such as blue shell-edged, red and purple transfer-printed, blue sponged, and annular ware. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the units over the stone floor include a small blue shell-edged and a red transfer-printed plate fragment and wire and square nails. The presence of wire nails agrees with land records indicating that West sold the property to a neighbor in 1861, so that it may have continued to be occupied after that year (Mc-Corvie et al. 2023).

Summer 2024 Investigations

The Forest Service intends to continue the investigation of the James West site this coming summer with the assistance of Cherokee tribal youth from the UKB and SIUC student and staff volunteers.

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USA - Southeast

North Carolina

Rpk and Portfolio Review Strikes Again—UNCG Archaeology Program Endangered (Linda France Stine, UNCG Anthropology, UNCG Archaeology Program (retired), lfstine@uncg.edu)

Abstract: The University of North Carolina Greensboro (UNCG) is adding anthropology to its list of deleted majors and programs as of fall 2024. This was accomplished without faculty assent or peer review. This fits a broader pattern where public universities are forced to prove a solid return on investment (ROI) to state legislators. University leaders hire business entities such as the rpk Group to assist in collecting Academic Portfolio Review data predicting growth or decline in specific programs and majors, usually within a small time slice. Current UNCG reviews are using data drawn from anomalous COVID-19 pandemic years to predict future growth. As a result, North Carolina's oldest interdisciplinary archaeology program is being slashed practically in half, leaving it severely weakened without its archaeologies of the Americas courses and faculty.

Resumen: La Universidad de Carolina del Norte en Greensboro (UNCG) agregará la antropología a su lista de carreras y programas eliminados a partir del otoño de 2024. Esto se logró sin el consentimiento de los profesores ni la revisión por

pares. Esto se ajusta a un patrón más amplio en el que las universidades públicas se ven obligadas a demostrar un sólido retorno de la inversión (ROI) a los legisladores estatales. Los líderes universitarios contratan entidades comerciales como el Grupo rpk para ayudar a recopilar datos de revisión de la cartera académica que predicen el crecimiento o la disminución de programas y especializaciones específicos, generalmente en un pequeño período de tiempo. Las revisiones actuales del UNCG utilizan datos extraídos de años anómalos de la pandemia de COVID-19 para predecir el crecimiento futuro. Como resultado, el programa de arqueología interdisciplinaria más antiguo de Carolina del Norte está siendo reducido prácticamente a la mitad, dejándolo gravemente debilitado sin sus cursos y profesores de arqueología de las Américas.

Résumé: L'Université de Caroline du Nord à Greensboro (UNCG) ajoute l'anthropologie à sa liste de spécialisations et de programmes supprimés à compter de l'automne 2024. Cela a été accompli sans l'accord des professeurs ni l'examen par les pairs. Cela correspond à un modèle plus large dans lequel les universités publiques sont obligées de prouver un solide retour sur investissement (ROI) aux législateurs des États. Les dirigeants universitaires embauchent des entités commerciales telles que le groupe rpk pour les aider à collecter des données d'examen du portefeuille académique prédisant la croissance ou le déclin de programmes et de spécialisations spécifiques, généralement dans un court laps de temps. Les examens actuels de l'UNCG utilisent des données tirées d'années anormales de pandémie de COVID-19 pour prédire la croissance future. En conséquence, le plus ancien programme d'archéologie interdisciplinaire de Caroline du Nord est réduit pratiquement de moitié, le laissant gravement affaibli sans ses cours et sa faculté d'archéologie des Amériques.

Introduction

Like many archaeologists of my age, I spent much of the last two years seeking proper homes for research and comparative type collections and for my books, journals, and other detritus of a long professional career. My careful planning may be for nought. I learned in early February that our school was dissolving the Anthropology Program, archaeologists' positions probably included. This would severely impact UNC Greensboro's (UNCG's) interdisciplinary Archaeology Program in core and elective areas such as theory, methods, and the archaeology of the Americas. This essay is based on my understanding of UNCG events gleaned from numerous Administrative Council meetings at the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS), Faculty Senate news, UNCG general announcements, article posts, and recent memories from my time as Archaeology Program Director. I was emeritus as of August 2023 and these are my personal views. I offer the UNCG story in part as a warning and to solicit explanatory letters to the UNCG administration about the breadth and diversity layered within archaeology.

On 15 February 2024 I attended a student-led funeral mourning the death of 20 UNCG programs, including anthropology (https://anthropology.uncg.edu/). I was so proud to hear former and current students speak on the life-changing perspectives they learned from their anthropology and archaeology program professors, fellow students, and in their CAS classes. In additional testimonies recorded during campus events (since deleted), student and alumni attributed their life successes to their experiences in the Anthropology and/or Archaeology Programs.

UNCG Archaeology

UNCG has the oldest interdisciplinary archaeology program (https://archaeology.uncg.edu/) in North Carolina (ca. 40 years old) and is only one of two in the state. In the last two years I led a successful program review during which UNCG Archaeology was called a "jewel" in the CAS. The curriculum's core provided excellent preparation for graduate school and CRM employment. A long line of students interned at local museums, parks, and regional cultural resource management companies. Core classes in anthropology, classics, and GIS were supplemented by classes in Eurasian and American archaeology as well as analytical methods. Many graduates are now professionally employed in archaeology or in related fields. Anthropology's archaeologists teach almost half the courses in the Archaeology Program.

The chancellor intimated that he was keeping archaeology, because it costs barely anything and it is interdisciplinary. Nonetheless, although lauded as the UNC system's most diverse and inclusive university, UNCG will cut all archaeology courses pertaining to the Americas and their Indigenous and historic cultures. An associate dean was tasked with reworking the Archaeology Program curriculum to reflect these changes even prior to notifying anthropology and archaeology faculty about their future status. It is a crying shame and flaunts faculty governance.

Why Is This Happening?

Both return on investment (ROI) reviews and Academic Portfolio Reviews (APR) are contagious political and economic processes growing in popularity with university governors. Three tough COVID-19 years and a shrinking pool of high school students have exacerbated a higher education financial and existential crisis (University of Iowa n.d.). COVID-19

was a real economic stress test for school budgets left with falling residential hall monies, activity fees, and tuition. ROI and APR are becoming as virulent as COVID-19, with similar deleterious effects on people and their educational institutions (Weatherby 2023; https://rpkgroup.com/). They are the result of heavy-handed, microscopic governance, as administrators seek methods to combat projected revenue losses due to declining student numbers, COVID-19 effects, and exposed bad budgeting practices. ROI and APR are not mission-driven activities; they leave numerous faculties, students, and staffs frustrated and heartbroken.

Carolina's ROI Reviews and APRs

The president of North Carolina's 16-campus system, Peter Hans, reported that a recent study of the ROI per student and major demanded by North Carolina state legislators revealed that a high proportion of graduate (91%) and undergraduate (94%) programs were a positive investment return, although most students found fulfilling jobs outside their initial major (Killian 2023). Hans stated this proved North Carolina's public university system was performing as it should, teaching critical thinking and other skills to future citizens. Also and importantly, the UNC system overall offered students, **regardless of major** (emphasis mine), access to new experiences, people, and ideas leading to future student personal and economic success.

In North Carolina, public educational funding has repeatably seen legislated cuts, especially at the university level. A 2024–2025 new funding formula is viewed by administration leaders as devastating to UNCG. At UNCG, the chancellor's and provost's staffs discovered UNCG was carrying a large deficit, measured somewhere in the millions (the published number changes). This, and a stunning administrative failure in student and high school counselor outreach during COVID-19, led to a major drop in revenue.

Administrators decided to raise money through about a year and a half's worth of severe departmental cuts. They next planned for a major portfolio review with an eye to "reinvention and innovation" to increase UNCG's competitive stance for future students. The administration refused to develop a new vision or mission statement prior to or during program review. They stated that they wanted to cut to save money and to use some resulting resources to develop new programs like esports that might entice more students. The hiring of the notorious rpk Group (think West Virginia; Hanlon 2023), despite the faculty's stated qualms, sent shudders through faculty in the social sciences, art, and languages at UNCG. The initial official APR data on CAS student major numbers, grants, class enrollments, student success, and more were so erroneous that faculty leaders had to step in and help clean the data. Non-STEM majors such as anthropology, a social science, were under increasing pressure to justify their existence.

UNCG Anthropology

The rpk Group, the consultants examining the future jobs potential per major, had no idea that modern anthropologists work primarily in applied fields, not in university academic positions. They were also clueless about an archaeologist's potential for employment in cultural resource management. Although I and other department heads sent professional association data on employment chances, careers, and academic success, these data apparently were ignored or not taken seriously by decision-makers.

The Department of Anthropology "met expectations" at the end of the administration-led APR. Anthropology was not listed for cuts on any faculty budget task force or dean's list for dissolution. However, anthropology, with its 68 majors, and ironically celebrating 50 years at UNCG, was ultimately slated for portfolio removal after the provost apparently pressured the CAS administrators. Various reasons were given for anthropology's removal; however, no given reason was based on established, published rubric criteria (University of North Carolina Greensboro n.d.) When asked "Why anthropology?" in an alumni forum, the dean's advocate stated that some Department of Anthropology 2022–2023 introductory classes had too many Fs, Ds, and Ws. Issues of grade inflation aside, most data collected during COVID-19 were likely anomalous. Anthropology is a discovery major in North Carolina and faculty have been equally invested in supporting general education and major students. Another reason given for anthropology's demise was based on demographic faculty attrition, as administrators decided it would be too costly to fill vacated positions—although previously chairpersons were asked by administrators to encourage retirements to save money.

Anthropology's acting chair, Associate Dean Charles Bolton, has resigned in protest. His published resignation letter in part said he had never seen such flagrant abuse of faculty governance as by this administration (Bauer-Wolf 2024; Killian 2024; Pounds 2024). Indeed, the Faculty Senate quickly passed resolutions against accepting the planned cuts without outside faculty program review and to censure the chancellor and provost. When asked about the resolutions, the chancellor simply said (erroneously) that the senate does not represent all the faculty. He also accepted little blame for administrative financial mismanagement.

The Archaeology Program committee is updating their proposal advocating retaining the two anthropology archaeologists as UNCG faculty members. As of this writing, UNCG anthropology and half of archaeology are still on the list for termination.

UNCG's administrative leaders obviously do not care about the history of American archaeology, its debates concerning method and theory, its relevancy in the academy and American culture, or its long-term investment in community-engaged archaeology praxis. They were not impressed by the growing need for newly minted, well-trained practitioners in CRM. At that February mock funeral anthropology faculty silently mourned all that after-hours work, all those tweaks, redesigns, and new classes undertaken to help students cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. During the memorial I realized that our students are our legacies, not our collections, reports, articles, or judiciously crafted courses. I hope that the rest of your universities are resilient and can avoid ROI and APR pseudo "data-driven" shenanigans.

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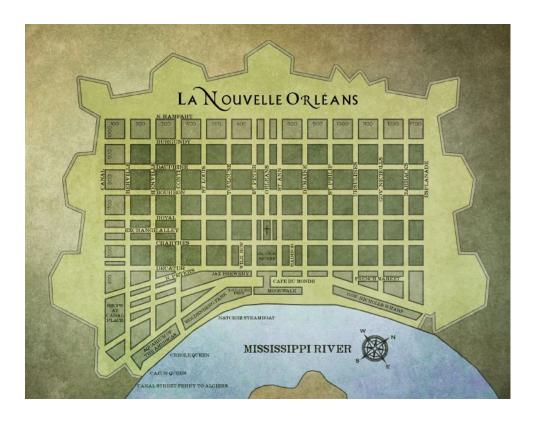
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