



The SHA Newsletter

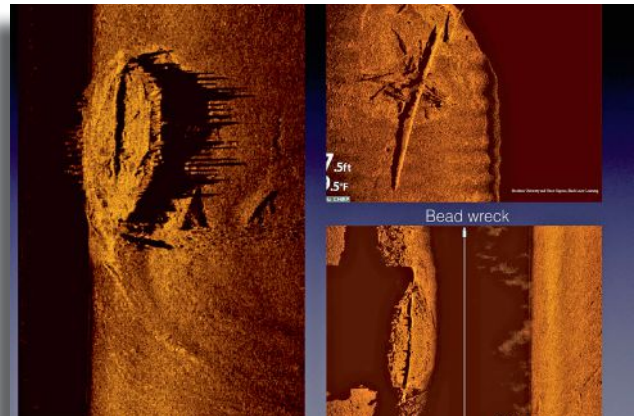
Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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SHA 2020
Boston, Massachusetts
8-11 January

Published Quarterly
Subscription is via membership in the
Society for Historical Archaeology

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scriptions, change of address, subscription fulfillment matters)

President's Corner

Mark Warner

On Writing

I'm not sure that this is appropriate, but I wanted to bring an interesting discussion to your attention that started in a regional journal and has bled into a lengthy discussion in the American Anthropological Association's community forum. This spring, the *Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA)* published "Why Don't We Write More? Essays on Writing and Publishing Anthropological Research" (Stapp et al. 2019). The article was actually a compendium of short essays of roughly 1000 words from about 20 scholars on anthropological writing (I was one of the contributors). The catalyst for the article was a discussion between *JONA*'s editor Darby Stapp (a long-time SHA member) and two colleagues (Shannon Tushingham and Tiffany Fulkerson) about the challenges of generating submissions for the journal and more fundamentally the issue of professional relevance and reaching audiences beyond our relatively small community of anthropologists.

What is interesting is that the article has taken on a life of its own. In the AAA Communities Forum it is, by far, the most discussed topic—a discussion that continued for at least three weeks with roughly four times the number of comments compared to any other topic that was posted. In response to the unexpected interest, Stapp assembled the article into a stand-alone publication that was made available to *JONA* subscribers and students. So far well over 100 people have asked for copies of the document—with roughly half of the requests coming from students. For those who are interested in the reprint, you can contact Darby directly at darby.stapp@northwestanthropology.com. The document can also be purchased at: <https://www.northwestanthropology.com/publications>.

The response to the article and subsequent online discussion has spun out in several directions, some that I think are positive and some that are concerning. On the one hand, it is heartening to see anthropologists engaged in a sustained discussion on writing about how we communicate about our profession, as well as the enthusiastic responses of the authors who responded to the original solicitation for contributions (approximately 80% of those asked contributed to the article). It is clear that this is a topic that has struck a nerve with many anthropologists.

On the other hand, there was much to be concerned about. A couple issues in particular are worrisome. First, the AAA discussion quickly morphed into related narratives about the lack of relevance of scholarly journals to many audiences, as well as the perceived unwillingness of anthropologists today to write for general audiences. A second issue noted was the gender disparity in academic publishing. Seventy-nine percent of the contributors to the original article were male, and the editors highlight in their discussion the fact that women are consistently

underrepresented as lead authors in many academic journals.

Finally, it was noted that there is some degree of balkanization in the world of anthropological publishing, namely academics are tending to publish in professional journals while anthropologists working outside the academy are sharing their work in formats other than the standard academic journal article.

I don't think I am overgeneralizing here, but I do think that, overall, historical archaeology does OK on some of these issues. As an organization, we have explored and supported communication formats that have at least tried to reach beyond the profession through thematic issues of our journals and through some of the publications that SHA has copublished with other presses. Many of us have also produced brochures, books, and websites oriented to communicating with general audiences. However, I also note the issue of gender and scholarship. Over the past decade, 40.5% of the lead authors of articles in *Historical Archaeology* are women. While this figure is higher than what is reported in other publishing venues, it also indicates that women are underrepresented as authors in our journal (roughly 50% of SHA members are women)—and it is an issue we should work to address. Certainly, there is much more that can be discussed on the issue of writing—but at this point I would be curious to see what the membership thinks about this. Are we just writing for ourselves? Are there other ways we could and should be sharing our research? I'd welcome your thoughts on this.

Reference

Stapp, Darby C., Julia G. Longenecker, Tiffany Fulkerson, and Shannon Tushingam (editors) 2019 *Why Don't We Write More? Essays on Writing and Publishing Anthropological Research*. *Journal of Northwest Anthropology* 53(1):124–189.

By Joe Bagley and Jennifer Poulsen, Conference Co-Chairs of SHA 2020 Boston

The organizers of the 2020 SHA Annual Conference look forward to seeing you in Boston next January. Our venue, the Sheraton Boston, is located in the Back Bay neighborhood surrounded by Victorian row houses and walking distance to many historic sites, including Trinity Church and the Boston Public Library. Concerned about the weather? The venue is just 6 miles from the airport, accessible by public transportation, and there are subway and Amtrak stops just outside the conference venue. The conference and hotel are part of a massive network of interconnected buildings that will allow attendees to travel to nearby restaurants, shops, and other attractions without even needing to go outside. The Museum of Fine Arts, Faneuil Hall, Freedom Trail, Old North Church, and many other historic sites are a 5-minute subway ride from the conference. If you can, arrive early to take advantage of tours, including an exclusive abandoned subway tunnel tour that is otherwise not open to the public, and private behind-the-scenes tours of Plimoth Plantation, Strawberry Banke, and the Paul Revere House. Our museum reception will be hosted by the Harvard Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, a can't-miss opportunity to view the exhibits, eat great food, and receive a behind-the-scenes look at the museum's collections with Curator Diana Loren. Students should look forward to our student reception with mentoring stations, and the public will be invited to a nearby hands-on archaeology fair during the conference. See you in Boston!



ERRATA

The newsletter editor misidentified Paul Shackel in the spring 2019 issue of the newsletter. Apologies, Paul! SHA President Mark Warner with the second-place winners of the 2019 Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award for the Anthracite Heritage Project. Project director Paul Shackel is at center back.

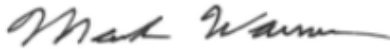
Member Safety at SHA Annual Meeting in Boston, January 2020

Seven months from now we will convene for our 53rd annual meeting in Boston. As you make your preparations, we want to emphasize that SHA's goal is to have professional meetings that are safe environments for our entire membership. As part of that process, we want to share with you some steps we will be taking leading up to the conference:

- (1) We will continue the process initiated last year of requiring all conference attendees to agree to both SHA's Ethics Principles and our 2016 Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy. We will build on those steps to clearly articulate appropriate mechanisms for reporting actions at the conference that may violate the policies laid out in the two documents.
- (2) We will identify and communicate to all registrants the administrative structure that will be put in place to adjudicate any incidents that occur at the conference.
- (3) We will not allow individuals who, to our knowledge, have been sanctioned by other organizations for harassment, assault, or other overtly discriminatory behaviors to participate in our annual meeting.
- (4) Conference programming will again include sessions/forums that specifically explore harassment in archaeology and steps that can be taken to improve the culture of SHA.
- (5) Security personnel will be present at the meetings to check badges to prevent people who have not registered from attending.

Please see this communication as one step in our ongoing efforts to providing as safe a conference space for our members as possible. We recognize that there are other issues to consider as we move forward in planning the conference. Over the next several months, we will continue talking with our members and working together on this issue. We will post new information about additional measures that may be necessary as we continue researching and implementing best practices. As always, we welcome members' input relating to conference safety.

Sincerely,



Mark Warner, President



Barbara Heath, President-Elect

Landscape, Race, and Culture: Shaping a World of Color in the American South

The 22nd Conference on Southern Gardens & Landscapes will be held 26–28 September 2019 at Old Salem Museums & Gardens in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The conference is co-sponsored by Old Salem, the Southern Garden History Society, and the Wake Forest University Department of History.



Nationally recognized scholars from across the United States will convene to discuss the issues of race, culture, and landscape and how these factors formed a complex world of color in the American South. The conference will open with the Flora Ann Bynum Keynote Lecture, "Black Landscapes Matter," by Kofi Boone (shown, left), ASLA, Professor of Landscape Architecture at North Carolina State University College of Design. Professor Boone "borrows language from the Black Lives Matter movement to frame three challenges for the future of including Black landscapes into our broader narratives; these landscapes stand as examples of what it meant 'to be seen, to live with dignity, and to be connected.'" He will explore the challenges and their implications for the future of landscape history.

The sessions that follow will feature lectures by other noted scholars who examine the landscape from different disciplines and perspectives, including archaeologists Matt Reeves and Martha Zierden, architectural historian Louis Nelson, art historian Dana Byrd, historian Gigi Parent, and landscape architect/historian Dreck Spurlock Wilson. Shaun Spencer-Hester, granddaughter of Harlem Renaissance poet Anne Spencer, directs the foundation that preserves her grandmother's garden and will share that story. An emerging scholars' session will bring new voices to the discussion, and a Hidden Town session will highlight Old Salem's work to reveal the enslaved landscape history of the town of Salem. The conference will feature local African American caterers for the reception, lunches, and an African American Foodways dinner. Optional Pre- and Post-Conference tours will also be available. For more information and to register, please visit <http://www.oldsalem.org/calendar-programs/landscape-race-and-culture-shaping-a-world-of-color-in-the-american-south/>.

**BLACK
LANDSCAPES
MATTER**

2019 American Anthropology Master's Career Survey!

A team of graduate students from the University of North Texas, in cooperation with the American Anthropological Association (AAA), are replicating the 2009 AAA Committee on Practicing, Applied, and Public Interest Anthropology (CoPAPIA) Anthropology MA Career Survey, which was a major online survey designed to better understand the training and career trajectories of anthropologists with master's degrees.

Departments of anthropology nationwide graduate over 1,000 master's students per year and yet we know very little about their careers. The survey will help the team understand what happens to master's degree recipients and where their educational and career choices have led them.

The survey is being conducted by the University of North Texas 2019 American Anthropology Master's Career Survey team and will be open from 29 April through 31 August 2019. It is open to anyone who received a master's degree from a North American institution prior to 2019, regardless of previous and subsequent degrees. Anthropology Ph.D. holders are welcome to take the survey as well, especially those who have had a gap between the master's degree and Ph.D., but the survey is primarily geared towards the master's experience.

In replicating the survey, we sought the advice of the following advisory board to provide feedback from all specialties across anthropology:

Dr. Doug Henry (UNT, AAA Board Treasurer)
Dr. Christina Wasson (UNT)
Dr. Susan Squires (UNT)
Terry Redding (AAA, 2009 CoPAPIA)
Dr. Shirley Fiske (UMD, 2009 CoPAPIA)
Daniel Ginsberg (AAA representative)
Dr. Sherylyn Brilller (Purdue, SfAA President-Elect)
Dr. Ellen Puccia (NAPA representative)
Dr. Charles Klein (Portland State, COPAA)



We invite you to participate in the 2019 American Anthropology Master's Career Survey, which can be found at https://unt.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aWa9SH21VPFCLGt.

Using Archaeology to Understand Single-Use Plastics in Our Oceans

By Kimberly J. Wooten, California Department of Transportation, Cultural Studies Office

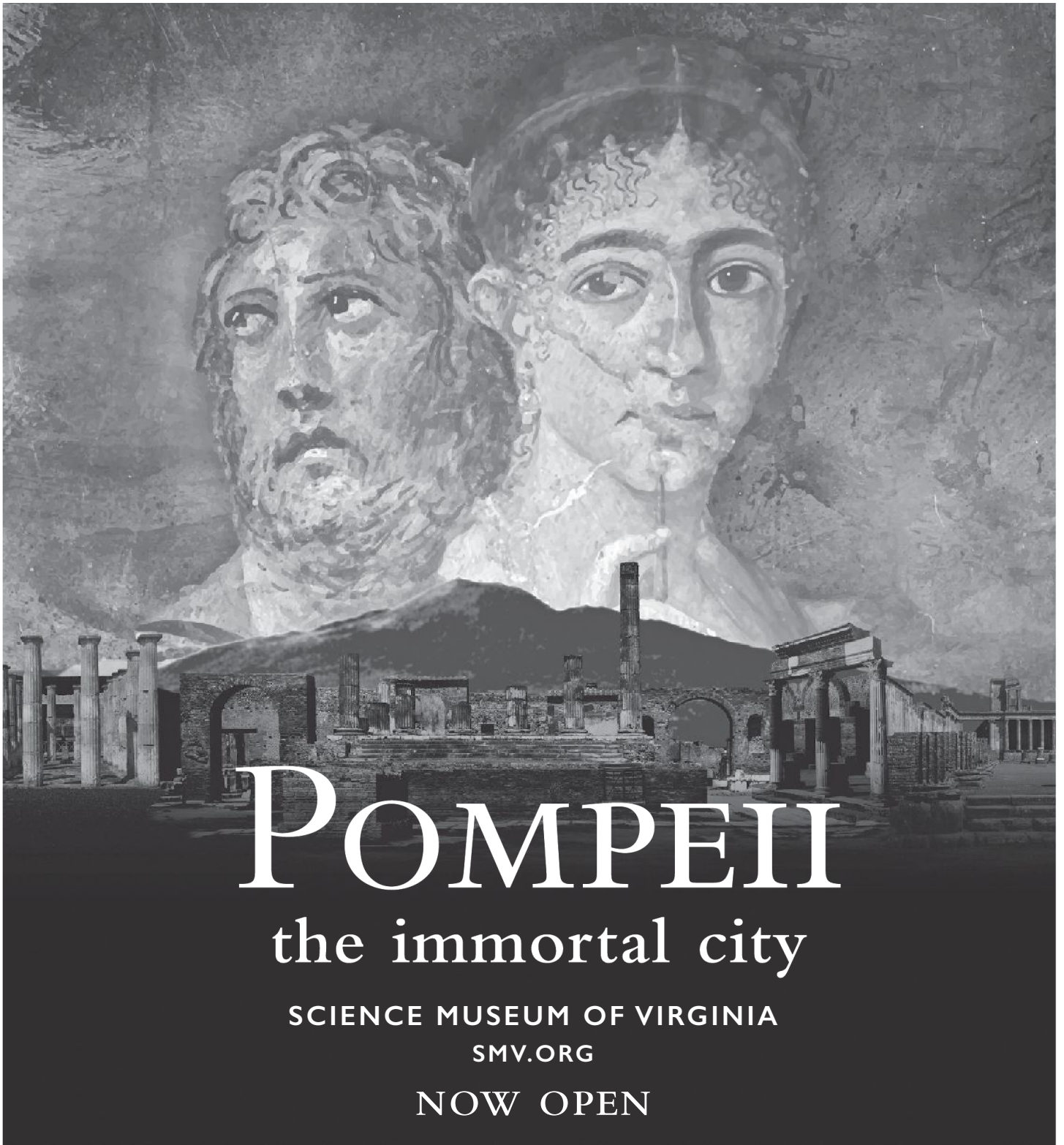
In October 2019, I will be traveling from Plymouth, England, to the Azores with a crew of 15 women on the first leg of an all-women, round-the-world journey looking at single-use plastics in the world's oceans. Exxpeditons began in 2014 with short, research sailing expeditions crewed by women, and the idea of supporting the underrepresented or "unseen" — unseen women, unseen pollution, and unseen solutions. This will be the organization's first round-the-world trip, "a pioneering ocean sailing expedition to circumnavigate the globe with the aim of raising awareness of, and explore solutions to, the devastating environmental and health impacts of single-use plastics and toxics in the world's ocean." The first leg will last approximately 14 days, with a new crew of women leaving from the Azores in November. The entire circumnavigation is expected to take 2 years and include 300 women.

Crew are selected to balance artistic and scientific disciplines—including photographers, filmmakers, artists, writers, marine biologists, and chemists—with each woman making a commitment to do public outreach on single-use plastics within their local and professional communities. I'll be joining the crew as an archaeologist—after all, what do archaeologists do best, if not look at human refuse? And what better platform to capture public attention than archaeology? If we are able to view our own consumer behaviors as "future" archaeological deposits, perhaps we can take steps towards changing the choices we make. I work in California as a historical archaeologist, primarily on post-1840s sites, and hope to adapt the methods of historical archaeology to understand our purchase, use, and discard of modern single-use plastics in our oceans. The mission of Exxpedition is:



- to raise awareness of the devastating impact of single-use plastic and toxics in the world's oceans;
- to celebrate women in science, leadership, and adventure;
- to create a community of female, multidisciplinary changemakers and inspiring global ambassadors to tackle plastic pollution and its environmental and health impacts; and
- to champion and contribute to innovative scientific research to tackle the crisis.

I welcome suggestions for research and methodologies, your experience with modern material culture studies, especially focused on plastics or microplastics, and any questions you may have about the Exxpedition journey. Please feel free to email me at kimberly.wooten@dot.ca.gov. For more information on Exxpedition or to apply as crew, please visit <http://exxpedition.com/rtw/>.



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Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research as a Word file to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Contributions are generally between 500–2000 words in length. 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 kb/s and 700 kb/s. Maximum file size for a video is 100 MB. Audio should be in MP3 audio format.

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia and Antarctica

Australia

The Fabric of an Institution: The Textile Remains of the Hyde Park Asylum, Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney, 1862–1886 (submitted by Karen Dye, Bachelor of Arts (honours) Archaeology, University of Sydney): The Hyde Park Barracks, Macquarie Street, Sydney, is a World Heritage-listed site significant not only for its connection to Australian convictism, but also for its wealth of 19th-century artifacts, including textiles.

Constructed from 1817 to 1819, under instructions of Governor Macquarie, to house male convict working gangs, the Hyde Park Barracks later (1848 to 1886) shifted to being a female-focused institution. The Government Female Immigration Depot was established in 1848 and the Hyde Park Asylum, a government-run shelter for destitute and infirm women, was founded in 1862.

The inmates of the Hyde Park Asylum were ex-convicts or immigrant women who had become homeless. The asylum was the first institution to house pauper women in the colony of New South Wales (NSW), and yet little is known about the inmates (Hughes 2004:3). The daily records are lost and reports are scant (Hughes 2004:8; Davies, Crook,

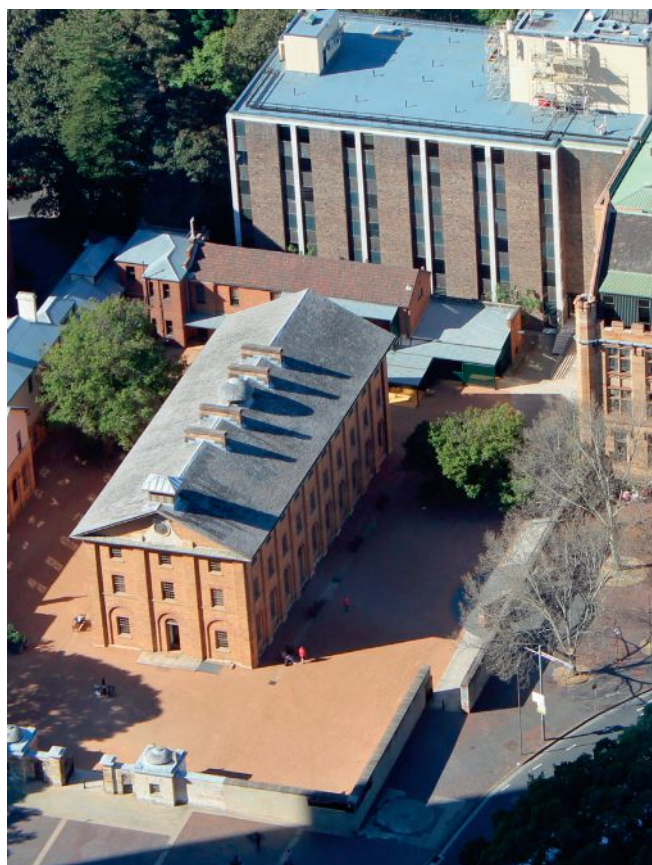


FIGURE 1. Hyde Park Barracks, Macquarie Street, Sydney. (Photo courtesy of Karen Dye, 2018.)

and Murray 2013:34). However, archaeological evidence of the Hyde Park Asylum is in abundance.

The Hyde Park Barracks Museum contains thousands of artifacts, including fragile textile remnants excavated from beneath the floorboards of the barracks building during the 1980s. The majority of these materials date to the Depot/Asylum period.



FIGURE 2. Shift UF18865:2. HPBM collection, 2018. (Photo courtesy of Karen Dye.)

My study aimed to isolate the textiles of the asylum inmates from those of the immigration depot residents. I sought to establish what clothing the inmates of the asylum wore and how that clothing placed the inmates in the broader society of Sydney. Influenced by feminist archaeological scholarship, I also aimed to detect any evidence for resistance by the inmates during their incarceration (Casella 2001).

Historical documents suggested a distinction between the clothing of the asylum and depot women. Therefore, a sample selection of 205 artifacts most likely to be remnants of clothing of former asylum inmates was recorded, observing stitching, sewing repairs, and use-wear marks.

The samples indicated that the asylum inmates wore clothing that included brown wincey (linen or cotton and wool) skirts, purple printed calico skirts and bodices, plain calico shifts, checked aprons, and caps. Historical documents indicated as much; however, the archaeology revealed the ragged and tatty (worn and shabby) state of those garments. The inmates of the Hyde Park Asylum were dressed as paupers. The garments were worn until they disintegrated. Shifts were repaired, patched, and worn until they were ripped up for repurposing. The shift sleeve (UF18865:2) in Figure 2 was repaired nine times before it was finally ripped up. These ragged clothes visually segregated the asylum women from the women of the depot and wider Sydney.

Many of the fabric remnants were structural components of garments that were ripped and cut away from the unworked pieces of fabric. Some of these rips bisected an ink “Hyde Park Asylum” stamp. It is possible that the bisection of the asylum stamp was a small act of resistance carried out by the asylum inmates as they worked within the institutional

structure. A possible ripped stamp can be seen in Figure 2. This study only looked at a small proportion of the textile artifacts, and the answers found have provoked further questions. Future archaeological inquiry should yield more knowledge about the inmates of this 19th-century pauper institution.

Acknowledgments

Many thanks to Dr. James Flexner and Professor Barbara Helwing for their support and to Dr. Fiona Starr and the staff at the Hyde Park Barracks Museum for their generous assistance.

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 2013 *An Archaeology of Institutional Confinement: The Hyde Park Barracks, 1848–1886*. Sydney University Press.
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 2004 *Hyde Park Asylum for Infirm and Destitute Women, 1862–1886: An Historical Study of Government Welfare for Women in Need of Residential Care in New South Wales*. Master of Arts (Honours) thesis, University of Western Sydney, Australia.

Convict Archaeology of the Southern Midlands (CASM): Picton Station, Tasmania (submitted by Dr. Eleanor Conlin Casella, Professor of Archaeology, University of Tasmania): Between 20 January and 4 February of this year, archaeological excavations were undertaken at the Picton Convict Road Station in Tasmania (in operation 1838–1844). Representing a new partnership between the Southern Midlands Council (SMC) and the University of Tasmania (UTas), the dig was codirected by Eleanor Conlin Casella (UTas Professor of Archaeology) and Brad Williams (SMC Heritage Manager), plus an enthusiastic crew of 10 students and 3 staff (Figure 1). Located on private land approximately 4 km north of Kempton in the southeast of the state, this archaeological project examined daily life for residents at the Picton Convict Road Station.

Established in 1838 as a set of huts, by 1841 the site had been expanded into a full sandstone quadrangle consisting of a chapel/mess hall, 3 male convict dormitories, a hospital, cook- and bakehouse, carpenter's shop, dry store (pantry), and meat store—all arranged around a central block of 6 solitary cells (Figure 2). The Picton Station



FIGURE 1. Field Crew of the Picton Station Project.

accommodated up to 160 convict men assigned to the initial construction of the Midlands Road.

Exciting results of the 2019 archaeology season included excavation of 6 trenches, all located to explore the preservation of building foundations and overall dimensions of the Picton quadrangle (Figure 3). Original stone footings were discovered for the men's dormitories, hospital and carpenter's shop, dry store, and chapel.

Additionally, a range of mid-19th-century artifacts were retrieved, including fragments of olive glass rum and beer bottles, olive glass gin case bottles, hand-forged nails, British-import stoneware bottles and transfer-printed earthenwares, copper-alloy sewing pins, and fragments of 2 iron hammers. These artifacts are undergoing conservation treatment through the Southern Midlands Council's heritage laboratory in Oatlands, and will be on display to the public in the future. The archaeology team looks forward to their next project season during January 2020!

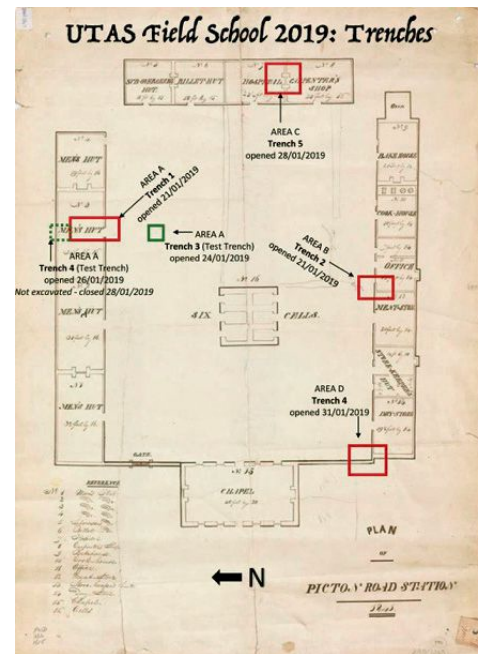


FIGURE 2. Picton Station.



FIGURE 3. The Picton Quadrangle.

Continental Europe

Portugal

The Great Earthquake of 1755: Archaeological Evidence in Downtown Lisbon (submitted by V. Filipe; T. Casimiro, tmcasimiro@fcsh.unl.pt; and J. Henriques—NOVA University of Lisbon and COTA 80.86): Around 9:30 in the morning of 1 November 1755, almost the entire population of Lisbon was attending mass inside the city's churches when a huge earthquake shook the city, killing a large number of its citizens—a third of its population, some say. The aftermath



FIGURE 1. General perspective of the house's yard.

effects resulted in a fire that lasted for days and a tsunami wave that destroyed what remained of the downtown area. Churches, palaces, and houses were obliterated that particular day and it took decades for the city to be rebuilt. What was a catastrophe at that time is nowadays an extraordinary opportunity to learn about the daily lives of Lisbon inhabitants and their

habits of consumption in the 18th century. Although the city was cleared of rubble and rebuilt, occasionally we have the opportunity of finding undisturbed contexts, abandoned and never revisited since that day, each a sort of time capsule permitting a glimpse of that moment.

The tragedy greatly affected several blocks of houses located in Rossio Square. One of those houses, located at the edge of a block of buildings, in the southwest area of the square, was discovered in the summer of 2017. Three apartments were excavated, including a small yard. The structures were well-preserved on the floor level and while the yard had a cobblestone floor the other two had floors of red tiles. One of these inner compartments seems to have been used as a kitchen. The typology of its construction, with a well and a small stone tank with tiled walls, and the material culture found inside, with several cooking pots, including a knife on the floor and a large redware pot close to the well, used as a water container, suggest this use.

Several activities took place in the yard, a private area with a direct exit to a main street. A well provided direct access to water, with the remains of a bucket found in close proximity, and nearby a grooved stone may have been used to wash clothes. Opposite the well a large wooden trunk was full of wheat, still in the shape of the bags in which it was kept. On top of that chest was a wooden brush, possibly used that day for washing clothes. The other compartment had no special feature that could help us determine its use; however, the abundance of objects inside, some of them large storage vases in situ, may indicate its use as a pantry.

A large number of the objects found inside the house were produced locally, in Lisbon, using red clays. Although some tablewares, in particular drinking cups, were made with this clay, the majority of these ceramics were kitchen or storage vessels. As for plates and bowls, the local productions are essentially white tin-glazed earthenware. The imports

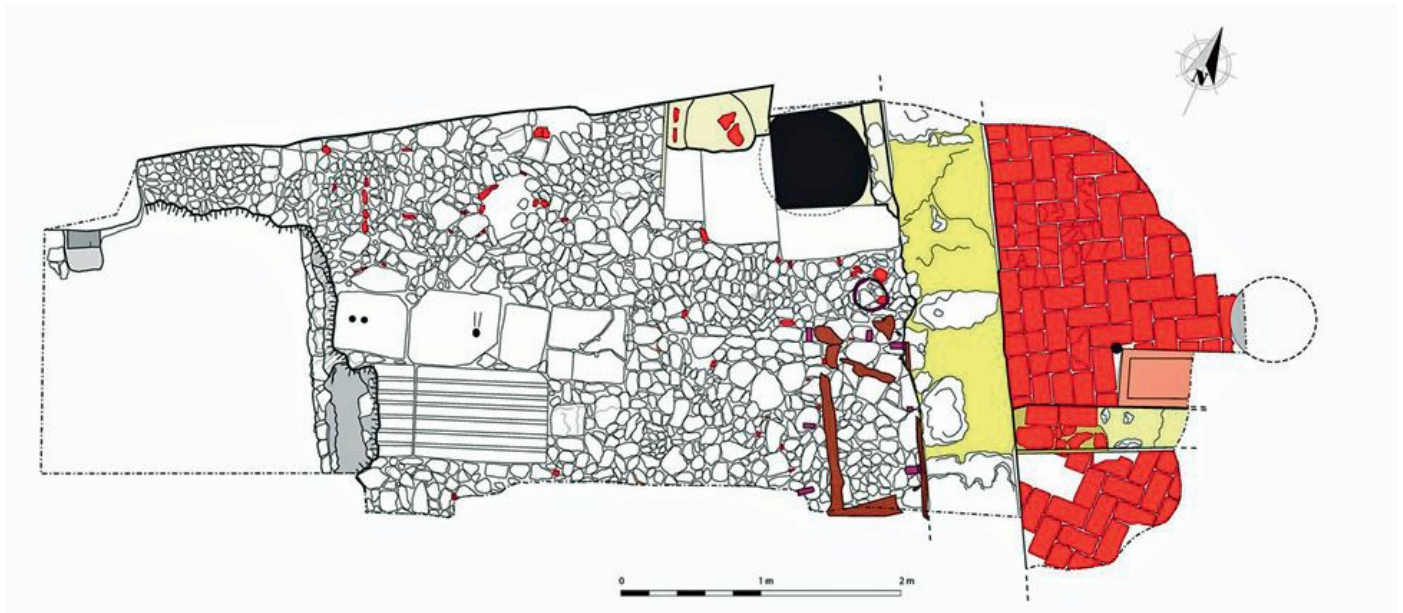


FIGURE 2. Drawing of the site. At the lower left center are the remains of the cereal trunk.



FIGURE 3. Daily tableware.

identified in this context are primarily Chinese porcelain, with a few occasional English salt-glazed stonewares and Dutch faience. Porcelain from China was at the top of the list among mid-18th-century imports. The importing of porcelain into Lisbon started in the early 16th century, with such wares becoming abundant by about a generation later. In the Rossio house 67% of all tableware was porcelain. The majority was produced during the reigns of the Emperors Yongzheng (1723–1735) and Qianlong (1723–1795), with some occasional artifacts produced during the Kangxi period (1668–1722). It is quite interesting that some of the objects found here can be dated from the Ming dynasty during the late Jiajing (1522–1566) and Wanli (1573–1619) periods, revealing that these objects were highly appreciated and retained over several generations instead of being discarded. This has been noted at other 18th-century sites in Portugal. Among the theories explaining such long-term possession are that the objects were seen as family heirlooms or as having monetary value. These plates and bowls were expensive, which may indicate the social status of this household. The head of a Guanyin, in blanc de chine and

produced in the Dehua kilns, would have been very costly and related to a wealthy context; thus, its being found in a home in downtown Lisbon is not surprising.

Three cooking pots known as “African” and usually associated with enslaved populations in Lisbon were also found inside the house. Soot and wear marks reveal their extensive use. The urban context suggests the house’s owners were wealthy enough to own enslaved servants. Glass beads, four-point-star-shaped flint stones, and other small items may also be related to the enslaved peoples, who may have kept these objects inside the small pouches believed to have magical properties that are frequently mentioned in 18th-century documents.

The type of house, its location in downtown Lisbon near houses of some of the most important nobles, and the material culture found inside led to the conclusion that this was a wealthy household, possibly that of a rich merchant or craftsman. Unfortunately, we will probably never be able to identify the people who lived in this particular house. As such, this is a unique site in Portugal’s capital. Although not the only earthquake context to have been excavated in Lisbon, it is certainly one that can provide an extraordinary amount of information about the city in the mid-18th century and especially its inhabitants: Europeans and Africans, with different identities and ethnicities, on the one hand living together and sharing domestic environments, and on the other using different objects that tell us about their habits and beliefs.

USA - Mid-Atlantic

New Jersey

Privateers on the Mullica River: Mapping Shipwrecks of the American Revolutionary War (submitted by Stephen D. Nagiewicz, Peter F. Straub, Ph.D., Steven P. Evert, Vincent Capone, and student researchers Shannon Chiarel, Jaymes Swain, Travis Nagiewicz, Elizabeth Klein, Christina Price, Ashlyn Rowe, and Jason Sass): New Jersey was an important battleground state in the American Revolutionary War, located between the major colonial cities of New York and Philadelphia. Since the fledgling colonial navy was greatly outgunned by the British fleet, privateers operating under letters of marque served as important adjuncts to the colonial naval attacks on British and French shipping. Throughout the conflict, 1,697 letters of marque were issued by the American Continental Congress, making British transport and supply lines slower and riskier (Howarth 1999). Prompted in part by the capture of the merchantman *Venus* in the late summer of 1778, the British general Sir Henry Clinton decided to move against the particularly troublesome southern New Jersey coast from his base in New York City (Kemp 1966). Privateers, operating out of Little Egg Harbor and River (current



FIGURE 4. Two large pots. The example on the left would be for water and the one on the right for general waste.

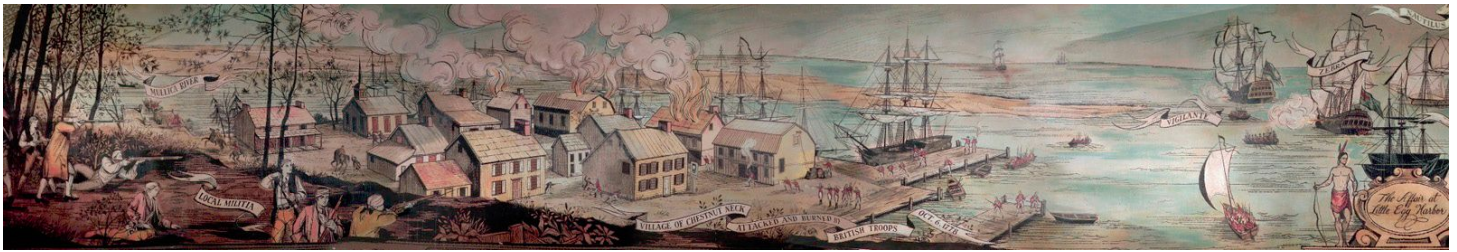


FIGURE 1. This mural was painted on canvas by John Wanamaker of Philadelphia for Fred and Ethel Noyes, ca. 1965. In 2007, Tony Coppola of the Inn at Historic Smithville Village gave the rights to the mural to the Sons of the American Revolution. (Image courtesy of Col. Richard Somers Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.)

Mullica River/Great Bay/Beach Haven inlet), had established a sanctuary in the village of Chestnut Neck with wharves, storehouses, and a rudimentary fort. Captured supplies were transhipped up the river and overland to Philadelphia and even to Valley Forge. The American general George Washington valued this area for its remarkable ability to secure goods, according to a letter from Benedict Arnold to George Washington (Kemp 1966). By 1776, the Continental Navy Commanders were instructing privateers to take their prizes into either Cape May or Little Egg Harbor to “seek safety from either inclement weather or enemy forces of superior size” (Shomette 2016). The British-formed Little Egg Harbor expedition was led by Commander Henry Colin, and consisted of HMS *Zebra*, HMS *Nautilus*, HMS *Greenwich*, HMS *Dependence*, and a few smaller vessels. On the morning of 6 October 1778, the British attacked the village after moving a military force of Royal Marines upriver in small boats. The colonial militia, poorly trained and equipped, was little deterrence to the British Marines, who captured the village and burned the warehouses and the approximately 10 prize vessels found in the river (Figure 1). This engagement is referred to locally as the Battle of Chestnut Neck and the Massacre of Little Egg Harbor.

The three shipwrecks discussed here are being investigated by faculty, staff, and students of the Stockton Marine Field

Station using a Klein 3900 (Salem, NH) side scan sonar system with dual-frequency 455/900 kHz transducers, with collection and processing involving the use of Chesapeake Technology SonarWiz Ver 7.03.0004,. An Edgetech 6205 (West Wareham, MA) multiphase echosounder (MPES) (Brisson and Hiller 2015) was also deployed, with the side scan sonar operating at 550 and 1600 kHz, and collected on Edgetech Discover software.

The third system used most frequently by the team was a Humminbird® HELIX 12 CHIRP MEGA DI GPS G2N (Johnson Outdoor Products, Racine, WI), which provided varied frequency ranges of 455/800 kHz and 1.2 MHz. Most of the images in this article come from data collected by the Humminbird using SAR HAWK (Black Laser Learning, Hockessin, DE) data-processing software. The high-resolution sonar data enable scientists and researchers to use sonar data-processing software to record these shipwrecks in detail without having to make arduous scuba dives in the limited visibility of turbid river waters. Utilizing the software’s capabilities, in conjunction with diver measurements, allows for an historical interpretation (Davis 2012; Desmond 1997) and reconstruction of the actual vessel from the sonar records.

Up until the recent sonar discoveries of as many as 3 new shipwrecks by Stockton University researchers in 2018–2019, the only known shipwrecks in the river were the *Bead*, the

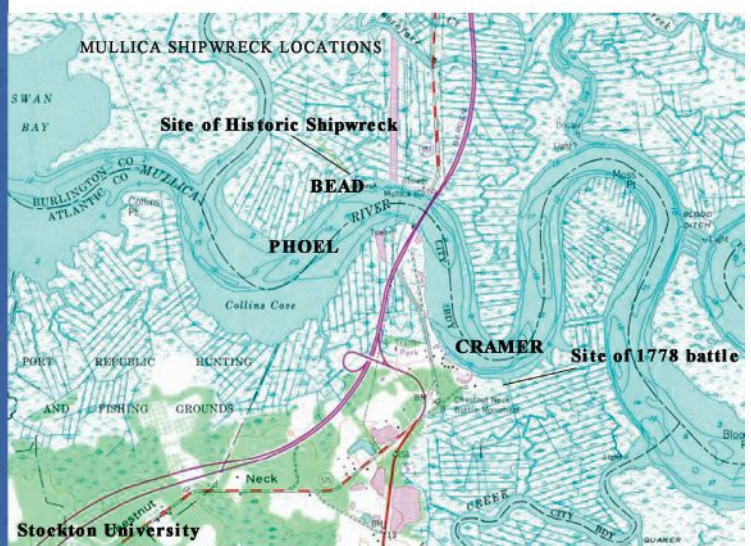
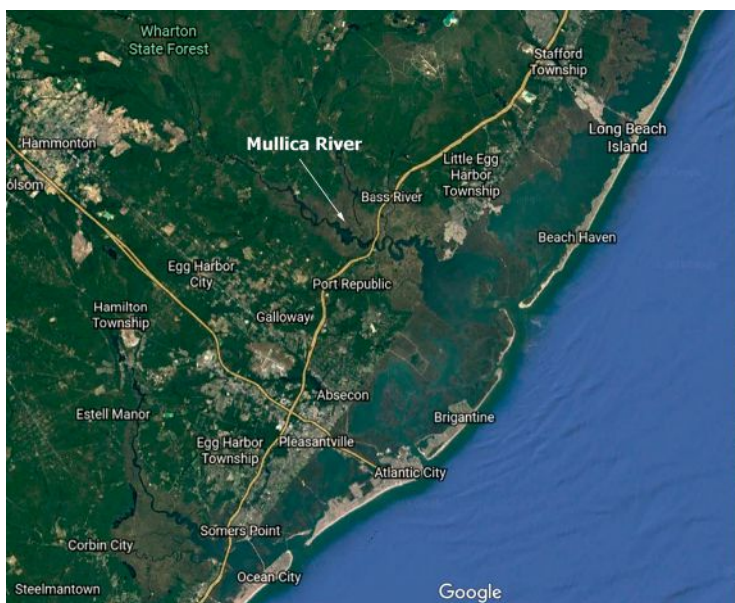


FIGURE 2. Google Earth image of Chestnut Neck in relation to the coast of New Jersey (left) and (right) local chart showing the relative positions of the three known American Revolutionary War-era shipwrecks from the Battle of Chestnut Neck on 6 October 1778. (Image courtesy of Stockton University.)

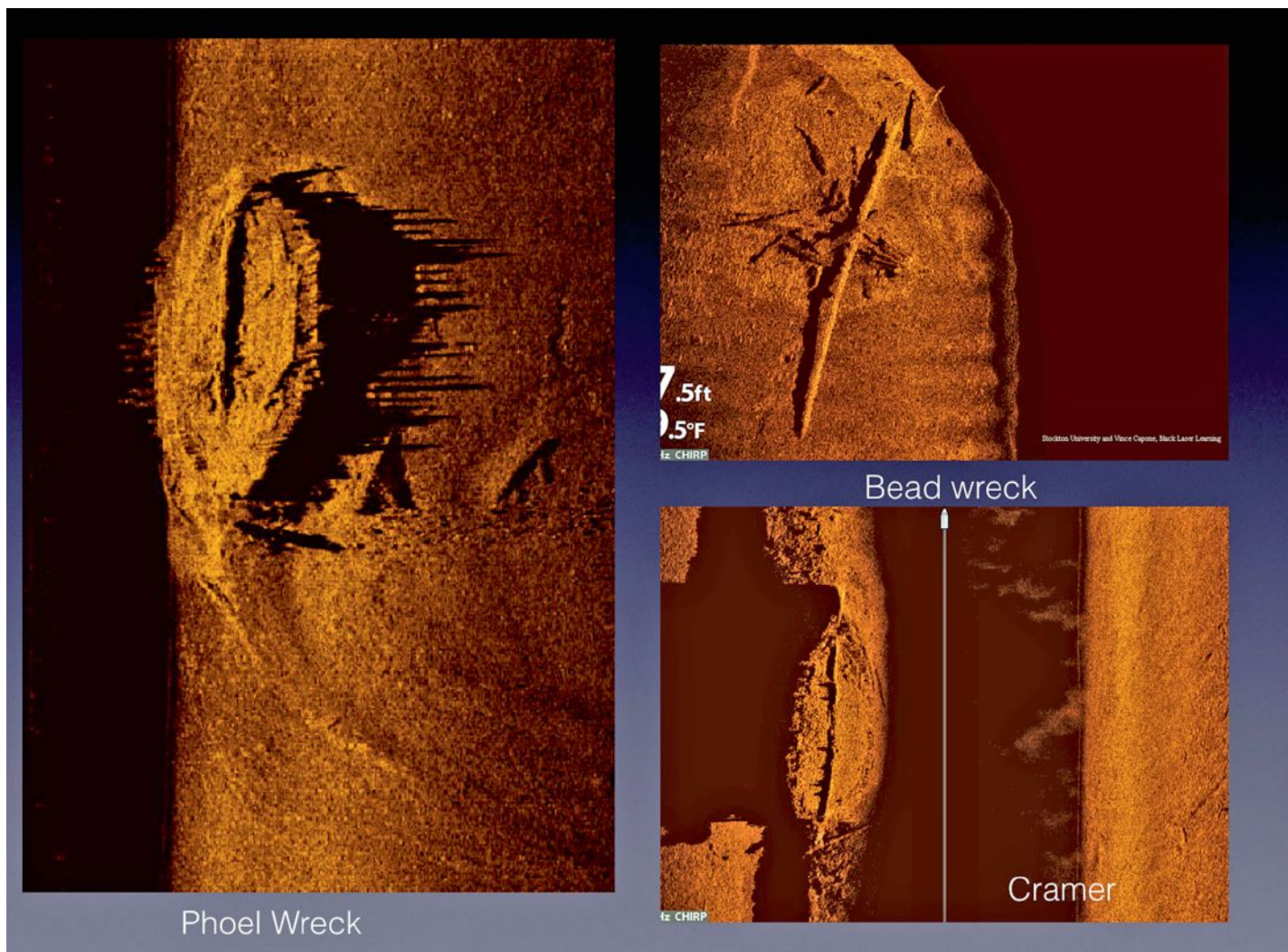


FIGURE 3. The three Mullica River shipwrecks found and mapped to date. (Image courtesy of Stockton University.)

Cramer, and the Phoel, of the first of which were mapped on previous scuba dive surveys overseen by archaeologists Gordon Watts in 1976 and Duncan Mathewson in 1985 (Fullmer 1998). The Bead wreck, which was placed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (ID #744) and the National Register of Historic Places (ID #88001899) in 1988, was named for the glass beads found on it by divers in the early 1970s. Originally surveyed when it was in 3 m of water, the wreck has slipped into 11.8 m of water and is quickly migrating its way over the marsh ledge into the deeper water. Tidal and riverine currents are hastening the wreck's deterioration and it is now in danger of total breakup, which would result in the loss of its historical significance. There is also the danger of man-made impacts. For example, a kedge anchor was dragged up accidentally from the Bead wreck site several years ago, even though the wreck location is marked on charts. Recently, the anchor was brought to and accepted by Stockton University, with approval of the state office of historic preservation, for conservation. The Cramer wreck lies within 15 m of the Chestnut Neck Boatyard's main docks and is named after the marina that existed there in the 1980s. The wreck was mapped and surveyed in 1985 by the nonprofit Atlantic Alliance, which is a group

of local New Jersey wreck divers who provided support to archaeologists mapping the Bead wreck at the same time. The Phoel wreck (Phoel Archaeological Site (28-Bu-950) (ID #5660) COE 06/28/2018) is named for William Phoel, a university professor and NOAA fisheries scientist. It is the most complete shipwreck of the three and represents the best opportunity for study and documentation, in terms of construction, relevance to this battle, and its impact on local, state, and national history.

Graduate student Shannon Chiarel, using primary source documents—mainly newspapers and letters—narrowed down a list of names of vessels associated with Chestnut Neck from November 1778 to October 1779. Vessels that were mentioned after the battle were removed, since they could not be both wrecked and sailing simultaneously. Searches for any of these names left only 30 unaccounted for, and it is hoped that an artifact will be found and perhaps reference one of the 10 destroyed ships. Residents claim that up until the 1900s there were visible wrecks at dead low tide. People from the Chestnut Neck Boatyard even claim they used to put rocks around the outlines of the wrecks to make them easier to spot. They are no longer visible, most likely due to a mixture of scavenging and natural



FIGURE 4. *Phoel wreck artifacts.* (Photos courtesy of Shannon Chiarel.)

deterioration by shoreline erosion, severe coastal storms, and strong currents. Recent sonar mapping has provided some evidence of multiple vessels yet to be explored that are most likely linked to this event. This entire area is part of the Mullica River/Chestnut Neck Archaeological Historic District, State of New Jersey ID #385 (Mathewson 1985).

Subsequent dives recovered artifacts at the bow and amidships. Diving is still necessary, even in turbid conditions, to collect and record in place potential artifacts that can help date the wreck and secure the artifact if it is in danger of deterioration (Kahanov 2013). Twenty-six glass shards were recovered at the bow on three dives. The ‘black glass’ shards show signs of high heat deformation, melting, and discoloration: originally a dark olive or green, they now have a light blueish tint. The base fragments are of the ‘push-up’ or ‘kick-up’ type. The glass, typical of the era—mid-18th to early 19th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Van den Bossche 2001)—was inexpensive and had a variety of uses.

Hand-hewn, rough red bricks were recovered near the stern and just to the starboard (right) of the keelson. Fourteen bricks were counted, two of which were recovered. They

were likely part of a ‘hearth’ or oven. A sample piece of hull plank was tested at the laboratories of the University of West Florida’s Department of History. The wood was identified as white oak; however, no age could be determined from the samples. White oak is found along the northeastern coast of the United States up to Canada, and in England as well. Thus we have yet to learn whether these vessels sailed from England or were built along the U.S. coastline. The frames (ribs), expected to be oak, could be dated by tree-ring analysis to determine the age of the wood and thereby the ship (Miles 1997; Baillie 1982).

The continuing purpose of this study is to locate and assess the condition of extant shipwrecks and historical objects within the historic district and to use this information to better inform the development of a management plan for these cultural resources.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Richard Veit, Ph.D., Monmouth University; Earl Cain and Norman Roos of the Sons of the American Revolution for access to their archives; and to Sarah Snow of

the Galloway Township Historical Society for their support of this project.

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Virginia

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Multiyear Investigation of the John Custis IV Urban Plantation (submitted by Jack Gary, Director of Archaeology, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation): The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeology has launched a multiyear archaeological investigation at the site of John Custis IV's city home and gardens. The project is designed to shed light on the life of the wealthy planter and the enslaved people who lived on this 4-acre lot. Custis IV lived from 1678 until 1749, leading a prosperous family who first settled on Virginia's Eastern Shore in the mid-17th century. After his turbulent marriage to Frances Parke Custis ended with her death of smallpox in 1715, he moved to the colony's capital of Williamsburg. There, he served as a member of the royal Governor's Council, immersed himself in horticulture, and constructed an elaborate garden on his property, maintained by his enslaved laborers. Custis owned over 200 enslaved people at the time of his death, most of whom resided on his tobacco plantations on the Eastern Shore and in York and New Kent Counties.

The Williamsburg property became known as Custis Square and contained a main dwelling house and numerous outbuildings, including a kitchen, smokehouse, granary, and coach house. By 1717 Custis had begun to develop an ornamental garden on the property and in 1734 he stated that his garden was "inferior to few if any in Virginia" (Martin 1991:56). Correspondence with horticultural luminaries such as Peter Collinson in England provides some detail about the wide variety of both native and imported plants Custis attempted to grow in this garden. Additionally, the garden was reported to contain three lead statues of Venus, Apollo, and Bacchus (Martin 1984:111). Despite these documentary clues, the layout and appearance of the garden is still largely unknown. After Custis's death in 1749 and the death of his son Daniel Parke Custis in 1757, the property belonged to



FIGURE 1. The 1964 excavation of the wells and cellar.

Daniel's widow Martha Dandridge Custis. Martha and her second husband, George Washington, administered the property until passing it to John Parke Custis in 1776. The property was rented to various tenants until it was sold in 1779 to James McClurg (Samford 1992:5). By 1824 the main house had fallen into disrepair and it was demolished by 1830. The lot was acquired by Eastern State Hospital in 1843 and was used primarily as a garden for its patients. Only an early-19th-century kitchen, today referred to as the McClurg Kitchen, stands on the lot, which had most recently been used as pasture for Colonial Williamsburg's heritage livestock program.

The first archaeological excavation of Custis Square occurred in 1964 under the direction of Ivor Noël Hume. This work revealed that the cellar of the house, which measured 24 x 50 ft., had been almost completely robbed of its brick foundation when it was demolished (Noël Hume 1996:23). A vaulted brick drain runs from the cellar to the north. Two wells were discovered nearby, one dating to the first quarter of the 18th century and the second having been filled in by the 1780s (Samford 1992:15). Artifacts from the later well included numerous intact wine bottles bearing John Custis's seal and intact garden spades. The bottom of the well also contained preserved botanical remains such as leaves and clippings from trees and shrubs, many of which are documented in Custis's correspondence with Peter Collinson (Noël Hume 1974:31).

The 1964 excavation also discovered the floor and foundation of a smokehouse, as well as the foundations of an early-18th-century kitchen underneath the later McClurg Kitchen. A series of large postholes running between the smokehouse and wells were interpreted by Noël Hume to be the remains of a shade arbor associated with the garden (1974:29). While much was learned about the locations of key structures during Noël Hume's excavations, others were yet to be found and the layout and scope of the garden remained unknown. Additionally, Noël Hume recognized the need for more-advanced techniques for better understanding the landscape and "banked" the site for future work.

The current excavations are designed to fully explore the lot and address a range of research topics that will not only help us to better understand the landscape, but also the lives of the numerous free and enslaved people living on this property in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The excavation and research will last a minimum of 5 years and include geophysical survey, a full suite of environmental testing, and open-area excavations. We intend to make the project as publicly accessible as possible as well. Colonial Williamsburg's visitors will be invited to take regular thematic tours of the site this fall, engage with special hands-on activities, and visit the lab in October to see the legacy collection from the 1960s excavations as well as what's been coming out of the ground recently. The full research design, as well as updated information about the project, is available online here: <https://www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/learn/custis-square-archaeology-project?from=navlearn>.

To date, the geophysical and initial archaeological survey has been completed, and the project will move into the next

phase of investigating anomalies, features, and deposits revealed from the first phase of work. Individual artifacts of note so far have included the waistcoat button from a French soldier's uniform. The button is cast with the number "18," indicating affiliation with the Regiment de Gattinois, a unit that was instrumental in the siege of Yorktown in 1781 and was later garrisoned in Williamsburg after the battle.

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Archaeological Investigations at the Baylor Site near Port Royal (submitted by Julia A. King, St. Mary's College of Maryland): Archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) recently completed test excavations at the Baylor Site (44EX0005), an early-colonial Native American site located on the south bank of the Rappahannock River near Port Royal, Virginia. This testing is part of a larger survey of Native settlements in the Rappahannock River Valley funded by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

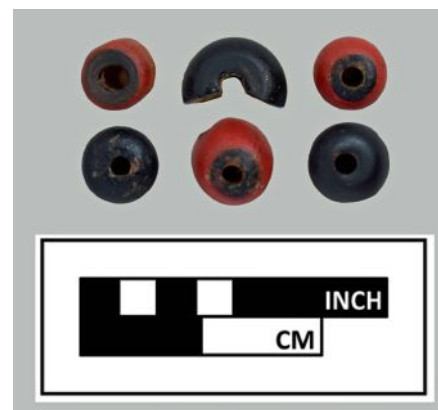


FIGURE 1. Red and black glass beads recovered from the Baylor Site. For more information on the significance of red and black glass beads to Piscataway communities, see Webster and King (2018).

The Baylor Site is located in an area of the Rappahannock Valley where Native people from Virginia and Maryland relocated to escape the pressures of an occupied homeland while establishing exchange relationships with their few colonial neighbors. At first glance, the three test units excavated at the Baylor Site yielded hundreds

of Native-made ceramic fragments, not unlike the nearby Camden archaeological site (44CE0003). Both sites were occupied in the later 17th through the early 18th centuries.

On closer inspection, however, the European materials from the Baylor Site more closely resemble artifacts recovered from Maryland sites associated with the Piscataway Indians, including red and black glass beads and a Jesuit trade ring (Figures 1 and 2). It is possible that the Baylor Site represents Potobac Indians from Maryland who located to the Rappahannock Valley sometime after ca. 1665 (the Potobac were from the Piscataway homeland).

The differences observed between the Baylor and Camden



FIGURE 2. Copper Jesuit ring recovered from the Baylor Site. The ring probably came to the site through long-distance trade with groups in the Northeast.

archaeological sites suggest that important if subtle variations are evident among colonial Native assemblages in this part of the Middle Atlantic region of the United States and these variations can shed light on Native experiences of settler colonialism.

The hundreds of Native-made ceramics recovered from the Baylor and Camden sites suggest a continuity in Native craft practices. Producing ceramic pots was a routine act of place making in Native America requiring localized knowledge of resources. The ceramics recovered from these two late sites can be interpreted as an important act of resistance to the colonial encounter. The ceramic counts, notably, are unusually high when compared with late precolonial settlements. It is possible that these numbers reflect displaced communities avoiding too much contact with Europeans, while using their craft technologies to participate in the colonial economy.

Other artifacts recovered from the Baylor Site include a wine bottle base fragment reworked as a scraper (Figure 3), copper and pewter buttons, dozens of red clay tobacco pipe fragments, and many small finds.



FIGURE 3. Wine bottle base reworked as a scraper.

Acknowledgments

For assistance with interpreting the artifacts recovered from the Baylor and Camden archaeological sites, we are grateful to Chief G. Anne Richardson, Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia; Francis Gray, Tribal Chair, Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland; and Mario Harley, Council Member, Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland. SMCM is also grateful to Lauren

McMillan for her assistance with the excavations.

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USA - Midwest

Michigan

Urban Archaeology: Still Plenty of Wigle Room (submitted by Dr. Ethan Epstein, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.): Recently, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) conducted mechanically assisted trenching in a portion of Detroit's Wigle Park. Although records indicated that development had occurred within the city block beginning in the 1870s, records also indicated that the houses and outbuildings were subsequently razed, the debris mostly removed, and the area infilled.

Staff compiled information from historic maps, United States Census records, and directories from the City of Detroit to determine that the former residents included families of Swiss, Finnish, Italian, German, Irish, Russian, Canadian, and American (at least second-generation) descent. These records also indicated that residents were mainly employed in the industrial, trade, utility, retail, and general services sectors of the economy. After 1900 many of the structures went from being owner occupied to rental properties, trends consistent with expectations derived from Detroit's general history.



FIGURE 1. The three trenches, sites, and features overlain on the 1897 Sanborn map.

Staff reviewed the 1897 Sanborn fire insurance map of the area that shows the locations of structures and alleyways within the project area, and then excavated three trenches that intersected residential structures and outbuildings that had paralleled the alleyways. The trenches ranged in depth from 2 to 4 feet below surface. Staff identified 42 features and several smaller concentrations of architectural debris distributed across 16 newly identified sites, which corresponded to 16 address-specific parcels. The identified

feature types included a brick foundation, structural support wall remnants, cement wall footers, cement floors, a possible lavatory, a possible privy of some type or a "Pittsburgh potty" (stand-alone basement toilet), a wooden outbuilding floor or walkway, and an unstructured refuse concentration. The uniformity of the depth below surface of the wall features and the infilling of cellars with the resulting debris suggest that the structures were razed mostly as a single event. This is consistent with records, which indicate

that these structures were demolished in the 1950s during the construction of a field house and associated ball fields that are no longer extant.

Forty-five artifacts were recovered, which included 4 pieces of building material, a square nail, a spoon bowl, 3 ceramic vessel and plate fragments, a ceramic portrait tile, 7 bottles and bottle fragments, 3 jars, a jar lid, a glass fragment, a window-pane fragment, 10 mammal bones and bone fragments, and 12 bird bones and bone fragments. Although no date has been determined for the



FIGURE 2. The three trenches, sites, and features overlain on modern aerial imagery.

USA - Northeast

New Hampshire

The Fifth Season of Excavation at Enfield Shaker Village (submitted by David Starbuck, Plymouth State University): Enfield Shaker Village was one of two Shaker Villages in New Hampshire, and it now exists as the Enfield Shaker Museum, the destination for about 7,000 visitors each year who come to enjoy its guided tours, exhibits, craft demonstrations, gardens, and educational programs. Founded in 1793, this 3,000-acre village was constructed on the shore of Mascoma Lake, and the many buildings of its Church Family have now been reduced to just nine still-standing structures. Archaeology is being used to locate the foundations of Shaker buildings that have long since been removed, and excavations are adding immeasurably to the museum's exhibits and artifact collections.

In the summer of 2017, Plymouth State University located the foundation of a Boys Shop that had been occupied by the last of the Enfield Shaker Brothers, and this was intensively sampled in 2018. The exact date of the building's removal is unknown, although it was definitely gone by 1917 (Figure 1). It was in that year that the Enfield Shakers made their decision to sell the village, and by 1923 all remaining

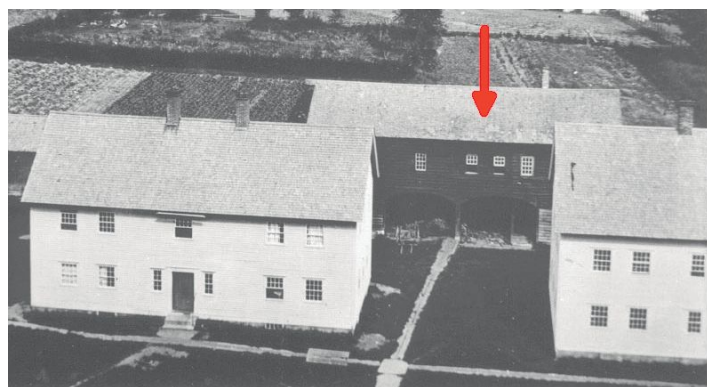


FIGURE 1. A pre-1917 photograph of the Boys Shop (in the rear).

Shakers had resettled at Canterbury Shaker Village, about 50 miles away. The Enfield buildings were subsequently sold to the La Salette Order of the Catholic Church in December of 1927, and buildings were modified (and removed) to meet the instructional needs of the La Salettes.

The cellar hole underneath the eastern end of the Boys Shop has been found to contain an unusually rich concentration of artifacts that derive from a wide variety of activities throughout the entire community—as such, they appear to represent a cleaning out of all of the buildings just prior to the arrival of the La Salette Order. Consequently, Plymouth State returned to this structure with a field school for four weeks in 2019, under the direction of David Starbuck, and findings continue to be quite remarkable (Figure 2).

bones, the remaining artifacts reflect the period between the 1890s and mid-1930s. Due to their size and condition, species could not be assigned to the mammal bones, although 9 of the bones were determined to have come from a large animal and were recovered from the unstructured refuse concentration, in addition to the 12 bird bones. Unfortunately, eight of the bird bones were too fragmentary



FIGURE 3. View north along Trench 3, one of the three trenches that exposed brick walls and cement basement floors.

for meaningful analysis; however, four of the bones reflect goose, duck, and bittern family sizes, suggesting the supplementation of household diet with wild-caught fowl. In addition, several of the ceramic pieces suggest that some modicum of household wealth was achieved.

The cultural resources present on-site may, but are not likely to, contribute to further understanding the cultural milieu that was Detroit during the last two decades of the 1800s through the 1950s, from construction of the structures through their demolition. Because living spaces and outbuilding functions can no longer be identified, the artifacts cannot be associated with specific



FIGURE 4. American Encaustic Tiling Co. portrait tile, ca. 1880 to 1935.

residents, and the family histories of the residents are similar to those already documented in Detroit, only general inferences can be made. Therefore, these investigations are not likely to provide significant insight into the lifeways of area residents. However, these investigations provide a reflection point that needs to be constantly, if not vigilantly, considered. Often, despite a lack of historical records and what may appear to be a total loss of cultural resources in a given area, resources that remain can significantly inform the public about ethnicities, religions, and economic adaptations on both a household and community-wide basis.



FIGURE 5. Base of an unknown vessel type by Bridgwood & Son, ca. 1795 to 1891.



FIGURE 2. The 2019 excavations inside the foundation of the Shaker Boys Shop.

Hundreds of clam and mussel shells (left behind from Shaker clambakes) were accompanied by dozens of bottles (many were medicine bottles, especially Shaker Valerian—see Figure 3), an exploded barrel from a rifle, a musket ball, stoneware jugs, sardine cans, many chimney caps (patented by a Shaker, E. Myrick, in Harvard, Massachusetts), stove parts, dozens of barrel hoops, a fishing lure, a “TD” tobacco pipe, many butchered cow bones, much whiteware, and literally thousands of nails and fragments of window glass.

As with other Shaker dumps that have been studied in Enfield and Canterbury, New Hampshire, extremely little



FIGURE 3. Shaker Valerian bottles, with partial labels, found inside the cellar of the Boys Shop.

was Shaker-made. Dishes were bright and colorful, and it would appear that Shakers who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries had much the same consumer tastes as the “World’s People” who surrounded them.

New York

SUNY Schenectady Community Archaeology Program Continues Historical Archaeological Excavations inside the Historic Stockade Neighborhood (submitted by Erin N. Delwiche and Holly E. Delwiche): Summer 2019 marks the 20th year of the SUNY Schenectady Community Archaeology Program (CAP), under the guidance of veteran archaeologist Louise A. Basa. The last 17 years of excavation have taken place inside the historic Stockade Neighborhood. The ‘Stockade’ refers to the area traditionally believed to be within the palisade constructed around the settlement of Schenectady ca. 1689.

The 2019 excavation team is comprised of students from SUNY Schenectady and nearby Siena College, with Dr.



FIGURE 1. Photo courtesy of Schenectady County Historical Society.

Andrew R. Beaupré acting as principal investigator. The research goals of this summer’s excavation include the location and identification of an unknown stockaded feature seen on the ca. 1700 map of the city drafted by Wolfgang William Roamer. At the time of this submission, the excavation is in initial phases, but the archaeologists are hopeful that by using



FIGURE 2. Photo courtesy of SUNY Schenectady CAP.

several GIS informed overlays they will be able to document this previously unrecorded feature.

Contemporaneous to the primary excavation, SUNY Schenectady CAP archaeologist Diana O. Carter has been monitoring mechanical trenching associated with foundation repairs at an additional historic home located on Union Street. This monitoring is a continuation of a long-standing relationship between CAP and the owners of this historic property.

USA - Pacific West

California

The Yreka Chinatown Project (submitted by Sarah Heffner, Senior Historical Archaeologist, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.): Approximately two years ago, I became involved with researching a collection of artifacts from the 1969 excavations of Yreka's third Chinese community. The excavation was conducted prior to the construction of U.S. Interstate 5 through Yreka, which destroyed the last remnants of Chinese homes and businesses occupied from 1886 through the 1940s. From January through March 1969, archaeologists with the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), under contract with the California Department of Transportation, conducted a salvage excavation at the location of Yreka's last historical Chinese community, near the Miner Street Interchange west of downtown Yreka (Figure 1). The excavation was one of the earliest excavations of a Chinese community in California and one of the first major historical archaeological salvage projects in the state. Archaeologists excavated 73 units and 2 trenches, recorded 9 features, and cataloged nearly 5,000 artifacts (Figure 2). For various reasons, the archaeological report on the Yreka excavation was never finalized.

Analysis of the Yreka materials began in 1978, almost a decade following the excavation, when State Parks was trying to build their collections and money had become available through federal Title II funding to analyze and catalog the collection. Researchers, led by former State Parks archaeologist Larry Felton, analyzed artifacts by their functional categories and produced detailed hand-drawn maps, charts, and diagrams in order to study artifact distribution and use areas. Makers' marks on ceramic tablewares and glass bottles were researched and their dates of production and manufacturers were identified. Additional research on the collection was conducted in the early 2000s by San Francisco State University graduate student Danny Liu, whose thesis provides a detailed discussion of Chinese ceramic patterns, decorative techniques on Chinese and European American ceramics, manufacturing techniques, and company histories (Liu 2006). Translations are provided for some of the Chinese ceramics and medicine vials with Chinese characters on them.

The Yreka Chinatown collection is currently housed at the State Archaeological Collections and Research Facility (SACRF) in McClellan, California. In addition to the collection of artifacts from the Yreka excavations, SACRF also has all the documents associated with the original excavation and later cataloging efforts, including site photos, field notes, catalog forms, artifact photos, and artifact distribution maps. Very little of the previously recorded detailed artifact information has been entered into the current The Museum System (TMS) catalog. Catalog entries are limited to catalog number, a brief description, site contextual information (unit, level), and information on their location within SACRF.

My interest in researching the collection stemmed from a desire to expand upon my dissertation research, which focused on health-care practices of Chinese immigrant communities in rural Nevada mining and railroad towns during the 19th century, and a desire to further my knowledge of Chinese material culture as it appears in the archaeological record. When I learned that the excavation report had never been finalized, I saw an opportunity to update the draft report with additional archival research, newer graphics, and clearer artifact photos. Additionally, I hoped to share the results of the excavation with fellow archaeologists, interested members of the public, and descendants of Yreka's historical Chinese community.

I received funding in 2017 from the Society for California Archaeology through their Orphaned Archaeological

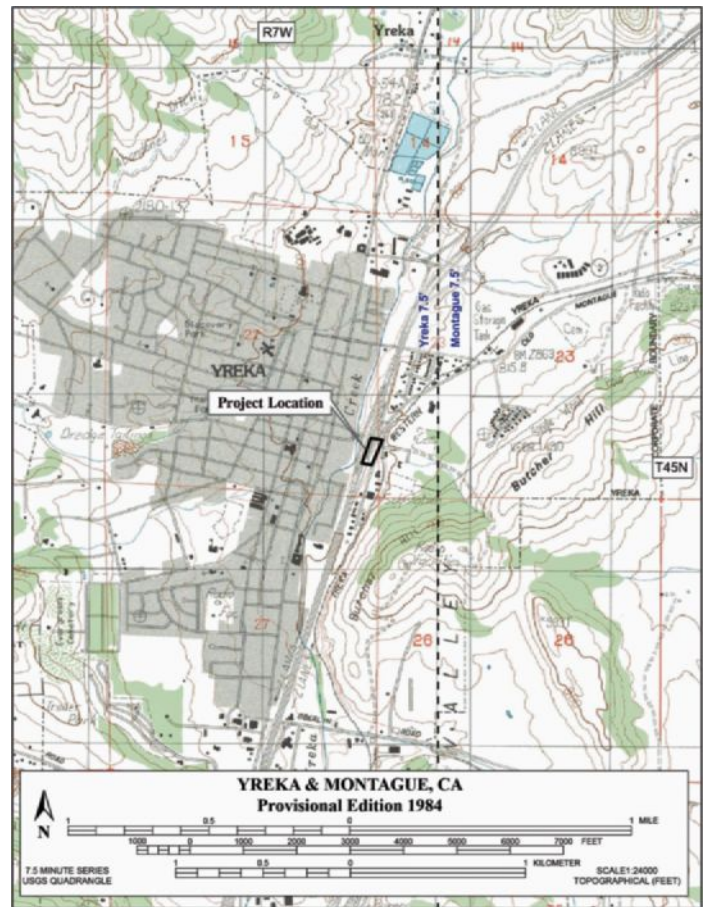


FIGURE 1. Project location map. (Map courtesy of Amber Rankin, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.)

2020 ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award

The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is pleased to announce the 2020 ACUA George Fischer International Student Travel Award. This award of \$1,000.00 (USD) will be offered to help fund travel costs for the upcoming 2020 SHA Conference in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, and will be granted to an international student presenting a paper on an underwater or maritime archaeology topic at this conference. Conference abstracts must be submitted directly to the Conference Organizers as outlined in the Call for Papers. Please refer to <http://sha.org/conferences/> for complete details on abstract submission and deadlines.

To be eligible for consideration, students applying for this award must currently be enrolled, and in good academic standing, in a graduate degree program (includes full-time, part-time, or thesis/dissertation hours only). International students are considered to be those students residing or studying in a country other than the country where the conference is being held.

To apply for this award you must submit the following:

1. Curriculum vitae
2. Short cover letter
3. A copy of your conference abstract, along with confirmation of submission

Submissions will be judged on academic merit and relevance to the field of underwater and maritime archaeology.

All award application materials must be sent to the ACUA at info@acuaonline.org by 1 October 2019.



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**



FIGURE 2. General view of Area A, looking northwest. (Photo courtesy of State Parks State Archaeological Collections Research Facility.)

Collections Grant program and in 2018 from State Parks' Cultural Resources Management Program to update and finalize the archaeological report and publish it as a volume in California State Parks Cultural Heritage Publications. Additional aspects of my research have involved conducting interviews with individuals who worked on the excavation to gain a sense of working conditions and archaeological methods used; scanning, digitizing, and organizing all of the archival materials associated with the excavation and later artifact studies; working with a graphics specialist to gain an understanding of the layout of units and features in relation to historical Sanborn maps, modern aeriels, and project as-builts; and finally, taking high-resolution photographs of select diagnostic artifacts for inclusion in the Chinese Material Culture Collection (<https://soda.sou.edu/chinese/index.html>), an online database and identification guide of Chinese artifacts from archaeological sites and museums.

My report on the Yreka excavation and collections is scheduled to be published this fall and is the 36th volume in the series. I am in the process of applying for a second grant from State Parks to update and finalize the archaeological catalog for Yreka, bringing together all of the previously recorded data (including artifact notes and drawings, measurements, and dates) collected on the Yreka Chinatown artifacts and combining this with professional photography of diagnostic artifacts, translations of Chinese characters, and residue analysis of medicine bottles.

References

Liu, Danny
2006 The Archaeological Collection of Yreka Chinatown. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA.

Southern Oregon University
2019 Chinese Material Culture Collection. Southern Oregon Digital Archives, Hannon Library. <https://soda.sou.edu/chinese/index.html>. Accessed 1 May 2019.

2019 SHA and ACUA Elections

PRESIDENT

Julie Schablitsky

Present Positions: Chief Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Section Chief, Maryland Department of Transportation; Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Maryland-College Park; Research Affiliate, University of Oregon

Education: Ph.D., Urban Studies, with specialization in historical archaeology, Portland State University, Oregon; M.A., Anthropology, Oregon State University; B.A., Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Program Co-Chair, Washington D.C. Conference, 2016; Book Reviews Editor, 2015–2019; Board Member, 2013–2016; Collections and Curation Committee Board Liaison, 2013–2016; Co-Chair, Baltimore, Maryland Conference, 2012



Research Interests: African American diaspora; genetic archaeology (DNA and artifacts); cemetery preservation; evolution of transportation landscapes; War of 1812 (terrestrial and maritime)

Biographical Statement:

As the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) Cultural Resources Section Chief, I direct over one dozen archaeologists and architectural historians in the management and preservation of archaeological sites, significant buildings, and important structures across the state. While at MDOT, I created a public outreach archaeology program that partners with county and local governments to study local historic sites. These projects often incorporate students from the University of Maryland, providing them with valuable work experience and connections that will facilitate their future employment in archaeology.

As a highway archaeologist I look at the ways transportation systems evolve over time, and how people and places responded to changes along these corridors. Over the last decade, my research and publications have focused upon African American sites (e.g. plantations, urban life, and cemeteries) and how enslaved and free communities lived in the Chesapeake. My relationships with local communities recently inspired me to link Belvoir’s African American descendants to their ancestors. The recovery of human DNA from artifacts such as tobacco pipe stems is now inspiring others to use this same application to address questions of ancestry on their sites.

Under my affiliation with the University of Oregon, I have researched the Donner Party of California, as well as the American Revolutionary Naval Captain John Paul Jones’ birthplace and the late medieval Amisfield Tower in southern Scotland. The chance to lead archaeological projects in Scotland demonstrated to me the importance of collaboration with our colleagues outside of North America, and how different perspectives can enrich our interpretations of people and material culture.

In addition to my professional positions, I have also been an active participant in SHA. As a member for over 20 years, I have led and assisted conference planning (2012 and 2016), and currently serve as the society’s book reviews editor. Perhaps one my most important roles was serving as a board member between 2013 and 2016.

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

I have worked in the field of archaeology for over 30 years, and have been employed in federal and state governments, private consulting firms, and universities. These varied perspectives have provided me opportunities to appreciate a range of concerns across our discipline. As such, I closely follow proposed changes to our cultural resource laws, as well as the ethical issues faced by underwater archaeologists.

As MDOT’s Cultural Resources Section Chief, I have not only advocated for the preservation and public appreciation of archaeology and architectural history, but I have worked to bring awareness and respect for historic sites to

agency administrators and political figures. My position has provided me with leadership experiences that foster collaborative approaches to difficult problems, despite differing opinions. My ability to facilitate discussions and effectively implement agreed upon plans would be a positive contribution to SHA.

I have attended over 20 SHA conferences and am deeply committed to the organization, the field of archaeology, and to my colleagues. While serving as a conference co-chair and program chair, I gained important experiences and developed close relationships with the SHA business office and board members. My time serving as the book reviews editor has also prepared me for such a leadership position. I understand how SHA operates and recognize the significant strides it has made towards improving publications, maintaining a political presence in D.C., and finding various ways to benefit the membership.

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

Over the past decade, I have closely followed the challenges faced not only by SHA, but other anthropological societies. One of our most significant threats continues to be aimed at our federal cultural resource laws. It is imperative that we continue to be proactive in lobbying for the legal framework that protects archaeological resources. Furthermore, we need to be vigilant as rules to our existing legislation are proposed that limit the ability of State Historic Preservation Offices and Federally Recognized Tribes to be successful in their established roles.

If elected, one of my first priorities will be to ensure our members are protected at all SHA sponsored events and conferences. A recent situation at the Society for American Archaeology conference illuminated the need for additional safe guards. In light of this, it would be beneficial to review our sexual harassment and discrimination policy to ensure any potential threats to members' safety and wellbeing are anticipated in advance. As a society, we should continue to prioritize a safe and nurturing environment that fosters learning and mentoring for all members.

I would also like to concentrate on the expansion and diversification of our society through membership growth. The continued dedication of the board, and passion of our committees has resulted in a stable membership. I feel strongly about maintaining this growth, but also increasing the number of international archaeologists in our society. One proven avenue for growth in membership has been hosting conferences outside of North America. In addition, I would like to collaborate with other societies and ACUA to identify new avenues to increase and diversify our membership.

Finally, it is very important to maintain the synergy and support of programs implemented by past presidents, board members, and committees. The practice of archaeology has complicated issues, such as the curation of collections, that require multi-year management strategies. As such, it is imperative we continue to follow and lend support to our colleagues tackling these problems. It is also essential to

build upon the programs of previous leaders who produced legislation in areas such as public outreach and community empowerment. When initiatives, like the proposed African American Burial Grounds Network Act, gain momentum, we must ensure they are successful and continue to be built upon.

Richard Veit

Present Position: Professor of Anthropology and Associate Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Monmouth University

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology with a specialization in historical archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1997; M.A., Anthropology with a specialization in historical archaeology, The College of William and Mary, 1991; B.A. Summa Cum Laude, Anthropology, Minor in History, Drew University 1990



Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, Board of Directors, 2011–2014, Member, Archives and History Committee, 1999–present; Chair, Archives and History Committee, 2006–2012; Member, Elections and Nominations Committee, 2002; Memorials

Editor, 2008–2012, Book Reviews Editor, 2012–2015 (as member of Editorial Advisory Board)

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Member, Executive Board, 2002–2015 and 2019; Member, Elections Committee, 2003, 2008, and 2009; Co-Organizer (with Richard Hunter), Trenton Conference, 2005; Co-Organizer (with Ed Morin), Long Branch Conference, 2014

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference: President Elect, 2013, President, 2014–2016

New Jersey Historical Commission (Gubernatorial Appointment): Chair, Programs and Publications Committee, 2012–present

Archaeological Society of New Jersey: Bulletin Editor, 2017–2019; President, 2007–2011; First Vice President-Education, 2004–2006; Recording Secretary, 2012–2014; Treasurer, 1998–2003; Executive Board Member, 1994–1997

Association for Gravestone Studies: Member, Editorial Board, 2009–present; Conference Co-Chair (with Mark Nonestied), 1998 and 2012

Research Interests: historical archaeology; gravemarkers; monuments and commemoration; military sites archaeology; historic artifact analysis; vernacular architecture

Biographical Statement:

I am an anthropological archaeologist with a focus on North American historical archaeology. My work as a historical archaeologist strives to give voice to individuals who have been silenced by history: minorities, women, industrial workers, soldiers, and other everyday people. Currently, I serve as Professor of Anthropology and Associate Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Monmouth University. I teach undergraduate and graduate courses on historical archaeology, mentor students, and direct an annual field school. My students and I have investigated a variety of sites including Edison's Menlo Park Laboratory, Sandy Hook Lighthouse, Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze estate, and Morristown National Historical Park. I have also led fieldwork projects in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and India.

Before coming to Monmouth, I spent a decade working for a variety of cultural resource management firms. I have experienced many different aspects of the archaeological profession, working at a variety of levels from field technician to project manager. I continue to consult as a historical archaeologist, with a focus on cemetery preservation projects.

My interests are eclectic, and my publications reflect that eclecticism. I have written seven scholarly books. They include *Digging New Jersey's Past* (2002), *The Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley* (w. David Orr, 2014), *The Archaeology of American Cemeteries and Gravemarkers* (w. Sherene Baugher 2014), and *Archaeologies of African-American Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic* (w. Michael Gall 2017). I find historical archaeology to be a compelling way to learn about the past and a source of inspiration for a better future.

My current projects include a book about the archaeology of American religion with Sherene Baugher, and archaeological investigations of Revolutionary war camps at Morristown

National Historical Park. I also have a research project at Orange Valley Plantation in Jamaica, examining health and medical practices among enslaved people.

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

I believe that my hybrid academic-cultural resource management background makes me a superior candidate for this position. Currently, my primary employment is as a university faculty member. However, I have also had the opportunity to work at many different levels in cultural resource management from field technician to project manager. As a faculty member, I have built undergraduate programs, and founded a successful MA program in Anthropology. I have been extensively involved in faculty governance and enjoy working with colleagues to build programs and organizations.

While I was a student, my mentors encouraged me to join archaeological organizations. This was sound advice as it helped me learn the craft of historical archaeology and let me build a network of colleagues whose advice has proven invaluable over the course of my career. I actively participate in a variety of archaeological organizations, including the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology. In 1991 I attended my first SHA conference in Kingston Jamaica. The experience was powerful, and I felt that I had found a scholarly community that I wanted to be part of. Subsequently, I had the opportunity to serve on several SHA committees, including the society's board, the Editorial Board, and the history committee. I saw how a dedicated cadre of volunteers working with a gifted professional executive director, can run a top-tier organization.

I have organized major regional conferences and am a conference co-chair for the 2022 Philadelphia SHA conference. As a Department Chair and an Associate Dean, I have developed strong leadership skills and a clear vision, while also being flexible and responsive.

As President of the SHA, I would focus on growing the society, while maintaining its fiscal health and its intellectual breadth, and provide organized, informed, and level-headed leadership. I have seen what makes organizations function well and at the same time, I understand the challenges our professional societies face. If elected, I would be a tenacious advocate for the value of historical archaeology in these trying and unsettled times.

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

The Society for Historical Archaeology has been critical to my career as an archaeologist and I want to work to maintain its strength well into the future so that it can benefit future generations of archaeologists. The Society has tremendous strengths: a high-quality peer-reviewed journal that remains readable and engaging, a copiously-illustrated full-color newsletter, an outstanding annual conference that

draws large numbers of attendees—despite the vicissitudes of January weather, strong management, and an energetic pool of volunteers. On one level, all is well. However, we also face significant challenges and I am energized about the possibility of addressing those challenges. These challenges come in many different forms and from many different directions. First and foremost, we need to reverse the slow decline in our membership. At the same time, we should look for ways to reduce costs where possible and develop additional revenue streams so that students and young professionals can afford to participate in the SHA. We should also look for ways to add value to membership through workshops and online resources. It is also important that we envision historical archaeology as a big tent, capable of holding many different perspectives and research interests. At the same time, we need to make sure that the Society for Historical Archaeology is a welcoming and safe space for all archaeologists.

We also need to be vigilant defenders of the legislation that underpins so much archaeological research. Finally, we need to work to spread the good news of historical archaeology. The archaeology that we do is the archaeology of us. It is the archaeology of the modern world, the world we live in. The work we do is directly relevant to the issues that shape our society: immigration, consumerism, capitalism, social justice. Historical archaeology could not be more relevant. We need to do a better job of sharing the results of the work we do, not just with our colleagues and peers, but with the general public. We need to build an organization that reflects the diversity of modern America and welcomes diverse perspectives.

SECRETARY

Amanda M. Evans

Present Position: Principal Investigator / Marine Archaeologist, Coastal Environments, Inc.

Education: Ph.D., Louisiana State University, 2013; M.A., Florida State University, 2005; B.A., Indiana University, 1998

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, Board of Directors, 2014–2017; Chair, UNESCO Committee, 2013–present; Secretary, UNESCO Committee, 2007–2012

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology: Member, Board of Directors and Secretary, 2008–2011, 2012–2015; Individual Associate Member, 2016–present; Graduate Student Associate Member, 2005–2007

Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member, Board of Directors, 2009–2011, 2012–2014

Louisiana Archaeological Society: Vice President, 2019–present

Biographical Statement:

I currently serve as a Principal Investigator / Marine



Archaeologist for Coastal Environments, Inc., conducting underwater archaeological surveys and investigations in support of cultural resource management. My research specialization centers on the investigation of submerged sites, including shipwrecks but especially submerged pre-contact archaeology and paleolandscapes, through the application of geophysics, remote sensing, and geotechnical testing. Recent publications include *Prehistoric Archaeology on the Continental Shelf: A Global Review* (edited by A. M. Evans, J. C. Flatman, and N. C. Flemming), *The Archaeology of Vernacular Watercraft* (edited by A. M. Evans), contributed chapters in *Site Formation Processes of Submerged Shipwrecks* (edited by M. E. Keith), *Between the Devil and the Deep: Meeting Challenges in the Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Heritage* (edited by D. Scott-Ireton), *The Archaeology of Maritime Landscapes* (edited by B. Ford), and coauthored articles in *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, *Palynology*, and *Journal of Maritime Archaeology*.

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

If elected to serve as Secretary I will bring previous experience serving in a similar capacity for both the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology and the SHA UNESCO Committee. I understand that clear and concise minutes are important to the continuation and successful execution of the Society's business and serve as the institutional memory of the organization. It will be my responsibility to record the business of the board and committees, including motions, votes, and action items, to provide the membership a clear and transparent accounting of their Society. I also will be responsible for requesting and implementing corrections and clarifications.

As an Officer of the Board, I will benefit from my past experience not only with the SHA but on other Boards that

have faced common issues such as member growth and retention, budget requests and reserves, and review and revision of strategic goals and objectives.

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

As the Secretary is a member of the Board of Directors, I would like to emphasize the Society's efforts to diversify our membership. It is essential that the SHA embrace the various publics interested in historical archaeology, and actively promote historical archaeology and its relevance to the modern world. We need more and different voices within the profession, and within our society. This diversification goes hand in hand with making sure that the Society continues its work towards identifying and confronting harassment and discrimination in our profession. I would also like to prioritize the Society's strong commitment to the ethical practice of archaeology, especially as we face continued challenges to existing legislation and funding.

Sarah E. Miller

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

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

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, Board of Directors, 2016–2019; Chair,

Heritage at Risk Committee, 2017–present; Chair, Public Education and Interpretation Committee, 2011–2016; Member, Nominations and Election Committee, 2013 and 2019; Popular Chair, Amelia Island Conference Committee, 2010

Society for American Archaeology (SAA): Chair, Ethics Revision Task Force II, 2018–present; Public Education Committee, 2018–present; Chair, Local Advisory Committee, 2016 Annual Meeting

Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC): Member, Public Outreach Grant Committee, 2013–present

Center for Archaeological Synthesis: Member, Board of Directors

Heritage Emergency National Task Force, 2018–present; SHA Representative, 2018–present

Project Archaeology: Member, Leadership Team, 2012–2018 and State Coordinator for Florida, 2006–present

Journal of Archaeology Education: Member, Editorial Board, 2017–present

Research Interests: heritage education; North American historical archaeology; public archaeology; cemetery preservation; advocacy; stewardship; climate change/heritage at risk

Biographical Statement:

It's an honor to be nominated for Secretary of SHA. Currently I serve as Regional Director for both the Northeast and East Central Regions of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN), recipient of the 2015 Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology by SHA. I supervise other professional archaeologists as we work together to serve the needs of 5 million residents and visitors over a 15 county region spanning Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Orlando, Canaveral, all the way down to Lake Okeechobee. As part of my work for FPAN I developed training programs for professionals and non-professionals in heritage education, archaeology advocacy, cemetery preservation through the Cemetery Resource Protection Training (CRPT) program, and understanding the impacts of climate change on cultural resources through the Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) program. I received my Master's degree in Anthropology from East Carolina University in 2001 after developing archaeology education programs at Tryon Palace in New Bern under the supervision of Charles Ewen and Patricia Samford. Upon graduation from ECU, I supervised lab and field projects for the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, including excavations at the Henry Clay Estate under Principal Investigator Kim McBride, excavation and artifact analysis of historic cemeteries around the state, and a landscape study tracing the Catholic diaspora from Maryland to Kentucky. While at Kentucky I also served as a reviewer for compliance projects at the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO).

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



If elected I would work to expand communication to membership throughout the year, as well as continue networking with national and international partners on behalf of SHA. Communication to membership throughout the year and on a variety of platforms helps to build cohesion of our community from January to January. We also need to continue to increase communication to the public about the importance of historical archaeology and promote visibility of each other's projects so the public—including elected officials—are aware of the benefits of historical archaeology. Communication in different forms extended from the Heritage at Risk Committee this past year where as Chair I submitted comments on Vol 2. Fourth National Climate Assessment, initiated the motion for SHA to join the Global Climate Action Summit and Climate Heritage Network, and developed partnerships with international heritage at risk organizations at the EAAs. I hope to continue working closely with the board on these efforts as Secretary and hope to draw in new international members as the Lisbon 2021 conference approaches.

Advocacy is another area I feel I can continue to contribute to SHA. During my time on the Board I took advantage of every opportunity to work with Cultural Heritage Partners staff and the Coalition for American Heritage by making the rounds on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. The Senators, Representatives, and staff I met with acknowledged the importance of American heritage but needed much more information on sites in their districts, the benefits of archaeology in their own state, and information related to legislation that would come before them in committee. The African-American Burial bill came about during my time on the board and I worked as part of the committee to review material, provide local examples and resources for abandoned African-American cemeteries, and asked my elected officials to support the draft legislation. I brought what I learned back to Florida where FPAN participates in an annual archaeology day at the Capitol and contributed text for advocacy information available online. As Secretary I would continue to engage with elected officials at every level to advocate for cultural resources.

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

If elected to serve as secretary, I would continue to bring issues of professional development, multidisciplinary partnership, and public outreach to the forefront of board conversations. We need access to workshops and webinars to further develop our professional skills. We need to work with other organizations and across committees to integrate our combined knowledge to tackle greater issues. And we need to continue to communicate with the public about the benefits of archaeology in their communities as well as worldwide.

Prior to cycling off the SHA Board I was appointed to serve as SHA representative to the Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF), sponsored by FEMA and the Smithsonian, and the SHA representative on the board for the Coalition of Archaeological Synthesis (CfAS) for which

I now serve as secretary. I'm proud to serve SHA in these two capacities, as both speak to archaeologists' ability to draw upon data and methods to help address some of the largest global threats today, and hope to continue serving in a similar vein as Secretary for SHA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jodi A. Barnes

Present Position: Research Associate Professor and Station Archeologist, University of Arkansas, Arkansas Archeological Survey

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, American University, Washington, DC, 2008; Graduate Certificate, Women's Studies, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 2002; B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 1999



Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology*, 2018–present; Member, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, 2010–present; Chair, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, 2010–2012; Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2008–present; Member, Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2007–2008

Southeastern Archaeological Conference: Member, Public Outreach Committee, 2018–present

Preserve Arkansas: Vice President of Advocacy, 2019; Past-President and Secretary, 2018; President, 2017; President Elect, 2016; Vice President of Education, 2015; Member,

Board of Directors, 2014–present

Arkansas Archeological Society: Program Chair, Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, 2013–present; Poster Design, Archeology Month, 2016; Member, Annual Meeting Planning Committee, 2016

Drew County Museum Commission: Member, Board of Advisors, 2015–present; Assistant Journal Editor, *Drew County Historical Journal*, 2016–2017

Archaeological Society of South Carolina: Journal Editor, *South Carolina Antiquities*, 2009–2013

Research Interests: archaeology of the African diaspora; World War II Home Front heritage; public archaeology; contemporary archaeology; feminist theory; intersectionality; antiracism; foodways; health

Biographical Statement:

I am an Associate Research Professor and Station Archeologist with the University of Arkansas's Arkansas Archeological Survey. My position combines teaching, research, public outreach, and heritage management. My research focuses on the archaeologies of health and foodways at 19th century Hollywood Plantation and the material life of Camp Monticello, a World War II Italian prisoner of war camp. After completing a Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the University of South Carolina, I worked as the Staff Archeologist for the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, where I learned about state and federal legislation, the whys and hows of CRM, and how to make archaeological research relevant to the public. I also conducted research in Argentina, Belize, and Virginia, where I wrote my dissertation on an African American community in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

I am the editor of *The Materiality of Freedom* (2011) and co-editor of *Managing Cultural Resources: Global Context, National Programs, Local Actions* (2008). I publish in peer reviewed as well as local journals to show archaeology's relevance to the various publics that I work with. For example, I recently edited a thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology*, *Intimate Archaeologies of World War II* (2018) and in an upcoming issue of the Arkansas Archeological Society's newsletter, *Field Notes*, I co-authored an article about working with timber companies to protect sites on their property.

I strive to engage responsibly and creatively with academic and nonacademic communities to demonstrate the roles archaeology can play in addressing contemporary issues. I partner with Preserve Arkansas, a non-profit committed to building stronger communities through historic preservation, to produce the Behind the Big House program. In its fourth year, it explores slave dwellings (and foodways), interprets the experiences of the enslaved people who inhabited them, and draws attention to race relations in Arkansas's past and present.

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

I joined the SHA Student Sub-Committee of the Academic

and Professional Training Committee (APTC) in 2007 and I have been an active member of APTC since. I was the Chair of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee from 2010–2012, where I spearheaded the antiracism training, mentorship, and field school and travel fellowships. I continue to be an active member, participating in antiracism and sexual harassment trainings and co-organizing panels and symposiums that identify and challenge systems of oppression to create equity in our discipline. If elected, I bring this knowledge and experience to the Board. I also contribute my experience organizing conferences and other events such as the 2008 post-doctoral fellows conference, The Archaeology of the Recent African American Past, at the University of South Carolina and the Fifth World Archaeological Conference in Washington, DC.

The SHA has become a leader in working towards institutional change through antiracism and sexual harassment workshops, advocating for historic preservation, and making archaeology relevant to the public. From working with the Coalition for American Heritage to pass the African American Burial Grounds Network bill to advocating for the Arkansas Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Act, I bring experience influencing public policy about archaeology and historic preservation.

As the President of a state-wide historic preservation non-profit, an Associate Editor of *Historical Archaeology*, and an active member of two SHA committees, I understand the challenges of running voluntary organizations and I have the experience to be a proactive SHA Board member. I have knowledge of committee structure and Board operations and I have learned to form creative solutions, manage with few resources, create cost-savvy budgets and attain funding, and work with diverse publics and various local, state, and federal agencies. My work on the GMAC and APTC committees demonstrates my commitment to SHA and advocacy for preservation, anti-racism, and gender equity. I want to help grow SHA while preserving its community vibe, continuing to communicate what we do to the public in new and innovative ways, advocating for archaeological preservation and education, and seeking progressive change within our discipline.

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

It would be an honor to serve on the SHA Board, and if elected, I would help lead the continuing efforts of SHA to operate as an organization with a conscience. I will strive towards creating an inclusive community that maintains member benefits, pinpoints the needs of members, and manages a budget that sustains affordable dues. I will continue to work with the GMAC and APTC committees and build stronger bridges between all of the committees to strengthen their working relationships. I would advocate for the anti-racist workshops and other programs that address systems of oppression and encourage underrepresented people to join our organization. With threats to historic preservation legislation, sites, and university programs, it is important for SHA to take a stand to ensure the future of the

discipline. I would work with the Board to identify issues of concern to membership and develop methods for members to advocate for these issues and resources. I recognize that the SHA can only attract and keep members if our dues are affordable and our programs meet your needs. I am willing to vocalize support or dissent on matters of concern to our discipline, our members, our community partners, and the people of the past for whom we do this work.

Amy Anne Borgens

Present Position: State Marine Archeologist, Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission

Education: B.A., Fine Arts, Purdue University; M.A., Nautical Archeology Program, Texas A&M University; Doctoral Candidate, Texas State University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Co-Chair, SHA Conference, Fort Worth, 2017; Participant, SHA's public archeology conference forums in 2011, 2017, and 2018

Council for Texas Archeologists: Member, Standards and Guidelines Committee, 2017–present

Texas Navy Association: Member, Board of Directors, 2016–2017; Chair, History Committee, 2016–2017, 2019–present

Research Interests: coastal archaeology; Gulf of Mexico maritime history and underwater archeology; Texas underwater archeology; climate change impacts to Texas coastal sites; historic firearms from underwater archeological contexts; artifact photography and illustration

Biographical Statement:

Amy Borgens was appointed State Marine Archeologist at the Texas Historical Commission in June 2010. As the State Marine Archeologist, Amy is responsible for the preservation, protection, and investigation of shipwrecks and other submerged sites in all state-owned waters. Prior to her employment at the Texas Historical Commission, she worked in cultural resource management (CRM) on both terrestrial and underwater archeological projects. Amy has worked in the field of Texas maritime archeology since 1997 and has been associated with several notable Texas shipwreck projects, including La Belle and USS Westfield. In addition, Amy assisted in the excavation of Oklahoma's only known shipwreck site, Heroine (1838), and participated in the remotely-operated vehicle investigations of early 19th-century shipwrecks at depths exceeding 4,000 feet off the coast of Louisiana (the Mardi Gras and Monterrey Shipwreck Projects). Collectively, Amy has recorded historic shipwrecks dating from the Byzantine Period to the mid-20th century and has worked on projects in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Canada, Turkey, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Falkland Islands.

Her specializations include early nineteenth-century Gulf

of Mexico maritime history and the study of historic small arms artifact assemblages. Her experience in the field of archeology includes wreck excavation and documentation, conservation, artifact photography, and illustration. Amy has published more than 20 articles in peer-review journals and industry newsletters and authored/co-authored 30 CRM reports. She was an author and co-editor on the publication *La Belle: The Archeology of a 17th Century Ship of New World Colonization*, recipient of the 2017 Keith Muckelroy Award.

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

My experience in underwater archeology encompasses volunteer work, academia, cultural resources management, and regulatory policy administration. In addition, I have worked with avocational archeologists (the THC's Texas Archeological Stewardship Network and regional archeological associations), currently manage student interns, and collaborate with staff at Texas coastal/maritime museums. I highly value the role of public outreach within our field and pursue opportunities to share these stories of discovery, history, and archeology in conference proceedings,



local/regional public outreach events, and as a university guest lecturer constituting upwards of a dozen talks a year. These experiences, I believe, would benefit the SHA as I have worked in a variety of archeological environments interfacing academic investigations, community service, policy creation/administration, volunteer and academic collaborations, and educational/public outreach.

Though an underwater archeologist by training, I have worked on both underwater and land archeological investigations. The underwater investigations I have participated in include high-visibility dive projects and deep-sea exploration with much of my work occurring in black-water environments. I believe these experiences create a broad spectrum understanding of the field of archeology, bridging avocational, academic, public, and regulatory archeology for both land and marine investigations.

I have attended SHA conferences intermittently since Williamsburg (2007) and I assisted with two conferences (Austin 2011 and Fort Worth 2017), serving as conference co-chair for the 50th anniversary conference in 2017. I have been involved in tours, public day forums, served as a session chair, and developed session content. I would welcome sharing any experience in these matters to assist SHA in continuing to host successful conferences.

Other interests include record archiving and digitization, ArcGIS geospatial analysis, artifact conservation and curation, and encouraging refinements in archeological methods and interpretation concerning underwater surveys for historic (especially magnetometers) and prehistoric archeological sites. I would like contribute towards advancing fieldwork, data storage, and other methodologies as we move forward.

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

Development of underwater guidance for states that do not have designated underwater specialists at the regulatory level. Along with other managers in SHA's annual Underwater Managers Forum, I have assisted many states with the development of their underwater guidelines since being hired by the Texas Historical Commission in 2010. As one of the first states to develop legislation for the protection of underwater archeological sites (1969), I believe it is important to continue to contribute towards this effort and to promote the integration of underwater resource management at the state level. State funding often does not support the addition of underwater staff but we can work as a network to provide assistance and guidance for such groups in need (possibly) in a more holistic way.

As a frequent manager and collaborator with undergraduate and graduate student interns, I hope to assist the SHA in its efforts to appeal and encourage student participation in the conferences and develop research opportunities to assist in their professional development.

Continue to emphasize the role of public outreach in archeology and improve accessibility of research material in public venues.

As a resident and archeologist from a coastal state, increase

awareness of climate change and environmental impacts on archeological sites, especially the effects of rising sea-level and erosion.

Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Ph.D. RPA

Present Position: Zooarchaeologist Consultant and Adjunct Professor, Geneseo College, State University of New York

Education: Ph.D., University at Buffalo, State University of New York; M.A., Hunter College of the City University of New York, 1996; B.A., New York University, 1981

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member in good standing

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC): President, Vice-president, and currently Board Member, 2010–2016

New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA): Vice-president member in good standing, 2004–2016; President and Vice-president of the Morgan Chapter, 1995–present

RPA: Member in good standing, 1999–present

Research Interests: food; urban provisioning; gender roles; environmental and ecological change; social justice

Biographical Statement:

I am an archaeologist, working primarily in CRM and teaching as an adjunct professor, and am engaged with state and local organizations. I started in the field working on digs in lower Manhattan, later developing a specialty in Zooarchaeology under the guidance of Tom McGovern at Hunter College. I worked for Louis Berger Associates 1986–1996 with a team of analysts who believed in the importance of material culture studies. In 1996 I started a zooarchaeology consulting business. I have analyzed faunal assemblages from distinct spatial, temporal and cultural contexts including the African Burial Ground Project in NYC, and recently the New Constitution Center in Philadelphia. Once in Upstate New York I joined the New York Archaeological Council (1997) and the New York State Archaeological Association (1995), serving as an officer and board member of both organizations. I created the NYSAA newsletter and its first website later reorganizing it into a portal for both organizations, which not only enhanced communication between both groups, but also allows users to easily find information on NY archaeology in one place. This includes back issues of *The Bulletin*, the journal of the NYSAA, which I personally scanned, converted and made available on NYArchaeology.org.

Through NYAC I have had many collaborations with colleagues across NYS, creating guidelines for archaeological work. With others, I worked on the *Standards for the Collection, Management, and Disposition of Archaeological Collections in the Field, Laboratory, and Repository*. Currently, we are planning a meeting between the CRM community, stakeholders, agencies, and SHPO. My interest focuses on improving communication and understanding between communities of practice and the public. Since 2010, my NYSAA chapter and

I have run a popular public archaeology program. Lastly, I teach archaeology and anthropology in the State University of New York guiding many students into graduate programs.

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

I have been involved with state and local archaeological organizations since 1995. The practice of engagement has enriched my life as a member of the New York Archaeological Council, the New York State Archaeological Association and the Morgan Chapter NYSAA as well as my work as an archaeologist. Collaboration, cooperation, and support are key elements in positive engagement among board members and when working with local communities. My New York State colleagues have taught me a great deal about tolerance



and respect. My experiences have prepared me for working productively with others and I would like to continue doing so as member of the SHA Board of Directors.

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

My work with the New York State Archaeological Association and the New York Archaeological Council has centered around strategies for effective communication and dissemination of knowledge. I would work on preserving information and on developing public outreach programs. My role in the NYSAA and NYAC made it possible to create several avenues for spreading information including a newsletter, joint website, event programming, and most recently the development of a biannual archaeologist video festival. The work that archaeologists do is most often disseminated through conference papers and less often in publication. I would work on ideas that capture conference papers to preserve the vast body of knowledge lost at the end of every

conference.

I have also been involved for nearly a decade in public outreach programs involving archaeology and interested members of the public. There is nothing more wonderful than seeing someone find an artifact that resonates with them and connects them to the past. Historic archaeology needs to broaden its horizon and include wider communities in the investigation of the past. The concentration of poverty in inner cities limits opportunities for these residents to experience that joy. I would like to explore ways of engaging with these communities, connecting them to their past, by creating relationships between youth programs and local archaeology groups.

Sara Rivers Cofield

Present Position: Curator of Federal Collections, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson park and Museum

Education: M.A., Applied Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 2002; B.A., History, Murray State University, 2000

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Chair, Curation and Collections Committee, 2016–present; Member, Nominations Committee, 2016

Archaeological Collections Consortium: Co-Chair, May 2018–present

Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS): Member, Expanding DRC Advisory Committee, 2018–present

Council of Maryland Archaeology: Member

Council of Northeast Historical Archaeology: Member

Society for American Archaeology: Member

Research Interests: material culture studies (especially metal and small finds); curation and collections management; ritual and magic; personal adornment

Biographical Statement:

Since 2004 I have been working as the curator and collections manager for Federally-owned collections recovered in Maryland. In this role I work to raise professional and public awareness of the value of collections-based archaeology. In order to show that collections are still relevant and valuable for research long after the excavations are over, I regularly draw from the Mac Lab's estimated 8.5 million artifacts to present new interpretations. Writing articles, Instagram posts, and webpages such as sections of Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland is my way of communicating the usefulness of collections without lecturing about the curation crisis. SHA and other professional organizations must be integral to the effort, as they represent the interface between curators, collections managers, academia, and the CRM world.

At the MAC Lab I am in a position where I can make collections accessible and ensure that they are properly cared for and conserved if needed, but I know most repositories

struggle with these goals. Since 2016 I have been working to help with collections on a broader scale by chairing the SHA Curation and Collections Management Committee (CCC) and serving on the Archaeological Collections Consortium (ACC), which is a group that brings together members of SHA, SAA, and ACRA to work on collections concerns in archaeology. With these groups I have listened to colleagues identify common challenges such as underfunding of repositories, lack of consensus in cataloging, the need for guidance on sampling, orphaned collections, and the need to promote collections-based research. I am interested in taking these topics on. Even though the challenges can seem unsurmountable, it is work that needs to be done.

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

In my day job I routinely work with many different stakeholders such as state government, federal agencies, and the CRM firms and academic programs generating collections in Maryland. Through the CCC and ACC I have worked with an equally diverse group of archaeologists and professional organizations with a national and international reach. In addition to working with archaeologists from every corner of



the discipline in the present, I spend a lot of time looking back as I use existing collections for new research. As one of the people charged with keeping collections and records in perpetuity, I also have an eye to the future so I can be ready to preserve and protect all of the amazing research products generated by new technologies. I believe the greatest asset I could bring to the leadership of SHA is the long-view per-

spective that comes from the constant navigation between past research, present practice, and preparation for the future of the discipline.

While my years of service to the ACC and CCC have been productive, I recognize that the people drawn to these groups already have the best interests of collections in mind. What is needed is better integration with the people who write budgets and scopes of work, and the field and lab archaeologists generating collections. That means collections-minded archaeologists need to step up into leadership roles where it is possible to listen to different perspectives and work on policies that are feasible, affordable, and of benefit to all in the profession.

I bring a working knowledge of the many regulations, laws, policies, and ethics that guide archaeology, but I also understand that all such rules are subject to change. I love my job and care deeply about historical archaeology, so when changes do take place, I want to be a part of the conversation.

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

Obviously collections are near and dear to me, but the CCC and ACC are where I work to make progress on curation issues. If elected as a member of the SHA Board my priority would be to support all of the Committees in their work, not just my own.

As events at the SAA 2019 conference have shown, professional organizations need to be nimble enough to roll with current movements and address whatever concerns come up. Volunteer organizations such as SHA seem to get the most done when a lot of people care about the same thing, whether it is increasing the diversity of the membership, embracing the #metoo movement by updating sexual harassment policies, or uniting against deregulation threats such as proposed changes to the National Historic Preservation Act. I would emphasize the need to embrace the momentum of the moment whenever there is an opportunity to make real progress on any issue of concern to SHA.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Todd M. Ahlman

Present Position: Assistant Professor of Practice, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University; Director, Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University

Education: Ph.D. and M.A., University of Tennessee; B.A., University of Nebraska

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Program Chair, Annual Meeting, 2017; Member, Academic and Professional Training Committee, 2017–present
Plains Anthropological Conference: Chair, Annual Meet-

ing, 2018

Council of Texas Archeologists: Chair, Public Education Committee, 2018–present; Chair, CRM and Academic Archaeology Committee, 2014–2018

Southern Texas Archaeological Association: Program Chair, 2015–present; Vice Chair, 2017–2018; Chair, 2019–present

Research Interests: Caribbean military and African Diaspora sites; nineteenth and twentieth century farmsteads; ceramic analysis and exchange; archaeology of colonialism and globalization; public archaeology

Biographical Statement:

Currently I am the Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) and Assistant Professor of Practice in the Anthropology department at Texas State University. At CAS I am responsible for obtaining grants and contracts to provide undergraduate and graduate students applied experience in cultural resource management (CRM). CAS has a robust public outreach program that reaches a wide audience of professional archaeologists and the general public across Texas and around the world. Within the Anthropology department at Texas State University, I teach an undergraduate historical archaeology and mentor undergraduate and graduate students. For the Texas State University Public History Program, I teach a graduate CRM class aimed at exposing history students to different career options and CRM



regulations.

Prior to joining Texas State University in 2014, I spent 20-plus years in the public and private sectors, mostly doing CRM. My experience with the National Park Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, University of Tennessee, University of Montana, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., and Historical Research Associates, Inc. laid a solid foundation to understand the business of CRM, the needs of clients, and the regulatory requirements of CRM. I have spent time in the academic sphere at the University of Tennessee, University of Montana, and Texas State University where I have taught classes and mentored undergraduate and graduate students. I have been able to translate my CRM experience to the classroom and bring my varied experiences to my classes that help prepare students interested in applied anthropological careers.

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

SHA membership and conference attendance have been vital to my growth as a professional archaeologist and I consistently recommend membership and conference attendance to all archaeologists. Participation in the society is important to ensure we maintain a vibrant, diverse, and inclusive society and that we ensure that historical archaeologists around the world practice ethical methods and interpretations. As I have hit the midpoint of my career, I see the importance of contributing to SHA and help it continue to grow as a professional society.

Most of my career has been spent straddling the private, public, and academic spheres giving me a multidimensional perspective on archaeological and CRM practice and training. I see the need for additional funding and time for archaeological projects as shrinking budgets and continued threats to historic preservation laws restrict our ability to bring about effective heritage management and conservation. In addition, undergraduate and graduate training continues to be affected by rising college tuition and fewer field and laboratory opportunities as many universities are cutting funding to anthropology programs. As a professional society we need strong leadership who will advocate for stronger heritage laws, more funding for archaeological projects and research, and more training opportunities for students.

Working for a Hispanic Serving Institution where gender and ethnic/racial inclusivity are promoted, I feel that I can translate skills learned at Texas State University to the SHA. I already use these skills in recruiting and mentoring a diverse group of students for our NSF funded Research Experiences for Undergraduates program where 80 percent of the students are women and 70 percent are persons of color. These students are the future of SHA and as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee I would seek to find candidates for the board and leadership that reflect the diversity of these students and our membership as a whole.

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

The SHA Mission Statement and Strategic Plan Goals emphasize the global perspective of modern historical archaeology; expanding membership; a diverse and inclusive membership, leadership, and research subject areas; public outreach; and legislative advocacy. As a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee, I would strive to uphold the mission and goals of the SHA and seek to recruit a diverse and inclusive slate of candidates that represents the Society's membership. The SHA leadership has consistently included members from the CRM industry and this is one of the reasons that the SHA has been a strong and diverse organization; therefore, I think it is important the CRM industry continues to be represented on our committees and board. If we as organization seek to study and understand a diverse and inclusive past, then it is important that our board and

committees represent the past we research. As such, I would seek to recruit and nominate persons of color, women, and disabled persons for leadership positions within our society. As political landscapes change around the world, we also need committees and leaders that will be willing to engage politicians and federal, state/commonwealth/provincial, and local leaders to ensure that heritage resources continue to be protected. I think it is also important that we encourage younger voices and they are given an opportunity to be a part of the SHA leadership whether on committees or as part of the board. Finally, my work in many different spheres (academia and CRM) has given me the opportunity to meet a range of people that have many different skills. I will gladly call on those contacts to help the SHA grow in the twenty-first century.

Lewis Jones

Present Position: Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Gettysburg College/ Harrisburg Area Community College

Education: M.A., Indiana University Bloomington, IN

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Chair, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee

Research Interests: African Diaspora; consumption and citizenship; Consumption Committee and the Color Line; race, ethnicity and the landscape

Biographical Statement:

Lewis Jones received his B.A. in History with a Minor in Anthropology, and a B.S. in Secondary Education from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis in 2006. His M.A. in Anthropology was received in 2013 and Lewis is currently ABD in the department of Anthropology at Indiana University in Bloomington Indiana. He currently serves as a Chair of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee and has been an active member of the committee for the past 5 years working with the Anti-Racism subcommittee. He is a Member of the Society of Black Archaeologists, and the American Anthropological Association. Lewis works with local schools in bringing anthropology and archaeology to local middle school and elementary students. He also has spoken at Harrisburg Area Community college and Indiana University Pennsylvania on Confederate Monuments, Memory, and Historic Preservation. He is currently starting work with the Gettysburg African American Museum on preserving the history of Gettysburg's African American Community. Lewis is Currently and Adjunct Professor at Gettysburg College as well as at Harrisburg Area Community College.

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

I have a background in working with and helping others to understand the importance of having open lines of commu-

nication. I understand and embrace the concept of allowing others to take agency for their ideas and employing them to better the organization. and I believe that I can use those talents to foster the relationships needed to help make sure that our members are receiving the equitable treatment that is needed to ensure that those both inside and outside the field of archaeology feel that they can have a voice in how we do our work.

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

If elected to the nominations committee my main priorities would be ensure that the nominations process remain fair and equitable with a focus on looking for members of the SHA who represent the ideals we have for a better future for our organization as well as our profession as we move through the 21st century. I believe that by working for a diverse and equitable SHA we will see our membership flourish and our work as an organization will have the impact for an equitable future that we all desire.



Chelsea Rose

Present Position: Research Archaeologist, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology

Education: M.A., Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University, 2009; B.A., Anthropology and History, University of Oregon, 2007

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

Oregon Heritage Commission (governor appointed): Chair, 2016–present

Oregon Historical Society's *Oregon Historical Quarterly*: Member, Editorial Board, 2015–present

Association of Oregon Archaeologists: Vice President, 2010–2013

Research Interests: Chinese Diaspora Archaeology; public archaeology; community archaeology; heritage tourism; archaeology and the media; STEM, building collaborative partnerships to promote and support archaeological research and heritage

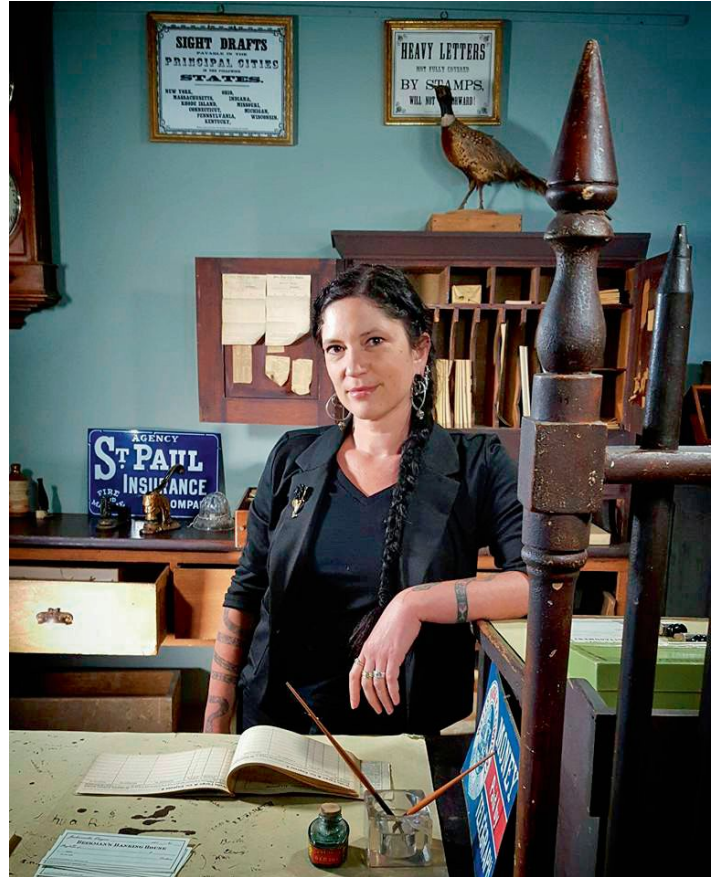
Biographical Statement:

I am a research archaeologist with Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology where I have spent the last decade researching the settlement and development of the American West. Where possible, I have incorporated students, community members, and public volunteers into archaeological investigations on sites associated with emigrant trails, the Rogue River Indian Wars, pioneer settlements, mining camps, railroad sites, and immigration. Most recently I have been working on a multi-agency collaborative research project named the Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project (OCDP). This project includes partnerships with state and federal agencies, museums, and historical societies and has led to a variety of public history and archaeology events, including Passport in Time (PIT) projects, public lectures, guided history hikes, and open site days. Throughout my career I have worked with a variety of TV, radio, and print media to spotlight archaeology and heritage issues. In order to keep the archaeological process accessible and transparent after the field, I seek out heritage partners and encourage community stewardship of archaeological resources. To this end I have a monthly segment on a public radio station and contribute to a variety of local and regional publications. I have also partnered on the creation of two digital collections, the Jim Rock Historic Can Collection and the Chinese Material Culture Collection, which are designed to serve as a resource for archaeologists and the public.

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

If elected to the Nomination and Elections Committee, I would bring a strong background in public and media outreach. Sustained support for cultural heritage, both financial and political, cannot be taken for granted, and it is important that organizations like the SHA take an active role in fostering public awareness and support for the field. In addition to the many collaborative partnerships I have worked on doing public archaeology, my work on the Oregon Heritage Commission has allowed me to participate in finding creative solutions to challenges faced by organizations ranging from large museums to small volunteer-run historical societies. This has included the creation of tool kits aimed at creating and communicating more holistic and inclusive

community histories, updating antiquated language that alienates potential stakeholders, and helping to establish heritage programming that appeals to a wider demographic. Much of this work highlights the ways archaeologists can be better allies within their community, which not only adds richness to collaborative projects, but helps to reinforce the important work we do and why the public should continue to support it.



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

If elected to the nomination and Elections Committee I would encourage increased interdisciplinary collaboration both in and outside of academia. As professionals, we need to be more active in challenging antiquated rhetoric and inaccurate presentations of the past, create space for historically marginalized voices, and encourage more inclusive histories. We need to look beyond traditional partnerships in order to continue to push our discipline forward. My Chinese diaspora work has recently taken me to southern China, and this has not only highlighted the value of transnational research, but has also exposed me to a new set of stakeholders and historical knowledge that has made my projects in Oregon undeniably richer. In addition to learning from working with others, the membership can serve as a valuable resource by providing content and expertise to audiences passionate about history. The more involved archaeologists are in sharing the stories of our human past, the

more we can influence the narrative and address contemporary social issues. Archaeology has a universal appeal that rises above partisan politics and has the potential to unify disparate populations. I would like to see the SHA take a more active leadership role in this manner in order to facilitate ongoing public support for the discipline, help build stronger communities, and to explore increased avenues for the dissemination of the data that we are gathering about the past.

Andy Weir, RPA

Present Position: President, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.

Education: M.A., Maritime History, East Carolina University; B.A., Anthropology, Western Michigan University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA): Elected Board Member, 2009–2012, 2012–2015; Member, Conference Committee, 2009–present; Chair, Headquarters Oversight Committee, 2015–present; Chair, Revenue Generating Task Force, 2009–2015; Chair, Administrative Challenges Task Force, 2013–2015; Member, Education Committee, 2012–present; Strategic Planning Task Force, 2012; Chair, HQ Oversight Committee, 2016–present

Leaders in Energy and Preservation (LEAP—coalition of energy companies and historic preservation groups supporting efficient energy exploration and advancing heritage management): Elected Board Member, 2016–present; Treasurer and Member, Executive Committee 2018–present

The Pathfinder School Board of Trustees: Treasurer, 2018–present; Member, Executive and Finance Committee, 2018–present

Research Interests: integrating public involvement; technology and thoughtful development within the realm of heritage resource management.

Biographical Statement:

I have been around archaeology my whole life. Both my dad and my grandfather were archaeologists. My dad started bringing me to SHA conference in my early teens and in the last twenty odd years, I don't think that I have missed very many. I have been working in the field of archaeology since I was 16 years old and have progressed to owning my own company. One of the driving principals in my life, and one that I try very hard to instill in my kids and all my employees, is that of giving back and contributing to the greater good. One of the best ways to do that in the archaeological world is to get involved with professional organizations, be it presenting papers, sitting on committees, taking a leadership role... My skills lie with organization leadership and strategic planning with an eye to implementing the strategies and I think I could be a real help to the committee.

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

Being the owner and President of a successful nationwide cultural heritage firm, I believe I can bring leadership and practical problem-solving abilities to the committee. Also, through my experience sitting on the Board of Directors for other professional organizations, I will bring an understanding of how to leverage the abilities within the committee to effect changes that are aligned with the committee's vision. One of biggest struggles within my company is finding the



right people to hire that align with the skillset and personality vision I have for my employees. I feel I have been very successful in finding the right people for the right jobs. I will bring that ability to the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee. Finally, I bring a passion and a desire to contribute to the SHA.

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

I would like to help insure that the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee brings a diverse range of persons into the organization that represents the larger archaeological community. Not only helping to bring diversity of age, gender, and ethnicity, but a diversity of education and employment. Only through diverse representation of our constituents can we fully address the needs of our organization

ACUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Arthur Albertson

Present Position: Maritime Archaeologist and Client Representative

Education: M.A., Nautical Archaeology; Conservation Certificate, Texas A&M University, 2014; B.A., Classics, Gustavus Adolphus College, 2006

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Underwater Co-Chair, SHA 2017, Fort Worth, TX; Co-Editor of the *SHA 2017 ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings*

Research Interests: medieval seafaring in the Black Sea; underwater remote sensing and acoustic geophysics; photogrammetry and legacy dataset digital comparison

Biographical Statement:

John Albertson has been working in Underwater Archaeology since his field school excavating the medieval shipwrecks of Novy Svet, Crimea in 2005. After completing his BA in the Classics in 2006, he traveled the world for 4 years accumulating additional underwater excavation experience in Crimea and pertinent linguistic experience, specifically in Turkish, Italian and Russian. After acceptance to the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M in 2010, he co-directed two seasons of fieldwork at Novy Svet, culminating in his 2014 Thesis "The Juniper Coast: A Survey of the Medieval Shipwrecks of Novy Svet, Ukraine." In addition, he assisted with the excavation of the Great Ranger in Jamaica, the conservation of La Belle and the USS Westfield at the Conservation Research Laboratory of Texas A&M, and three seasons of fieldwork at the Paleo Indian site of Page Ladson for the Center for the Study of the First Americans. In 2014, he was hired by Geoscience Earth & Marine Services and began his career as a deepwater archaeologist and remote sensing specialist. He presently owns and operates Albertson Offshore, and works all over the world providing archaeological QA/QC services for companies, governments and universities. His personal focus is to promote and facilitate the power of cutting-edge remote sensing for the academic archaeological world.

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

Having worked in the past in conservation, and currently working in deep water archaeology—I am involved daily with cutting edge technology and liaising with companies and governments to provide the best possible protection for our global submerged cultural resources. In my role, I have developed a broad footprint of trusted clients and colleagues across the globe. With integrity and commitment to preserving our submerged cultural heritage as my objective, I currently serve as a liaison between academia and industry, bringing the best of both worlds together for the ben-

efit and protection of our resources, and facilitating interdisciplinary conversations that improve relations, and help people understand why adhering to the highest standards of best-practice methodology that the ACUA champions is the right thing, and best thing, to do. If elected, I will bring this front-line perspective and knowledge base.

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

I would emphasize remote sensing as a high priority for our current professionals and the next generation of scholars. In line with the ACUA's correct focus on preservation in situ for most cases, an emphasis on remote sensing gives accurate geospatial positioning of these resources, as well as the capability to gain a tremendous amount of useable data from them without disturbing them.

I personally want to champion the idea that all archaeological excavations should have a geophysical pre-disturbance



survey done. To this end, I want to work towards the creation of an affordable remote sensing package that universities could have access to, (like a system that would work in 100m water depth) and could be run by two people, globally

deployable. With my experience as both a diving archaeologist and deep-water archaeologist, I believe this is the most effective contribution that we as a group could make to underwater archaeology today.

Cutting edge remote sensing is the way forward for archaeology—for most of our excavations, the biggest price is acquisition—being in the field for a period of time etc. With remote sensing, we can generate tremendously rich datasets in a relatively short period of time that can then be post-processed and analyzed as time permits, yielding tremendously useful comparative datasets.

Hannah Fleming

Present Position: Material Culture Specialist, Conservation Department, The Mariners' Museum and Park

Education: M.A., History, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University, 2017; B.A., Anthropology focusing in Archaeology, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2012

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

While I am a member of several professional bodies and have presented and chaired sessions before, I have performed no professional services to date. I am excited for the opportunity to serve and hope that this will merely be the beginning of my service to the profession.

Research Interests: museum archaeology; material culture analysis; interdisciplinary relationships between archaeology, conservation, and other museum professionals; public archaeology at museums; maritimity

Biographical Statement:

In my four years at the Mariners' Museum and Park, I have undertaken development, public-facing communications, and event planning initiatives for my department and for the institution as a whole. After completing my master's degree in maritime archaeology, my talents were re-focused to the study and interpretation of the Museum's archaeological collections, including objects from periods of prehistory to the twentieth century and collections like USS *Monitor*, the Ronson shipwreck (aka *Princess Carolina*), and the 1934-35 excavation of Yorktown shipwreck artifacts. This gives me the opportunity to incorporate different archaeological methods, theoretical lenses, and interpretations into the museum environment through material cultural analysis and public outreach. As someone with a training in archaeology and colleagues in many other museum roles, it allows for interdisciplinary conversations and partnerships that result in better programming, exhibitions, and research projects. I work closely with the conservators, curators, archivists, collections managers, and other researchers to ensure that the stories being told are engaging and impactful for visitors and for the professional community. This allows the Museum to reach and engage a larger audience and to connect them to their maritime story(ies).

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

I believe I can help bridge the gap between museum professionals and the archaeological professional community. At The Mariners' Museum and Park, we connect people to the world's waterways because that is how people are connected to each other. In my role at the museum and in all other professional pursuits, I strive to find the interconnections; whether these are professional integrations between archaeologists, conservators, and maritime industry; academic overlaps between history, science, and social science; or social connections between people, things, and the environment. My projects are varied in time period, theoretical framework, and end goal; but are all built around the idea



that the public is more engaged when they see their connection to the story being told on both a micro and macro scale. While I have chosen a professional position outside of fieldwork, I feel that my expanding professional experiences and contacts puts me in a position to advocate for more interdisciplinary conversations and projects, including, but not limited to, both what museum professionals can contribute to the archaeological discourse and what can and should happen with archaeological collections after integration into a museum.

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

If elected, I will emphasize integration and communication between museum and archaeological professionals. Better understandings and communication between the fields will only increase ACUA's ability to further the organizational goals "of education, outreach, preservation, and international cooperation for the protection of underwater cultural heritage (UCH)."

Chelsea Rachelle Freeland

Present Position: Senior Analyst, Cultural Property—U.S. Department of State (contractor)

Education: M.A., Maritime Studies, East Carolina University; B.A., History and Chemistry, Austin College

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

North Carolina Maritime History Council: *Tributaries* Editor, Board Member, 2018–present

Alexandria Archaeology Museum: Museum Educator and Volunteer Maritime Archaeologist, 2017–present

Research Interests: international art market; illicit trade of cultural property; international cultural heritage law; use of archaeology for nation building and identity formation, particularly in conflict zones

Biographical Statement:

When I was little, I was pretty sure I was going to be an archaeologist, but diplomat was something I never expected—it has been the biggest challenge in my career so far. As it turns out, you need quite a bit of tact to speak ... diplomatically ... about cultural heritage. In my current position in the Cultural Heritage Center at the U.S. Department of State, I work on international heritage policy and conduct research on the illicit trade of cultural property, including from conflict zones. I've represented the U.S. abroad, conducting research into cultural property protection and preservation; I also serve as a liaison for stakeholders in the U.S. art market. I study international heritage law to assist in the U.S. treaty process to prevent illicit artifacts from coming onto the U.S. art market. I'm also, perhaps not shockingly, the only underwater archaeologist at the State Department, which means I have the great responsibility—and pleasure—of consulting on maritime projects around the world. Prior to my archaeologist/diplomat life, I worked as a contractor for the Departments of Transportation and Defense, working on maritime material culture studies and conducting archival research. I also spent a field season in the very non-maritime environment of the Arabian Peninsula desert, where I learned a great deal about camel bones and Islamic art.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/freelandchelsea/>

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

In my work on antiquities trafficking, I've been humbled by the level of coordination and willpower required to accomplish change across international boundaries, but also amazed at the results such dedication can reap. If elected, I would be able to bring my expertise on international law and policy to the ACUA, along with a wide-view perspective on issues across the world. I'm confident in my ability to communicate across cultural boundaries, build lasting international relationships, and work toward expanding capacity across the globe. In other roles, I've served as a professional editor both for archaeology theses and journal ar-

ticles, as well as in marketing publications. In the last year, I've helped to revive the North Carolina Maritime History Council's publication, *Tributaries*, back from a multiyear hiatus. I'm always happy to serve as an editor and could bring that technical and organizational skillset to the ACUA's publications.



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

I would love to see maritime and historical archaeology brought into larger conversations about international cultural heritage protection and preservation. I think there's a tendency to exclude these groups because they aren't focused on antiquities, or people don't understand how underwater research works—and that is absolutely a detriment to the field as a whole. The ACUA has the ability to raise the profile of underwater archaeology so that international heritage protection doesn't stop at the water's edge.

Dr. Raymond L. Hayes

Present Positions: Professor Emeritus, Howard University College of Medicine; Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution, American History; Society Member, Marine Biological Laboratory (Woods Hole); Researcher, International Institute for Maritime Research; Volunteer, Naval History and Heritage Command

Education: Ph.D., Human Anatomy, University of Michigan; M.S., Human Anatomy, University of Michigan; B.S. cum laude, Biology, Amherst College

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, Ethics Committee, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, UNESCO Committee

ACUA: Associate Member (MAHS representative)

American Association for the Advancement of Science: Fellow/Life Member

Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean: Executive Director/Life Member

Global Coral Reef Alliance: Board Member/Researcher

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society: VP/Board Member/Lecturer/Editor

Stichting Mariene Archeologie Curaçao: Project Director/Board/Author

Institute of Maritime History: Board Member/Author

Nautical Archaeological Society: Tutor Trainer/Lecturer

National Association of Underwater Instructors: Instructor #3271 /45 year awardee

Research Interests: My research interests in underwater archaeology have focused on the Caribbean region and have included surveys of historical anchorages, elemental chemical analysis of submerged cultural resources, and merchant shipwreck archaeology.

As an active researcher, I have lectured in introductory underwater archaeology courses, edited or co-authored books on underwater archaeology, and published survey reports and book chapters.

Biographical Statement:

My extensive career of nearly 60 years as a medical educator, researcher and administrator has provided many opportunities for interaction with administrators, faculty, students and the general public in a wide range of academic institutions, both domestic (e.g., Michigan, Harvard, Pittsburgh, Morehouse and Howard) and international (e.g., University of the West Indies, University of the Virgin Islands). As an instructor, course director, department chairman, director or dean, my roles and responsibilities have been multifaceted and extensive. The professional services I have contributed to the discipline of medical anatomy encompass the fields of gross morphology, cell biology, histology and organology, developmental and molecular biology, neuroanatomy, physical anthropology, vertebrate paleontology and archaeology, all of which are cognates of my scholarly pursuits and education. Years of basic research on muscle, connective tissue, stony coral skeletogenesis, thermal coral reef bleaching, diseases of marine organisms, and global climate change have prepared me for underwater research, especially in oceanic ecosystems. The research tools, techniques and skills that I have utilized routinely as a marine biomedical scientist are directly applicable to underwater archaeology.

In retirement, I have committed my scholarly pursuits exclusively to underwater archaeological research. My field experience as a volunteer has included project participations throughout the Atlantic coasts of Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. My contributions to international surveys and instruction have been on the island nations of Anguilla, Barbados, Bonaire,

Curaçao, Dominica and St. Kitts.

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

Emanating from my experiences as a medical educator, a scientific researcher and a participant in both domestic and international underwater archaeological projects, I am prepared to contribute the following attributes to ACUA:

1. Ethics: My familiarity with medical education and administration has instilled in me an appreciation for precision, careful management and honesty in underwater archaeology and adherence to a behavioral code of ethical conduct that is fair, respectful and considerate of all contributors (e.g., professional leaders, volunteers, advisors, contractors, conservationists, and museum curators) to a field survey team and to an academic milieu.

2. Science: My experience in marine biomedical research has provided me with an awareness of the need to incorporate science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) into archaeological surveys wherever possible. Underwater archaeologists should be familiar with the natural sciences of chemistry, biology, physics and mathematics as well as with the applied sciences of engineering, environmental ecology and climatology.

3. Innovation: My perspectives from prior participation in and various responsibilities to underwater archaeological projects have been of an holistic nature, extending well beyond expected traditional knowledge of history, heritage and culture (social sciences) to include quantitative and qualitative data as well as post-acquisition data analyses, such as basic and complex statistics.



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

Two priorities that I would bring to the ACUA are (1) the integration of natural and applied sciences in underwater archaeological research and (2) the application of well established habits of mind and critical thinking skills in project planning, project administration and the preparation of project reports.

I would emphasize the value of scientific databases to complement observations and descriptions generated during a field project. Underwater archaeologists should be generalists, recognizing that information derived from many fields reinforce historical interpretation. Underwater archaeolo-

gists also should be revisionists, advancing and refining history through analyses of submerged sites and cultural resources. For those analyses, chemical, geological, biological, environmental, and computational data add significance to project results.

Scientists conduct experiments and report data comprehensively, even when they do not support a particular hypothesis. Comprehensive treatment of data assures integrity of the scientific method. Scientific advancement is incremental. Concepts and theories are revised or affirmed through challenge. Prevailing ideas withstand scrutiny over time. As methodologies improve, as technologies for detection and recording increase in precision, and as advancements are made, accuracy and reliability of interpretation increase. Thus, truth is approximated.

I believe that my awareness of the benefits of science and my willingness to recognize the value of all research results from submerged cultural resources and sites are essential contributions that I would bring to the ACUA.

Furthermore, I would advocate the implementation of critical thinking and problem-solving skills in underwater archaeology. My experience facilitating critical thinking in students has equipped me to instill fundamental standards and principles of reasoning in research. Finding a solution to a problem is an essential skill in any research effort.

Discovery and interpretation of artifacts and sites in underwater archaeology refines and extends documentary history. However, that contribution must be fair, logical, and sensitive. Such are possible when critical thinking and reasoning skills are adopted.

I believe that my adherence to strategies of higher order thinking, diagnostic reasoning, and problem solving are positive factors that I would bring to the ACUA.

Kendra Kennedy

Present Position: Cultural Resource Specialist with Argonne National Laboratory

Education: M.A., Historical Archaeology/Anthropology, University of West Florida, 2010; B.A., Anthropology, French, and Computer Applications, University of Notre Dame, 2002

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies: Ohio-based Maritime Archaeological Survey Team (MAST); Board Member

Research Interests: geophysical survey and interpretation; unmanned and autonomous vehicles in archaeological survey

Biographical Statement:

Kendra Kennedy has over 17 years of experience as an archaeologist, both maritime and terrestrial, in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Gulf South. She is employed as a Cultural Resource Specialist with Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago. Ms. Kennedy received her Bachelor of

Arts in Anthropology, French, and Computer Applications from the University of Notre Dame and her Master of Arts in Historical Archaeology from the University of West Florida. She has worked as an archaeological consultant, SHPO compliance reviewer, instructor, and grant writer for private, academic, and nonprofit organizations and state and federal agencies. She specializes in geophysical survey and



interpretation and is very interested in the increased use of unmanned and autonomous vehicles—underwater, aerial, surface, etc.—for archaeological survey. Ms. Kennedy is passionate about public outreach and working with citizen scientists to advance the discipline. She currently serves as a board member of the Ohio-based Maritime Archaeological Survey Team (MAST) and is a member of the Underwater Archaeological Society of Chicago.

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

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

Thank you to the voting membership of the SHA for considering my candidacy for the ACUA. If elected to the ACUA, I will bring to the Council a nuanced understanding of the various worlds of archaeology and the potential and stresses inherent to each due to my broad range of experience as a terrestrial and maritime archaeological consultant and compliance reviewer (i.e., both sides of the coin) in the private, government, and nonprofit sectors. In addition, my firsthand work with citizen scientists, particularly avocational underwater archaeologists, has provided me with a clear understanding of what archaeologists can and need to do to further educational outreach and encourage responsible public participation in maritime archaeology. If elected, I

will prioritize increasing ACUA's outreach to citizen scientists and organizations that work with and train them. As a new mother at a time when female archaeologists have become a major part of the archaeological work force, I promise I will also strive to find feasible ways to facilitate and encourage conference participation for archaeologists with infants and small children. This is especially important in our field since most archaeologists "go where the work is" and are thus unable to rely on the assistance of often distant friends and family. Finally, if elected, I will also bring to bear my experience in fundraising and technological innovation to all aspects of my work with the ACUA. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Jeneva Wright

Present Position: Underwater Archaeologist supporting Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency Partnerships and Innovations Directorate (SNA International CTR)

Education: M.A., East Carolina University; B.A., University of Montana

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:

SHA: Member, 2013–present

Register of Professional Archaeologists: 2015–present

Research Interests: World War II submerged cultural heritage; climate change impacts to submerged sites; battlefield archaeology; history and archaeology of the global slave trade; marine remote sensing data acquisition and interpretation; citizen science

Biographical Statement:

Following graduation from ECU's Program in Maritime Studies, Jeneva began her career as an underwater archaeologist with the National Park Service Submerged Resources Center. She departed the NPS to support the Partnerships and Innovations Directorate of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, tasked with conducting research and coordinating projects to locate and recover missing U.S. service members associated with submerged aircraft losses. She has conducted field projects around the world, ranging in focus from the documentation of tropical shipwrecks and alpine lake habitats, to searching for shipwrecks associated with the global slave trade. Her publication history focuses on climate change research, particularly its impacts and interactions with submerged or coastal cultural heritage. Her efforts currently focus on the planning, development, and management of field missions led by DPAA partners worldwide.

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

The core of my professional experience centers on collaboration and teamwork. My commitment to communication and bridge-building results in inclusive partnerships that ac-

knowledge competing priorities to create shared goals. Given the diversity of stakeholders in our field and the resultant wide range of concerns, this dedication is an asset I would direct toward the development of innovative and productive solutions to the challenges facing the ACUA board.

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

My priority would focus on outreach to multi-disciplinary partners. Whether the challenge is tackling the next frontier of deep-water investigations, understanding the devastating threats that climate change poses to submerged and coastal sites, or fostering inclusivity and diversity to champion all members of our field, I believe that solutions are best sought by expanding our horizons and seeking pluralistic viewpoints and expertise. Underwater archaeology cannot exist in a vacuum, and my emphasis would be on forging connections to increase sustainability, efficiency, and knowledge transfer.



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

SHA is Now on YouTube!

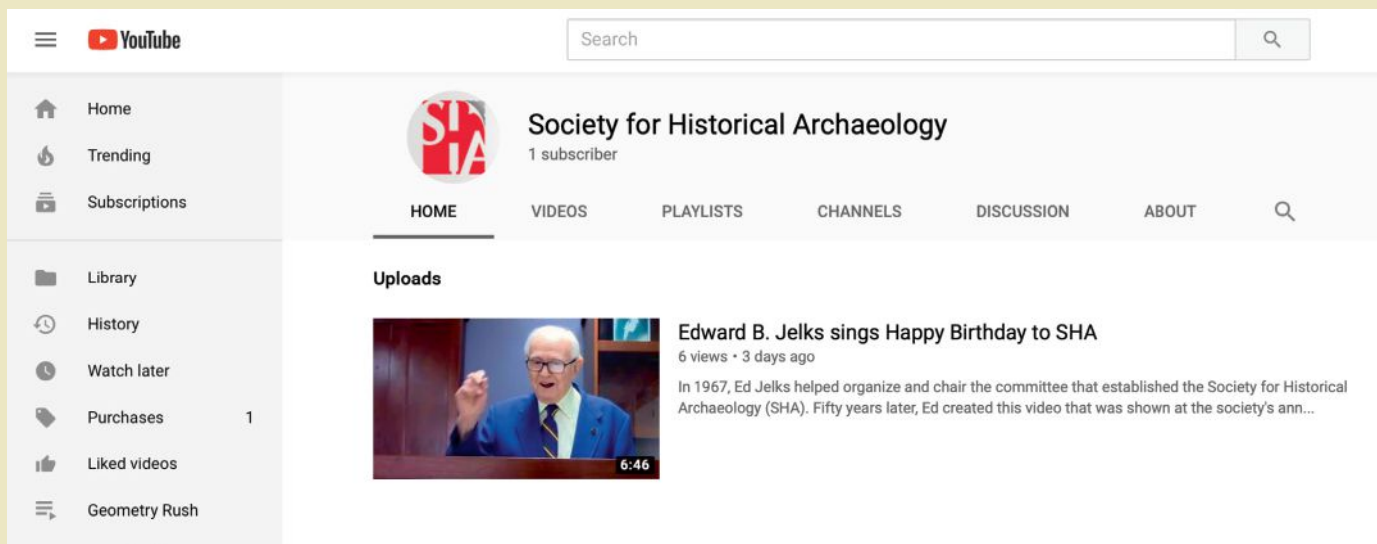
Two years ago, with the help of Mark Freeman (SHA website editor), members of SHA's History Committee created an online exhibit to help celebrate the society's 50th anniversary. If you haven't checked it out already, you can do so [here](#). Additional content, including photos from previous conferences, will be added in coming months, so be sure to return frequently to see what's new.

Although the online exhibit on the society's website is a useful tool for sharing images related to the history of SHA, it has limitations when it comes to sharing other types of media, especially audio and video. Accordingly, members of the History Committee (again with the help of Mark Freeman) have created a YouTube channel for SHA, where audio and video files about the history of SHA can be posted. We hope this new tool for sharing content will be used by other SHA committees as well, and thus become a repository for documenting and preserving the next chapter(s) of the society's history.

The first two files in the channel's "SHA History" playlist deal with the 1967 meeting at which SHA was formally organized. The first is a video of Edward B. Jelks telling the story of how SHA was created. Ed played an instrumental role in establishing the society in 1967 and 50 years later he recorded this video, which was shown at the society's annual conference in January 2017. Make sure you watch to the very end, where Ed performs a rousing rendition of the "Happy Birthday" song for SHA!

The second file is a complete audio recording of the actual 1967 meeting in which the society was organized. This recording has been preserved in the National Anthropological Archives in Maryland for many years, but is being shared in its entirety for the first time on SHA's YouTube channel. Although the recording is quite lengthy (approximately 2 hours and 15 minutes), it is a fascinating window into the past. As you listen, you will hear the voices, thoughts, and opinions of some of the founding figures of historical archaeology in North America, including Ed Jelks, Stan South, Ivor Noël Hume, Paul Schumacher, Carlyle Smith, John Cotter, Arnold Pilling, Charles Fairbanks, J. C. Harrington, and Hester Davis (among others). For your viewing pleasure, we have added a slideshow to the audio recording, featuring a few photographs of the 1967 meeting, as well as copies of original documents and published articles related to the organization of SHA.

We hope you enjoy these first two posts to SHA's new YouTube channel. You can find them by searching for "Society for Historical Archaeology" at www.youtube.com or by clicking [here](#). Please visit and subscribe today!



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**THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL
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Please note the deadlines for submissions of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the *SHA Newsletter*

Fall 2019 1 September 2019
Winter 2019 1 December 2019
Spring 2020 1 March 2020
Summer 2020 1 June 2020

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