



SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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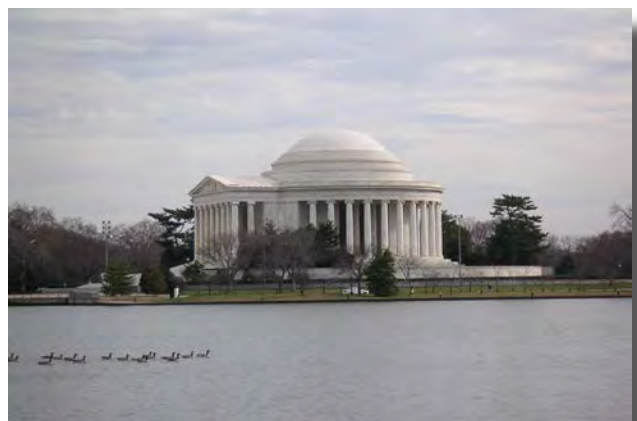
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Washington, DC, January 6-9*



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President's Corner

Charlie Ewen

A Call to Action

This coming conference will examine the past and future of historical archaeology. The year 2016 will mark two significant anniversaries that are pivotal in the growth and development of archaeology in general and historical archaeology in particular. One hundred years ago the National Park Service was created. It is the lead governmental agency for archaeology and an effective voice for the management and preservation of this nation's heritage. A half century later saw the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, a signal event for the profession. The NHPA, specifically Section 106 of this act, set the standards for the recognition of the significance of archaeological properties and laid the groundwork for the cultural resource management industry. Fifty years later, 9 out of 10 archaeologists are involved in some aspect of cultural resource management. I would dare say that the overwhelming majority of practicing archaeologists in the United States today have never known an archaeology that wasn't driven by these legal mandates. During the course of my own career I have seen the shift from an SHA dominated by academics to one where the majority of its members are employed running contracts. Our next president, Joe Joseph, heads a CRM consulting firm. The once-perceived stigma of being a contract archaeologist has long been erased.

That's what makes this upcoming conference so significant. To commemorate these anniversaries, the 2016 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference is being held in our nation's capital. What better place to celebrate the preservation and interpretation of archaeological resources important to the historical narrative of our historic past? Our theme is a broad vision that encourages all our members to consider the impact of the NPS and NHPA on historical archaeology in the United States and around the world.

It is important that we not only reflect on our past achievements, but heed the call to action to expand upon our efforts and make them relevant to the general public, who foot the bill for these activities. We need to be able to demonstrate to an increasingly skeptical and regulation-weary public that what we do is worth their support. We can start with the people's representatives while we are in their city. The SHA board is taking time out from our usual business meeting to visit our representatives on Capitol Hill. We hope to lure members of the Congress and the federal regulators to our plenary session, the Public Day activities, and even to listen to some of the papers. I encourage each of you to contact your representative, whether in person while you are in D.C. or by email, to inform them of what we do and why it is important. Are you involved in an interesting project that has caught the public's attention? Let them know that, too.

It looks like we will have a record attendance with 980 abstracts accepted, which should mean close to 2000 attendees. So book your room early: the Omni Shoreham Hotel has hosted presidents and world leaders—the Beatles even stayed there during their first trip to the United States. I have been there since and it has maintained its first-rate set of amenities. The hotel is located close to a Metro station that will take you to the city's historic monuments and it is just a couple of blocks from the National Zoo. I arranged for Mei

Xiang to give birth recently, so by the time you get here the newest baby panda will be in his impossibly cute cub stage. Check him out: <<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/Animals/GiantPandas/PandaUpdates/instagram.cfm>>.

Come and see your friends, network with people who might give you a job, cruise the book room and attend the Thursday night reception (you'll be surprised by the venue—I know I was!)

See you in D.C.! 🍷

Opinion and Debate

Public Education and Interpretation Committee

Artifact Amnesty: Forgive and Forget?

Adrianne Sams, M.A., RPA

(University of West Florida Historic Trust)

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Artifact amnesty has been attempted in several states, including Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; however, this is a new concept for the State of Florida. The Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) has been tasked with preparing a feasibility study for implementing a one-time amnesty program of "limited duration for persons who possess specimens, objects, or materials of historical and archaeological value found on land owned or controlled by the state or on land owned by a water authority" (<<http://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/artifact-amnesty-feasibility-study/>>). The Department of State, in consultation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, is preparing the study at the request of the Florida Legislature in the 2015–2016 General Appropriations Act. Florida's Secretary of State, Ken Detzner, encouraged full public participation in the feasibility study, composed of a short online survey with a comment period ending on September 4, 2015 (<<http://dos.myflorida.com/communications/press-releases/2015/secretary-detzner-encourages-public-input-on-proposed-artifact-amnesty-program/>>).

It appears that the amnesty program has not been developed in detail beyond the online survey. The "frequently asked questions" link does not address actual amnesty questions, but instead provides an overview of typical stewardship and outreach questions, such as, "How does the state obtain artifacts? Can I dig for artifacts? Is it legal to collect arrowheads from my grandpa's farm (family property, etc.)?" (<http://dos.myflorida.com/media/695305/faq_final-8-4-2015.pdf>). The lack of details is commonplace for a preliminary phase; however, the five-question survey is dictating the practicality of a plan that provides no details or guidelines.

The survey is clearly geared towards the general public, though I imagine that most of Florida's professional archaeologists and students will also participate. The survey is generic and starts with, "Did you know that it is illegal to remove, without authorization, any specimens, objects

or materials of historical or archaeological value from land owned or controlled by the state or on land owned by a water authority?" The survey goes on to ask: "Should it be illegal to remove these items? Would you support the amnesty program? If you were in possession of said items would you return them?" and "Do you think others would participate?" The multiple-choice answers consisted of yes or no, but a few questions had multiple options. The question regarding whether or not the individual would return the artifacts had four different answers to choose from:

- "Yes, if I had any, I would return them during an amnesty program."
- "Yes, I currently possess items that I would return during an amnesty program."
- "No, if I had any, I would not return them during an amnesty program."
- "No, I currently possess items of historical or archaeological value from land owned or controlled by the state or on land owned by a water authority, but I would not return them during an amnesty program."

This survey question is gathering data not only on willingness to participate in the program, but also data on current possession of artifacts, if people are truthful. As a professional archaeologist, it was unnerving to not have a fifth option of "Not applicable because I know it is illegal to remove items from land owned or controlled by the state or on land owned by a water authority." Professional archaeologists have spoken out through various mass media platforms, including email distribution, social media, and blog posts. The Executive Director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, Dr. William Lees, authored a blog post regarding the amnesty program and its detrimental effects on Florida's cultural resources, <<http://www.flpublicarchaeology.org/blog/blog/2015/08/14/artifact-amnesty-program-for-florida/>>. Dr. Lees makes an excellent point in stating, "If we forgive those who obtained artifacts illegally from public lands and waters in Florida, we fear that this will set the stage for a push to just make it legal to collect on these lands." Aside from the survey deadline, no timetable exists other than that the Department of State will present the findings and recommendations to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the

House of Representatives by 15 October 2015 (<<http://dos.myflorida.com/communications/press-releases/2015/secretary-detzner-encourages-public-input-on-proposed-artifact-amnesty-program/>>). Please note, this column was submitted on 1 September, so developments of this situation have likely occurred by the time of distribution.

This column is a place to highlight successful outreach programs, innovative engagement techniques, and other public archaeology concerns. To achieve maximum breadth and depth in our discussion, we encourage you to share your public archaeology pursuits. 📺

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

For the first time, Images of the Past takes advantage of the new digital Newsletter format to bring you a video rather than a still image. In a video filmed in Seattle as part of the “SHA Stories” series, Jim Smailes of the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society reminisces about joining SHA in 1995, the last time the conference visited the U.S. capital.



“SHA Stories” will return at the 2016 conference, so drop by the Technologies Room if you’d like to participate!

Note: Video only available to digital newsletter readers.

Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

AFRICA

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Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

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

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USA-MIDWEST (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

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USA-NORTHEAST (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

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USA-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

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

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USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, <sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com>

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Continental Europe

Italy

“What Should I Bring to Europe?” Belongings From the Luggage of Migrants Crossing the Mediterranean Sea from Africa (submitted by Luca Pisoni, email: <pisoni.gaetano@gmail.com>): What would you bring with you on a journey that might see terrible tragedies, high hopes, and the abandonment of your loved ones and your homeland? Would all of us behave the same way if faced with the need to conform to stringent sociocultural, economic, and logistical restrictions in order to pass through the Mediterranean migrant “bottleneck” so as to win a place on a boat across the sea to Italy (Almukhtar et al. 2015)? A study of the objects carried by “illegal” migrants of various cultures and religions suggests that we are all similar. Evidence of this similarity comes from material culture archived at the Museum of Migration of Lampedusa and Linosa (Italy), and my interviews with migrants conducted in summer 2015 at a second “bottleneck” at Bolzano/the Brenner Pass (Italy), where they hoped to pass into the northern EU to fulfil their dreams of citizenship and work.

My project, called “What should I bring to Europe?”, was conducted independently, and took place in the train station of Bolzano and Brennero (Figure 1), with the aim

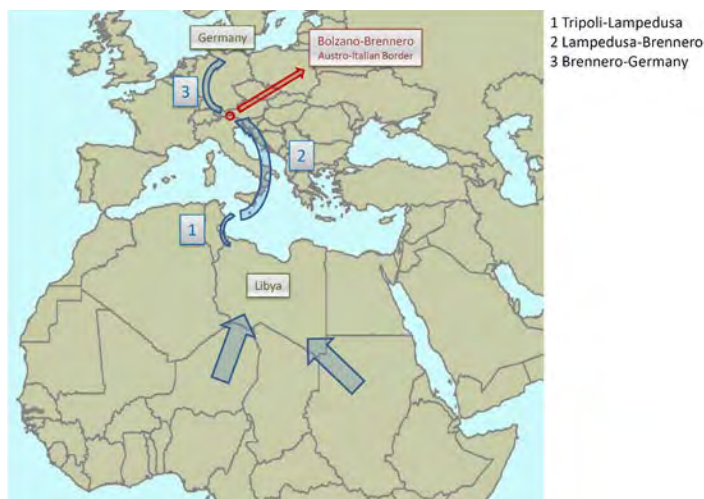


FIGURE 1. Mediterranean migration routes.

of investigating the relationship between migrants and material culture. In summer 2015 I interviewed about 50 migrants, mainly Christian Eritreans, and I asked them to show me the objects they had in their luggage: food, smartphones, photographs, religious texts, and necklaces with crosses. Then I took pictures and asked them to tell me the biographies of those things (in the sense of Kopytoff 1986). If, as Daniel Miller argues, we can see material culture as simultaneously active in the social, functional, and ideological spheres (Miller 2008), it might be possible to consider them as primarily active in the latter two



FIGURE 2. A necklace with cross. (Photo by author.)



FIGURE 3. A cross tattoo. (Photo by author.)

spheres so as to emphasize the roles of the objects that the migrants brought with them. To the functional category belong the Windbreakers and other jackets (sometimes life jackets), furnished with water, food, and the ubiquitous smartphone, preloaded with the names and numbers of friends and relatives transcribed into these oh-so-little lists. In the ideological sphere we see photographs of the family, religious texts, and objects—the Bible, the Koran, necklaces with crosses or tattoos, etc.—and music delivered through headphones from the smartphone, music that is so much more than a pastime but, rather, is an important aspect of personal resistance to the events occurring and a shield against depression and madness (Figures 2–5).

A similar study to the one presented here, involving “illegal” migrants crossing from Mexico into the USA, yielded very similar results (De León 2011). These “illegal” immigrants carried clothes suited to their desert passage, phones, and address books with the names of useful contacts, pictures of family and relatives—and images of holy intercessors such as the Baby Jesus of Atocha, known as a protector of travelers.

The possessions of migrants thus become an invaluable source for knowing and understanding the lives of those who otherwise would fall between the cracks in a world that usually we see as subject to the recording of more or less every second of every day by means of a webcam or smartphone. In addition, the objects recovered from migrant boats and their baggage help us to understand how material culture can act in a cosmological and comforting way,



FIGURE 5. An Eritrean Bible. (Photo by author.)

serving to represent universal concepts like religion and kinship.

Acknowledgements

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FIGURE 4. An Eritrean necklace with the Archangel Gabriel. (Photo by author.)

Great Britain & Ireland

England

London Crossrail—The Bedlam Burial Ground Uncovered: Archaeologists from MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) recently excavated the Bedlam burial ground, ahead of construction at Liverpool Street Station



FIGURE 1. Archaeologists begin main excavation of the burial ground, March 2015.

for Crossrail, the new east-west rail line across London. The team unearthed 3,500 skeletons, the largest collection of human remains from 16th- to 18th-century London to date, providing a unique opportunity to learn more about the lives of Londoners from this period. Two teams of 30 field archaeologists dug the burial ground by hand, working in shift patterns, to ensure construction work for the project progressed on time. Osteologists worked alongside the field archaeologists in the careful excavation of the skeletons. The cemetery was intensively used and the skeletons tightly packed, with many of the burials intercutting each other.

The Bedlam burial ground, also known as the New Churchyard, was in use from 1569 to the 1730s. It gets its name from the infamous Bethlehem Hospital mental institution, which was located next to the cemetery. Although some of those interred may be from the hospital, the burial ground was predominantly an overflow cemetery for the already-packed parish burial grounds. It is estimated that 30,000 people were buried here. The survival of coffin plates in the soil was poor, so that archaeologists were not able to identify the individuals buried. However, research in the parish burial records, undertaken by volunteers recruited by Crossrail, has revealed the names of 5,300 of the people who were laid to rest in the cemetery. Among those are the famous 17th-century political Levellers, John Lilburne and Robert Lockyer, and individuals noted as having died from the plague, consumption, smallpox, and influenza. A small number of gravestones have been recovered from the site, including a marker for a Mary Godfree, who died in 1665 of the plague. None of the gravestones were found in situ; they were reused in the 18th century in the construction of building foundations.

In the last week of the excavation a mass burial containing the remains of approximately 45 skeletons was

found. Unlike the other burials on the site, these skeletons were contained in a clearly defined pit. The close grouping of the burials suggests they were interred in a single event, which would be consistent with a catastrophic event, such as the plague. DNA testing is likely to be conducted on the teeth of some individuals to ascertain if these people were exposed to the plague and other epidemical diseases to learn more about the evolution of disease.

As well as human remains, archaeologists recovered a great deal of waste debris dumped in the cemetery by local industries. A large collection of worked animal bone was recovered, including offcuts and pieces broken during manufacture. Now that the burial ground has been excavated, MOLA's osteologists and specialists will continue to research the archaeological findings. The human remains have huge research potential and will hopefully further our understanding of not only the 1665 Great Plague but also of the effects of sugar and tobacco, both introduced in this period, and of the health and lifestyle of Londoners in this period.

Spitalfields—An Archaeological History of the Place, the People, and their Objects: Between 1991 and 2007 archaeologists from MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) conducted one of the largest excavations to ever take place in London. As is common for urban archaeological sites in Britain, remains from the Roman period up to the late 19th century were uncovered. The findings from the postmedieval period have recently been published in *The Spitalfields Suburb: Excavations at Spitalfields Market 1539-c 1880: Excavations at Spitalfields Market, London E1, 1991-2007*. The book presents a history of the period, combining the archaeological discoveries with documentary evidence to describe place, people, and their possessions in the early modern suburb of Spitalfields.

Following the suppression of the medieval priory of St. Mary Spital, the buildings were converted into mansions and tenements, with the priory's outer precinct becoming a military training ground in 1538 for the Artillery Company and Gunners of the Tower of London. The area was reshaped with the London-wide building boom of the 1660s. By the beginning of the 18th century Spitalfields had been transformed by the property developer Nicholas Barbon, who built brick-terraced houses, equipped with hygiene and sanitation facilities. It is the huge quantity of archaeological material recovered from these facilities, notably the privy pits, that provides the focus of much of the research presented. The analysis of domestic artifacts, like the pottery, glassware, and clay tobacco pipes discarded in the pits, sheds new light on the household economies and leisure activities of the residents.

Through historical research archaeologists were able to connect many of the archaeological assemblages with particular properties and their tenants, a large number of



FIGURE 1. Various whiteware and porcelain tea wares from 5 Spital Square privy pit. (photo courtesy of MOLA.)


whom were involved in the silk industry and included Jewish and Huguenot families. One of the property histories includes a large collection of ivory-and-copper-alloy umbrella and parasol parts, thrown away in the mid-19th century in the privy serving 5 Spital Square. Linking the physical remains to the census records revealed that the umbrella manufacturer Charles Van Millingen lived at this address with this family. Further evidence of this London-born Jewish family survived, including the children's china rattles and bone dominos and the table settings and tea-drinking equipment the family used.

Spitalfields is characterized by a tradition of religious diversity, encompassing various strands of Anglicanism, Nonconformism, and Catholicism in the early modern period. This tradition expanded with the arrival of French Protestant Huguenots and eastern European Jews in the late 17th and 19th centuries, respectively. The Van Millingens' property and the Woolf family's home at 31 Fort Street represent the only two 19th-century Jewish family homes in London known to have been excavated. The artifacts from the Woolfs's privy pit hint at their religious beliefs: the large quail-bone assemblage is consistent with a kosher diet.

The leisure activities of the Spitalfields' inhabitants are also revealed in material they threw away. A large quantity of clay tobacco pipes and glass wine bottles was found, along with ceramic tea and coffee vessels. By the end of the 16th century tobacco smoking had become popular in England and the tobacco pipe industry had exploded. Their disposable nature means that large quantities have been found throughout London. The cesspit at 25 Fort Street included 113 marked clay pipes. This relatively high number of the more-expensive marked pipes indicates the family's preference for premium retail goods.

Applying the approach of 'household archaeology,' which connects archaeological material from the properties

with their tenants, focused study of the huge amounts of archaeological data recovered from the excavation. It has allowed for a deeper understanding of the relevance of the physical remains to the people who owned them.

The Spitalfields Suburb 1539–c 1880: Excavations at Spitalfields Market, London E1, 1991–2007, by Chiz Harward, Nick Holder, and Nigel Jeffries, is available from mola.org.uk/publications. 

Latin America

Uruguay

Archaeological Fieldwork at Uruguayan Road Sites:

Under the direction of José María López-Mazz, a team from the National University of Uruguay and Uruguay Heritage carried out fieldwork to identify and record remains of a site registered as a national monument since 1971: the route of the so-called Uruguayan Exodus (Éxodo del Pueblo Oriental; literally, "Exodus of the Eastern People"). The 1811/1812 Exodus is considered a turning point in the development of national identity in what would become Uruguay. In the wake of independence movements in Spain's American colonies, the Portuguese court in Rio de Janeiro (the Portuguese royal family was based in Brazil during the Napoleonic Wars) reacted by sending troops to the north bank of the River Plate, trying to prevent the forces of the United Provinces (which would evolve into Argentina) from gaining control of both banks of the river. The Portuguese later annexed the area as a province of Brazil, although independent Brazil accepted Uruguay as an independent country and buffer-state between itself and

Argentina in 1828.

Inhabitants of Uruguay, then still the Banda Oriental (or “Eastern Bank” of the Uruguay River) had their own thoughts on whether their region should be part of Argentina or Brazil, or be independent. In 1811, Banda Oriental nationalists under the leadership of José Artigas fled before the Portuguese invasion in what was later called the Uruguayan Exodus; this is considered to be the founding moment of the national independence movement. López-Mazz and his team have been researching the route of the Exodus, using a variety of methodological approaches, including georeferencing, documentary research, and land surveys. It has been possible to identify that the route followed ancient prehistoric pathways. As natives of the country, the 1811 marchers relied on their unmatched knowledge of the landscape to avoid the Portuguese forces. The archaeological fieldwork has made a crucial contribution to our knowledge of the Exodus. 🇺🇷

Underwater - Worldwide

Georgia

Panamerican Consultants— C.S.S. Georgia Data Recovery: Since January 2015, maritime archaeologists with Panamerican Consultants, Inc. have been conducting



FIGURE 1. Raising a cannon from the CSS Georgia.

a Phase III data recovery on the C.S.S. *Georgia*, a Civil War ironclad scuttled in the Savannah River, under contract with the Savannah District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The ironclad is being removed from the river as a part of the Savannah Harbor Expansion project. In June U.S. Navy divers joined the archaeological team to assist in raising the wreck components. Artifacts recovered to date include numerous artillery shells, four large cannon (including a Dahlgren 9 in. shell gun), propulsion machinery, sections of the ironclad casemate, and personal items. Recovery is expected to last through October and possibly into November. For more information about the project, check the Corps’ webpage: <http://www.sas.usace.army.mil/missions/civilworks/savannahharborexpan/cssgeorgia.aspx>.

Massachusetts

Seafaring Education and Maritime Archaeological Heritage Programs (SEAMAHP) and Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (MBUAR): Salem State University held the first maritime archaeology field school in Massachusetts sponsored by SEAMAHP and MBUAR. This intensive one-week course was taught

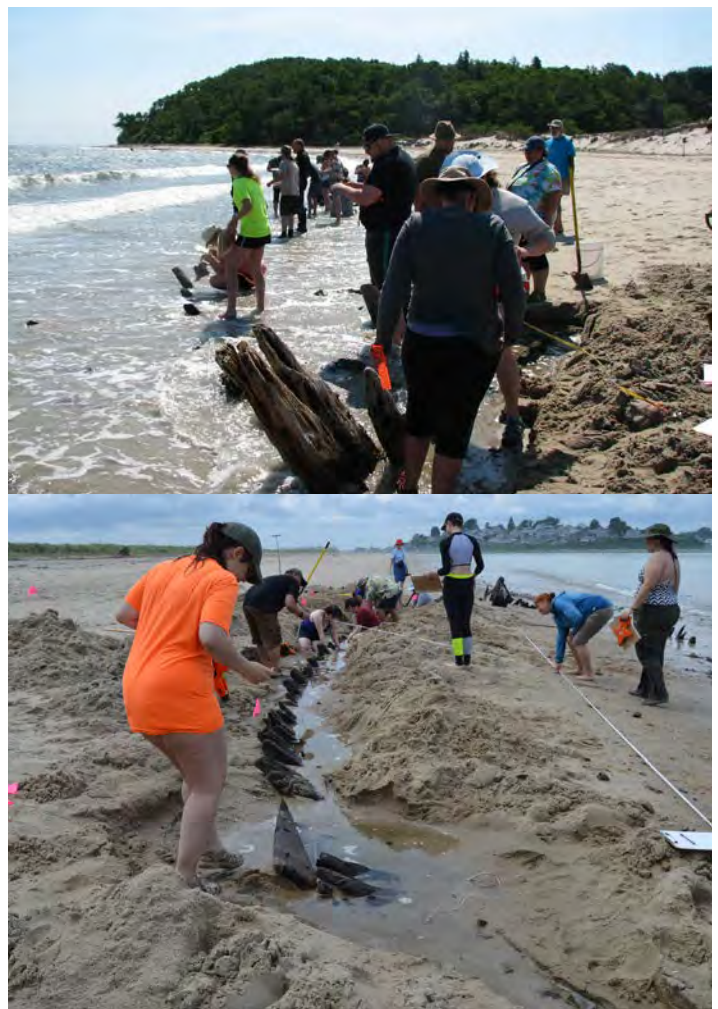


FIGURE 1. Students measuring the remains of the Ada K. Damon.

by SEAMAHP's Dr. Calvin Mires and Captain Laurel Seaborn and MBUAR's chief archaeologist Victor Mastone. In addition to 3 college credit hours, the 15 students earned internationally recognized certification through the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS). This introductory course exposed students to archaeological research and recording of shipwreck sites in the high-energy zone of a foreshore marine environment.

Field investigation centered on the site located at the Crane Estate in Ipswich, operated by The Trustees of the Reservations (TTOR), the nation's first land and historic properties conservation organization. The wreck is on the foreshore at the Steep Hill Beach area and, at low tides, the top of the skeleton frames along with the bow and stern are exposed. Students partially excavated portions of this shipwreck and learned the basics of maritime archaeology fieldwork. This ship is believed to be the two-masted schooner *Ada K. Damon*, built in 1875 at the Burnham Shipyard in neighboring Essex. Local shipwright Harold Burnham visited the site and provided a lecture on shipbuilding techniques from that era. Work will continue on the site as beach conditions allow. A site plan and interpretive materials are being developed to assist TTOR with the management of this site.

Conferences and Meetings

November 28 – December 2, 2016: International Congress on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA6). Important dates and deadlines have now been posted: <<http://www.aima-underwater.org.au/timetable-and-deadlines/>>

- The Invitation for Sessions will run from: Monday, September 7 – Monday, October 19, 2015
- The Call for Paper & Poster Abstracts will run from: Monday, November 16, 2015 – Monday, February 29, 2016.

Please check the website and take note of deadlines if you plan to propose a session, submit an abstract, or attend IKUWA6. Instructions will be posted soon on how to submit session or paper/poster proposals, so please check back and follow the guidelines carefully.

For more information contact: The IKUWA6 Organizing Committee, email: <ikuwa6@aima-underwater.org.au>, website: <www.aima-underwater.org.au/ikuwa6-2016/>.

Publications

Johnston, Paul F.

2015 *Shipwrecked in Paradise: Cleopatra's Barge in Hawai'i*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

The first oceangoing yacht built in America, *Cleopatra's Barge*, underwent many incarnations over its eight-year life, from Mediterranean pleasure cruiser to a Hawaiian king's personal yacht, before wrecking in 1824 on a reef in Hanalei Bay. Beginning in 1995, a team of archaeologists surveyed and excavated the wrecked ship, recovering 1,250 artifacts representing the only known material culture from the reign

of King Kamehameha II (Liholiho).

McKinnon, Jennifer and Toni L. Carrell

2015 *Underwater Archaeology of a Pacific Battlefield: The WWII Battle of Saipan*. SpringerBriefs in Underwater Archaeology, Springer International Publishing.

<<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319166780>>.

This volume is the first edited volume to investigate and interpret a WWII underwater battlefield. It provides a balanced approach towards research and interpreting archaeological sites through the identification and inclusion of various stakeholders. Detailed case studies are presented by participants who contributed to the WWII Maritime Heritage Trail: Battle of Saipan Project, through historical, archaeological, and theoretical research.

Grant Application Opportunities

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP): The ABPP of the National Park Service invites nonprofit groups, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to submit applications for the 2016 Battlefield Preservation Planning Grants. The purpose of this grant program is to provide seed money for projects that lead directly to the identification, preservation, and interpretation of battlefield land and/or historic sites associated with battlefields. In recent years grants have averaged about \$40,000 per award. Applications must be received either electronically through Grants.gov or by mail to the ABPP office by 4 p.m. (EST) January 14, 2016. Visit Grants.gov or the ABPP website after October 1 at <www.nps.gov/abpp/> for details, or contact Kristen McMasters, grants manager, at 202.354.2037, or by email at <Kristen.McMasters@nps.gov>.

ACUA Graduate Student Associate Member—Call for Applications: The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) is seeking a candidate to fill one Graduate Student Associate Member position. The Graduate Student Associate Member is a voluntary, two-year appointment to the board requiring attendance at the annual Historical and Underwater Archaeology Conference, participation in board meetings, and an annual report of accomplishments. Terms run from January 1 through December 31 of the years indicated, and Graduate Student Associates are limited to two consecutive terms.

The role of the Graduate Student Associate Member is to serve as a liaison between students and the board. The goal is to encourage greater participation by students in the annual conference through paper presentations and the organization of symposia or workshops and to provide the associate an opportunity for professional development.

Interested graduate students must submit a brief essay (no more than two pages) addressing the following questions: (a) What skills or experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as the ACUA Graduate Student Associate Member? and (b) What two goals of the society would you emphasize and work for as a student

liaison to the ACUA? A short biographical statement and a letter of recommendation from a professor or other professional mentor are also required. All of these materials should be submitted as one complete package to the email address provided below.

The Graduate Student Associate appointment is open to any advanced-degree candidate studying underwater archaeology or a directly related field. Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is also required. All application packages must be received by Thursday, October 1, 2015. The ACUA Board of Directors will review all applications and make their selection no later than November 1, 2015. Please send complete packages to Amy Mitchell-Cook, <amitchellcook@uwf.edu>. 📧

USA - Gulf States

Arkansas

Jacksonport State Park Data Recovery (*submitted by C. Andrew Buchner, RPA*): During the summer of 2015, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at the proposed new Visitor Center tract at Jacksonport State Park, in Jacksonport, Arkansas. The project concluded on Saturday 11 August with a “volunteer dig” that was well attended, notably by Boy Scout Troop 27 from Little Rock. The town of Jacksonport was established in the late 1830s near the confluence of the White and Black Rivers, and rose to prominence during the 1850s to 1870s as a steamboat town and as the Jackson County seat. However, after being bypassed by the railroad the town declined, and following the transfer of the county seat to Newport in 1892, Jacksonport was largely deserted. Today, the old town site is a state park that is listed on the National Register of



FIGURE 2. Fieldwork by the Jackson Guards Monument.

Historic Places as a district, and it contains a roughly 40 ac. archaeological site (3JA53) that preserves a record of the town’s rise and fall.

During the data recovery, 116 m² were opened in four blocks that were formally excavated as 2 x 2 m units. The blocks sampled high-density deposits and geophysical anomalies that were identified during a 2014 Phase II evaluation of the Visitor Center tract. The most impressive feature that was identified was a probable well that is interpreted as associated with the ca. 1868–1877 Dillard household. Artifact recovery was heavy from all blocks, and included material from Jacksonport’s 19th-century “golden era,” as well as the subsequent 20th-century “Poor House” period, when the ca. 1872 Courthouse (now a museum) was used as the county hospital.

The Visitor Center project also involves the relocation of the Jackson Guards Monument from its present position to a location approximately 100 m to the east. The Jackson Guards Monument is an individually listed NRHP property, and the State Review Board recently approved the move as the first step in the 36 CFR 60.14 process to ensure the monument remains listed.

Texas

The Williams Farmstead Project: Archaeological Investigations, Descendant Community Outreach, and Public Education for a Late-19th-Century Freedman-Owned Farmstead in Central Texas (*submitted by Douglas K. Boyd, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Maria Franklin, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin, and Susan Dial, Texas Beyond History, University of Texas at Austin*): A Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) road improvement project southwest of Austin, Texas, led to a multiyear, historic archaeological investigation at a farmstead occupied by the Ransom and Sarah Williams family. Basic chain-of-title and deed research in 2005 revealed that Ransom and Sarah were African American freedmen landowners who lived on their



FIGURE 1. Fieldwork underway at the Jacksonport site.

farm in the last quarter of the 19th century. Archaeological testing in 2008 revealed that the archaeological site (41TV1051) was in relatively pristine condition and was not overprinted with later occupation debris as many farmsteads tend to be. The site was considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register and for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. From there the project evolved into a collaborative effort that unfolded over the next six years.

Under contract with TxDOT, the historical and archaeological investigations were conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. (Austin) and its consultants, Preservation Central, Inc. (Austin), and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas. An intensive data recovery effort began with archaeological excavations and a comprehensive landscape analysis in 2009, with the data analysis ongoing through 2014. Concurrently, the project team conducted more-intensive archival research, focusing on the Williams family and nearby freedmen communities, and the team reached out to the local descendant community. Oral history interviews were conducted with 27 informants, resulting in 46 hours of audio recordings. Most of the informants had recollections of growing up in nearby African American communities at Antioch Colony, Manchaca, and East Austin during the first half of the 20th century, and we were fortunate to find and interview three great-granddaughters of Ransom and Sarah Williams. Our work also included a review of African American newspapers published in Austin in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. An onsite landscape analysis examined how Ransom Williams organized his farming and livestock-raising activities to take advantage of the natural resources and topography on his small hardscrabble farm. The archaeological excavations focused on the footprint of the farmhouse, the immediate yard area, the location of a suspected outbuilding, and the household trash midden. Over 26,000 artifacts were recovered, and the assemblage represents, with the exception of 6 items, residue left behind solely by the Williams family.

What Did We Learn?

In the data analysis phase, the archival records, the oral

history data, and contemporary newspapers provided a rich historical framework for interpreting the cultural features and artifacts. What we learned about the Williams family and the nearby African American communities was truly remarkable. Our ability to interpret the archaeological features and artifacts found at the site was greatly enhanced by the African American perspectives provided by the contemporary newspaper accounts and oral history interviews. In this section we can only offer a few brief highlights of some of the more-significant findings.

Ransom Williams was born into slavery on the nearby Mountain City plantation. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that he was an able horseman while he was enslaved and that these skills likely contributed to his later success as a freedman. Within three years of emancipation, he was able to obtain several horses, perhaps received in payment for working for his former owners on the plantation. By 1871 he had saved enough money and sold a few horses so he could purchase a 45 ac. farm. Ransom met and married Sarah Houston, herself a former slave, and the couple had at least seven children, who were born on the farm between 1876 and 1893.

Ransom died in 1901; the family moved off their land by 1905 and eventually sold the farm. We do not know all of the reasons why Sarah and the rest of the family chose to move to Austin and later sell their land, but they were indeed part

of the “great migration” of African Americans. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many blacks moved from their rural homes to live in cities and northern states where job opportunities were greater.

The physical remains of the Williams farmhouse were limited to a collapsed limestone-rock chimney with a partially intact base, along with a rectangular concentration of large rocks that had served as foundation stones for a wooden structure. Several lines of archaeological and historical evidence, including the ratio of cut to wire nails, were used to infer that the house was a log cabin built in the 1870s. After the analyses and interpretations were completed, we discovered oral testimony verifying that the Williams farmhouse was a log cabin.

Multiple lines of evidence were used to infer that the Williams family maintained a swept yard around their log cabin. Most important were the small sizes and low density



FIGURE 1. A lifestyle reconstruction painting by Bastrop artist Frank Weir. The painting was commissioned for this project and it is based on historical and archaeological evidence. The scene is ca. 1895 and depicts the Williams family around their log cabin at the end of a long workday.



FIGURE 2. Jewel Andrews, a great-granddaughter of Ransom and Sarah Williams, visiting the Williams farmstead archaeological dig with University of Texas anthropology professor Maria Franklin (right). This giant oak tree is well over 300 years old and it is located adjacent to the yard area by the old log cabin.

of artifacts found in the yard as compared with other contexts. While yard sweeping had some practical benefits, it appears this practice had its roots in Africa before being transplanted to the Caribbean and Southern United States. Yard sweeping has been inferred at some other African American and European American farmsteads in Texas.

One rather unique find was a nearly complete dart point (its distal tip was missing) that had been intentionally placed in the bottom of the chimney firebox. Sarah or Ransom likely found the object on their new property and undoubtedly placed it in the firebox when the house construction began. Although we can never know its full significance, based on similar findings at African American sites elsewhere, the dart point might have served as some type of charm to bring good luck or ward off evil spirits.

The landscape analysis revealed the simple yet eloquent logic in the layout of Ransom Williams's farming operation. The flat and level uplands were dedicated to crop raising, and the borders of the fields were lined by accumulations of rocks removed over decades of plowing the upland stony clay soils. More than half of the property's area consisted of sloping upland too steep for cultivation but well suited for grazing livestock. At the margin of this wooded area, but in close proximity to the farmhouse, we documented an elaborate corral complex. Well-constructed, dry-laid limestone rock walls served as livestock fences and pens, and they channeled rainwater into a low area where Williams had dug a livestock pond. Dispersed artifacts in the corral complex reflected a variety of agricultural activities and

water storage in wooden barrels.

We discovered a strong link between 19th-century archaeological remains and early-20th-century oral history recollections, and this reflects a high degree of continuity in the rural farming lifestyle during these time periods. Many of our informants described life in rural freedmen communities between the 1920s and 1960s. The older informants recall living in households without electricity or indoor plumbing, using water brought to their homes in barrels from nearby creeks or springs, and traveling in horses and wagons because few could afford automobiles. These households were largely self-sufficient, relying on large vegetable gardens, raising pigs and chickens, and supplementing their food supply through hunting and fishing. In short, the lives of many of our oral history informants in the first half of the 20th century were virtually identical to the lives experienced

by the Williams family in the late 19th century.

While it appears that Ransom and Sarah were illiterate, their children did attend school. Finds of many writing utensils (slates and slate pencils, lead pencils, and erasers) and related artifacts (an alphabet dinner plate) on the farmstead demonstrate that they considered their children's education to be extremely important. They also made time for leisure activities, as evidenced by a variety of children's toys (marbles, cap pistol, rubber ball, doll parts, tea set) and musical instruments (harmonicas and Jew's harp).

Economically, the Williams family seems to have prospered, and their household artifacts show that they were well entrenched in the American consumer culture of the times. Their material culture includes numerous items that might be considered luxury items. For example, some time after 1891, the family purchased a set of dinner china decorated with a transfer-printed floral design. Made in England by the Alfred Meakin Company, this transfer-printed whiteware was mid-range in price between simple utilitarian wares and top-of-the-line decorated wares.

Two lines of historical and archaeological evidence argue for the existence of a late-19th-century African American economic network operating in central Texas. First, the results of a geochemical sourcing study of ceramic stoneware vessels provide a tantalizing link between manufacturers and consumers. Using instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) (conducted by the University of Missouri Research Reactor), we compared the chemical compositions

of many of the farmstead vessels with the signatures of stoneware vessels from nearby potteries. The study included samples from the Wilson potteries, 3 historically linked African American-owned pottery kiln sites located about 50 miles from the farmstead. Although the sample size is small, the INAA signatures link four of the farmstead vessels with all of the samples from the three Wilson Potteries. The preliminary interpretation is that the Williams family had purchased some of their stoneware pottery from the only documented African American stoneware production sites in central Texas. The second line of evidence is a strong correlation between specific products that were advertised in the 1890s black newspapers and the medicine bottles found at the farmstead. For example, the Morley Brothers Drug Store in Austin advertised regularly in the black newspapers, and fragments of at least seven panel bottles bear the Morley Brothers name. It is not known whether the Williamses traveled into Austin to purchase these medicines at the Morley Brothers store, or whether they bought them at some other local store. Regardless, the white Morley Brothers were obviously catering to black consumers, and the Williamses were among their customers. Both of these lines of evidence suggest that rural freedmen consumers were patronizing African American-owned business as well as those friendly to African Americans whenever possible.

Significance of the Williams Farmstead Project

While the Williams farmstead represents a single-family household, the stories of Ransom, Sarah, and their children are representative of many African Americans who lived in Texas and throughout the Jim Crow South. Stories of successful African American landowners and farm families are rare in Texas, but this is not because this occurrence was rare. Indeed, many freedmen became landowning farmers, but they are largely invisible in general historical narratives. Tales of successful black farmers simply do not exist and cannot be told until a substantial effort is made to gather and synthesize various lines of evidence to reconstruct people's lives and craft the stories. While African Diaspora archaeology has made tremendous gains, especially in the last 30 years, studies of postemancipation life have only recently begun to generate interest. But the story of the Williams family can begin to fill this large

gap, thanks to a collaborative effort by TxDOT, its historical and archaeological consultants, and many public partners, including the descendant community who contributed so much to the research. The Williams Farmstead Archaeological Project is certainly not the only collaborative historical archaeological project to have been conducted in Texas, but it does constitute the most ambitious community outreach and public education effort yet undertaken in conjunction with a state-mandated CRM project.

Resources for Learning about the Williams Farmstead Project

Two books have been published for this project. One is a 2-volume, 1,035-page oral history report that was completed in 2012. The other is a 2-volume, 734-page archaeological report that was completed in 2015. Both reports are available online and can be downloaded for free. These reports will be of interest to historians and archaeologists researching postemancipation African American life and material culture.

In Texas, relatively little archaeological work has been conducted at African American-owned farmsteads, and this project provided an opportunity to showcase what was learned about the Williams farmstead to the general public. Beside the research with the descendant community, a substantial public outreach effort was made. A Public Broadcasting Service television station, KLRU-TV (Austin), became interested in the project, and they included a 28-minute segment on the Ransom Williams farmstead in



FIGURE 3. A film crew from KLRU-TV visited the archaeological laboratory to shoot footage for the documentary program *Juneteenth Jamboree 2010*. In this photograph, archaeologist Nedra Lee (left) is showing Williams farmstead artifacts to descendant community members who once lived in the Antioch Colony community.

their *Juneteenth Jamboree 2010* program. The entire program is available online.

Early on in the data recovery phase, the TxDOT and project team planned to create an online exhibit that would present the archaeological findings to the public. The idea of creating an internet exhibit was strongly supported by the descendant community as an educational tool focusing on postemancipation African American history. In November 2014, we launched an elaborate internet exhibit on Texas Beyond History (TBH), the state's "Virtual Museum of Texas' Cultural Heritage," hosted by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin. The exhibit is called "Life after Slavery: Investigations of an African American Farmstead." Vividly illustrated with interactive maps, galleries of artifacts, rare historical photos and documents, and reconstructed scenes of farmstead life, the exhibit details what has been learned about Ransom and Sarah Williams, their children, and subsequent generations of descendants. The exhibit highlights how the archaeological evidence, archival records, and oral history recollections were used to interpret life on the Williams farmstead and in contemporary freedmen communities. A variety of special features, including an interactive timeline tracing African American history in Texas and a section on late-19th-century African American newspapers published in Austin, provide the contextual framework for a greater understanding of this critical time period. Video interviews with researchers both in the field and in the laboratory, along with audio clips from interviews with descendant community members, provide rich insights into the rural farming lifestyle of African Americans during Federal Reconstruction and the Jim Crow era.

As is often the case when doing public archaeology projects that involve descendant communities, the Williams Farmstead Archaeological Project took on a life of its own. As word of our project spread, more people and organizations came forward seeking information and wanting to contribute. The project received tremendous support from the Manchaca-Onion Creek Historical Association, the Travis County Archeological Society, and the Travis County Historical Commission. The latter two groups even awarded monetary grants to help fund two major public outreach efforts. One was the creation of three lifestyle-reconstruction paintings of the farmstead, each original being a 24 x 36 in. oil painting by a local artist and retired archaeologist. The setting of each painting is 1895, and they depict different activities that took place at the corral complex, around the cabin, and inside the cabin. All of the paintings are used in the online TBH exhibit to help breathe life into the archaeological site, as well as to help the public understand how archaeological findings and interpretations are translated into personal stories. The second outreach effort supported by the grant funding was the creation of K-12 student activities for the "Life After Slavery" online exhibit, along with correlated sets of lesson plans that meet Texas' teaching standards. The lesson plans, developed by education curriculum specialists, are for fourth- and seventh-grade social studies classes and relate to different


aspects of African American history and postemancipation life. The complete lesson plans can be downloaded from the TBH website and are ready to use in the classroom. The creation of school lesson plans was another public education product that was strongly supported by the descendant community.

References and Links to Digital Reports, Online Exhibit, and Online Video

Boyd, Douglas K., Aaron R. Norment, Terri Myers, Maria Franklin, Nedra Lee, Leslie L. Bush, and Brian S. Shaffer 2014 *The Ransom and Sarah Williams Farmstead: Post-Emancipation Transitions of an African American Family in Central Texas*. Reports of Investigation No. 173. Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas, and Archeological Studies Program Report No. 139, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, Austin. Available online at: <<http://www.paiarch.com/whatsnew.htm>>.

Franklin, Maria 2012 "I'm Proud to Know What I Know": Oral Narratives of Travis and Hays Counties, Texas, ca. 1920s-1960s. Reports of Investigations No. 165, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas, and Archeological Studies Program Report No. 136, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, Austin. Available online at: <<http://www.paiarch.com/whatsnew.htm>>.

Emery, Michael (producer) 2010 Once Upon a Time Ransom Williams Crossed State Highway 45 Southwest. *Juneteenth Jamboree, 2010*. Available online at: <<http://www.klru.org/juneteenth/video/once-upon-a-time-ransom-williams-crossed-state-highway-45-southwest/>>.

Boyd, Doug, Aaron Norment, Maria Franklin, Terri Myers, and Nedra Lee (Susan Dial, editor) 2014 Life After Slavery: Investigations of an African American Farmstead. Texas Beyond History <<http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/ransom/index.html>>. 

USA - Northeast

New York

Lake George Battlefield Park (submitted by David Starbuck, Plymouth State University): Fort George was meant to halt French advances from Canada during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Positioned on high ground at the southern end of Lake George, the construction of this British fort by Colonel James Montresor of The Royal Engineers began in the summer of 1759 on the orders of General Jeffery Amherst, who commanded an 11,000-man army. If completed, it would have become the largest British fort in North America.



FIGURE 1. The interior of a possible casemate room at Fort George.

However, Amherst's army took Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga) later that summer, and only one enormous corner bastion was actually completed. This bastion contained a solitary barracks building; other rooms were added and occupied, even as British and Colonial armies came and went. The final destruction of Fort George came in 1780 at the hands of a French and Indian raiding party from Canada.

The ruins of Fort George were visited by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and numerous others over the course of the subsequent century and a half, and in the 1920s a substantial effort was made to stabilize the site. Now managed within the Lake George Battlefield Park by the State of New York, the scenic ruins of Fort George are an annual attraction for the hundreds of thousands of summer visitors to Lake George. Still, until recently there was no awareness of what might have survived from the barracks or later construction, despite it being the only British fort on Lake George to have spanned both major 18th-century wars. Perceptions began to change in the summer of 2001, when a team from the State University of New York at Adirondack excavated a few pits in the entrance to the

bastion, followed by much more extensive testing in the summer of 2015. Earlier digs directed by David Starbuck and SUNY Adirondack at other contemporary British sites in Lake George and nearby Fort Edward had only revealed the charred remains of log walls from the short-term forts that dotted the British frontier in the 1750s. This did not prepare archaeologists for the substantial, well-mortared stone walls that were discovered in 2015 inside the bastion of Fort George, which British and Colonial soldiers had used for shelter for a span of at least 22 years. What appear to be belowground casemate rooms—probably for the storage of supplies and munitions—are surrounded by walls that are nearly five feet thick and at least six feet high.

While tourist artifacts are abundant in the shallower soil layers, much collapsed building debris (quarried stones and mortar) lies underneath. Finally, at the very base of the stone walls, scattered atop the natural bedrock, lie soldiers' artifacts, which include tin-glazed earthenware pottery sherds, buttons, butchered bones, musket balls, and gunflints. The isolated lives of British and American soldiers on the northern frontier of Colonial America are becoming a little bit clearer, and we now know this is one of the few settings in northern New York where the British army built a relatively permanent structure. 🏰

USA - Pacific West

California

Excavations at the Elizabeth Doyle Homestead (CA-YUB-438/H) (submitted by Thad M. Van Bueren, Principal Investigator, Pacific Legacy, Inc., P.O. Box 326, Westport, CA 95488; <thad@mcn.org> or 707.964.7272): Two phases of excavation were recently carried out at CA-YUB-438/H near Smartsville in Yuba County, California by Pacific Legacy, Inc. for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The work was completed to support Section 106 consultation for a planned highway improvement project on State Route 20 in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The project will realign and improve State Route 20 between Post Mile 20.07 in Yuba County and Post Mile 0.06 in Nevada County.

Site CA-YUB-438/H (P-58-456) was originally recorded in 1975 as a bedrock outcrop with a single mortar cup. An Extended Phase 1 investigation directed by Lisa Shapiro in 2013 sought to establish whether any Native American cultural deposits were associated with the feature. That work revealed sparse Native American flaked-stone debitage in the vicinity of the BRM feature and a dense concentration of buried historic artifacts. Metal detection, shovel test pits, and surface transect units were used to establish that the historic component covered about three acres. The presence of numerous machine-cut square nails, flat glass, and structural hardware implied several buildings once existed in the vicinity, although no distinct structure



FIGURE 2. Inside the Fort George bastion.



FIGURE 1. "Work in 2013 at the bedrock mortar outcrop (Feature 3). (Photo courtesy of Lisa Shapiro.)

pads or foundations were evident. The only visible surface evidence of the historic component included a short segment of a tumbled rock wall and a dozen shallow depressions of uncertain function.

Detailed contextual research was then carried out to prepare for a Phase 2 evaluative testing program. CA-YUB-438/H is strategically situated at the confluence of two ravines within the 78 ac. homestead awarded to Elizabeth J. Doyle on 20 May 1880. The homestead proof revealed that the family of Irish immigrant Alexander Doyle and his native-born wife Elizabeth first settled the property in 1865; at the time it was located along the southeastern edge of the town of Smartsville. The focus of economic activity in the town then was hydraulic gold mining. Alexander Doyle worked as a tinsmith, while his family engaged in small-scale agriculture oriented toward subsistence.

The family occupied CA-YUB-438/H from 1865 to 1881, constructing two modest houses, a barn, and apple house. They cultivated an estimated five to eight acres around the residential nucleus of the farm, establishing a small peach and apple orchard. Alexander Doyle did not file a homestead claim until 1875, after a severe injury resulting from a fall from a moving wagon. Following Alexander's death in 1876, Elizabeth proved up the homestead and exchanged it for a small parcel with a house located in Smartsville. The listed value of the homestead was just \$1000 in 1880, suggesting the Doyle improvements were modest. There is no historical evidence of any subsequent occupation at the site.

A Phase 2 evaluative testing program was directed by Thad M. Van Bueren at CA-YUB-438/H in 2014. That work included metal detection, detailed mapping, and the

testing of four features interpreted as the locations of houses built in 1865 (Feature 1) and 1868 (Feature 4), a workshop associated with the bedrock mortar outcrop (Feature 3), and one of the shallow pits (Feature 2) located close to the first residence. A wide variety of items were recovered, supporting the association of the historic component at CA-YUB-438/H with the Doyle family tenure and providing evidence of the functions of several former structures. The original 1865 residence at Feature 1 produced the earliest artifact, an 1855 U.S. dime, along with the strongest representation of artifacts association with children. The function of a shallow 12 in. deep pit (Feature 2) sampled near that former residence remains uncertain; the pit is clearly not a privy.

Feature 3 produced evidence of a structure with several superimposed earth floors presumed to be Alexander Doyle's tinsmithing shop. In addition to industrial items, this feature produced the only smoking pipes, as well as the greatest diversity of

alcoholic beverage containers found on the site. A knobbed reed-stem ceramic smoking pipe bowl is identical to one found in an 1859 deposit in Columbia, California. Another closely dated specimen is a bottle of whiskey marketed by William H. Daly between 1860 and 1868. Feature 4 appears to be the location of the larger six-room house built in 1868. The only sun-colored amethyst glass at this site came from this feature, suggesting it served as the principal residence during the latter part of the Doyle tenure.

Additional features that were mapped included a dozen shallow pits, a rock wall that appears to include the foundation of a dry-laid apple-storage house (Feature 5), and a shallow rectilinear depression that may be a former animal shelter or enclosure (Feature 6). Several mapped stumps may be the remains of the Doyle orchard. A single report was prepared to document both episodes of investigation (Van Bueren 2014). Consultations between Caltrans and the California State Historic Preservation Officer later resulted in a consensus determination that the historic component at CA-YUB-438/H was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. The Native American component was determined to be a noncontributing element of the resource.

The site will be adversely affected by the proposed highway project. For that reason, a Data Recovery Plan was prepared to resolve those impacts to the property (Van Bueren 2015). That plan proposes a program of historical and archaeological investigation that includes geophysical survey followed by partial exposure of several structures, sampling of geophysical anomalies and pits that may

be privies, and controlled grading to identify additional features that will be manually excavated if they appear to possess research value. Copies of the testing report and data recovery plan may be obtained through a request emailed to Thad Van Bueren at <thad@mcn.org>.

References

Van Bueren, Thad M.

2014 Archaeological Excavations at CA-YUB-438/H and CA-YUB-1772 near Smartsville in Yuba County, California. Report to California Department of Transportation, District 3, Marysville.

2015 Data Recovery Plan for CA-YUB-438/H near Smartsville in Yuba County, California. Report to California Department of Transportation, District 3, Marysville.

Data Recovery at Seaside on the Mendocino County Coast

(submitted by Thad M. Van Bueren, Principal Investigator, Pacific Legacy, Inc., P.O. Box 326, Westport, CA 95488;

<thad@mcn.org> or 707.964.7272): Pacific Legacy carried out data recovery excavations at site CA-MEN-1818/H for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) under the terms of a plan approved by the California State Historic Preservation Officer as a means to address the adverse effects of a storm damage repair project along Highway 1 in Mendocino County between Post Miles 70.2 and 70.8 (Van Bueren 2011). The site is located 10 miles north of Fort Bragg and was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D in a consensus finding between Caltrans and the State Historic Preservation Office in 2008. That decision was based on the results of an evaluative testing program carried out by Caltrans and Pacific Legacy in 2007 (Van Bueren 2008).

Site CA-MEN-1818/H contains three well-stratified components reflecting Native American use beginning around AD 1400, a camp used between 1855 and 1866 by Native Americans during the operation of the Mendocino Indian Reservation, and an historic farm occupied between 1886 and 1959. From 1908 to 1959 the farm was owned by Amelia Bowman, a woman of mixed Wiyot and settler paternity who raised a family of 12 children there with her European American husband. Throughout the Bowman tenure, title to the six-acre farm was listed solely in Amelia's name. The farm was acquired in 1900 by Leonard Dodge and his Wiyot wife Susan (Dungan) Dodge and deeded to her when her father died.

Data recovery investigations in 2014 focused on controlled mechanical grading to identify buried pit features, sampling an area around

the southwestern corner of the former farm residence, and indexing the buried prehistoric and reservation-era components in the direct impact area of the highway project. Mechanical grading failed to identify any buried pit features in the project's construction footprint. A total of 3.4 m3 of cultural deposits at the southwestern corner of the former farm residence (Feature 1) were excavated in 2014, producing structural evidence and extramural deposits associated with the Bowman occupation.

Excavations in the western portion of site CA-MEN-1818/H revealed a buried driftwood structure from the farm era, a farm-era hearth, and well-stratified cultural deposits reflecting all three periods of site use. A major focus of the work was to establish the sequence and dating of the well-stratified soil layers in the western portion of the site. The site is located near sea level and tsunami/storm surge events are interspersed in the sequence. A combination of radiocarbon, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL), and temporally sensitive artifacts were used to interpret Native American adaptations through time.

A total of 7.6 m3 was sampled with seven 1 x 1 m units in this western area, with the earliest cultural activity starting around AD 1350 at depths of 150 to 200 cm. Detailed information on the stratigraphic sequence is published in the report on this work (Van Bueren 2015). The most reliable data were *terminus post quem* dates for historic artifacts and OSL dates on quartz sand grains. The most complete sequence consisted of paired OSL samples and radiocarbon assays on charcoal from Unit 6, where prehistoric materials were recovered as deep as 190 cm in Context 228. The OSL samples are arranged in the correct sequence with the exception of one sample. In contrast, the paired radiocarbon dates on charcoal are highly variable and fail to reflect an orderly progression.



FIGURE 1. Work in progress in the western portion of the site. (Photo courtesy of Thad Van Bueren.)

The obvious reason for that disorderly sequence of charcoal assays is that firewood was likely derived from driftwood. Driftwood is flushed out the Ten Mile River a quarter mile to the south and regularly collects at Seaside. The most common types of wood beached near CA-MEN-1818/H include coast redwood with a life span of two millennia and red alder with a life span typically less than a century. To address that issue, several assays on dietary marine shell were also processed, but those dates are subject to as-yet poorly understood marine reservoir effects and the intermittent effects of El Niño southern oscillation events, which suppress upwelling of older carbon.

The onset of prehistoric site use occurs after AD 1350 and appears to reflect limited visitation marked primarily by a lithic scatter. The consumption of shellfish remains appears to be confined to a later episode of prehistoric use that dates to sometime after AD 1700, reflecting brief visits rather than persistent occupation. A transitional component dates to around the time of a pronounced tidal surge event, an interpretation based on the presence of large horizontal driftwood logs and a layer with shell microflecks. The water-worn shell microflecks are common on beaches subject to tidal action. This tidal surge is associated with a radiocarbon date (Beta 406582) on *Mytilus californicus* shell with a median probability of AD 1860, possibly associated with tsunamis that impacted Northern California in 1856 and 1868, while the site was located within the Mendocino Indian Reservation.

The driftwood structure and hearth feature discovered in the western site area dates to the Bowman occupation, based on the stratigraphic sequence and associated historic artifacts. Remains from those overlying farm-era layers reflect a strong emphasis on traditional Native American subsistence practices, consistent with the findings of the earlier 2007 evaluative testing program. The reports on the 2007 testing (Van Bueren 2008) and 2014 data recovery (Van Bueren 2015) can be requested by contacting Thad Van Bueren at <thad@mcn.org>.

References

- Van Bueren, Thad M.
2008 Archaeological Investigations at Seaside in Mendocino County, California (01-MEN-1, P.M. 70.2/70.8, EA 01-474900). Report to California Department of Transportation, District 3, Marysville.
- 2011 Data Recovery Plan for the Seaside Storm Damage Repair Project in Mendocino County, California (01-MEN-1, P.M. 70.2/70.8, EA 01-474900). Report to California Department of Transportation, District 3, Marysville.
- 2015 Cultural Adaptation at Seaside in Mendocino County, California. Report to California Department of Transportation, District 3, Marysville.

AECOM San Diego Cultural Resources Team Documentary and Multidisciplinary Approach to CRM (submitted by Lauren Alston Bridges, 615 New Jersey Ave., Norfolk, VA, 23508;



FIGURE 1. Niles Amtrak Station in 2014. (Photo courtesy of AECOM, 2015.)

404.630.4749, <lauren.alston.bridges@gmail.com>): In the past year, the AECOM San Diego Cultural Resources Team has completed projects in over 29 states, plus 1 floating off the Florida Keys. The work was done for a range of clients, including Amtrak, NOAA, FEMA, and USCG, and featured collaborations with other AECOM offices, as well as other CRM firms throughout the United States. The team worked on everything from run-of-the-mill NEPA/CEQA projects, to disaster relief projects, to studying historic lighthouses and train stations, to providing expert witness depositions on historic structures. Overall, these efforts were a testament to the team-first attitude and high-quality work that is critical to the team's success.

Through extensive documentary and photographic archival research, as well as field surveys, the team was able to assemble historic contexts for 64 railroad stations and counting. Historical archaeologist Lauren Bridges collaborated with architectural historians Jeremy Hollins and Sarah Champion to present a holistic historic context,



FIGURE 2. Niles Amtrak Station in 1907. (Photo courtesy of www.wordpress.com, 2015.)



FIGURE 3. Old Point Loma Lighthouse in 2015. (Photo courtesy of AECOM, 2015.)

description, and assessment of railroad stations throughout the United States.

One of the stations is located in Niles, Michigan. Niles was established in 1839 as a supply point for westbound travelers, and the settlement's development was furthered by the arrival of the Michigan Central Railroad in 1848 and the growth of industrial markets. The Niles Station was designed by architects Frederick Spier and William C. Rohns for the Michigan Central Railroad in 1892 (Figure 1). The building's hipped roofs and cross gable, clock tower, rusticated stone work, arched entryways, dormers, oriel windows, and asymmetrical form are characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style. This style is named after architect Henry Hobson Richardson, who distilled features of 11th- and 12th-century southern French, Spanish, and Italian Romanesque buildings into a new rugged and forceful building style (Figure 2).

The same documentary research techniques and multidisciplinary collaboration were applied to subsequent projects. Team members Jeremy Hollins, Sarah Champion, and Lauren Bridges recently completed a study for the United States Coast Guard (USCG) that analyzed the historical significance and historic integrity of the Point Loma Lighthouse in San Diego, California, as well as assessing several proposed repair alternatives and scenarios



FIGURE 4. Old Point Loma Lighthouse in 1893. (Photo courtesy of www.lighthousefriends.com, 2015.)

for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Figure 3). The lighthouse, dating from 1891, is one of the oldest operating lighthouses in California, and is a rare example of an onshore skeletal lighthouse on the West Coast (Figure 4). The project received a CPARS rating of 'Exceptional' by the USCG and the client.

The AECOM San Diego Cultural Resources Team looks forward to exciting opportunities to collaborate in the field of CRM and explore historic themes, structures, and landscapes throughout the United States this upcoming year.

References

Lighthousefriends.com
2015 Point Loma (New), CA. <<http://www.lighthousefriends.com/light.asp?ID=28>>. Accessed June 23.

Wordpress.com
2015 Niles, Michigan: From a Postcard Perspective. Archive for the MCRR Depot Category. <<http://thekingbug.wordpress.com/category/transportation/michigan-central-railroad/mcrr-depot/>>. Accessed May 19.

Cooper-Molera Adobe, Monterey, California (submitted by Candace Ehringer and Rebecca Allen, ESA): On behalf of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Architectural Resources Group, Environmental Science Associates (ESA) is conducting archaeological investigations at the Cooper-Molera Adobe in downtown Monterey, California. The Cooper-Molera Adobe is a complex of adobe and frame buildings initially constructed in the 1820s by the civilian community who grew up around the Monterey Presidio following the Mexican War of Independence of 1821.

John Rogers Cooper was a sea captain and merchant born in England in 1791 and raised in Massachusetts, who arrived in Monterey in June 1823 at the helm of his trading vessel, *The Rover*, and quickly established himself as a leading merchant. In 1827, he was baptized as a Catholic, changed his name to Juan Bautista Cooper, and married



FIGURE 1. Sign posted at the site, informing the public as to why excavation is important. (Photo courtesy of R. Allen, July 2015.)

Encarnacion Vallejo, a member of one of Alta California's most prominent families. Cooper purchased the property in 1832, which included an existing adobe structure believed to date to the late 1820s, and lived there until 1864, when he moved to San Francisco. The adobe was inherited by Cooper's wife, who deeded it to her daughter Ana Cooper Wohler upon her death in 1902. The western half of the property changed hands several times over the years, but is most closely associated with Manuel Diaz, born in Tepic, Mexico in 1812, who came to California sometime in the late 1830s or early 1840s. He married Maria Luisa Merced Estrada, a Native Californian, in 1843 at Mission San Carlos Borromeo. The Diaz family lived in the adobe from about 1843 until Luisa's death in 1900; Diaz passed away in 1868. Ana Cooper Wohler purchased the Diaz adobe after Luisa's death. Wohler bequeathed the entire property to her niece, Frances Molera, in 1912. In turn, Frances Molera deeded the property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation upon her death. At the time, the site suffered from deferred maintenance and was in need of substantial repair work. Other caretakers for the site were sought, and in 1972 California State Parks signed a lease agreement to restore and operate the property as part of Monterey State Historic Park. Management of the historic adobe will revert to the National Trust at the end of 2016, when the lease ends.

Previous work by California State Parks archaeologists at the site unveiled extensive deposits with hundreds of features produced by a wide range of historic activities, including construction, water supply, drainage, and waste disposal, uncovered during restoration of the adobe in the 1970s and 1980s. These deposits are among the best preserved of their type and age in California and demonstrate that the Cooper-Molera Adobe site contains significant

artifact assemblages representing the Mexican Republic era (late 1820s–1846) and early American eras (1846–1860s). These assemblages include a wide array of items, including large quantities of British earthenware and Chinese Export porcelain, glass bottles, small personal items, household goods, and tremendous quantities of animal remains, especially cattle bones. In particular, Feature 23—a privy associated with the Diaz family—was highlighted in the State Parks' 1983 publication, *The Diaz Collection: Material Culture and Social Change in Mid-Nineteenth-Century Monterey*, by David L. Felton and Peter D. Schulz. The privy deposit contained at least 118 ceramic vessels, 146 glass and stoneware bottles, 39 glassware vessels, faunal material, and a variety of other artifacts. Analysis of this feature explored the topics of economic scaling (consumer studies), ethnicity, and class. Felton and Schulz suggested that access to goods (California was a frontier at the time) was perhaps even more important than ethnic identity in determining the relative value of materials recovered in the archaeological record.

Today, the National Trust, with a development partner and input from a variety of local stakeholders including California State Parks, plans to maintain museum spaces in the adobe residences while returning commercial activities to other buildings on the site, including an historic adobe warehouse, which will be adaptively reused as a restaurant, and two redwood barns, which will be used as an event center. In advance of this work, ESA is conducting archaeological testing and data recovery in areas proposed for development, which includes controlled grading, mechanical trenching, hand excavation, and wet screening (Figure 1). To date, ESA has uncovered previously unexcavated portions of previously excavated features, as well as several new features.

Feature 3 is a trash pit that dates to ca. 1832–1835 based on ceramics recovered. Previous excavations uncovered a



FIGURE 2. Ceramic fragments depicting the "Parisian Chateau" pattern produced in England ca. 1822–1836. (Photo courtesy of C. Ehringer, July 2015.)

shallow deposit of large quantities of mammal bone, English earthenware, and Chinese stoneware. One of the more notable finds were fragments of a plate depicting the "Parisian Chateau" pattern produced in England ca. 1822–1836 (Figure 2). Bones were butchered in both the Mexican (ax or cleaver) and European American (saw-cut) manners and several were articulated (Figure 3). Recent excavations uncovered an approximate 8 x 6 ft. extension of this feature, which contained similar materials, including substantial amounts of mammal bone (many also articulated), fish and bird bone, shell, and ceramics.

Feature 5 is also a shallow trash pit that dates to the early 1830s. Previous excavations had recovered English and Mexican ceramics, English transfer-printed earthenware, window, lamp, and bottle glass, clay pipe stems, mammal bone (cow and pig), a cast-iron rowel, and a fragment of mudstone incised with an anthropomorphic figure. Recent work uncovered an approximate 2 x 4 ft. extension of this feature, containing a sparse concentration of mammal bone, ceramics, pipe stems, and metal fragments. Other newly discovered features include two mudstone concentrations whose purposes are unclear, but likely relate to drainage or construction of the surrounding adobe wall, and remains of a wooden structure that may have been part of a corral. Some interesting artifacts recovered



FIGURE 3. Excavation of Feature 3 bone concentration. (Photo courtesy of C. Ehringer, July 2015.)

during archaeological monitoring of controlled mechanical excavation include a possible darning egg and a metal keyhole escutcheon plate and cover. Work will continue later this year, in preparation for new facilities at the site. 🚧

Death Notice

Sarah T. Bridges (1946–2015)

(By Lois Minor Huey)

Archaeology lost an important friend when Sarah Bridges died in Virginia Central Hospital on 31 March 2015. Sarah was involved in historical archaeology and historic preservations programs at all levels: local chapters, the New York State Archaeological Association, the New York State Archaeological Council, the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Society for American Archaeology.

She received her master's degree in anthropology/archaeology at New York University. She was part of the staff at the Human Relations File established by George Peter Murdock, before joining Paul Huey's archaeological program at the Bureau of Historic Sites, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. While there, she led important projects at State Historic Sites such as Philipse Manor Hall (Yonkers), John Jay Homestead (Katonah), Washington's Headquarters (Newburgh), and Clermont (Columbia County.) She was then promoted to what is now the Field Services Bureau, serving as the first archaeologist for project review and the National Register of Historic Places.

The federal government soon beckoned her to Washington. She served 31 years in various agencies, most of which were spent at the Department of Agriculture as National Cultural Resources Specialist and Federal Preservation Officer. There she interacted and consulted with the National Historic Preservation Office, State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, Native American tribes, and local governments. She was one busy lady, frequently flying to various locations to facilitate projects.

Rheumatoid arthritis was a huge problem during the last years of her life. But she gamely continued to attend CNEHA and SHA meetings, serve on committees, and, finally, work from home. Her publications included a nomination to the National Register for the Vander Ende-Onderconk House, and articles in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, *the New York State Archaeological Bulletin*, and *Historical Archaeology*.

Sarah was preceded in death by her husband, Bert Salwen. She is survived by a daughter, Sarah, and her husband Max Prilutsky; a sister; and stepsons and their families.

She will be greatly missed by both family and friends.

SHA 2016

Washington, D.C.

Preliminary Program



SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY WASHINGTON, D.C. – JANUARY 6–10, 2016

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) 2016 Conference Committee invites you to Washington, D.C., to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the National Park Service (NPS) and the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The 2016 Conference will take place at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, located near restaurants and within a short walk to the Metro. Since 1930, the Omni Shoreham Hotel has hosted presidents, world leaders, and inaugural balls—the Beatles stayed here during their first trip to the United States. The hotel is located in one of the District's upscale residential neighborhoods, just steps away from the National Zoo.

The year 2016 marks two significant anniversaries that have been instrumental in the growth and development of historical archaeology. The NPS has long been a leader in United States heritage management, and the NHPA laid the groundwork for the development of the cultural resource management industry and set the standards for federal recognition of archaeological properties. The theme of the conference will focus on the preservation and interpretation of archaeological resources important to the larger historical narrative of all people. The theme is a broad vision that encourages participants to consider the impact of the NPS and NHPA on the history of historical archaeology, reflect on all aspects of our collective archaeological heritage, and explore how it has been examined, interpreted, and preserved over the last century.

CONFERENCE LOGO

The 2016 SHA conference logo is based on one of the most-popular figured liquor flasks produced between 1815 and 1870. This emblem of the United States, found commonly on many forms of material culture, is a fitting symbol for this conference, with it being held in the nation's capital and

celebrating the National Park Service and National Historic Preservation Act. The logo was rendered by John Cardinal, a student at Western Michigan University.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Conference Chairs: LouAnn Wurst (Western Michigan University) and Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University)

Program Chairs: Julie Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration) and Lisa Kraus (Maryland State Highway Administration/Maryland Environmental Service)

Underwater Chair: Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution)

Terrestrial Chair: John McCarthy (Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation)

Popular Program Directors: Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community) and Maureen Malloy (Smithsonian Institution)

Local Arrangement Chair: Florie Bugarin (Howard University)

Public Relations Director: Deborah Hull-Walski (Smithsonian Institution)

Tour and Events Director: Daniel O. Sayers (American University)

Bookroom Coordinator: Fred Smith (College of William and Mary)

Social Media Liaisons: Christine Ames (EBI Consulting) and Sara Belkin (Boston University/ *Journal of Field Archaeology*)

Volunteer Director: Erin Claussen (Independent Scholar)

Fund Raising/Partnership Liaison: Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Workshops: Carl Carlson Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

TRAVEL PLANNING

THE VENUE: OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL

All conference sessions will take place at the Omni Shoreham—a world-famous hotel—located at 2500 Calvert Street NW, Washington, D.C. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms at the special rate of \$145.00 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. This rate will be offered three (3) days prior to, and three (3) days after, the meeting dates. The cut-off date for reservations in the SHA room block at the Omni Shoreham is Friday, December 18, 2015. After that date, reservations will be accepted on a space-available basis at the negotiated rate.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The capital of the United States is a vibrant, global city with an endless number of places to see and experience. The Mall takes center stage with the Washington Monument

and 19 museums packed with artifacts, such as the Wright Brothers' airplane and Dorothy's ruby slippers. Around this same area you will find the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial. Beyond the mall and war monuments are Ford's Theater and the Holocaust Memorial Museum. To find things to see and do in Washington, D.C., visit: <<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/usa/washington-dc#ixzz3jk0ioMUw>>.

THE WEATHER

January in Washington, D.C., is cold and the temperature ranges between 43°F and 24°F with 3.57 in. of rainfall on average. There may or may not be snow. A heavy coat, gloves, hat, and warm shoes/leather boots are recommended for walking around the city.

GETTING TO AND AROUND WASHINGTON, D.C.

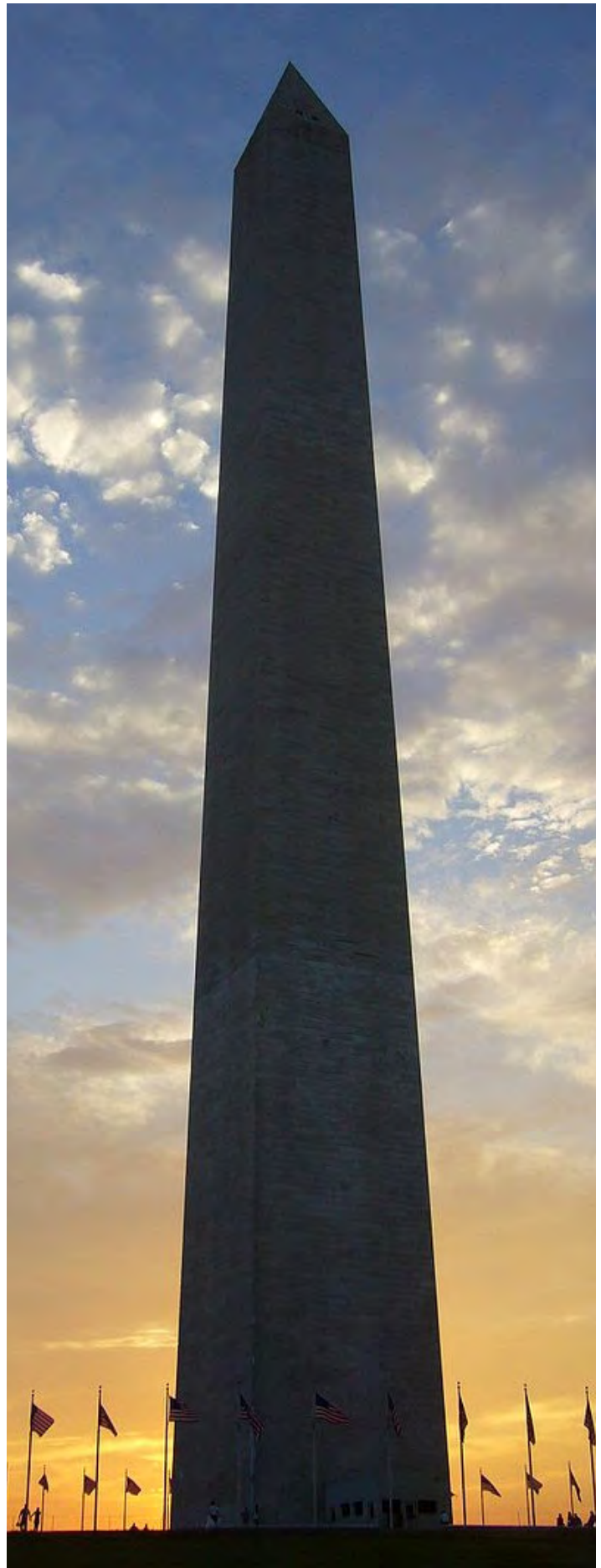
Airports: To fly to the conference, choose from the following airports: Baltimore/Washington (BWI), Dulles (IAD), and Reagan National (DCA). DCA is the closest to D.C., and you can catch the Metro inside the airport to the Woodley Park/National Zoo/Adams Morgan Metro Station near the Omni Shoreham Hotel. However, the only direct international flights to DCA are from eastern Canada, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

To get to the hotel from BWI and IAD, you will need to rent a car or take a bus, taxi, or the Super Shuttle (see below for taxi costs). For an economical ride to the hotel and back to the airport, you can make a reservation on the Super Shuttle online at <www.supershuttle.com> or call 1.800.Blue-Van. IAD is also connected to the Metro system via a shuttle bus to the Wiehle-Reston East station on the new Silver Line (<<http://www.washfly.com/coach.html>>). BWI is also connected to Union Station in central D.C. (which then offers direct Metro service on the Red Line to Woodley Park/Zoo on the Metro Red Line) via a 35-minute train ride on Amtrak (a free shuttle runs from the airport to the Amtrak station); see <<http://www.amtrak.com/home>> for more details.

Reagan National Airport (DCA) to Omni Shoreham Hotel, One Way
Taxi (\$20–25)
Super Shuttle (\$12/person)
Car Service (\$65)
Metro (\$2.50)

Dulles International Airport (IAD) to Omni Shoreham Hotel, One Way
Taxi (\$50–65)
Super Shuttle (\$29/person)
Car Service (\$105)
Metro (up to \$9.60, including \$5 for shuttle bus to Metro station)

Baltimore/Washington Airport (BWI)
Taxi (\$75–100)



Super Shuttle (\$37/person)
Car Service (\$125)
Amtrak (\$15-30/person)

Train: Amtrak offers affordable options to Washington, D.C. It drops off passengers at Union Station. From Union Station to the Omni Shoreham Hotel, options include:

Taxi (\$20)

Metro (\$5): Take the Red Line in the direction of Shady Grove and exit at the Woodley Park/National Zoo/Adams Morgan Metro Station.

Metro: The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro) began operation of the Metrorail (Metro) in 1976 and currently serves 91 stations. Metrobus runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This is the easiest way to explore the District. The Omni Shoreham is just a few minutes' walk from the Woodley Park/National Zoo/Adams Morgan Metro Station. Please visit this link to plan your trip: <http://www.wmata.com/>.

THE CONFERENCE AGENDA

WORKSHOPS

Workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 6, 2016 with the exception of the GMAC Anti-Racism Training Workshop, which will be held on Sunday morning, January 10.

W-01: Archaeological Studio Photography

Instructor: Karen Price (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 8

Cost: \$50 for members, \$60 for nonmembers, \$30 for students, and \$40 for student nonmembers

Take your cameras off “automatic” and come learn the basics to manual photography. This workshop covers the fundamentals of archaeological object photography. We will cover setting up a photo studio, appropriate software, file formats, and metadata. Participants will learn how to manually adjust camera settings to produce high-quality record and publication images. Working with studio lights and backdrops, attendees will have the opportunity to photograph a wide range of archaeological artifacts and feel comfortable setting up their own shot. Equipment and artifacts are provided, but participants are encouraged to bring up to five artifacts and a USB.

W-02: Archaeological Illustration

Instructor: Jack Scott

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 30

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for students, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Want your pen-and-ink drawings to look like the good ones? Pen and ink is all basically a matter of skill and technique, which can be easily taught, and the results can be done faster, cheaper, and are considerably more attractive than the

black-and-white illustrations done on computer. Workshop participants will learn about materials and techniques, page design and layout, maps, lettering, scientific illustration conventions, problems posed by different kinds of artifacts, working size, reproduction concerns, ethics, and dealing with authors and publishers. A reading list and pen and paper (tracing vellum) will be provided, but feel free to bring your own pens, tools, books, and, of course, questions. Be ready to work!

W-03: Underwater Cultural Heritage Resources Awareness Workshop

Instructor: Amy Mitchell-Cook (University of West Florida)

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for students, and \$70 for student nonmembers

Cultural resource managers, land managers, and archaeologists are often tasked with managing, interpreting, and reviewing archaeological assessments for submerged cultural resources. This workshop is designed to introduce nonspecialists to issues specific to underwater archaeology. Participants will learn about different types of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) sites and the techniques used in Phase I and II equivalent surveys. This workshop is not intended to teach participants how to do underwater archaeology, but will introduce different investigative techniques, international Best Practices, and existing legislation. The purpose of this workshop is to assist nonspecialists in recognizing the potential for UCH resources in their areas of impact, budgeting for UCH resource investigations, reviewing UCH resource assessments, developing interpretive strategies, and providing sufficient background information to assist in making informed decisions regarding UCH resources.

W-04: Excavating the Image: The MUA Photoshop Workshop

Instructor: T. Kurt Knoerl (The Museum of Underwater Archaeology)

Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 25

Cost: \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for students, and \$70 for student nonmembers

This Photoshop workshop covers basic photo-processing techniques useful to historians and archaeologists. We will cover correcting basic problems in photos taken underwater and on land, restoring detail to historic images, and preparation of images for publications. We will also explore Photoshop's photomosaic capabilities and the recovery of data from microfilm images such as handwritten letters. No previous Photoshop experience is needed, but you must bring your own laptop with Photoshop already installed on it (version 7 or newer). While images used for the workshop are provided by the instructor, feel free to bring an image you're interested in working on. Warning ... restoring historic images can be addictive!

W-05: Battlefield Workshop for Contractors and Grant

Applicants**Instructor:** Kristen McMasters (National Park Service)**Half-day workshop:** 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**Maximum enrollment:** 60**Cost:** No fee

The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on U.S. soil. The goals of the program are (1) to protect battlefields or sites associated with a battle that influenced the course of U.S. history, (2) to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these places, and (3) to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and sites associated with battles for future generations. The ABPP provides guidance, support, and seed money for battlefield preservation, land-use planning, cultural resource and site management planning, land acquisition, and public education. Our principal ways of providing support are through our two grant programs and technical assistance. The goals of the workshop are to introduce archaeologists to the program, provide a working knowledge of grant opportunities, explain to both nonprofits and for-profit organizations how they can participate in battlefield preservation, and create a forum for continued site identification through our KOCOA method of military terrain analysis, registration, and protection.

W-06: Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis**Instructors:** Tom Crist (Utica College) and Kimberly Morrell (AECOM)**Full-day workshop:** 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.**Maximum enrollment:** 25**Cost:** \$80 for members, \$100 for nonmembers, \$50 for student members, and \$70 for student nonmembers

This workshop will introduce participants to the practical aspects of detecting, excavating, storing, and analyzing human remains from historic-period graves. It also will address the appropriate role of the historical archaeologist in forensic investigations and mass-fatality incidents. Using historical coffins, hardware, and actual human remains, this interactive workshop is led by a forensic anthropologist and an archaeologist who collectively have excavated and analyzed more than 2,000 burials. Among the topics that will be covered are: effective methods for locating historical graves; correct field techniques and in situ documentation; the effects of taphonomic processes; appropriate health and safety planning; and fostering descendant community involvement and public outreach efforts. Participants also will learn about the basic analytical techniques that forensic anthropologists use to determine demographic profiles and recognize pathologic lesions and evidence of trauma. No previous experience with human skeletal remains is required to participate in, and benefit from, this workshop.

W-07: Shattering Notions: Glass Isn't as Hard as You Think!**Instructor:** Mary Mills (AECOM)**Half-day workshop:** 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**Maximum enrollment:** 20**Cost:** \$40 for members, \$50 for nonmembers, \$20 for students, and \$30 for student nonmembers

How can I determine if this piece of glass is blown, pressed, or cut? Is this decoration etched or engraved? Is this English or Continental? Which published sources should I use? If you have asked yourself questions like these, join glass educator and historian, Mary Cheek Mills, as she demystifies the topic of glass. This workshop includes a well-illustrated survey of tableware and other forms used and made in the U.S. in the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as videos demonstrating glass forming and decorating techniques. Through hands-on instruction, participants will learn how to "read," describe, and interpret glass artifacts. Handouts will include a bibliography and other helpful resources.

W-08: Doing Research and Teaching with The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery**Instructors:** Jillian Galle, Lynsey Bates, Leslie Cooper, Elizabeth Bollwerk (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery)**Guest Speakers:** J. Cameron Monroe and Fraser Neiman**Full-day workshop:** 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.**Maximum enrollment:** 45**Cost:** \$60 for members, \$80 for nonmembers, \$20 for student members, and \$30 for student nonmembers

This workshop is aimed at students and scholars wishing to become more proficient in using the diverse archaeological data contained in The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). The workshop begins with an introduction to DAACS and its website (<www.daacs.org>). Participants will learn how to navigate the website and learn the easiest way to locate artifactual, contextual, spatial, discursive, image, and metadata stored in the archive. Following this introduction, the workshop focuses on the essentials of teaching and doing research with DAACS. The hosts and guest speakers will alternate research and teaching case studies with hands-on activities to ensure that each participant engages fully with the archive. Participants may also submit research questions or problems to be addressed by the hosts. Participants will leave the workshop with knowledge of DAACS's content, research, and teaching possibilities, as well as handouts and sample syllabi for continued work with the archive. Participants are asked to bring a working knowledge of MS Excel and a laptop with wireless connectivity and MS Excel. A few laptops will be available.

W-09: Introduction to Archaeological Digital Data Management**Instructor:** Leigh Ellison (The Center for Digital Antiquity)**Half-day workshop:** 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**Maximum enrollment:** 18**Cost:** \$100 for members, \$110 for nonmembers, \$75 for student members, and \$85 for student nonmembers

This workshop will introduce participants to the importance of effective and efficient management of digital archaeological

data. Participants will learn four interrelated aspects of data management: Storage, Archiving, Preservation, and Curation. Participants will get hands-on experience curating one of their own files in tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record), a disciplinary repository managed by the Center for Digital Antiquity, Arizona State University. In addition, participants will receive a voucher for curating one (1) file in tDAR and a copy of *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice by the Archaeological Data Service & tDAR* (published by Oxbow). Participants need to come prepared with a laptop with wireless capabilities and a file for the hands-on portion of the workshop.

W-10: GMAC Anti-Racism Workshop

Hosts: Flordeliz T. Bugarin (Howard University), Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University), and Dr. Emily Drew (Crossroads)

Sunday Morning Workshop: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Maximum enrollment: 40

Cost: No fee

This workshop will assist us (both as individuals and as a society) in beginning, strengthening, and creating a mandate to examine white privilege and interrupt institutional racism in our Society and discipline. We have enlisted trainers from Crossroads to engage SHA members in a discussion on racism as a systemic issue in the United States and by extension throughout the world—and not only as an issue of individual attitudes and actions. We will also discuss the racialization of our discipline, both historically and in our contemporary practices of pedagogy and scholarship, in an effort to understand how racism and other policies act as barriers to an all-inclusive SHA. This workshop will in turn explore approaches to dismantling racism in our association

and profession. We hope you are able to register in advance and become part of this life-affirming conversation about who we are and who we want to be. Sponsored by the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee.

TOURS

All tours will be on *Wednesday, January 6, 2016* and will depart from the Omni Shoreham Hotel unless otherwise specified.

(T1) George Washington's Mount Vernon Tour

Participants will travel by shuttle bus to Mount Vernon for a behind-the-scenes day hosted by Mount Vernon's archaeologists. The estate, gardens, and farm are owned and maintained by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, a private, nonprofit organization. Guests will tour Washington's Mansion and more than a dozen original outbuildings. The historic core also includes the tomb of George and Martha Washington and a memorial dedicated to the enslaved people who lived and worked on the estate. Participants will also visit the excavations at the South Grove Midden, House for Families Slave Quarter, Washington's Distillery, and the Upper Garden. The tour will continue with a visit inside the mansion and grounds, focusing on how archaeological research has contributed to the public presentation of the site as well as our knowledge of 18th-century daily life and landscape design. The visit also includes a tour of the Gristmill and Distillery, reconstructed from archaeological findings. Lunch and snacks will be on your own from the on-site food court or Mount Vernon Inn. *Thank you to George Washington's Mount Vernon for its generous sponsorship!*

Tour time: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 40



Cost per person: No fee

(T2) Catoctin Mountain Furnace Tour and Wine Tasting

This tour will feature three fascinating archaeological sites in Frederick County, Maryland, lunch, and wine tasting. The tour's setting is a short one-hour drive from the Omni Shoreham.

Monocacy Battlefield — This tour will be led by National Park Service archaeologist Joy Beasley, and will include a visit to the site of L'Hermitage, a 748 ac. plantation first occupied during the 1790s. Archaeological excavations resulted in the discovery of a number of structures and features, including the slave village associated with this plantation and an early-Civil War encampment.

Schifferstadt — Built around 1758, Schifferstadt Architectural Museum is the one of the oldest and most-historic buildings in the city of Frederick, Maryland, and among the best examples of early Colonial German architecture in the country.

Lunch will be served at historic Harriet Chapel in Catoctin Furnace, and will be followed by a presentation by Dr. Douglas Owsley, Kari Bruwelheide, and Katie Barca of the Smithsonian Institution. The team will discuss the direction of their Chesapeake research and utilize some bone examples from Catoctin to illustrate their findings.

Catoctin Furnace — Elizabeth Comer, Secretary, Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc. will lead this tour. In 1774, the Catoctin Furnace was built by four brothers in order to produce iron from the rich deposits of hematite found in the nearby mountains. The iron furnace at Catoctin played a pivotal role during the Industrial Revolution in the young United States. The visit to Catoctin Furnace will include a short walk to the slave graveyard, the restored furnace stack and casting shed, and the 1810 log colliers' house.

Wine Tasting at Springfield Manor, Catoctin Furnace — Springfield, built circa 1790, was the home of James Johnson, brother of Maryland's first governor, Thomas Johnson. One of three large manor homes built in the vicinity of Catoctin Furnace, Springfield creates an aura of romance with its significant Georgian architectural features, which reflect the wealth and prosperity of James Johnson. Springfield Manor Winery produces award-winning wines, including a Chardonnay, a dignified blend of Merlot and Cabernet Franc, and a full-bodied Cabernet Franc, among others.

Tour time: Leaves the Omni Shoreham at 8:30 a.m. and returns at 5:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 30

Cost per person: \$50 (includes lunch and wine tasting)

(T3) Archaeology in Annapolis Tour

Mark Leone and several doctoral students and recent graduates will lead a tour of important archaeological sites in the historic district of Maryland's capital city, Annapolis. Participants will visit the William Paca Garden, the Garden at the Charles Carroll House, and the Maynard Burgess House yard. The Maynard Burgess House, one of the oldest African American-owned homes in the city, was built in 1848 by John Maynard. Tour members will also visit State

Circle, the location of Maryland's State House (built before the American Revolution). There will be a visit to exhibits in the Governor Calvert House Hotel on State Circle. The tour will be primarily outdoors and will consider the radial street pattern established by Sir Francis Nicholson in 1695. The baroque town plan of the city, the baroque principles of perspective used to design the gardens built in the 1760s and 1770s, and the archaeology of free African Americans are highlights of the tour. Lunch in Annapolis will be at your own expense.

Archaeology in Annapolis was established in 1981 and is sponsored by the University of Maryland, College Park. Partners include Historic Annapolis Foundation, the Banneker Douglass Museum, and the Kunta Kinte/Alex Haley Foundation. Many historical archaeologists have written their dissertations on material from Annapolis, include Kathryn H. Deeley, Julie H. Earnstein, Hannah Jopling, Jocelyn E. Knauf, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Eric L. Larsen, Barbara J. Little, Christopher N. Matthews, Paul R. Mullins, Parker B. Potter Jr., Paul A. Shackel, Mark S. Warner, Matthew M. Palus, Amanda Tang, and Elizabeth Pruitt.

Tour Time: 9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 40

Cost per person: \$30

(T4) National Geographic VIP Tour

Join us for a behind-the-scenes tour of National Geographic's headquarters, including Hubbard Hall, the first permanent headquarters of the National Geographic Society; the CritterCam Engineering Laboratory; the photo archives; museum; and more. Learn about the society's rich 128-year legacy of supporting science and exploration, including almost 12,000 grants across many disciplines. The tour will run approximately one hour. Two tours are planned: one at 10:00 a.m. and one at 1:00 p.m. Registrants for these tours will travel to/from the National Geographic by Metro at their own expense.

Tour Times: 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 15 per tour

Cost per person: No fee

(T5) The 2016 GMAC Diversity Excursion

The 2016 GMAC Diversity Excursion will focus on African American heritage. Participants will begin with a tour of Cedar Hill, home of the abolitionist Frederick Douglass. From there, participants will be taken to the U Street Historic District for lunch at their own expense. In the 1950s, Washington, D.C., was officially segregated and U Street was known as the "Black Broadway," due to performances by artists such as Duke Ellington, Miles Davis, and Nat King Cole. After lunch, the tour will take participants to Alexandria, Virginia where participants will visit the Contraband and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial, where more than 1700 African Americans were laid to rest. Other stops include the Bruin Slave Jail and a statue of the Edmonson sisters, who were held at the Bruin site and whose story was featured in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's*

Cabin. The stop at the Freedom House Museum, the location of the Franklin and Armfield Slave Pen, features exhibits that portray enslavement in the Mid-Atlantic United States. In the event of inclement weather, the tour may include the Alexandria Black History Museum as an alternative. Dress for winter weather, as much of this tour is outside. This tour was organized by the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee in collaboration with the Director of Alexandria Archaeology.

Tour Time: 8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Maximum number of participants: 40

Cost per person: \$35

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

All roundtable luncheons will cost \$30. They are scheduled from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Omni Shoreham. Ten (10) registrants per roundtable luncheon.

Thursday, January 7, 2016

RL-1 Jobs in Nautical Archaeology

Leader: Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution)

What are the different job types and career tracks in nautical archaeology? This discussion will examine public archaeology (NOAA, National Park Service, MMS, Parks Canada, state programs, etc.), private-sector cultural resource management (contract archaeology, consulting), private foundations, academic positions and museum work (public and private), and treasure hunting. We'll talk about the advantages and disadvantages of these various enterprises, as well as prospects in these fields.

RL-2 Race and the SHA

Leaders: Flordeliz T. Bugarin (Howard University) and Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.) Historical archaeologists have built careers on the study of racism in the past. Since racism continues to impact us, our work, and our societies, we have a responsibility to dismantle these forces in the present. Participants will explore strategies to do this both in our lives and SHA.

RL-3 How to Get Published in Historical Archaeology

Leaders: Meredith Morris-Babb (University Press of Florida) and Christopher Matthews (Editor, *Historical Archaeology*/Montclair State University)

This roundtable luncheon will offer some practical advice to prospective authors on navigating the publication process from submission to publication. The format is flexible and participants should feel free to come with questions or concerns. Possible topics can include the peer review process, publication ethics, marketing and social media, and the logistics of digital publishing.

RL-4 Data Sharing and Publishing for Students

Leader: Stacey Lynn Camp (University of Idaho)

This workshop will explore various platforms for disseminating and publishing archaeological research. We will discuss the pros and cons of digital publishing venues,

such as journals, blogs, websites, and other forms of open-access data sharing. We will also cover more-traditional forms of academic publishing, including writing book proposals and books as well as getting published in peer-reviewed academic journals.

Friday, January 8, 2016

RL-5 The Archaeology of Children and Childhood

Leader: Jane Baxter (DePaul University)

The archaeological study of children and childhood has become increasingly prominent over the past two decades. Children's culture and material culture is not only significant in its own right, but also provides a powerful lens into the study of families, communities, and societies as a whole. The presence of children in the archaeological record has been studied through historic headstones, skeletal remains and mortuary assemblages, toys and playthings, artifacts of childrearing, and the spatial organization of objects and architecture. This roundtable offers participants a chance to discuss current research on children and explore future possibilities for this area of scholarship.

RL-6 How Can Archaeology Serve Social Justice?

Leader: Barbara Little (National Park Service)

Archaeologists have greatly expanded the goals of our field over the last generation, making claims of relevance to a wide variety of public needs, such as resilience in the face of climate change and combating racism. Recent calls for transforming the discipline go farther, challenging us to flip our priorities and put service first. Come discuss with colleagues how archaeology can serve pressing issues rooted in social justice.

RL-7 Archaeologies of Liberation

Leader: Daniel O. Sayers (American University)

What contributions can historical archaeology make to the understanding of histories of liberation and self-liberation across the modern era? Points of discussion in this roundtable can include: defining liberation; the difficulties/issues in locating liberationist sites; combining public engagement with progressive politics; and contributing to today's liberationist movements.

RL-8 Charting the Future of Chinese Diaspora Archaeology

Leader: Doug Ross (Simon Fraser University)

The volume of archaeological research on the Chinese Diaspora has exploded in recent years, but the field remains imbalanced in thematic and geographic coverage and relatively unfocused on topics like material culture analysis, theoretical frameworks, and integration with other disciplines and subfields within historical archaeology. This roundtable seeks to bring together scholars interested in lending their voices and their talents to help shape this burgeoning field and transform it into a disciplinary juggernaut.

CONFERENCE WELCOME AND PLENARY SESSION

Join us Wednesday evening at 6:00 p.m. for the opening session of the SHA 2016 Conference for presentation of the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, the James Deetz Book Award, and the SHA Award(s) of Merit, followed by the plenary session.

A Call to Action: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology

Location: Blue Room

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Chairs: LouAnn Wurst (Michigan Technological University) and Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University)

Presenters: Barb Little, Christopher Fennell, Jane Eva Baxter, Steven R. Pendery, Christopher Matthews, Cheryl Janifer LaRoche, Terry H. Klein

The year 2016 marks the anniversaries of the creation of the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916 and passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. The SHA 2016 conference theme, “A Call to Action: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology,” is a broad vision that encourages participants to consider the impact of the NPS and NHPA on the history of historical archaeology. This gathering will allow us to reflect on aspects of our collective archaeological heritage and explore how it has been examined, interpreted, and preserved. Furthermore, it will allow us to exemplify a call to action by envisioning the best practices that we hope to pursue in the future. Plenary presenters will critically evaluate how historical archaeology has benefitted (or not!) from these landmark events to set the stage for the rest of the conference.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SESSION

The Public Archaeology Session will be held on Saturday, January 9, 2016 at the African American Civil War Memorial and Museum.

Archaeology Day is a family-friendly event featuring archaeologists, educational displays, and interactive activities geared toward a general audience. This year’s public archaeology session will highlight how digital technology is used in discovering, researching, documenting, and reporting information about archaeological sites. All participants will be admitted free to the African American Civil War Museum. This event will open at 10:00 a.m. and conclude at 4:00 p.m. The museum is located at 1925 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. A bus will run between the Omni Shoreham Hotel and the museum every half hour beginning at 10 a.m.

SHA BUSINESS MEETING

The SHA will hold its annual Business Meeting on *Friday, January 8, 2016*, from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the Diplomat Room of the Omni Shoreham Hotel. Join the SHA Board and congratulate the winners of the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards, the ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award, the Harriet Tubman Student Travel Grants, the GMAC Diversity Field School Competition, the 15th SHA

Student Paper Prize, the 2016 Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award, and the ACUA 17th Annual Photo Festival Competition. The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) will also present several awards at the SHA Business Meeting, including the McGimsey-Davis Award, the Seiberling Award, and Presidential Recognition Awards.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Tuesday, January 5, 2016

SHA Capitol Hill Reception to Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act

Time: 5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Location: Kennedy Caucus Room, Russell Senate Office Building

Cost: \$25

Please join us for a reception to raise SHA’s visibility with key lawmakers on Capitol Hill and kick off the 50th anniversary celebration of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. This event will attract more than 200 attendees, including members of Congress and their staff. Key invitees will include members of Congressional environmental and historic preservation oversight committees and associated appropriation committees, as well as senior federal land management agencies’ staff. We are also inviting SHA’s preservation partners to the reception, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Preservation Action. Appetizers will be served during the reception and there will be an open bar. Transportation will be provided between the Omni Shoreham and the Russell Senate Office Building.

Wednesday, January 6, 2016

Opening Reception

Time: 8:30 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Location: Blue Room

Cost: No fee for SHA conference registrants

Following the plenary session, greet old friends and make new ones at the first social event of the conference. Complimentary appetizers will be provided along with a cash bar.

Thursday, January 7, 2016

Past Presidents’ Student Reception

Time: 4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Bird Cage Walk

Cost: No fee for SHA student conference registrants

Students registered for the 2016 conference are invited to join the society’s distinguished past presidents for an informal reception. Take advantage of the opportunity to engage SHA’s leaders in conversation and make contacts that will help your future career in historical archaeology. Complimentary soft drinks and snacks provided.

National Museum of the U.S. Navy

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

Location: Washington Navy Yard

Cost: \$55

This museum chronicles the history of the U.S. Navy with a series of exhibits on topics ranging from the Revolutionary War through the Korean War. Artifacts from the War of 1812, John Paul Jones, and Navy shipwrecks are on display. In addition, Civil War objects and models relate how the Union naval blockade, innovative technologies, and strong leadership propelled the Union to victory. Heavy appetizers and a cash bar will be available. Registrants will need to complete a security form with personal information prior to this event to gain admittance to the Navy Yard, a U.S. military facility.

Friday, January 8, 2016

Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

Time: 6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Location: Pre-function Blue Room

Cost: No fee for conference registrants; cash bar

Awards Banquet

Time: 7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Location: Blue Room

Cost: \$55 per person

Enjoy a three-course dinner and music while extending your congratulations to the recipients of the Cotter, Roberts, and Ruppé Awards and this year's J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology.

Awards Ceremony and Dance

Time: 8:30 p.m. – 12:00 a.m.

Location: Blue Room

Cost: No fee for conference registrants; cash bar

Come and kick up your heels while dancing the night away to the sounds and light show of Absolute Entertainment (AE).

Saturday, January 9, 2016

Archaeology Film Festival

Time: 7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Location: Palladian Room

Cost: No fee for conference registrants.

Host: Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution)

Now, more than ever television is used as a medium to share archaeological discoveries and help the public time travel. Grab a drink from the bar and come enjoy an evening watching your colleagues share their stories in documentaries, which profile both shipwrecks and terrestrial sites.

SHA BOOK ROOM

Location: Regency Ballroom

Hours:

<i>Wednesday, January 6, 2016</i>	10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (vendor setup only)
<i>Thursday, January 7, 2016</i>	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
<i>Friday, January 8, 2016</i>	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
<i>Saturday, January 9, 2016</i>	8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
(vendor dismantle)

The SHA Book Room is a marketplace for exhibitors of products, services, and publications from a variety of companies, agencies, and organizations in the archaeological community. Exhibit space is still available on a first-come, first-served basis until *Friday, November 6, 2015*. All exhibitors will be listed in the final conference program. Fees and the Exhibitor Contract can be found online at: <<http://sha.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2016-Conference->



[Exhibitor-Prospectus-Final.pdf](#)>. Contact Karen Hutchison at 301.972.9684 or <hq@sha.org> for further information.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEEDINGS 2016

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2016*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website, <www.acuaonline.org>, by *February 9, 2016*. Final papers must be received by the editors no later than *April 1, 2016*. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website.

JELKS TRAVEL AWARD

All students who are presenting a paper at the 2016 SHA conference should consider applying for the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award. Two \$500 awards will be presented to students who are presenting a paper or poster or participating in a symposium at the conference. Applicants must be currently enrolled in a degree program, be a student member of SHA, and be presenting a paper at the 2016 Conference. To apply, please send a brief letter to the committee chair (<jwjoseph@newsouthassoc.com>) that outlines how participation in the SHA Conference will advance your career and research, and indicate how presentation of your research will benefit other SHA members. Along with this, please send your abstract submission (if you perhaps cannot remember the details of what you promised to present, please email <hq@sha.org> for a gentle reminder), and a copy of your curriculum vitae. Reference letters from advisors are not required, but please identify your major advisor(s) in your letter or CV. Award checks will be presented at the conference.

The deadline for submissions is *November 15, 2015*, so please consider applying now if you are a student who is presenting, and please encourage any student advisees or colleagues whose costs would be defrayed by this award. If you have questions on the Jelks Travel Award, please contact:

J.W. (Joe) Joseph, Ph.D., RPA
SHA President-Elect
Director of Administration, New South Associates, Inc.
<jwjoseph@newsouthassoc.com>
<<http://www.newsouthassoc.com>>

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation Details:

Omni Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
Phone: 202.234.0700

To make your reservations at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, call 800.545.8700 and reference the SHA annual conference, or

reserve online at:

<<http://www.omnihotels.com/hotels/washington-dc-shoreham/meetings/sha-2016-conference-on-historical-and-underwater-archaeology>>

SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms at the special rate of \$145 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. This rate will be offered three (3) days prior to and three (3) days after the meeting dates. The cut-off date for reservations in the SHA room block at the Omni Shoreham is Friday, December 18, 2015. After that date, reservations will be accepted on a space-available basis at the negotiated rate.

Childcare

There is no childcare on-site. Please contact the hotel concierge desk for recommendations.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

The following schedule is preliminary and is subject to change. The Newsletter only carries the outline schedule of conference-event scheduling.

Tuesday, January 5, 2016

8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

ACUA Board of Directors Meeting
RPA Board Meeting
Volunteer Orientation
Registration Open
Capitol Hill Reception

Wednesday, January 6, 2016

7:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.

7:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Registration Open
SHA Board of Directors Meeting
T2 – Catoctin Mountain Furnace Tour
T5 – 2016 GMAC Diversity Tour
T1 – Mount Vernon Tour
W-02 Archaeological Illustration Workshop
W-04 Excavating the Image: The MUA Photoshop Workshop
W-06 Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis
W-08 Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery
T3 – Archaeology in Annapolis Tour
T4 – VIP Tour 1 of the National Geographic Society
T4 – VIP Tour 2 of the National Geographic

9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Society

W-01 Archaeological

Studio Photography

W-05 Battlefield Workshop

W-07 Shattering Notions:
Glass Isn't as Hard as You
Think!

W-09 Introduction to
Archaeological Digital
Data Management

6:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Conference Welcome,
Awards Ceremony, and
Plenary Session
Opening Reception

8:30 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Thursday, January 7, 2016

7:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Registration Open

Morning Paper Sessions

Poster Sessions

Roundtable Luncheons

RL-1, RL-2, RL-3, RL-4

Poster Sessions

Afternoon Paper Sessions

Past Presidents' Student
Reception

Navy Museum Reception

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

Friday, January 8, 2016

8:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Registration Open

Morning Paper Sessions

Roundtable Luncheons

RL-5, RL-6, RL-7, RL-8

Poster Sessions

Afternoon Paper Sessions

ACUA Board of Directors
Meeting

SHA Business Meeting

Pre-Awards Banquet

Cocktail Hour

Awards Banquet

Awards Ceremony

Dance

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

8:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

9:30 p.m. – 12 a.m.

Saturday, January 9, 2016

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Morning Sessions

Registration Open

Poster Sessions

Public Archaeology Day

Afternoon Paper Sessions

SHA Board of Directors
Meeting

Archaeology Film Festival

7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Sunday, January 10, 2016

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

W10 – GMAC Anti-Racism
Workshop

Conference Preregistration

Registration will open on Thursday, October 1, 2015. Advance registration rates will be available until Tuesday, December 1, 2015. After that date, registration rates will increase. Preregistration will close at 5:00 p.m. PST on Friday, December 18, 2015. On-site registration will be available beginning Tuesday, January 5, 2016 in Washington, D.C.

Rates:

	Until 12/1/15	After 12/1/15
SHA Member.....	\$180	\$205
Nonmember.....	\$280	\$305
SHA Student Member..	\$85	\$110
Student Nonmember...	\$140	\$165
Guest.....	\$50	\$75

THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE <www.sha.org>

The link to the online registration system for the SHA 2016 Conference will be posted on the SHA website home page on October 1, 2015, and will be removed on December 19, 2015. Instructions on how to register online will also be available on the website.

FAX 866.285.3512

Fax your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA by December 18, 2015.

MAIL

Mail your completed registration form and payment information (check or credit card) by December 18, 2015.

Society for Historical Archaeology

13017 Wisteria Drive #395

Germantown, MD 20874 USA

On-site Registration

Registration will be at the West Registration desk on the main floor of the hotel in the West lobby.

On-site and Advance Registration will be open:

Tuesday, January 5, 2016	3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday, January 6, 2016	7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Thursday, January 7, 2016	7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Friday, January 8, 2016	8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Saturday, January 9, 2016	8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Further Information and Updates

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference website at: <<http://sha.org/conferences/>>. Be sure to follow SHA 2016 on Facebook at <www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology>, on the SHA blog at <www.sha.org/blog>, and on Twitter at <[#sha2016](https://twitter.com/sha_org)>. Any questions about Washington, D.C., 2016 can be sent to the Program Chairs, Julie Schablitsky or Lisa Kraus, at the general program email address: <shaDC2016@gmail.com>. 📧

REGISTRATION



CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Registration for the SHA 2016 Conference will open on Thursday, October 1, 2015. The advance registration period runs from October 1, 2015 to December 1, 2015. After December 1, registration rates increase.

Pre-conference registration closes on Friday, December 18, 2015. After December 18, all registrations must be done onsite at the Conference. Contact the SHA office at hq@sha.org if you have questions on registering for the SHA 2016 Conference.

PLEASE NOTE: All presenters, discussants, panelists, and vendors participating in the SHA 2016 Conference must agree with the SHA Ethics Principles (<http://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/>) and signify their agreement by submission of their registration.

THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE www.sha.org until December 18, 2015

The link to the online registration system for the SHA 2016 Conference will be posted on the SHA website home page on October 1, 2015. Instructions on how to register will also be available on the website.

FAX (866) 285-3512

Your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA until December 18, 2015.

MAIL

Your completed registration form and payment (check or credit card) by December 18, 2015 to:

Society for Historical Archaeology
13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

Full Conference Registration

Includes admission to all symposia, forums, general sessions, poster sessions, the Plenary Session, Public Archaeology Event, the SHA Book Room, Wednesday's Opening Night Reception, the SHA Business Meeting, the Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, the Awards Ceremony and Dance on Friday evening, and Saturday evening's Archaeology Film Festival.

Workshops, organized tours, roundtable luncheons, Thursday evening's reception at the Navy Museum, and Friday evening's Awards Banquet are priced separately and are not included in the full Conference Registration price.

To qualify for the Member Registration rate, you must be a 2015 or 2016 SHA Member.

Students must provide proof of current student status (copy of valid student ID) with their registration to receive the student registration rate.

Guest Registration

Includes admission to the Opening Reception, the Book Room, Friday's Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, the Awards Ceremony and Dance, and the Archaeology Film Festival.

Registered guests may purchase tickets for Thursday evening's reception at the Navy Museum, Friday evening's Awards Banquet, and all organized tours. Guest registration DOES NOT include admission to any paper sessions.

The Public Archaeology Event on Saturday, January 9, 2016 at the African American Civil War Memorial and Museum is open to everyone free of charge.

FULL REGISTRATION

☐ Please check if RPA.

Full Name (as to appear on badge) _____ Suffix _____

First Name/Nickname for badge _____

Firm / Affiliation (as to appear on badge) _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Zip Code _____ Country (if other than US) _____

Phone _____

Email _____

☐ Please check if special assistance is needed.

GUEST REGISTRATION

Full Name (as to appear on badge) _____

First Name/Nickname for badge _____

City _____ State/Zip Code _____ Country (if other than US) _____

☐ Please check if special assistance is needed.

REGISTRATION RATES

	Until 12/1/15	After 12/1/15
SHA Member.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$180.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$205 \$ _____
Non-Member.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$280.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$305 \$ _____
SHA Student Member	<input type="checkbox"/> \$85.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$110 \$ _____
Student Non-Member	<input type="checkbox"/> \$140.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$165 \$ _____
Guest	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50.....	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75 \$ _____

REGISTRATION TOTAL \$ _____

CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by the SHA and postmarked no later than December 8, 2015. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after December 8, 2015. Refund requests should be emailed to the SHA at hq@sha.org or mailed to the SHA at the address on the last page of this form.



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

Workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 6, 2016 with the exception of the GMAC Anti-Racism Training Workshop to be held on Sunday morning, January 10, 2016.

	Member	Non-Member	Student Member	Student Non-Member	
W-01 Archaeological Studio Photography	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	\$ _____
Instructor: Karen Price (George Washington's Mount Vernon)					
Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 8					
W-02 Archeological Illustration	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
Instructor: Jack Scott					
Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 30					
W-03 Underwater Cultural Heritage Resources Awareness Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
Instructor: Amy Mitchell-Cook (University of West Florida)					
Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 25					
W-04 Excavating the Image: The MUA Photoshop Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
Instructor: T. Kurt Knoerl (The Museum of Underwater Archaeology)					
Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 25					
W-05 Battlefield Workshop for Contractors and Grant Applicants	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	
Instructor: Kristen McMasters (National Park Service)					
Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 60					
W-06 Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
Instructors: Tom Crist (Utica College)					
and Kimberly Morrell (AECOM)					
Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 25					
W-07 Shattering Notions: Glass Isn't as Hard as You Think!	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	\$ _____
Instructor: Mary Mills (AECOM)					
Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 20					
W-08 Doing Research and Teaching with The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	\$ _____
Instructors: Jillian Galle, Lynsey Bates, Leslie Cooper,					
Elizabeth Bollwerk (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery)					
Guest Speakers: J. Cameron Monroe and Fraser Neiman					
Full-day workshop: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 45					
W-09 Introduction to Archaeological Digital Data Management	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$110	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75	<input type="checkbox"/> \$85	\$ _____
Instructor: Leigh Ellison (The Center for Digital Antiquity)					
Half-day workshop: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 18					
W-10 GMAC Anti-Racism Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	<input type="checkbox"/> NO FEE	
Hosts: Flordeliz T. Bugarin (Howard University)					
Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University)					
Dr. Emily Drew (Crossroads)					
Sunday Morning Workshop: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.					
Maximum enrollment: 40					

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP TOTAL \$ _____



SPECIAL EVENTS

☐ Capitol Hill Reception

Tuesday, January 5, 2016 • 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

_____ attending X \$25.00 each \$ _____

☐ Opening Night Reception

Wednesday, January 6, 2016 • 8:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**

☐ Past Presidents' Student Reception (for students only)

Thursday, January 7, 2016 • 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

_____ attending **No Fee**

☐ Navy Museum Reception

Thursday, January 7, 2016 • 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

_____ attending X \$55.00 each \$ _____

Registrants will need to complete a security form with personal information prior to this event to gain admittance to the Navy Yard, a U.S. military facility.

☐ Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

Friday, January 8, 2016 • 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**

☐ Awards Banquet

Friday, January 8, 2016 • 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

_____ attending X \$55.00 each \$ _____

Please indicate your entrée choice:

☐ Chicken ☐ Salmon ☐ Vegetarian/Vegan

☐ Awards Ceremony and Dance

Friday, January 8, 2016 • 8:30 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.

_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**

☐ Public Archaeology Event

Saturday, January 9, 2016 • 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

_____ attending **No Fee**

☐ Archaeology Film Festival

Saturday, January 9, 2016 • 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

_____ attending **No Fee**

SPECIAL EVENTS TOTAL \$ _____

TOURS

All tours will be on Wednesday, January 6, 2016 and will depart from the Omni Shoreham Hotel unless otherwise noted.

☐ T1 Mount Vernon Tour

Wednesday, January 6, 2016 • 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Maximum number of attendees: 40

_____ attending **NO FEE**

☐ T2 Catocin Mountain Furnace Tour

Wednesday, January 6, 2016 • 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

(includes transportation, tour fees, lunch and wine tasting)

Maximum number of attendees: 30

_____ attending X \$50.00 each \$ _____

☐ T3 Archaeology in Annapolis Tour

Wednesday 6, 2016 • 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

(includes transportation, tour fees)

Lunch at your own expense.

Maximum number of attendees: 40

_____ attending X \$30.00 each \$ _____

☐ T4 VIP Tour of the National Geographic Society

Wednesday, January 6, 2016

Tour 1 -10:00 a.m. / Tour 2 -1:00 p.m.

Maximum number of attendees: 15 per tour

_____ attending - Tour 1 (10:00 a.m.) **NO FEE**

_____ attending - Tour 2 (1:00 p.m.) **NO FEE**

☐ T5 2016 GMAC Diversity Excursion

Wednesday, January 6, 2016 • 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

(includes transportation, tour fees)

Lunch at your own expense.

Maximum number of attendees: 40

_____ attending X \$35.00 each \$ _____

TOURS TOTAL \$ _____

CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

Student Contributions

Please use the following donation to purchase an Awards Banquet ticket for an SHA student.

_____ X \$55.00 per ticket = Total Amount of Donation \$ _____

Conference Sponsorship

For information on corporate and event sponsorship opportunities, visit the SHA 2016 Conference website at www.sha.org/index.php/view/page/annual_meetings

☐ I would like to be a Conference sponsor and help offset the costs of the 2016 Conference. \$ _____

☐ I would like to make a contribution to help defray the cost of the Anti-Racism Workshop. \$ _____

CONTRIBUTION & SPONSORSHIP TOTAL \$ _____



ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Thursday, January 7, 2016 \$30 \$ _____

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Please indicate your 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choices.

- _____ **RL1** **Jobs in Nautical Archaeology**
Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution)
- _____ **RL2** **Race and the SHA**
Flordeliz Bugarin (Howard University)
and Carol McDavid
(Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.)
- _____ **RL3** **How to Get Published in Historical Archaeology**
Meredith Morris-Babb (University Press of Florida)
and Christopher Matthews
(Editor, Historical Archaeology)
- _____ **RL4** **Data Sharing and Publishing for Students**
Stacey Lynn Camp (University of Idaho)

Friday, January 8, 2016 \$30 \$ _____

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Please indicate your 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choices.

- _____ **RL5** **The Archaeology of Children and Childhood**
Jane Baxter (DePaul University)
- _____ **RL6** **How Can Archaeology Serve Social Justice**
Barbara Little (National Park Service)
- _____ **RL7** **Archaeologies of Liberation**
Daniel Sayers (American University)
- _____ **RL8** **Charting the Future of
Chinese Diaspora Archaeology**
Doug Ross (Simon Fraser University)

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS TOTAL \$ _____

ACUA PROCEEDINGS

The ACUA 2015 Proceedings are now available for purchase.
Please take this opportunity to support the ACUA!
Your items will be included in your conference registration packet.

ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2015

Edited by Marco Meniketti

SHA Advance Registration Price \$20 (regular price \$25)

_____ X \$20.00 \$ _____

ACUA PROCEEDINGS TOTAL \$ _____

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES

Total amounts from pages 1, 2 and 3 of this form

Registration \$ _____

Pre-Conference Workshops \$ _____

Special Events \$ _____

Tours \$ _____

Contributions and Sponsorship \$ _____

Roundtable Luncheons \$ _____

ACUA Proceedings \$ _____

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES DUE \$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

**Registration will not be processed without full payment.
Payment must be made in U.S. dollars.**

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES \$ _____

☐ Check enclosed, made payable to SHA Check # _____

☐ Credit card: ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

Security Code _____

Name on Card _____

Authorizing Signature _____



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Society for Historical Archaeology

13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA

Phone (301) 972-9684

Fax (866) 285-3512

E-mail hq@sha.org



**2016 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
January 6-9, 2016
Washington, DC**

STUDENT VOLUNTEER FORM

Student volunteers are essential to the smooth operation of an SHA Conference. By assisting with a variety of duties – from registration and Book Room set-up to the special events and the sessions themselves – volunteers are a key component of the Conference's smooth operation.

The SHA is looking for student volunteers to give **eight** hours of their time during the SHA Conference in exchange for **free conference registration**. If you are a student and would like to volunteer your time in exchange for the opportunity to attend the SHA 2016 Conference at no charge, **complete the information below and return it with your conference registration form to SHA Headquarters. In the registration fee area on the registration form, mark Comp/Volunteer. Should you wish to register for any workshops, tours, Roundtable luncheons, the Thursday Evening Reception or the Awards Banquet, please include your payment for these events with your registration form.**

Applications will be accepted on a first-come/first-served basis until December 18, 2015. You will be contacted by the Volunteer Coordinator regarding the date/time of your volunteer assignment.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone: _____ Email address: _____

Student at: _____

Questions on volunteering at the SHA Conference? Contact: Erin Claussen, Volunteer Coordinator, at sha2016volunteers@gmail.com.

**Society for Historical Archaeology
13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA
Phone: 301-972-9684
Fax: 866-285-3512
Email: hq@sha.org**



Washington, DC 2016

A Call to Action: The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology

January 6–9, 2016

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

Winter 2015 1 December 2015

Spring 2016 1 March 2016

Summer 2016 1 June 2016

Fall 2016 1 September 2016

Society for Historical Archaeology

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