



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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Newsletter Editor:

Alasdair Brooks
12 Flinn Close
Lichfield
Staffordshire
WS14 9YU
UK

amb.72@le.ac.uk

Copy Editor:

Daniel McNaughton

Images of the Past:

Benjamin Pykles

Current Research Coordinators:

Africa: Kenneth Kelly
Asia: Ruth Young
Australasia & Antarctica: Sarah Hayes
Canada-Arctic: vacant
Canada-Atlantic: Amanda Crompton
Canada-Ontario: Jeff Seibert
Canada-Prairie: Tim Panas
Canada-Québec: Stéphane Noël
Canada-West: Doug Ross
Caribbean/Bermuda: Frederick H. Smith
Continental Europe: Natascha Mehler
Great Britain & Ireland: Emma Dwyer
Latin America: Pedro Paulo Funari
Middle East: Uzi Baram
Underwater (Worldwide): Toni Carrell
USA-Alaska: Robin Mills
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USA-Mid-Atlantic: Ben Resnick
USA-Midwest: Lynne L.M. Evans
USA-Northeast: David Starbuck
USA-Northern Plains & Mountain States: Steven G. Baker
USA-Pacific Northwest: Robert Cromwell
USA-Pacific West: Kimberly Wooten
USA-Southeast: Gifford Waters
USA-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

Business Address: Society for Historical Archaeology,
13017 Wisteria Drive #395, Germantown, MD 20874, Phone:
301.972.9684, Fax: 866.285.3512, Email: hq@sha.org (New sub-
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President's Corner

J. W. (Joe) Joseph

The start of a presidential term brings with it the question: "What do I hope to accomplish?" The responsibilities of an SHA presidency involve oversight of the work of headquarters, the board, editors, conference chairs, and the committee chairs in making certain that the society's missions and obligations are being fulfilled in a responsible, effective, and efficient manner. But beyond that, the president has the opportunity and responsibility to consider if there are other actions needed. For me, that answer came at the annual meeting with the recognition that I could use my term to begin to make SHA an anti-racism advocate and potentially even an activist society.

SHA's Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) has been working at educating our board and helping us, as the society's leadership, confront racism within our organization. Several years ago I attended an anti-racism workshop presented to the entire board at the Alexandria mid-year meeting. The workshop was useful but not particularly meaningful; it included a series of exercises geared toward fair and equal treatment and recognizing discrimination. In discussions afterwards, I, and other board members, commented on the fact that we didn't discriminate and weren't racists, while also noting that the society had limited diversity in its membership and little or none in its leadership. We weren't racist—we were just damn white and that wasn't our fault. And there, in those discussions, we exposed the need for an anti-racist philosophy, without recognizing it for what it was.

The GMAC brought a new anti-racism trainer to present a workshop at the Seattle Conference—Crossroads Antiracism Organizing & Training. The board heard a number of positive comments from this training and the Crossroads workshop was so effective that one member attendee made a substantial financial contribution so it could be held again. And it was, at the DC meeting: the GMAC scheduled it for Sunday morning so board members could attend. As president I was pleased to attend along with other board members, and like others who have attended Crossroads training, I can testify that it was a transformational experience.

Crossroads did an exceptional job of presenting the history of racism in the U.S. and confronting all of us with the racial structure that we all live with on a daily basis. For those of us living in the United States and from European ancestry, our nation's social structure may seem perfectly obvious and expected—our leadership, in business, in government, in entertainment, in virtually every field, is predominantly white. Non-Europeans are discriminated against in a number of ways, which Crossroads explained and demonstrated, all of which are racist actions to varying degrees. We as a nation unfortunately have seen a rise in racism in recent events, from multiple unprovoked killings of African Americans by various police agencies and others to the horrifying Mother Emanuel AME Church massacre

in Charleston a year past. These have led to the Black Lives Matter movement; a name that should touch chords in us since we, as historical archaeologists, already know that black lives matter. The archaeology of African American lifeways is one of the bedrocks of our disciplinary foundation: from Black Mary's Garden, to Parting Ways, to Yaughan and Curriboo Plantations, to the Freedman's Cemetery, to the African Burial Ground, our discipline has spent considerable time and effort unearthing the African American past. And our efforts are not limited to this one segment of society, as our work has touched on the lives and stories of Asian, Latino, Filipino, and other disenfranchised members of our society. Their story and ours are intertwined.

As Crossroads explained it, anti-racism does not mean working to avoid racist attitudes and behavior. It means working to counter the effects of racism on disenfranchised groups, to restoring dignity and equity to those for whom it had been denied. As I left the workshop it was with the recognition that SHA had a role and responsibility to the anti-racism movement. As a scholarly discipline actively engaged in the archaeology of those whose history was largely unwritten, we have the resources, we know the sites, we can tell the stories of how those people lived and what their lives meant. We can speak to, and for, the disenfranchised. If we are willing and if we can find a way.

So how do we transform SHA into an anti-racist organization? We began these discussions as a board at the end of the conference and agreed to responding on a variety of fronts that we have collectively grouped as the Diversity Initiative. You have already seen references to the Diversity Initiative in our \$50 for the 50th fundraising campaign. The first of our objectives is to raise enough money to endow both our Student Travel Award and our Harriet Tubman Travel Award to support and encourage the participation of all non-European students at our annual meeting. We hope to raise enough funds to also support minority participation in field schools and to continue to support and provide free participation in anti-racism training at the annual meeting. If you have not yet contributed to the campaign, you can do so here—<https://sha.org/donate/>—I strongly encourage you to contribute.

Our discussions with the GMAC have helped to identify other aspects of the Diversity Initiative. First, we recognize that we need to do a better job of educating non-European communities about historical archaeology, its work, and its findings of relevance to their community members. Among the options under board consideration is a proposal by the GMAC that SHA would reach out to history and/or anthropology faculty of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in cities where the SHA annual meeting will be held. SHA and GMAC would inform faculty of SHA's history and mission, and work with sites and subjects of interest. We would also provide notes on the conference program with an emphasis on sessions/topics of interest. Finally, we would provide a limited number of free one-day passes for student attendees. The intent of this effort would be to provide HBCU students the opportunity to hear talks and presentations on African American sites



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and to learn about the field of historical archaeology. By reaching out to faculty and students we would be bringing the relevance of historical archaeology to their attention and hopefully inspiring them, if not to become an archaeologist, to recognize and engage archaeological studies in their scholarship and their lives. We may also provide copies of relevant SHA Perspectives series volumes, such as *Perspectives from Historical Archaeology: African Diaspora Archaeology*, to the HBCU department libraries as a resource. Similarly, we have and can employ our Perspectives issues on *Native American-European Culture Contact* and the *Archaeology of Spanish Missions and Colonies in the New World* to reach out to appropriate schools and programs, which will be determined and engaged each year in the host city of our annual meeting.

As part of the Diversity Initiative we also work to be advocates for diversity sites and programs. All of us recognize that the parks and historic sites that tell the story of the United States largely tell only one side of that conversation. And we know that archaeological sites can add verbs and adjectives to our national dialogue on history and place. We have already begun this effort by speaking out on behalf of the New Philadelphia town site. New Philadelphia was formed by Frank McWorter, an African American who purchased his own freedom and that of at least 15 family members, who moved to Illinois—a free state—where he was able to purchase land, and who then formed and registered the town of New Philadelphia in 1836. McWorter was the first African American to legally register a town in America; New Philadelphia was that town. New Philadelphia tells a story that speaks to African America's struggle with slavery and racism, as well as African Americans' efforts to challenge social constructs by creating a racially diverse town. And, it is one of our own, as New Philadelphia was discovered, uncovered, and explored by a team of historical archaeologists. As president, I have written to the National Park Service (NPS) in support of adding New Philadelphia as a unit of the NPS and posted a blog encouraging members to write in support. New Philadelphia is an example of the type of site that historical archaeology knows, and of historical archaeology's ability to connect disenfranchised citizens with their history.

In looking at the legacy of diversity that we know and resources that are threatened that we can support, African

American burial grounds readily came to my mind. Working with the Government Affairs Committee, our Government Affairs Advocate Cultural Heritage Partners, and GMAC, we have formed a working group dedicated to addressing these resources. Our group has broadened its efforts to cover all abandoned cemeteries. We have a series of action items to present to the board at the mid-year meeting and hope to provide guidance and best practices on dealing with abandoned cemeteries, as well as to develop a template of an abandoned cemetery bill to present to the National Conference of State Legislatures. While abandoned cemeteries are not restricted to disenfranchised communities, the disenfranchised have less recognition,

consideration, and attention given their burial places and we believe SHA can provide a social benefit by bringing these resources to light.

These efforts have been supported by a large number of individuals, all of whom I thank. I began this column thinking I would conclude by listing all who have helped to date, but as I reach this point I realize that doing so would run counter to the sermon that I am trying to preach; that all of us, as a collective, as a community, have a responsibility to counter racism. Please do your part in every way you can, at every step you can, as we embark on the journey from where we are to an anti-racist future. 🏳️‍🌈

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Stan South (1928–2016)

Dr. Stanley South, an important pioneer in historical archaeology, passed away on March 20, 2016, at the age of 88, in Columbia, South Carolina. Stan was part of the “Special Committee” that formed the Society for Historical Archaeology in January 1967 (Pilling 1967). He served on the society’s board of directors from 1967 through 1970 and received the society’s distinguished J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 1987 (Ferguson 1987). Stan’s long and storied career resulted in dozens of published books and hundreds of research papers, many of which fundamentally shaped the theoretical and methodological elements of the discipline (Joseph 2010). He will be sorely missed, but his legacy lives on.

References

Ferguson, Leland

1987 J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology: Stanley A. South. *Historical Archaeology* 21(2):1–5.

Joseph, J. W.

2010 An Interview with Stanley A. South. *Historical Archaeology* 44(2):132–144.

Pilling, Arnold

1967 Beginnings. *Historical Archaeology* 1:1–22.

Stanley South Research Fund

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina has established a research fund in Stan’s name to support graduate and undergraduate research in archaeology. Checks can be made out to the USC Educational Foundation and mailed to:

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
ATTN: Dr. Steven Smith, Director
University of South Carolina
1321 Pendleton St.
Columbia SC 29208

Questions may be directed to Vinnie Suarez, USC College of Arts and Sciences Development Office, phone: 803.777.4232. 🏳️‍🌈



Opinion and Debate

A CALL TO ACTION ON CLIMATE IMPACTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE¹

Recognizing that cultural heritage² is a human right and that the changing climate puts some aspects of cultural heritage at additional risk; and

Recognizing that neither costs of addressing climate change impacts on cultural heritage, nor the knowledge we gain from understanding our cultural heritage, have been comprehensively addressed in climate policy responses at any level; and

Recognizing that addressing these gaps is critical to maintaining the vital legacy of cultural heritage and its ongoing contributions to the present and the future; and

Recognizing that an inclusive and informed network of organizations with a concern for cultural heritage, along with other interested parties, would advance the goals above;

We pledge to collaborate to help:

- Empower and support local, descendant, and traditional communities to maintain and preserve what they value, including intangible heritage and subsistence lifeways;
- Ensure cultural heritage voices and expertise are represented in climate policy discussion at all levels, from the local to the international;
- Share the data and information necessary to identify cultural resources at risk, assess the level of threat and prioritize actions;
- Share best practices and ensure that in tandem with the best available science they are incorporated into cultural resource management planning and decision making;
- Increase our own capacity to collaborate and share information wisely, efficiently, and without duplication of effort;
- Direct significant research efforts toward telling compelling stories that engage and inspire the public and their representatives;
- Increase public awareness of climate risks to cultural heritage and the array of potential solutions; and
- Attract the public and private resources necessary for climate disaster preparedness and community resilience.

We call on policy-makers and government decision-makers at all levels to support communities in planning for a resilient future, including making informed choices, and assessing the costs of action and failure to act.

We call on individuals and institutions around the world to collaborate with existing communities to maintain and preserve cultural heritage through support of a number of community empowerment projects. These projects will be models for how communities can successfully maintain their cultural heritage in the face of changing climate risks.

We ask the international community to provide resources and implement policies that lessen the harm to cultural heritage. We challenge these supporters to unite and share these lessons to increase the likelihood that communities become more resilient worldwide.

We call on the cultural heritage community to develop an effective public communications campaign to build awareness and to mobilize action addressing the risks to our shared heritage.

We affirm our commitment to these goals.

We invite all individuals, organizations, and agencies to join us in this call to action.

Signatories:³

Lisa Ackerman, Executive Vice President, World Monuments Fund

Jeff Altschul, President, Society for American Archaeology

Lucinda Brockway, Program Director, Cultural Resources, The Trustees of Reservations

David Brown, Executive Vice President & Chief Preservation Officer, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Lisa Craig, Chief of Historic Preservation / Main Street Director, City of Annapolis MD

Tom Dawson, Research Fellow, University of St Andrews and Director, The SCAPE Trust

Milford Wayne Donaldson, Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Brenda Ekwurzel, Senior Climate Scientist, Union of Concerned Scientists

Patty Ferguson--Bohnee, Clinical Professor and Director, Indian Legal Clinic, Arizona State University College of Law

Amy Freitag, Executive Director, J.M. Kaplan Fund

Queen Quet, Chieftess of the Gullah/Geechee Nation, Gullah/Geechee Sea Island Coalition

Erik Hein, Executive Director, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)

W. Dwayne Jones, Executive Director and CEO, Galveston Historical Foundation

Ken Lustbader, Historic Preservation Program Director, J.M. Kaplan Fund

Adam Markham, Deputy Director, Climate & Energy Program, Union of Concerned Scientists

Sara Mascia, Treasurer, Society for Historical Archaeology

Vince Michael, Executive Director, Global Heritage Fund

Andrew Potts, Executive Director, U.S. National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS)

Nancy Rankin, Principal, John G. Waite Associates, Architects PLC & co-chair, Technical Committee on Sustainable Preservation, Association for Preservation Technology International (ACT)

Will Reed, Regional Heritage Program Leader, US Forest Service

Dan Sandweiss, Professor of Anthropology and Quaternary and Climate Studies, University of Maine

Glenda Simmons--Jenkins, Representative for Florida, Gullah/Geechee Nation

Bill Turner, Vice--Chair, International National Trusts Organisation

Anthony Veerkamp, Director, San Francisco Field Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Meredith Wiggins, Environmental Intelligence Officer, Historic England

Jeana Wiser, Associate Project Manager, National Trust for Historic Preservation | Preservation Green Lab

¹ This call to action was drafted by representatives of over twenty local, national, and international organizations who came together at the Pocantico Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, February 2 – 4, 2015, to consider strategies and develop an action agenda for preserving and continuing cultural heritage in a changing climate.

² Cultural heritage has been defined variously in international conventions and charters, and many countries have precise definitions codified in national laws. These definitions are similar in that they recognize the importance of tangible and intangible resources of value to people at local, national and international scales, but differ in specifics that fit the particular community of interest. While not endorsing any particular definition of cultural heritage, our Call to Action is applicable to all legal jurisdictions and communities of interest worldwide.

³ All have signed in their personal capacities. Affiliations are for identification purposes only. Participants were chosen to be representatives of various constituencies but not to be comprehensive.

Your SHA Conference Questions Answered by the SHA Conference Coordinator

As SHA's Conference Coordinator, I often hear questions regarding our annual bash and it's become clear that despite attending the conference, sometimes for many years(!), many SHA members don't know some of the basics surrounding the hows and whys of what we do every year. Let me try to clear up some of the questions and confusion!

How are conferences organized anyway?

The SHA Conference Coordinator and the SHA Executive Director work with local committees who have volunteered to organize the conference. Local committees begin by preparing a proposal, usually 3–5 years in advance of the actual conference date. Proposals are voted on by the SHA board; once approved, the local committee begins working with the conference coordinator and the executive director to secure hotel rooms, meeting space, catering, audiovisual, and all of the other things necessary to host a conference for over 1,000 people.

While the coordinator and executive director generally stay the same from year to year to provide institutional memory and to negotiate with hotels, caterers, and vendors, the local committee always changes. SHA is not large enough to afford a company to organize our conferences (like, for example, SAA does). SHA relies on local archaeologists, universities, CRM companies, and others to plan the program, organize tours and workshops, throw receptions, secure plenary speakers, and basically do the heavy lifting of managing our annual four-day party. It's strenuous, but very rewarding. If you'd like to host a conference, let me know!

How are conference locations chosen and why is it always cold?

Remember how SHA's conferences depend on local volunteers to organize? It all depends on where those volunteers are located, or where they propose to hold the conference. SHA usually does not choose a location and then find a local committee, although that has happened in the past. Typically I receive an inquiry from someone who is interested in hosting the conference in their city and we go from there. As to why it's always cold, that's just the curse of SHA. In Cincinnati (1996) we got snowed into the hotel; at Amelia Island in Florida (2010) we had a freak cold snap and frozen iguanas were falling out of the trees; the second Québec City (2014) conference will go down in SHA history for the snowstorm that prevented many people from attending. Not a damn thing you can do about the weather and it's a trade-off for holding the conference at the cheapest time of year. Speaking of ...

Why is the conference held in January, for crying out loud?

The conference is held in January for a number of reasons. First, that's when the largest number of SHA members are not in the field! We all know most field projects and field schools are held in the summer, so it makes sense to have the conference in the winter so as not to conflict. Further, early January tends to not conflict with other major archaeology conferences such as SAA, AAA, and regional conferences (although sometimes we clash with AIA). Also, hotel rates are lowest in winter, particularly in January right after the holidays, so SHA can keep hotel costs as low as possible. The exact dates – generally the first or second week in January – are dependent upon the hotel's other bookings but we try to schedule the conference early to avoid running into the beginning of university semesters.

Why don't we have free coffee at every conference?

Have you ever explored the cost of hotel coffee breaks? Because we have and it's appalling. Generally coffee (and the associated set up) runs around \$40 to \$50 for one gallon. ONE GALLON. I'm not even joking. And most hotels will not allow us to bring in outside coffee. In order to provide coffee for 1,000 to 1,200 people for 3 days, we'd have to raise the individual registration fee by probably \$75, and no one wants that. When coffee breaks are provided, they are usually sponsored by one or more companies or organizations who donate the cost. If you or your company would like to provide coffee at a conference, let me know!

Why is registration so expensive?

Well, it's not, really. Conferences for other professions, such as engineering, can run \$300–\$500 per person (although that may include some meals). The SHA board sets the registration fee and works hard to keep it reasonable. The fact is, as hotel costs go up (which includes meeting rooms and audiovisual equipment), our registration must keep pace in order to even have a conference. SHA is especially sensitive to student costs, which is why student registration fees are lower and why students can volunteer for the conference in order to get their registration fee waived.

Well, I pay my SHA membership fee every year, so why do I also have to pay to register for the conference?

Membership fees and conference fees go to pay for entirely different things. Your membership fee helps the society to pay for, among other things, the *Historical Archaeology* journal, our extremely cost-efficient business office, the SHA website, and other general society costs. Your registration fee goes right into paying for the conference itself—meeting rooms (space, room set up, and breakdown), audiovisual equipment (which is outrageously expensive!), the opening reception, and such. Additional events, such as preconference tours, the Thursday evening reception, and Friday Awards Banquet, are ticketed separately, but again are priced to cover costs. If a conference makes a profit, and often they do, that surplus goes into offsetting the costs of conferences that do not break even.

Who comes up with the program schedule, and why is everything I want to see at the same time?

Oh boy. This is a tough one. The local organizing committee, particularly the conference chair, program chair, terrestrial chair, and underwater chair, set the program, and it's probably the hardest part of planning the conference. They have to lay out all the organized symposia and panels, take all of the individually submitted papers and organize those into some semblance of themed symposia, then compare all that with what session rooms are available and their sizes, then estimate the expected attendance for each session and how large a room it will need, try not to schedule every Battlefield or Plantation or Pick Your Material Culture session at the same time, be aware of each individual's conflicts so your paper presentation is not set at the same time as your panel discussion, and THEN set the program.

It's hard, it's not always perfect, and you should never, ever criticize the program if you haven't organized a conference!

Why can't I give five papers, two posters, and sit on every panel that invites me? I'm in demand!

Did you read the previous paragraph? Because when you do that much, there is NO WAY the organizers can schedule you without a conflict, taking into account all the other people who also want to give multiple papers and sit on every panel. That is why SHA has limits on what you can register to do.

Is that also why committee meetings are scheduled so early?

I knew you'd catch on! Precisely. Many of SHA's committee members are overachievers who sit on multiple committees or boards as well as participate thoroughly in the conference program. Committees are scheduled to meet early before the papers start because there is no other time to do it that won't cause conflicts with the regular program. We also want to encourage all members to become active in committees. Holding the meetings earlier than the papers means that members don't have to choose between participating in the conference and joining a committee.

How come papers are only 15 minutes nowadays? They used to be 20 minutes!

You are correct but I'm afraid the 20-minute paper days are gone. The 15-minute limit is because SHA is growing, which is a good problem to have! SHA generally does not turn down abstracts (unless there is an ethical issue). For example, the 2016 SHA conference in Washington DC had 862 paper abstracts submitted, which were divided into 121 sessions. Having 15-minute papers means we can accommodate more papers in the final program. The only other options are to have sessions go longer into the evening, which cuts into other events and dinner time; to have sessions on Sundays (which happened in Williamsburg in 2007 because of the extraordinary number of submissions), which interferes with many peoples' travel; to stop taking every submission, which will entail some sort of jury and will result in disappointment and bitterness; or to contract for more meeting rooms and have even more concurrent sessions. SHA already has generally 10–12 concurrent sessions, which is why what you want to see may be scheduled at the same time. Also, most of our hotels don't have any more meeting space for us; we could look at convention centers, but those are usually out of our price range and would require a raise in registration. It's a tough call and if you have ideas, I'd like to hear them. One option that has been proposed is to accept a certain number of papers, and then ask people to present a poster instead—what do you think of that?

Why do I have to register anew each year on ConfTool?

Oh, ConfTool. The subject of ConfTool is a topic for a whole other article. Basically, the answer is because the information of so many of our members changes from year to year. If ConfTool simply carried over everyone's contact

information from previous years, the system soon would become glutted with old mailing addresses, defunct email addresses, outdated titles, wrong names, etc. Think about how often people change jobs, move, are promoted or given a new title, get married or divorced and perhaps change their name—all this means that it's just more streamlined to have everyone enter their current info each year. Also, ConfTool is entirely separate from the SHA member website, which is why your SHA member password will not work for ConfTool (unless you've set them to be the same).

So these are the questions I get asked the most about the SHA conference. You see, there is a method to the madness! Frankly, my standard reply when someone complains about

something conference related is to tell them, "That's an excellent point! How about YOU plan the next conference so you can do better!" If you've never organized an SHA conference, please think twice before criticizing—these are our friends and colleagues, who are doing the best they can for no pay, simply because they care about our profession and our society. If you have any other conference questions, a helpful idea, or you'd like to host a conference, just shoot me an email—dscottireton@uwf.edu.

Archaeologically yours,
Della Scott-Ireton
SHA Conference Coordinator 

28th Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and
History of Hawai`i and the Pacific
February 18-19, 2017 (Presidents' Day weekend)
Honolulu, Hawai`i

Early Watercraft and Maps: Voyaging, Visualizing, and Revitalizing

CALL FOR PAPERS

Paper topics are not limited to this theme but special consideration will be given to abstracts that incorporate this message. Suggested sessions include:

- Early maps and mapping of the Pacific
- The significance of early watercraft and voyaging in the 21st Century
 - Current research on maritime topics
 - Maritime heritage in the Pacific general session

ABSTRACTS should be no more than 300 words and include a title, name(s) of presenters, and affiliation. All presenters will be expected to register for the conference.

Deadline for Abstracts is December 1, 2016

Abstract submission form available to submit online, or email your abstract and contact information to: Hans.Vantilburg@noaa.gov

For more information about the conference, go to: <http://www.mahhi.org/Welcome.html>

All presenters will be notified by December 15, 2016

Cosponsored by the Marine Option Program, University of Hawai`i at Manoa, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, and the Maritime Archaeology and History of the Hawaiian Islands (MAHHI) Foundation

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 or .tif preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, kenneth.kelly@sc.edu

ASIA

Ruth Young, University of Leicester, rly3@le.ac.uk

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University, s.hayes@latrobe.edu.au

CANADA-ARCTIC (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Vacant – contact the Newsletter editor for more information

CANADA-ATLANTIC (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

Amanda Crompton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, ajcrompt@mun.ca

CANADA-ONTARIO

Jeff Seibert, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre/Seibert Heritage Services, jeffseibert@hotmail.com

CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Tim Panas, tpanas@telusplanet.net

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Doug Ross, Simon Fraser University, douglas.e.ross@gmail.com

CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Frederick H. Smith, College of William and Mary, fhsmith@wm.edu

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna, natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Emma Dwyer, University of Leicester, ed108@le.ac.uk

LATIN AMERICA

Pedro Paulo Funari, ppfunari@uol.com.br

MIDDLE EAST

Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, baram@ncf.edu

UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, tlcarrrell@shipsofdiscovery.org

USA-ALASKA

Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, rmills@blm.gov

USA-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, jay_sturdevant@nps.gov

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, kcande@uark.edu

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

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com

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

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, EvansL8@michigan.gov

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

David Starbuck, Plymouth State University, dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

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

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, sbaker@montrose.net

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Bob_Cromwell@nps.gov

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten kimberly_wooten@dot.ca.gov

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

Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Africa

Senegal

New Book: *A Slave Who Would Be King: Oral Tradition and Archaeology of the Recent Past in the Upper Senegal River Basin*, by Jeffrey H. Altschul, Ibrahima Thiaw, and Gerald Wait (314 pages; 142 color plates). Available in both printed and e-versions: printed—ISBN 9781784913519, £60.00 (not including VAT); e-publication—ISBN 9781784913526, £19.00 (including UK VAT). Publisher: Archaeopress (<http://www.archaeopress.com>).

In 2009, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), Nexus Heritage, and the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN) began what was supposed to be a routine cultural heritage management (CHM) project in the Sabodala region of eastern Senegal. It was anything but. Ours was not the first CHM project in Senegal, but it was the first designed to meet international standards and as such serves as a model for the country. We overcame many obstacles—demonstrating that archaeology existed in the region, that archaeology did not have to be about monuments and world heritage, and that the recent past is just as important, if not more so, to local communities as the far reaches of prehistory. In so doing, we also showed that local lore was vital not just to understanding the past, but essential for maintaining the present, and that local knowledge about farming was not only corroborated by scientific research, but was also key to issues of resettlement and compensation.

The title of the monograph is a play on Rudyard Kipling's novella, *The Man Who Would Be King*. Much like Kipling's *Kafiristan*, the history of the Upper Senegal River Basin revolves around imperialism, greed, cultural hubris, and the folly of human nature. Echoes of the past live on in Sabodala: gold still attracts powerful outsiders bent on manipulating a social structure built on slavery and exploitation. CHM plays an important role not simply by shining a light on this past, but by providing a process by which local communities engage in decisions about their future. From the outset, the three project principals committed to publishing the results. We believe strongly that CHM projects are not over when the contract is completed, but that our obligation extends beyond the needs of a gold mine or a bureaucratic regulation to the providing of our results to our peers, our profession, and the public. We are pleased to see the long road to publication come to an end and invite you to enter the kingdom of Tobri Sidibe, the slave king of Beledougou.



Continental Europe

Estonia/Finland

Recent Discoveries in Wreck Archaeology in Finland and Estonia (the Northern Baltic) (submitted by Erki Russow, Tallinn University, russow@tlu.ee): The year 2015 was a rather extraordinary one for Finnish and Estonian maritime archaeologists working in the Gulf of Finland, the northern part of the Baltic Sea (Figure 1). At least three sites that are currently under investigation deserve highlighting here, two from underwater contexts and the third from a terrestrial one.



FIGURE 1. Map showing location of sites discussed. (Map courtesy of Erki Russow.)

In May 2015, during construction work near the former shoreline in Tallinn, two medieval wrecks were unearthed, an unidentified vessel from the late 15th century and a remarkably well-preserved medieval cog dendrodated to A.D. 1296 and most likely stranded during the 1320s (Figure

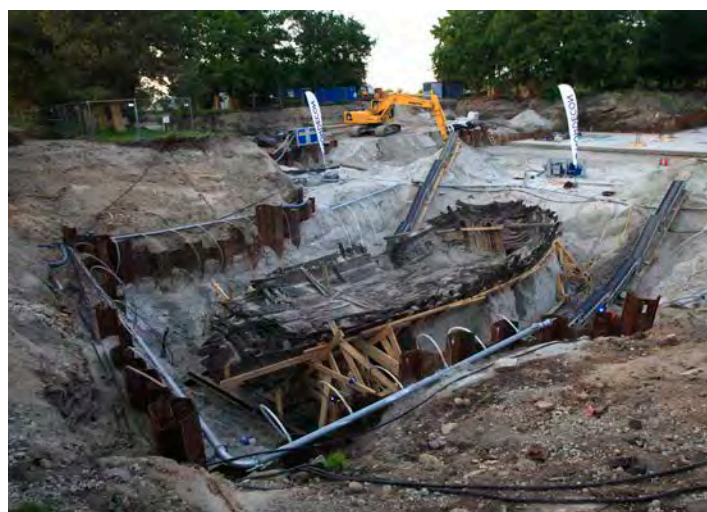


FIGURE 2. Cog find (early 14th century) from Tallinn. (Photo courtesy of Maili Roio.)



FIGURE 3. Cannon from the Huis te Warmelo. (Photo courtesy of Kari Hyttinen.)

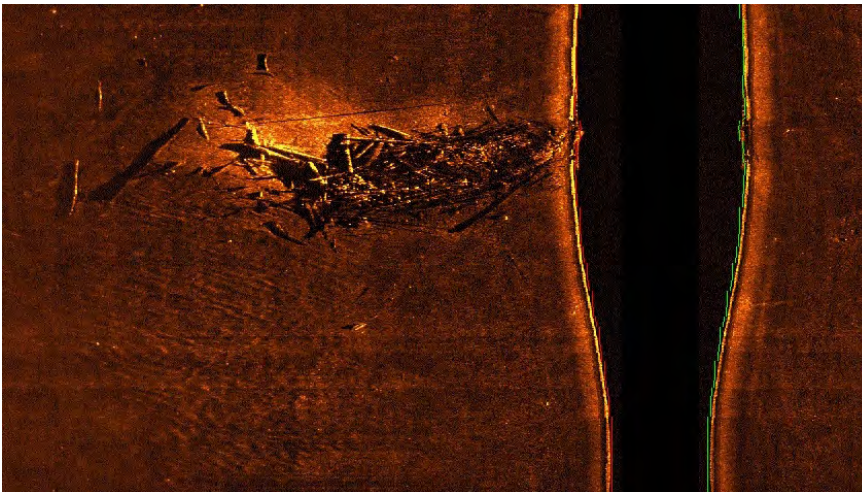


FIGURE 4. Sonar image of Nargen 1. (Photo courtesy of Vello Mäss.)



FIGURE 5. Selection of finds from Nargen 1. (Photo courtesy of Vello Mäss.)

2). The latter is the best archaeological example of the long-distance sailing ships typical of the northern Baltic, with an excellent collection of artifacts (both presumably cargo and those associated with the kitchen area). The fieldwork on the site is now finished and it is hoped that within the next few years both the remains of the cog and associated artifacts will form another focal point for the local maritime museum.

Another exceptional wreck site was actually discovered a decade ago, though it was not documented in even a preliminary fashion until 2014. Only in late 2015 was the real historical importance of the site realized: it appears that not far from Helsinki the wreck of the best-preserved Dutch warship in the world lies at a depth of 64 m. Thanks to in-depth archival research by Peter Swart (Netherlands), it is now highly probable that it is the wreck of *Huis te Warmelo*, a North Holland man-of-war, which sank in 1715. What makes this find extraordinary is the superb condition of the remains—the hull with 40 cannons (Figure 3) is intact, without any significant evidence of the wood having deteriorated. A joint Finnish–Dutch investigation of the ship will be organized in the summer of 2016. (A set of illustrations and a video is available on the website of the Finnish newspaper *Iltasanomat*: <http://www.iltasanomat.fi/kotimaa/art-2000001138362.html>).

Last but not least is the wreck of a late-16th-century ship located near Naissaare: initially thought to be an early-modern-period bojer-type coastal vessel, it was encountered during NATO field training activities here. A preliminary investigation of the site (Figure 4) established that the badly preserved remains were of a sailing ship with the working title of *Nargen 1*. Follow-up study of the ship with an ROV showed that pottery items, possibly cargo, lie scattered around the deck. To gain a better understanding of the ship type, as well as a more precise dating of the shipwreck, a few days of fieldwork were organized in September 2015. This led to the discovery of a puzzling group of finds (some of which are shown in Figure 5) among other interesting artifacts. As a result of the tentative analysis of this collection (52 items in total), it appears to be a selection of the possessions of a late-16th-century pharmacist or a person interested in chemistry, heading to or leaving from Tallinn. This interpretation is based on the heterogeneity of the sampled artifacts—a syringe, ointment jars, albarelli, and glass bottles. Nor does the association of the sample with the medicine chest of the

ship's barber-surgeon seem plausible. Another reason to interpret it as the belongings of a pharmacist is another set of finds (Figure 5), identified as laboratory equipment used either for distillation or sublimation. At present no similar finds elsewhere are known to the researchers, and any suggestions and additions to the discussion are most welcome.

Germany

Opium Pipes in Germany: Material Evidence for the Presence of Overseas Chinese Communities? (*submitted by Simone Kahlow, simonekahlow@aol.com*): In the storage facility of the German Maritime Museum in Bremerhaven, Germany, there is an opium pipe from around 1900 that has gone unnoticed until now (Figure 1). The main body of the pipe is made of bamboo and coated in black. Separate pieces, both at the top and the bottom end, have been lost, as well as the metal saddle and earthenware bowl. Nevertheless, the pipe is aesthetically pleasing due to its engraved floral motif and Chinese letters. One block of writing contains a philosophical slogan, and another contains information about the engraving artists and its future owner: “小石刻” (xiǎo shí kè)—“engraved by Xiao Shi”, and “白云初” (bái yún chū)—“given to Bai Yun-Chu”.

How this particular artifact made its way to northwestern Germany is truly a mystery. To unravel it, the relationship between the presence of this undeniably Chinese product in Central Europe, its use, and its temporal classification needs to be traced.

The pipe, as noted above, dates to 1900, a time marked by increased Chinese migration to Germany. Thousands of Chinese left their homeland during the 19th century, particularly after the First Opium War (1839–1842) and the Taiping Rebellion (1851–1864), searching for work in order to escape poverty. The post-1870 German Empire also deliberately sought economic and territorial engagement with the Qing Empire. As seamen and migrants, Chinese traveled to North and Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand. At the end of the century and the beginning of the next they went to Europe as well, drawn by the demand

of European industry and shipping companies for labor. However, compared to those in the U.S. and Australia, European “Chinatowns” like the ones in Hamburg, London, and Amsterdam were much smaller, with only a few hundred people. Their presence there was purely for maritime reasons, and their temporary residence led to the opening of Chinese establishments and lodgings in these internationally important seaports.

English and German written sources about Chinese migration to Europe have been well researched to date. What is missing, however, is the analysis of the material and physical legacies of the migrants, despite the increasing interest in archaeological studies of the 19th/20th century in Europe. Is this desideratum possibly caused by the subject itself? In Germany, the archaeological interest in modern times is mainly focused on sepulchral culture and the remains of World War II, with the result that Chinese communities in that country have not been the subject of investigation.

Chinese objects associated with opium consumption, which was widespread in the 19th and early 20th centuries in Europe, are common on archaeological sites internationally. Remains of opium pipes known from other sites, for example in Los Angeles and San Jose, California, and Arizona, show a clear association with Overseas Chinese communities; making this determination, however, from isolated objects from museums is often impossible. Whether the presence of Chinese people around 1900 in northwest Germany was temporary or permanent, there is no evidence that opium pipes, such as the examples in the German Maritime Museum in Bremerhaven or the Übersee-Museum in Bremen, were brought by these migrants to Europe. One also has to consider the possibility that opium pipes were brought back by Europeans working in, stationed in, or visiting China; the German Empire controlled the Kiautschou Bay concession (modern Qingdao) from 1898 through to 1914, and was heavily involved in the 1899–1901 Boxer Rebellion. Supporting this hypothesis is the fact that such pipes are often unused and that there are a lot of similar objects in other collections relating to German 19th-century engagement with China. Should there be conformity in both motif and inscription, this could be a clear indication that



FIGURE 1. The opium pipe in the German Maritime Museum collections.

such pipes were mass-produced copies intended to satisfy the demand from German visitors to China. The opium pipe fragment stored at the German Maritime Museum opens up a set of research questions that can only be addressed through the study of Overseas Chinese communities in Germany and an examination of relevant artifacts of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

European Museum Academy Awards

At a ceremony held at the Museum of Industrial Olive-Oil Production in Lesvos, Greece, the winners of the Micheletti Award and the DASA Award were announced. The former was presented to Thomas Bloch Ravn, the director of Den Gamle By, Aarhus, Denmark. Founded in 1914, this was the first open-air museum in the world to be dedicated to urban cultural history. Since 2005 the museum has worked on a large-scale plan to update the museum to include the 20th century. The first district, Modern Times, aims to depict daily life in the post-World War I period, focusing on the year 1927. The second district, Daily Life in Welfare Denmark, concentrates on the post-World War II period, with a focus on 1974. Both districts explain how industrialization and technology changed daily life in the 20th century. Shops, homes, and private enterprises were researched, acquired, and transferred to the museum site from all over Denmark. It was also felt to be essential that museums today address the challenges of modern society. The House of Memory, a three-room flat exclusively for people with dementia, is furnished in the style of the 1950s. It was set up in close cooperation with caregivers for the elderly and university researchers in psychology and has proved to be a great success in encouraging people to open up and communicate. Another initiative was documenting the life and living conditions of a homeless man, who lived in the museum for three months in 2012. The judges said: "Den Gamle By is a pioneering institution in the museological handling of the pressing social questions of our time. It is a museum for the people in the truest sense, showing great courage in addressing relevant subjects which elsewhere often fall victim to a nostalgic-romantic view of history. Den Gamle By makes a visit to the museum a communicative and inspiring experience. It demonstrates strikingly that culture is a wonderful way of reaching out to society."

Den Gamle By

Director: Thomas Bloch Ravn

Viborgvej 2, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark

tel: +45.86123188; mail@dengamleby.dk; www.dengamleby.dk

2016 European Museum Academy Awards Finalists:

Den Gamle By, Aarhus, Denmark

Museum der Alltagskultur, Waldenbuch, Germany

Micropia, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

NEMO Science Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews, Warsaw, Poland

At the same meeting the winner of the European Museum Academy (EMA) Prize was announced. The EMA Prize, established in 2010, is not necessarily presented every year; it is awarded by the Board of EMA on the basis of proposals submitted by its pool of experts, national representatives, international supporters, or other groups that are involved in EMA activities. Its aim is to recognize the outstanding work of organizations, researchers, and cultural institutions in creating pioneering museums or producing studies and carrying on projects of European relevance that are destined to influence the development of museological discourse at the international level.

The 2016 EMA Prize goes to POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw. The EMA Board said, "It is not just an excellent museum but a state of the art cultural institution which reaches diverse publics all over the world. That is why it deserves the title of a 'Total Museum.' The diversity and variety of its activities and the scope of its aims and goals makes it a unique institution with a worldwide impact. The institution meets the criteria for the European Museum Academy Prize perfectly." The award ceremony will take place during the Annual General Meeting of the Europeana Network Association in Riga, on 8 November 2016.

POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews
Director: Professor Dariusz Stola
6 Anielewicza Street, 00-157 Warszawa, Poland
tel: +48.22.47.10.305; <http://www.polin.pl>

The European Museum Academy is a nonprofit foundation established to reflect museums at the international level, promote research on museography and museology as a high cultural activity, provide constructive criticism of and promote discussion on new exhibitions and museums, and diffuse museological knowledge and ideas among members of the profession. It aims to promote the conception and development of new as well as traditional museums as tools of social change. The Micheletti Award is organized to illustrate best museum practices, in cooperation with the Micheletti Foundation. Thirty-eight countries are currently represented within the EMA organization; for more information, please contact Ann Nicholls, EMA Coordinator, ann.n1493@mail.com, or visit www.europeanmuseumacademy.eu.

The Luigi Micheletti Foundation (Fondazione Biblioteca Archivio Luigi Micheletti-LMF), established in 1981 in Brescia, is a research center specializing in 20th-century history. Specific topics include ideologies of the 20th century, wars, the ambivalence of technical progress, industrialization and labor, conspicuous consumption, and the origins of environmentalism. The investigation of ideological, social, and material contemporary history, propelled by international research and conferences, is linked to a rich collection of writings, postcards, photos, posters, videos, and audio documents, as well as objects, furniture, and machines. It is in this context that the *musil*—Museum of Industry and Labour—was created, in order to focus on the recovery of productive plants and whole urban areas. For more information, please visit www.fondazionemicheletti.it.

Latin America

Chile

Anthropology of Materials in Chile (*submitted by Cris Simonetti*): The past year saw the initiation of the archaeological project, “Solid fluids in the Anthropocene. An inquiry into the archaeological anthropology of materials,” led by Tim Ingold (University of Aberdeen) and Cris Simonetti (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile) and funded by the British Academy for the Humanities and the Social Sciences. The research project responds to the call to rethink the relationship between human and earth sciences by launching a new dialog between archaeology and anthropology on the properties of materials relevant to our present epoch, popularly described as the Anthropocene. In this era, it has become clear that the histories of humans and of the earth are more closely coupled than once thought, in that we can no longer think of human affairs as carried on in a domain that floats above the fixities of the material world. Phenomena studied by natural scientists and scholars in the humanities, traditionally regarded as ‘hard’ and ‘soft,’ resulting from ‘long’ and ‘short’ processes of formation, respectively, now seem to mingle. The disciplines best placed to undertake this rethinking are anthropology and archaeology. Both involve studies of past and present human environmental adaptations that are sensitive to the movements and perceptions they entail and to the patterns of meaning to which they give rise. Launched in April 2015 at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile in Santiago with a three-day workshop involving academics from five countries and eight institutions, the project concentrates on ‘solid fluids’: materials that, in their histories and properties, defy any strict opposition between hardness and softness. Research over the next three years will focus particularly on ice and concrete, a victim and a perpetrator of climate change, respectively, often placed at opposite ends of human history: the first before that history began, the second marking its culmination in modernity. 🇪🇺

USA - Northeast

New York

Additional Discoveries Relevant to the Parsonage Cosmogram in Germantown (*submitted by Christopher Lindner, Bard College*): This update follows the last newsletter’s



FIGURE 1. Etched smoking pipe, Parsonage fireplace frame. Note plume of smoke. Length: 3.5 inches.

announcement of the recognition of west-central African spiritual figurative etchings in the cellar of the Germantown ministers’ house, built ca. 1790, probably a slave quarter. The accompanying photograph depicts the smoking pipe figure atop the array of three etchings in the fireplace surround. At the base of the panel is a BaKongo *dikenga*, a cross within a circle, composed of punctations into the wooden board (see the spring Newsletter). The Reformed Church parsons’ former residence likely housed slaves after 1805, when a woman from a prominent local family purchased the property. Newly found census information elaborates upon the African American family who came to own the parcel from 1852 to 1911. Further excavation of the hearth has unearthed spiritual materials that add to its known *nkisi* (plural *minkisi*) concealments.

As regards the red-brown paint that covers the cosmogram and most of the fireplace’s wood surround, Christine Puza, Conservator of Furniture and Wooden Objects at the Williamstown Art Conservation Center, Clark Art Museum, Williamstown, Massachusetts, has tentatively identified a constituent. She indicates an 80% probability that the coating contains ceresine, a mineral wax. This substance served either to coat the painted surface or, less likely, it was a binder for the pigment. Her reference to Gregorius (1908:197-198) suggests that the coating was intended to protect the

wood from moisture. Ceresine had been developed by the 1830s and came into commercial production in the 1870s (Puza 2016, pers. comm.). It is possible then that the ceresine was applied during the African American occupation.

Additional study of census records (Kelly 1973) found that Henry Persons, the African American owner of the Parsonage from 1852 to his death in 1863 at about 60 years of age, had lived at or near the house in the year 1830. He was a cobbler in the 1855 census but has identifications as boatman and farmer in the 1850 census. Mr. Persons bought the house from Henry Moore, a biracial individual, who lived there from 1847 to 1852 (Miller 1967).

A slave named Zian gave birth to a daughter in Germantown in 1805, as registered by her socially prominent owners, Catherine Ten Broeck and Maria Delamater (Ellis 1878). Maria purchased the Parsonage from the church that same year (Miller 1978). By 1829 she had sold the property to Catherine's son, a physician, whose maternal grandmother's maiden name was Pierson. The doctor appears in the 1830 Germantown census list next to Henry Person, although it is not clear whether they shared the residence.

In the 1860 census two families are listed as living in the Parsonage: Henry Persons, his wife Mary, and son Jeremiah; plus seven members of the Barber family: 36-year-old George and his wife Louisa, their four children, and 83-year-old Diana Barber. Mary Piersons [sic] is listed in the 1875 census as "keeping house" at age 71. Emily, youngest of Henry and Mary's five children in the 1855 census, sold the Parsonage in 1911 to Henry Fingar. This Palatine German descendant rented out the house to tenants and then his heirs sold it to Friedl and Edward Ekert in 1944 (Miller 1967); having stabilized the structure, the Ekerts willed it to the town in 1990.

Excavations in winter 2016 effectively doubled the exposure beneath the cellar fireplace to roughly a third of its area. Bard College students recovered a bit more from the previously dug southeastern corner, probably *nkisi* materials, and explored the southwestern rear corner of the hearth for comparative purposes. Bardians also dug halfway back along the northern fireplace wall under two large flat stones, one slab over from the northeast corner where a *nkisi* had been recognized in 2015. Finally, the students enlarged the exposure adjacent to the central hearthstone where two *minkisi* were found last year.

Excavation of an earthen pedestal, which supported a large, shallow rock in 2015, added a brass button, a pin, and two pieces of white clay pipe to the assemblage below the southeast hearthstone. For this 15 x 15 in. area, which reaches bedrock at 12 in., these potentially significant artifacts bring the totals to two buttons and a dozen each of pins and pipe fragments. No more quartz crystals were found like last year's, but a 1.5-inch-diameter hexagonal quartzite cobble was uncovered from 7 in. below the hearthstone.

In the southwest rear of the hearth three small rock slabs were taken up. Student excavators removed sediments to 15 in. below the top rocks. Plant and animal remains were encountered, as well as building materials, especially daub from the fireplace rear. Most notable were five pieces of

window glass distributed from top to middle to bottom of the exposure, suggestive of disturbance by the resident garter snake. Nothing of apparent spiritual value came to light.

On the other side of the fireplace, under two rock slabs along the wall, the proximity of recently excavated items to the northeast hearthstone suggests a continuation of the cache found there last year, but now more toward the back of the hearth. At a depth of two inches was a distinct break between clearly burnt sediment toward the interior of the hearth and less-reddened soil outward to its edge as though a mixture when redeposited after having been dug out long ago. A cluster of items appeared in the first few inches beneath the slabs in this disturbed area. Two 1 x 2 in. masses of plaster came to light at 2 in. below the surface of sediments, approximately 3 in. from the fireplace wall. The students plotted several potentially significant items around the masses, at about the same depth: less than an inch away from them were a white clay pipe bowl fragment, a copper pin, and a three-quarter-inch-long vertebra. Another such bone was 3 in. away from the masses toward the interior, and a hollow long bone fragment lay at 5 in. distant in that direction. A rusty nail was within an inch on the opposite side of the masses from the pipe and pin. A bone button with a single, centered hole was within an inch of the wall, at 7.5 in. from the masses, toward the northeast *nkisi* that was recognized in 2015 adjacent to the *dikenga*. Under the corner slab there, to recap, students had found a button, 4 pins, 11 ceramic sherds indicative of the 19th century, 8 nails, an iron bar, and 2 quartz crystals.

Under and around a 10 x 10 in. slab, situated westward adjacent to the central front hearthstone, from 1.5 to 3 inches down, were: 2 pins, 2 rusty nails, and 2 ceramic sherds with blue decoration (1 porcelain and 1 white earthenware). Enlargement of the area around the western *nkisi* found there in 2015 enabled the students this year to plot artifacts in a 12-inch-long by 1.5-inch-wide linear span, from 7.5 to 10.5 in. below the slab: two more pins, a rusty nail, a white clay pipe shank, a whole peanut shell, a walnut shell fragment, and a tubular blue glass bead. Another blue glass bead, one intricately faceted, had been found in the eastern *nkisi* under the front hearthstone in 2015. Pins and nails each now total 11 for the hearth's central area.

We take inspiration from Don Yoder's (2001) work on folk medicine and religious practitioners. Based on information given in the spring Newsletter and this issue, our hypotheses are that the Parsonage came to be known as a place of healing to Palatines of the mid-Hudson Valley and possibly Mohicans in the mid-18th century, that it was a focus of the Dutch American physician's more modern therapy in the early 1800s, and that African American protective rituals and spiritual cures may have continued there for decades. The site currently serves as the Germantown heritage center, one block north of the Germantown Library, which is the Bard archaeology project's sponsor, with ongoing support from the Alexander and Marjorie Hover Foundation and a generous contribution from Helga and Reinhard Schwartz.

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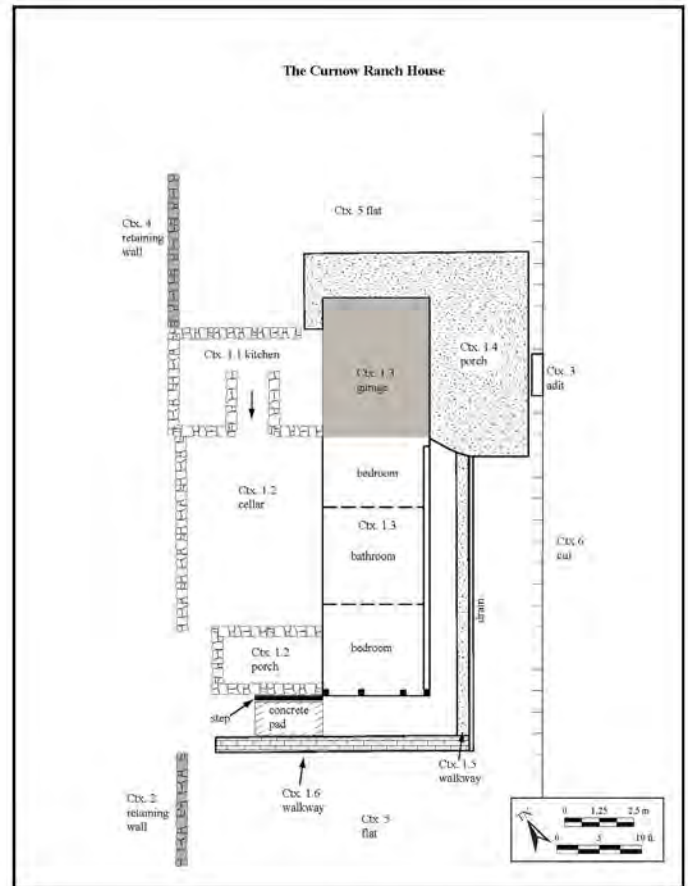


FIGURE 1. A detailed drawing of the Curnow Ranch House.



FIGURE 2. The façade and underground entryway of the 3-story stone house at the Boston Flat Ranch.

History from Ashes: Documenting Sites Destroyed in the 2015 Butte Fire (submitted by Kyle Rabellino, Anthropological Studies Center; and Julia Costello and Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources): In December 2015, archaeologists from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), and Foothill Resources teamed up with several volunteers to record sites affected by the Butte Fire. In September of that year, the Butte Fire burned over 70,000 acres in Amador and Calaveras Counties, along with nearly 1,000 structures including over 500 homes. Among these were ranches and structures over 100 years old, dating to the Gold Rush and early ranching periods. With funding provided by CAL FIRE, seven historic locations—along with two prehistoric sites—were identified for recordation prior to post-fire cleanup activities (which included physical scraping and removal of contaminated site soils).

Extensive documentary research was carried out in local archives, owners and family descendants were interviewed, and photographs were sought of the resources prior to their destruction. Detailed site recordings mapped,

photographed, and described extant features that survived the conflagration. The six ranches and one townsite were marked by remains of houses, barns, chicken coops, outbuildings, roads, terraces, artifact scatters, retaining walls, stone fences, adobe structures, developed springs, irrigation ditches, gardens, and orchards. Three historic occupations overlay prehistoric sites as represented by bedrock mortars, lithic artifact concentrations, and midden deposits. Two



FIGURE 3. The inside of the subterranean spring house at the Jesus Maria townsite.

adjacent prehistoric sites—a midden and a bedrock mortar complex—were affected by firefighting activities and also recorded. The resulting report (Rabellino et al. 2016) has been filed at the Central California Information Center and findings have been shared with local communities.

The largest site recorded, the Jesus Maria townsite, was an early 1850s Gold Rush mining camp turned town. It boasted four stores selling groceries and dry goods, two butcher shops, a French bakery, confectionary, dairy, winery, blacksmith shop, billiards saloon, and school in 1859. More than 30 features were located at the site, including a stone-lined, vaulted, subterranean spring house that stored milk products from the dairy. At the time of the Butte Fire, only one structure remained standing. Descendants of early residents provided invaluable identification of enigmatic archaeological features, while study of Assessment Records allowed reconstruction of the historic community.

the past 30 years by the current owners, who received an award from the local County Historical Society. All buildings, their contents, and the surrounding olive orchards were incinerated in the Butte Fire.

All of the historic-era sites were at some time occupied by immigrants newly arrived from England, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, China, Mexico, and Chile. These immigrants raised families, built houses, tilled fields, planted orchards, and tended livestock. Many have descendants who to this day call the area home. With immigration a timely topic today, we can recognize the fundamental contributions that immigrants made to establishing our pioneer communities.

With an ongoing drought and shifting global climate, wildfires in California are inevitable and undiscerning, enveloping both our landscapes and our memories. Countering the Butte Fire's destructiveness, we recovered histories from the ashes by documenting the remains of historic resources left in its wake. It is appropriate that these sites be remembered with such a eulogy—that they do not disappear without their stories being told.

Reference


Rabellino, Kyle, Julia Costello, and Judith Marvin
2016 Recordation of Historic Properties Destroyed in the 2015 Butte Fire, Calaveras County, California. Report to CAL FIRE, Northern Region, Redding, CA, from Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, and Foothill Resources, Ltd., Mokelumne Hill, CA. 



FIGURE 4. Kyle Rabellino mapping foundations at the Jesus Maria townsite.

Archaeology & the Power/Danger of Neighborhood



location: **Detroit**
co-hosted by: **Wayne State University &
University of Michigan (Dearborn & Ann Arbor)**
September 23 & 24, 2016

Presentations are invited that engage with the physical spaces of neighborhoods, past and present, as well as with current community archaeology initiatives. We encourage content that considers the ways in which neighborhoods can be spaces of power and/or danger, particularly with regard to issues of identity politics, economic inequality, heritage discourse, ruination, and revitalization. Archaeologists and related colleagues from all career stages are welcome to participate. Presentations will take the form of short **"lightning" talks** (7 mins, with PowerPoint) or **research posters**. Presenters must provide a short abstract (no more than 100 words) and title of their presentation by the submission deadline.

Abstract Submission Deadline: August 20, 2016

Registration Deadline*: September 9, 2016

**All attendees must register. Registration is FREE.*

**To submit an abstract or register,
visit the MHAC12 website:**

<https://detroitarchaeology.wordpress.com/mhac12/>

Questions? Contact the co-organizers:

Krysta Ryzewski Krysta.Ryzewski@wayne.edu
John Chenoweth jmchenow@umich.edu
Sue Alcock salcock@umich.edu



SHA 2017 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

**ADVANCING FRONTIERS:
WHERE THE NEXT 50 YEARS OF
SHA BEGINS
JANUARY 4-8, 2017**

2016 SHA and ACUA Elections

Note: Only the candidate's present position, statements, and photograph are printed in the Newsletter. For full details, including candidates' biographical statements, please see the SHA website (www.sha.org).

SECRETARY

Shannon Dunn, Ph.D., RPA

Present Position:

Instructional Designer, Center for Instructional Technology and Training, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida; Principal, Rawlings Research Project



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

If elected, I would build on the work of past Secretaries to maintain high standards for administrative functions including archive management and preservation. An interest in record keeping and historical contexts, along with an ability to maintain detailed and accurate records, are primary qualifications for successfully meeting the duties of the position. My professional and service experiences have prepared me well for these requirements. As a Principal Investigator in private industry, I often directed fieldwork and authored reports for simultaneous complex projects. As a federal archaeologist and Cultural Resource Specialist,

I performed fieldwork, maintained detailed field and policy records, authored technical reports and policy, and conducted consultation. In my present position, I manage dozens of pedagogical projects while developing and delivering training on cross- and inter-disciplinary teaching and learning and establishing a technology innovation hub. I am also presently generating and implementing a collaborative research project to investigate race, gender, labor, and domestic and rural economies at a site in north Florida, collecting, collating, and sharing archival documents and other resources with agencies, organizations, and interested groups.

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

If elected, I would prioritize the maintenance and continued growth of the SHA's archives as institutional memory. I would also draw on my professional and educational background to inform my contributions to discussions among SHA's board: in the past 15 years, I have worked for private contractors, the federal government, and in both private and public institutions of higher education. I have pursued archaeological research for education, for employment, and for personal fulfillment, and am presently employed outside the field to manage personal and family needs. I would like to draw on these diverse experiences—and from the experiences of those with whom I have worked—to represent SHA members whose lives and careers have not coalesced into the predictable topography they may once have imagined. I also feel strongly that the SHA must strengthen and magnify its front-facing message to the public and continue to foster increased public engagement among its membership. As members of the SHA, we see the value of our research and its relevance to modern society, but we must continue to communicate that relevance to address specific concerns, particularly as we face frequent and recurring events illuminating structural violence, institutional racism, and discrimination. I will continue my work with the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee in hope of addressing some small part of that responsibility.

Mandy Ranslow, M.A., RPA

Present Position:

Archaeologist, [Connecticut Department of Transportation](#)

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

I look forward to contributing to the Society for Historical Archaeology in a more direct way if elected. I am known for my energy and enthusiasm for archaeology, especially when



sharing that with the public. I will bring many years of museum, university, consulting, and government archaeology experience to the position and this breadth of experience reflects our diverse membership. I believe that the continued sustainability of the profession and SHA requires us to work together to find common ground in our research and interests. I especially look forward to sharing my collaborative research experience with varied stakeholders, including non-professionals. My almost twenty years in

the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology has posed challenges that include working with volunteers of varying backgrounds, collectors, and at times, those on the fringe of the field, whether it be pseudoarchaeology or individuals participating in uncontrolled excavations. However, the majority of my experience has been incredibly rewarding, and I think that is similar to the experience of those in the SHA who have been working with folks in the metal detecting community. I want to contribute to the continued efforts to include non-professional archaeologists in sound, ethical archaeological research.

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

If elected, I will continue to promote public archaeology and encourage the membership to reach out to the public and share their research. I look forward to continuing to serve on the Public Education and Interpretation Committee and contribute through blog posts and newsletter articles. I also plan to continue to raise awareness of the [Archaeology Education Clearinghouse](#) among archaeologists and educators. Through public archaeology I will emphasize collaborative partnerships with individuals and organizations with an interest in archaeology, but who may not be part of the professional realm.

Public archaeology initiatives are seldom valued in the academy as it relates to tenure review and career advancement. SHA has an opportunity to increase professional awareness of the importance of public archaeology programs sponsored by academic archaeologists. SHA must continue to support professionals in finding ways to make their research more publically accessible and find ways to make that research more inclusive and multi-vocal in interpreting the archaeological record.

I was honored to serve on a panel at the last SHA meeting sponsored by the [Gender and Minority Affairs Committee](#) that discussed equity issues in professional archaeology. I

think it is important for SHA to seek ways to diversify our profession and organization and continue the dialog of ways we can increase equity in the field. We must work together to support the goal of making SHA a more inclusive and productive place for all.

I consider myself a somewhat younger professional in archaeology, and I look forward to learning how SHA, as a large organization is managed and operates. While I have new ideas, I am eager to learn how thoughtful change can be implemented into an already strong Society for Historical Archaeology.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Frederick H. Hanselmann

Present Position:

Faculty, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as SHA President-Elect/Board Member?

As two SHA presidents have pointed out within the last few years, our mission is never over when it comes to public outreach. With the numerous programs, documentaries, and other sources of misinformation and misconceptions, there continues to be a need to better inform the public of what archaeology is, what archaeologists do, and why it is important. I believe that I can contribute to SHA in assisting with and media or public outreach efforts and moving forward with a potential plan to highlight a variety of archaeological projects and research, both terrestrial and underwater. Additionally, my professional experience in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, as well as my international connections can help broaden the SHA and

involve more international archaeologists from a variety of countries.

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

As previously noted, I believe that public outreach and media efforts are of great importance moving into the future. I would also like to emphasize or create networking opportunities across disciplines so that broader research efforts can be accomplished. Along that same vein, I would like to continue to bring in new members from outside of the United States and create international networks that can help build capacity where it is needed or desired. I would like to make the SHA available and applicable to archaeologists that would not normally be involved and broaden the society's membership within the Western Hemisphere and specifically Latin America.

Katherine (Kat) Hayes

Present Position:

Associate Professor of Anthropology and Chair of American Indian Studies, University of Minnesota Twin Cities



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

My service commitments over the past decade have been much more local, rather than participating in the SHA beyond attending annual meetings. Those commitments include service to American Indian Studies, and to interdisciplinary heritage pedagogy, for which our local group has consulted nationally. But the SHA is the professional organization I feel the most affinity with, precisely because it is primed to work across disciplinary lines. I would like to help the Society create more durable ties with other fields and disciplines, especially public history, historic preservation, museum studies, and ethnic studies/American studies. I

believe that such collaborations would be of great mutual benefit, both in expanding the scope of our work and in our ability to effectively work with stakeholder communities. I see this as a professional development priority, as so many of the non-academic employment opportunities opening today require a broader sense of heritage interpretation and preservation. Such collaborations should also help the Society more effectively use its financial resources. I would bring my interdisciplinary network to facilitate this process.

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

If elected, I would focus on the Society's role "providing a valued resource for knowledge exchange [and] professional development" by pursuing more communication and collaboration with affiliated professional fields. This would entail working with the Inter-Society Relations Committee, which is currently largely concerned with other archaeological societies. But this commitment extends to professional training and development also, connecting to the committees on education and student affairs, as well as the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee.

More broadly, I would like to press for diversity and inclusiveness to be made more central in the work of the Society. This goes beyond interdisciplinarity, into a critical recognition of the structural exclusions which operate in our professional world. I see this acutely in American Indian communities, where there is a real desire for local management of cultural resources but a profound lack of access to training programs which are mainly available in distant colleges and universities. How can we do better in opening the professional field? What programs exist which serve as models, and that we can support and build upon?

Matthew Reeves

Present Position:

Director of Archaeology and Landscape Restoration



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

I am honored to be considered by SHA members as candidate for SHA's Board of Directors. My years of work with various constituent groups through different institutional bases have provided me with valuable experience in how archaeology can be used to engage the public; whether this be from the standpoint of bringing a group that has had an acrimonious relationship with our discipline (metal detectorists), or groups that have not been fully engaged with the research and questions archaeologists can ask (descendant groups). SHA has asked me to represent them in steering committees dealing with metal detecting issues. In serving on the committee to address reality TV shows for National Geographic in 2012, I was able to provide practical solutions to bring direction rather than condemnation of their programs. Later, I worked with the producers to create an [episode that filmed at Montpelier](#) that successfully demonstrated teamwork between archaeologists and metal detectorists in an archaeological dig, the utility of gridded survey, and even the concept of negative data—all aired to a national audience. From my role in serving on committees (both standing and steering) I have developed several articles that present my views and developed programs that put the principles to practice in my own professional career (see my [academia.edu](#) page). I would draw on these experiences as a board member to find practical solutions for SHA's future engagement with the public.

Another area I can provide expertise is directing actions towards meeting the mission of an institution. My experience in working on boards and with board-based institutions has provided me varied exposure to finding the balance to keeping to mission and addressing the needs of its members and constituents. Key to this is listening to both active members and engaging with constituent groups that make a society relevant and soliciting feedback.

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

If elected, I would want us to take a critical look at ensuring that as a society we continue to be a public-facing organization and develop our society in three different areas: increase diversity, transform groups from a threat to an asset (specifically the metal detecting community), and develop a broader public support base for archaeology.

One key area that SHA has identified is increasing diversity in our profession. With the emphasis on the study of underrepresented groups in our scholarly work, we need to make a more concerted effort to attract people of color to our discipline. One of the prime ways of doing this is mentoring and encouraging more people of color to become archaeologists, join SHA, and become active members of our society. I will advocate for scholarships in this area for encouraging diversity and putting a clear priority of bringing diversity to the society and on the board. We are no longer in a position to hope diversity is accomplished in a passive way, we must take action to be successful.

One of the key areas that I feel we can improve our efforts in preservation is making a more decisive effort to transform our relationship with the metal detecting community. This is a group that numbers in the tens of thousands and is actively digging sites across the country. We will never legislate this group away from their hobby and it is imperative we work with them to begin to engage them as partners in preservation. From my decades of experience in working with this group, I have witnessed that the community leaders are interested in working with archaeologists. With these networkers, we can make important strides in changing the hobby ethos from collecting to preservation.

Another priority is continuing the conversation on how to make archaeology (SHA in particular) relevant to the general public and continue to brainstorm on the constituent groups we can engage. Whether this be metal detectorists, descendant groups, youth groups, or students of archaeology, being proactive advocates in this area gives us the best chance to thrive as an organization. Ensuring our members have the tools to engage with constituent groups on a local and national level is key to this process. With constituent groups in hand, we have a much better chance to begin to push a wide array of agendas including more-comprehensive preservation of sites. The basis for preservation is with a well-informed and engaged public. As a society with a mission for preservation of sites, we have an ethical prerogative to actively engage the public and demonstrate how archaeological sites are an integral part of our collective heritage.

Deb Rotman, Ph.D., RPA

Present Position:

Fulbright U.S. Scholar, Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (Castlebar); Paul and Maureen Stefanick Faculty Director, Center for Undergraduate Scholarly Engagement, University of Notre Dame



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as SHA President-Elect/Board Member?

I have extensive previous experience serving the archaeological community, particularly through the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). As Secretary/Treasurer and Chair of the Finance Committee of RPA, for example, I led the reinvestment and reorganization of financial resources to assure a secure future for the Register. Through various service engagements, I have also collaborated with practitioners across the disciplinary spectrum, including those in CRM, academia, public heritage, and avocational contexts. Although individuals and other stakeholders may have disparate goals and often competing priorities, it is important to seek commonalities and shared objectives. In my previous service, I have applied my considerable management experience as a Principal Investigator and university administrator to help solve problems, develop creative solutions, build collaborative partnerships, and support my colleagues in their professional development and practice. I seek to utilize my varied expertise in these capacities as a member of the Board of Directors for SHA.

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

There are three areas of SHA's work that are of particular interest to me and to which I will devote energies as a member of the Board:

(1) Professional development is hugely important, especially for students. It is critical to not only enculturate them into ethical disciplinary practice, but also to energize them to contribute to advancing the mission of the SHA specifically and anthropology/archaeology more generally. My commitment to the next generation of practitioners is illustrated by the poster session featuring undergraduate student research at the American Anthropological Association I have organized annually for the past 10 years. I will continue to support the professional development of the next generation.

(2) Public education and outreach continues to be an urgent challenge for professional archaeologists. Television programs, such as *Diggers* and *Battlefield Recovery*, illustrate the critical importance of engaging with the media, the general public, legislators, and others to assure the preservation of the archaeological record. As a member of the SHA Board, I will advance the Society's advocacy for the ethical and scientific recovery of data about the past.

(3) In recent years, SHA has placed greater emphasis on member recruitment and retention. I applaud those efforts. Although the Society must indeed be relevant to its members and provide meaningful service and support, it is equally important to engage the membership in its work. The SHA is more vibrant, more diverse, and better able to confront challenges and advance our shared mission when the membership represents a robust range of experiences, talents, and concerns within our community. I am committed to cultivating strong relationships within the Society and

with external and community partners, including growing relationships with practitioners internationally.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Terry Peterkin Brock

Present Position:

Senior Research Archaeologist at The Montpelier Foundation



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

Since joining the society in 2006, I have been an advocate for its importance in the professional development of its membership, and its ability to impact the way we conduct our scholarship. As the creator of SHA's social media program, SHA Social, which often serves as the SHA's public voice, I have a strong understanding of the positions of the SHA, its ability to influence the discipline and the public, and what ways the organization can help its membership. This work also put me in regular contact with SHA leadership, including the Board of Directors, President and President-Elects, and committee chairs and members. It allowed me to gain a solid understanding of the role of each committee and position in the organization. My work with SHA Social also has put me in contact with a number of SHA members, both as contributors to the SHA Blog and as professionals interacting with its content. As such, this experience will help to guide my selection of qualified nominees for leadership positions in the organization.

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

There are a number of elements of the SHA that I believe are important to emphasize. The SHA's leadership must reflect its increasingly diverse membership. I will emphasize the nomination of individuals interested in creating a more inclusive archaeological discipline. I also hope to emphasize individuals interested in the SHA's responsibility to the public, and the inclusion of stakeholders in all aspects of archaeological practice. I am also committed to individuals interested in professional development, and to those interested in broadening the opportunities for members to be involved in the organization. I look forward to the opportunity to continue service to my colleagues in the SHA, and further strengthening our organization together!

Brandi Carrier

Present Position:

Archaeologist/Atlantic Regional Preservation Officer,
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



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

I will use my experience and connections within the profession, including academia, state and local governments, federal agencies, and avocational groups, to seek out qualified candidates for various positions within the Society.

If elected to serve SHA, what priorities would you

emphasize?

If elected to serve SHA, I would emphasize the importance of identifying and encouraging candidates whose philosophies align with my vision to promote high quality, scientifically defensible archaeological field methods executed with ethical integrity. I would also emphasize identifying candidates of diverse backgrounds and experiences to strengthen the Society.

Matthew Liebmann

Present Position:

John and Ruth Hazel Associate Professor of the Social Sciences, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University



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

If elected to the Nominations Committee, I can help to expand SHA networks further into tribal communities throughout the United States. My previous collaborative work in the Southwest, combined with the connections I've forged through the SAA Committee on Native American Relations and my academic work over the past 20 years provide me with the personal connections to effectively reach out to underrepresented communities and help to diversify SHA membership over the coming years.

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

My goal is to continue expanding the diversity of SHA membership by reaching out to persons from underrepresented communities and promoting their involvement in the Society. My efforts on the Nomination Committee would focus on encouraging a diverse slate of

candidates to participate in the management of the SHA, helping to set the agenda for the Society for the next 50 years. I am also committed to emphasizing the ethical responsibilities archaeologists have to the communities whose past we investigate.

Michael A. Pfeiffer

Present Position:

Retired but active with numerous societies and internet groups



Position Statement:

A value instilled in me by my major professor in graduate school was service to the archaeological profession. As chair of the Nominations Committee for the Arkansas Archeological Society, I learned about the difficulties of trying to find the persons with the right set of skills, the time to do the job, and most importantly, the attitude of doing it as a service to the Society, the archaeological community, and the profession. I again enjoyed this work on my two years as a Nominations Committee member for the Register of Archaeologists in 2012–2013. It gave me the chance to reconnect with old friends, talk to some great archaeologists that I had only talked to online, and make many new connections through recommendations from those sources. The search is rewarding in itself and double the reward when one finds active, engaged, and experienced candidates.

If elected to the SHA Nominations Committee, I would seek to nominate individuals that are not only qualified by

but have a strong sense of commitment to both the Society and the profession.

ACUA COMMITTEE

Dr. T. Kurt Knoerl RPA

Current Position:

Founder and Director, online Museum of Underwater Archaeology, 2004 – present



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

For the last twelve years, as the founder and Director of the online Museum of Underwater Archaeology (MUA), I've worked on public outreach projects with archaeologists from nearly every continent on earth. I have developed an appreciation for what we can accomplish when we collaborate on common goals. I approach problems as global issues even when they appear to be strictly local in scope. This comes from my belief that all human history is connected and that preservation of the past, no matter where it occurred, is a concern for all. This allows me to tap into a network of outstanding people and resources that I can put to greater use on behalf of the ACUA.

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

In my position as director of a nonprofit organization we have had to weather the financial crisis of recent years. During this period the MUA not only maintained its current projects but expanded its web presence as well. I accomplished this by making the most of the limited resources at our disposal. I would assist the ACUA in navigating these difficult financial times as well. In addition I am dedicated to helping the SHA and ACUA with their mission of encouraging the ethical preservation and study of our archaeological past especially when it comes to public outreach and professional collaboration. The promise of new media lies in our ability to work on a global level more efficiently than ever before. This means I would encourage and assist the ACUA to provide more services, free of charge or at minimal cost, to our membership. While it is important to keep our financial house in order I do believe that we can create research tools, resources, and distribute scholarly knowledge to a global audience. As a voting member of the ACUA I would work toward those goals.

Brian Jordan

Current Position:

Branch Chief of Environmental Consultation and Federal Preservation Officer, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior



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

Breadth and depth of experience and expertise gained from working across disciplines and in most facets of the underwater archaeology discipline: including, fieldwork;

managing excavations; nonprofits; academia; and state and federal government. This range of experiences has given me a big-picture view of where the field of underwater archaeology has come from and where it is going in the future.

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

If elected to serve on the ACUA Board of Directors, my priorities will be to assist in critically looking at the challenges the field of underwater archaeology is facing now and will face in the future, and to work toward finding solutions to ensure that those within the discipline are able to continue to work at a high professional and ethical standard while meeting the needs of industry, academic, and government entities.

Ashley K. Lemke

Current Position:

Graduate Student, University of Michigan



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

I will provide strong, and multifaceted contributions if elected to the ACUA Board of Directors— include research, public outreach, and preservation experience. I have just completed my Ph.D. at the University of Michigan and

my dissertation focuses on conducting anthropological archaeology underwater. I am passionate about the opportunity for underwater cultural resources to address some of human history's most significant questions, and bringing such resources to the attention of the public. Overall, I am committed to public outreach and education, as well as top-tier research.

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

I would emphasize separate but combined priorities during my term on the ACUA board—including broader advertising of the SHA and ACUA's research, outreach, and accomplishments. I believe that bringing the ACUA's mission to a larger audience, both academic and public, will increase fundraising opportunities and new partnerships.

Martijn Manders

Current Position:

Head, Maritime Programme, Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands

Lecturer and researcher, University of Leiden

Lecturer, SAXION University of Applied Sciences



Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can

contribute if elected to the ACUA Board of Directors?

Due to my experiences in underwater cultural heritage management since 1990 on federal and international level I think I can contribute to ACUA in issues related to processes in underwater cultural heritage management, including the role of different stakeholders, contract archaeology. I have also been involved in in-situ management and research (e.g. methods in protection and monitoring) for the last two decades. My contribution to the discussions around the in-situ preservation theme can be to give a scientific basis to this policy, the effectiveness of methods to do so, and the monitoring of in-situ preserved sites. As coordinator and trainer for the UNESCO Foundation and Advanced Courses in Underwater Cultural Heritage Management and teaching staff at the university I may also add these experiences into the board.

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

I would like to emphasize three things: 1. The quality of archaeological research and management. 2. Quality of education of different levels (from avocational to professional level). 3. Exchange of knowledge on in situ preservation methods (sharing successes and failures).

Amy Mitchell-Cook

Current Position:

Associate Professor, Chair, Department of History, University of West Florida



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

Although my current position is chair of the department of history, my past is rooted in archaeology. I have experience working on projects that include CRM and state and federal institutions. As such, I have a strong understanding of

the varied complexities and constraints that professionals must face to preserve our past. In addition, my position as a professor at the University of West Florida allows me the unique opportunity to have firsthand knowledge of graduate and undergraduate students as they hone their skills to become future underwater archaeologists. In this position I am very aware of the need to facilitate, mentor, and promote future generations of scholars and professionals. I also represent one of the few universities with a focus on underwater archaeology and have an inside perspective of the issues that affect higher education.

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

I think it is important to emphasize ACUA's mission to promote education, especially in regards to graduate students and the public. I would like to extend current efforts by ACUA/SHA for young professionals to become involved in both groups and to give them the tools to become the next generation of archaeologists. One of the projects with which I am most interested is a series of surveys we implemented to better understand the job market, student and faculty needs. The culmination of this project will be a comprehensive overview of what skills students need as they enter the 'real world.' I also feel that ACUA has become a prominent vehicle for public outreach. As a member of ACUA I support and encourage efforts to educate students and the public and to provide opportunities necessary for them to understand and protect our cultural heritage in the 21st century. In addition, I have served 4 years as ACUA Treasurer and so I have a thorough understanding of the organization's finances and how they relate to the SHA. I serve on several committees with ACUA that demonstrate my continued dedication to make sure ACUA can support and maintain an important and positive relationship with SHA.

Robert Anthony Yorke

Current Position:

Chairman, Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC), United Kingdom

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

Like SHA and ACUA, JNAPC is an accredited Non-Governmental Body (NGO) adviser to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body (STAB) of the Meeting of the States Parties that have ratified the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001 Convention) which normally meets in Paris in each year. I think, therefore, I can contribute understanding and experience of the 2001 Convention.


JNAPC has considerable experience of interacting with the UK Government and heritage agencies to ensure that historic naval wrecks in international waters are managed in accordance with the Rules of the Annex to the 2001 Convention, which has involved some high-profile cases. I hope, therefore, to be able to provide experience in promoting protection of historic wrecks in international waters.

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

I believe it is important for the better management and protection of underwater cultural heritage worldwide that both the USA and the UK should ratify the 2001 Convention in the coming years. Ratification by either country could provide the example and perhaps the tipping point for the other to ratify. If elected, my priority would be to work with ACUA personnel and its appropriate committees to assist them in their work on the 2001 Convention.

Maritime archaeologists from the USA and the UK have great skills and resources to offer the States Parties of the 2001 Convention but this can only be achieved from within the club having ratified the Convention.

Representatives of SHA, ACUA, and JNAPC already have a good track record of working closely together at meetings of States Parties and the STAB over the years in Paris. Membership of the Board of Directors of ACUA would add strength and cohesion to this relationship and make our joint contribution more effective.

Overall, my emphasis would be to promote the better management and protection of historic wrecks in international waters. 



Plan Ahead!

Fortcoming SHA Conferences 2017 -2021



2017 – Fort Worth, Texas, January 4-8



2018 – New Orleans, Louisiana, January 3-7



2019 – St. Charles, Missouri, January 9-12



2020 – Boston, Massachusetts, January 8-11



2021 – Lisbon, Portugal, January 6-10



SHA 2017 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

ADVANCING FRONTIERS: WHERE THE NEXT 50 YEARS OF SHA BEGINS

JANUARY 4-8, 2017

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

Fall 2016 1 September 2016
Winter 2016 1 December 2016
Spring 2017 1 March 2017
Summer 2017 1 June 2017

SHA Business Office
13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874
Phone: 301.972.9684
Fax: 866.285.3512
Email: hq@sha.org

Newsletter Editor Alasdair Brooks: amb72@le.ac.uk