



# The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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## President's Corner

Barbara Heath

Greetings from Heathsville, Virginia (as far as I know the town's founder, John Heath, was no relation). I'm celebrating my vaccinated status by returning to the field this summer, running an eight-week intensive research experience for undergraduates and leading a concurrent field school. I'm so happy to be able to teach the next generation of archaeologists, to be working on a fascinating site with a complex history, and to be away from my computer most of the day! I hope that whatever you are doing this summer brings you joy and helps you transition back into the world if you are fortunate enough to have been vaccinated.

I reported in my last column that, through a generous donor, SHA is now able to provide scholarships for a few students wishing to attend field schools, and to help a doctoral student cover some of the expenses of fieldwork necessary for their dissertation research. In May, an ad hoc committee reviewed applications for the field school scholarships and made awards. The committee will be reviewing requests from Ph.D. students soon. Please help us spread the word that this funding will be available in the coming years. We will publicize it earlier in the spring in 2022 so that students can better plan their summer fieldwork. We're pleased that among the successful applicants for the scholarship are students of color. In addition to our primary goal of making field training accessible, it is an important step in shaping a more diverse and inclusive future for historical archaeology.

In late May, before heading off to the field, I was able to attend a meeting of society presidents convened by the leadership of the Society for American Archaeology. This get-together usually happens over breakfast during the SAA annual conference, but it took place virtually due to the pandemic. Attendees from across North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia focused on three interrelated topics—archaeologists' response to the crisis of global climate change; the ways in which these societies are addressing issues of diversity, equity, and inclusion; and the international threat to academic archaeology programs arising from budget cuts resulting from COVID-19 and from changing metrics for measuring success. SHA is actively addressing the challenges of climate change through our Heritage at Risk Committee and the work of many individual members, and becoming a more inclusive space through both structural change and member initiatives.

As an organization, we have been less active in advocating for higher education. SHA has a long and successful record of outreach and public engagement, but whether there is a causal relationship between these efforts and attracting a new generation of archaeologists and building a constitu-

ency to support archaeological programs at institutions of higher education is unclear. Former president Mark Warner asked our membership to report outreach activities, and learned that nearly 950,000 people attended events sponsored by SHA members and about 3,000 people volunteered 110,000 hours in 2018 (*SHA Newsletter* [2019, Fall]:3). These are impressive statistics, and clearly demonstrate that our members are committed to working with communities and that community members are interested in participating in local projects. I would like to see SHA work toward developing some metrics for measuring the impact of our outreach on bringing students into the field through formal coursework and on public advocacy for higher education. I suspect that there is a disconnect between citizens' engagement in archaeology and their understanding of the impact of their support on archaeology programs at colleges and universities. As so much of undergraduate education is now focusing on experiential and research-based learning, I'd also like our members to work toward building stronger bridges between the academy and practitioners in CRM, government, museums, and other professional settings, so that our students are exposed to, and benefit from, the diversity of experiences that we archaeologists encounter in our professional lives.

Continuing on the theme of education and training, I'm pleased to share with you that free access to the ARCUS Leadership Program, first offered in 2020 through Cultural Heritage Partners and the SRI Foundation, continues. We'll be sending out a reminder email to members with the access code shortly, so keep an eye out for it if you're interested in taking a few courses or completing the full suite and earning a professional certificate.

Finally, I'd like to encourage you to continue your own professional learning by attending the SHA Annual Conference in Philadelphia in 2022. Abstract submissions are open through 30 June, so please consider participating through an individual presentation or by organizing a session.

As always, please contact me or Karen Hutchison, or any of the members of the board, if you have questions, concerns, or new ideas to share about SHA. I hope you have a healthy, restful summer.

## Editor's Column

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome Stephen Nagiewicz, our new editor for the USA-Northeast region. Stephen is adjunct faculty of Marine Science for the School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at Stockton University in Galloway, New Jersey, teaching courses in underwater technology and maritime history and archaeology. He is a USCG-licensed shipmaster, has over 40 years' experience scuba diving, and is an AAUS Research and Scientific Diver for Stockton University. He is former executive director, current board member, and fellow of the Explorers Club; a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society; and a member of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists. He is a commissioner on the Brick Township Historic Preservation Commission and serves on the Advisory Board for the New Jersey Historical Divers Association. Steve has also managed the State of New Jersey's Marine Sciences Laboratory at Sandy Hook.

His current archaeology projects are mapping and documenting two distinct American Revolutionary War battlefields containing some of the oldest shipwrecks in the state of New Jersey. Mr. Nagiewicz has written articles for ACUA and AAUS *Proceedings* and has authored or coauthored two books: *Hidden History of Maritime New Jersey*, published by Arcadia Press in 2015; and Robert J. Walker. *The History and Archaeology of a U.S. Coast Survey Steamship*, published by the University Press of Florida in July 2020.

### Enhance Your Legacy with Estate Planning

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



## North American Heritage at Risk Research Collaborative

Sarah Miller, Regional Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network

During the pandemic, Southeastern U.S. members of SHA's Heritage at Risk Committee (HARC) worked to develop several proposals to push archaeological investigation of heritage at risk further along in 2021. The result was a working group that named themselves the North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) research collaborative. Starting in January, the collaborative network opened up to share monthly presentations and network discussions. Every month the schedule repeats: the second Friday of each month is a presentation by an established researcher for the purpose of our own professional development; the fourth Friday of each month is a presentation by or for students doing current research, while practicing verbal communication of scientific projects as part of their career development; and the third Friday of each month is an open network call addressing the NAHAR research goals/mission: (1) modeling past and future shorelines, (2) monitoring sites as part of community-based archaeology programs, (3) meeting with stakeholders and the diverse communities our projects concern, (4) methodizing how to prioritize sites and drawing upon data from previous steps, and (5) mitigation.



May we make of our work a beacon.

las Arnhold, Valerie Hall, Jodi Barnes, David Ball, Ole Varmer, Allyson Ropp, Anne Garland, Aviva Pollack, Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Uzi Baram, and Ben Ford, with more cycling on and off each month. Look for NAHAR projects to be featured in several papers and panels at the upcoming conference in Philadelphia as HARC continues to network with partners across the globe on this very important issue.

For more information or to get involved, contact Sarah Miller at [semiller@flagler.edu](mailto:semiller@flagler.edu), regional director for Florida Public Archaeology Network, as well as Board of Directors member and secretary of SHA.

Presentations can be found archived on the NAHAR website (<https://na-har.hcommons.org/>) and presenters to date, a list of whom follows, have included many SHA members: David Anderson (University of Tennessee), Lindsey Cochran (University of Georgia), Marcy Rockman (ICOMOS), Katie Luciano (SCDNR), Tom Dawson and Joanna Hambly (St. Andrews/SCAPE), Eric Kansa (Open Context), McKenna Litynski (St. Mary's College of Maryland), Tanya Venture (University of Exeter), and Leigh Lieberman (The Alexandria Archive Institute). Upcoming presenters this summer include Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool), Alex DeGeorger (Alta Heritage Foundation), and Vibeke Martens, and in the fall Michael Newland (SCA-CCS), Alice Kelly (Midden Minders), and more TBA.

Founding research collaborators include SHA members Sarah Miller, Meg Gaillard, Lindsey Cochran, Lori Lee, and Karen Smith. Emily Jane Murray and Emma Dietrich quickly came on board to help support research and outreach related to activities, and thanks to them, you can view the archive of past presentations on the [website](#). Kimberly Wooten will assist in 2022 scheduling so we can get greater participation geographically and across disciplines. Other SHA/HARC members not mentioned above participating in NAHAR include (but are not limited to) Laura Seifert, Nicholas

## New Publications Outline Strategies for Preventing Harassment in Archaeology

Barbara L. Voss, Stanford University ([bvoss@stanford.edu](mailto:bvoss@stanford.edu))

*Abstract:* Harassment is a significant problem in archaeology, affecting as many as 75% of women and 46% of men practicing in the discipline. Public health models offer strategic interventions that can decrease the frequency and severity of harassment and reduce the negative effects on targets, supporting survivors in continuing their education and careers. By defining harassment as scientific and professional misconduct—on par with plagiarism, falsifying evidence, and trafficking in antiquities—archaeological organizations can recognize that harassment affects the integrity of research and is injurious to the public trust.

*Resumen:* El acoso es un problema importante en arqueología, que afecta hasta al 75% de las mujeres y al 46% de los hombres que practican la disciplina. Los modelos de salud pública ofrecen intervenciones estratégicas que pueden disminuir



la frecuencia y la gravedad del acoso y reducir los efectos negativos en los objetivos, lo que ayuda a los sobrevivientes a continuar su educación y sus carreras. Al definir el acoso como una mala conducta científica y profesional, a la par con el plagio, la falsificación de pruebas y el tráfico de antigüedades, las organizaciones arqueológicas pueden reconocer que el acoso afecta la integridad de la investigación y es perjudicial para la confianza del público.



Barbara Voss. (Photo courtesy of the author.)

*Résumé* : Le harcèlement est un problème important en archéologie, touchant jusqu'à 75 % des femmes et 46 % des hommes pratiquant la discipline. Les modèles de santé publique offrent des interventions stratégiques qui peuvent réduire la fréquence et la gravité du harcèlement et réduire les effets négatifs sur les cibles, en aidant les survivants à poursuivre leurs études et leur carrière. En définissant le harcèlement comme une faute scientifique et professionnelle, au même titre que le plagiat, la falsification de preuves et le trafic d'antiquités, les organisations archéologiques peuvent reconnaître que le harcèlement affecte l'intégrité de la recherche et nuit à la confiance du public.

Harassment in archaeology is a significant problem: among practicing archaeologists, as many as 75% of women and 46% of men have experienced one or more harassment events, including sexual assault, during their careers. Rates of harassment and assault are even higher among archaeologists of color, LGBTQIA+ archaeologists, and archaeologists with disabilities.

"Harassment" is an umbrella term that describes discriminatory interpersonal behavior that generates a biased or hostile environment in work or education. Harassment includes both "put-downs," which stigmatize the targeted individual according to their identity, and "come-ons," such as quid-pro-quo proposals, sexual assault, and other unwanted sexual advances.

Harassment can have a devastating effect on individual archaeologists, causing emotional distress, physical injury, and career disruptions. Archaeologists and other field scientists who have experienced harassment describe increased cognitive burdens from the continual stress involved in navigating hostile work environments.

Alongside these individual impacts, harassment is also bad for archaeology as a discipline. Harassment prevents the healthy exchange of ideas and pushes talented researchers out of the profession. It harms and interferes with the study of the past, reducing the quality, integrity, and pace of research.

A new two-article series about harassment in archaeology, published open access by *American Antiquity* and Cambridge University Press, provides a comprehensive review of the current state of research on this problem and identifies clear actions that can be taken to prevent harassment.

The first article, *Documenting Cultures of Harassment in Archaeology: A Review and Analysis of Quantitative and Qualitative Research Studies* (<https://doi.org/10.1017/aaq.2020.118>), examines the results of 12 recent peer-reviewed research studies on harassment in archaeology and related field sciences. These studies reveal eight core patterns:

- (1) Harassment occurs in all archaeological sectors (cultural resource management, government agencies, museums, heritage, and academia) and all settings (field sites, laboratories, classrooms, offices, museums, conferences).
- (2) Archaeologists are most frequently harassed by other archaeologists, often by members of their own research team.
- (3) Harassment is most commonly directed at archaeologists in entry-level positions.
- (4) Women archaeologists are most commonly harassed by men and by supervisors.
- (5) Men archaeologists are harassed by both men and women in roughly equal frequencies, and they are harassed by peers more commonly than by supervisors.

(6) Women archaeologists are more likely than men archaeologists to be harassed because of their family status.

(7) Archaeologists of color, ethnic minority archaeologists, nonbinary archaeologists, LGBTQIA+ archaeologists, and archaeologists with disabilities report harassment at higher-than-average rates.

(8) Harassment in archaeology is learned intergenerationally, through early career experiences and through senior archaeologists encouraging or pressuring junior archaeologists to participate in harassing behavior.

The second article, *Disrupting Cultures of Harassment in Archaeology: Social-Environmental and Trauma-Informed Approaches to Disciplinary Transformation* (<https://doi.org/10.1017/aaq.2021.19>), adapts evidence-based public health models to identify key interventions that can prevent harassment before it begins and support survivors when it does.

First, we need to listen to survivors and other vulnerable members of our professional organizations, workplaces, departments, and research projects. They will know where the problems are and what can be done to stop them. Surveys of organizational climate and anonymous options for disclosure allow all members of an organization to share their experiences and suggest corrective measures without fear of retaliation.

Second, we need to define harassment as scientific and professional misconduct, on par with plagiarism, falsifying evidence, coercive citations, fraudulent use of research funds, and trafficking in antiquities. This step recognizes that harassment affects the integrity of research and is injurious to the public trust. This standard has already been adopted by the American Geophysical Union and several regional archaeology societies.

Third, we can establish independent hotlines for reporting harassment, so that no one has to face harassment alone, no matter where they are.

Fourth, we can require codes of conduct with reporting procedures and mechanisms of enforcement for all workplaces, research projects, and training programs. The 2017 Signaling Safety study (Nelson et al. 2017) found that field projects without clear rules or mechanisms for enforcement were strongly correlated with harassment and sexual assault. In contrast, those projects with clear, enforced rules had very low incidents of harassment and no physical assault.

Fifth, we can increase transparency in organizational procedures to curtail potential abuses of power. Organizations can structure their operations so that no single individual holds direct power over another. Team-based supervision and co-advising all promote transparency in mentorship. Funders, museums, publishers, and permitting agencies can vest authority in committees rather than individuals and install appeal processes to deter gatekeepers from abusing their authority.

Finally, we can prioritize training in interpersonal skills as part of professional education. Skill building in leadership, group dynamics, leadership, effective communication, and conflict resolution can prepare archaeologists for the complicated dynamics that can occur in any team-based research.

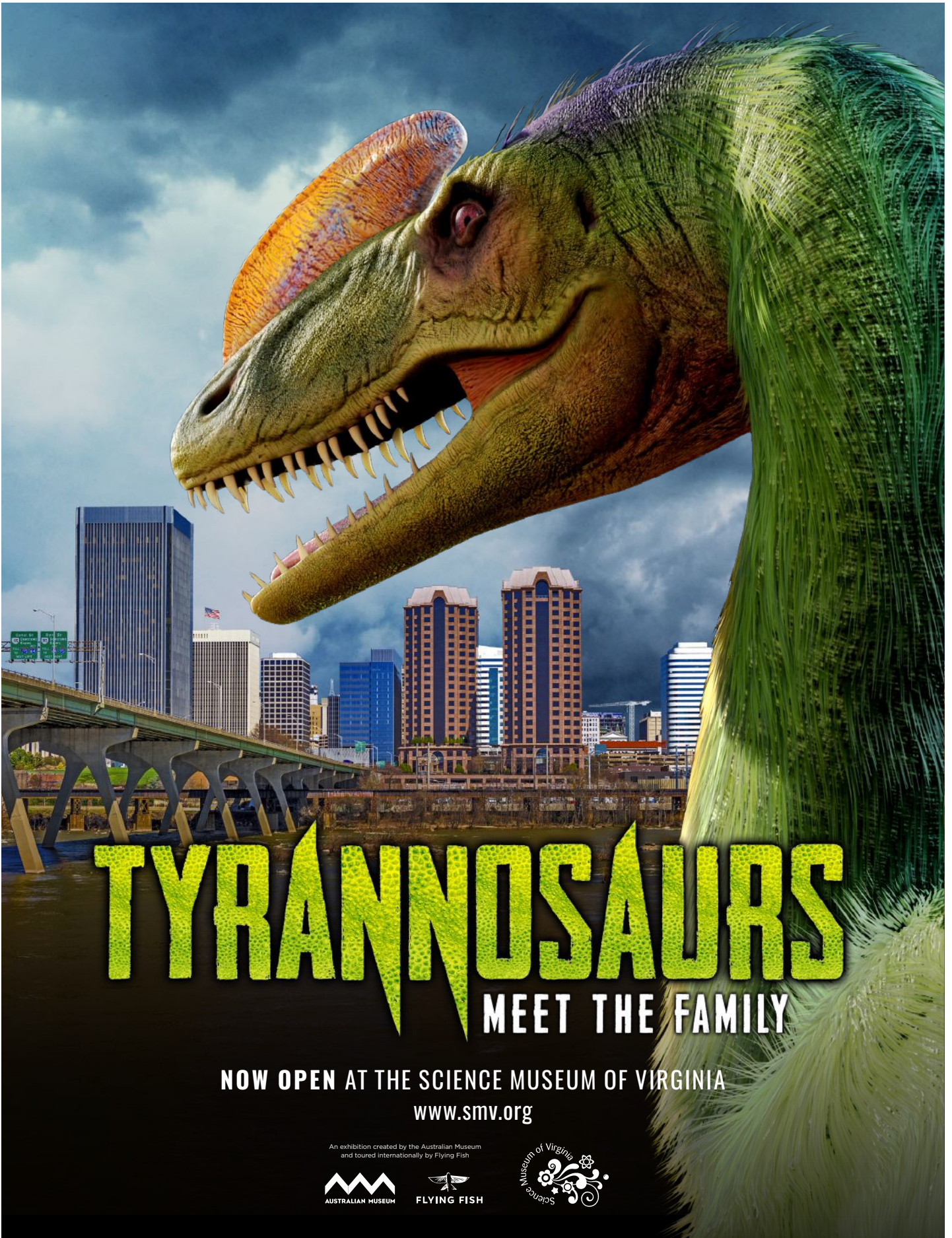
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# TYRANNOSAURS MEET THE FAMILY

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## 29 YEARS BEFORE

### Decolonizing the Historical and Archaeological Footprint of the Kingdom of Castile in the Caribbean

#### Webinar

On 13 August 2021, there will be numerous commemorations and academic debates, many controversial, as a result of the 'celebration' of the 500 years of the Conquest of México-Tenochtitlán. However, colonization began long before the arrival of Cortes's army in what is currently México. In the previous 29 years, the kingdom of Castile already had an intense presence and various undertakings in the New World, and more precisely, in the Insular Caribbean geographical framework. Therefore, it is worth asking from a decolonial perspective: What were the consequences of the first encounters in the Antilles? What narratives have prevailed? What were the settlement patterns? What colonies were founded in the Antilles? Why is the Caribbean not included in the conventional historical colonization narratives? What environmental, sociocultural, and biophysical interactions occurred? These and other questions will be part of the academic debate proposed in the webinar "29 YEARS BEFORE: Decolonizing the Historical and Archaeological Footprint of the Kingdom of Castile in the Caribbean." Academics from different fields of research will participate: ethnology, anthropology, history, archaeology, and architecture, among many others.

**EVENT ORGANIZERS:** Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez, research and academic coordinator of the History Degree at Universidad Anáhuac, México, and Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González, archaeologist affiliated with the Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

**START DATE:** 27 August 2021 (Last Friday of each month)

**SCHEDULE:** 12:00 p.m. (México time)

For more information, contact Dr. Bueno Jiménez at [alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx](mailto:alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx) or Dra. Kulstad-González at [paulinekulstad@hotmail.com](mailto:paulinekulstad@hotmail.com).

## 29 AÑOS ANTES

### Decolonizando la huella histórica y arqueológica del reino de Castilla en el Caribe

#### Webinar

El 13 de agosto del 2021 será objeto de numerosas conmemoraciones y debates académicos no exentos de problemática, como resultado de la 'celebración' de los 500 años de la conquista de México-Tenochtitlán. Sin embargo, la etapa colonizadora comenzó mucho antes del advenimiento de la hueste cortesiana a las actuales tierras mexicanas, pues desde hace 29 años había una intensa presencia y actuación del reino de Castilla en el Nuevo Mundo y, más exactamente, en el marco geográfico del Caribe Insular. Por ello, cabe preguntarse desde un enfoque decolonial: ¿Cuáles fueron las implicaciones de los primeros encuentros en las Antillas? ¿Qué narrativas han preponderado? ¿Cuáles fueron los patrones de asentamiento? ¿Qué colonias se fundaron en las Antillas? ¿Por qué las narrativas sobre la colonización no han incluido la presencia caribeña en las historias convencionales? ¿Qué interacciones ambientales, socioculturales y biofísicas ocurrieron? Estas y otras preguntas formaran parte del debate académico propuesto en el Webinar '29 AÑOS ANTES: Decolonizando la huella histórica y arqueológica del reino de Castilla en el Caribe', en el que participarán académicos con diferentes vías de investigación, ya sean desde el campo de la Etnología, Antropología, Historia, Arqueología, Arquitectura, entre un largo etcétera.

**ORGANIZADORES DEL EVENTO:** Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez, investigador y coordinador académico de la Licenciatura en Historia de la Universidad Anáhuac México y Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González, arqueóloga afiliada al Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana

**FECHA DE INICIO:** 27 de agosto del 2021 (Ultimo viernes de cada mes)

**HORARIO:** 12:00 pm (hora de México)

Para obtener más información, póngase en contacto Dr. Bueno Jiménez ([alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx](mailto:alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx)) o Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González ([paulinekulstad@hotmail.com](mailto:paulinekulstad@hotmail.com)).



## 29 YEARS BEFORE

Decolonizing the Historical and  
Archeological Footprint  
of the Kingdom of Castile in the Caribbean

Event organizers: Dr. Alfredo Bueno Jiménez and Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González

Aug. 27, 2021

TIME: 12 p.m (Mexico City)  
Last Friday of each month

Register here

More information, Contact

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alfredo.bueno@anahuac.mx  
Dra. Pauline Kulstad-González  
paulinekulstad@hotmail.com



# Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles



## Early Historical Archaeology in Brazil: Margarida Davina Andreatta (1922–2015)

Historical archaeology in Brazil emerged in the 1960s with a focus on 17th- and 18th-century Jesuit missions and 16th-century European-indigenous contact sites. During the 1970s, practitioners of the discipline were employed in projects to restore architectural monuments, such as churches and fortresses. In the 1980s, historical archaeologists in Brazil began to study more-ordinary sites, recognizing their potential to reveal insights about underprivileged groups and daily practices that led to reinterpretations of official national history (Symanski and Zarankin 2014). One of these pioneering historical archaeologists was Margarida Davina Andreatta (1922–2015), who began to study rural and urban sites in São Paulo (Andreatta 1981–1982). Over the course of her career, which spanned more than four decades, Andreatta worked on more than 50 19th- and 20th-century archaeological sites around Brazil as a researcher at the Paulista Museum of the University of São Paulo. In 2019, she received an Outstanding Achievement Award from the Brazilian Archaeology Society and the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute for her lifelong contributions to the historical archaeology of Brazil. This photo shows Andreatta at one of the colonial-period farmhouses she investigated in São Paulo as part of a research program carried out by the São Paulo City Hall and the Paulista Museum of the University of São Paulo. Image courtesy of Paulo Zanettini.

### References

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2014 Brazil: Historical Archaeology. In *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*, Claire Smith, editor, pp. 998–1005. Springer, New York, NY.

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2008 “Looking South”: Historical Archaeology in South America. *Historical Archaeology* 42(4):38–58.



# Archaeology in the Time of Coronavirus

**The Archaeology of COVID in Metro Vancouver, British Columbia** (submitted by Bob Muckle, professor of archaeology, Capilano University, North Vancouver, British Columbia): A relatively small group of archaeologists in various parts of the world have been documenting, sharing images, thinking about, and writing about the material culture of COVID-19. This short article describes one such study—focusing on the material culture of COVID-19 in Metro Vancouver, British Columbia.

This project was inspired by archaeologists and other heritage professionals focusing on COVID-19 material culture elsewhere, especially the work of Stacey Camp (2020) on documenting and coping with trauma brought on by COVID-19, first described in the Summer 2020 issue of the *SHA Newsletter*. The project was also inspired by some European archaeologists who, early in the pandemic, created a Twitter account ([@Viral\\_Archive](#)) to share images of the material culture of COVID-19, other archaeologists who began to collaborate with Camp (Camp et al. [2021]), and the commitment of many museums, archives, galleries, and libraries to documenting the pandemic through the collection of images, artifacts, art, and stories.

I very clearly remember being inspired by reading Camp's piece in last summer's newsletter and her encouragement for others to join her and make it a collaborative project. I almost did but then reality set in. I just didn't have the time. Then, much to my surprise and delight, in the fall of 2020, Capilano University, where I teach, sought proposals for funding to undertake COVID-19-related research, and I jumped on it. I imagine they were surprised to receive a proposal from an archaeologist, but a grant was approved to hire two research assistants. In turn, I hired two excellent students—Emily Bridge and Jazzia Porter.

The Archaeology of COVID in Public Places in Metro Vancouver Project focuses on COVID-19-related art, structures, and artifacts in Metro Vancouver, a cluster of cities, municipalities, districts, and other jurisdictions centered around the city of Vancouver within the province of British Columbia. The population of Metro Vancouver is 2.5 million people, comprising approximately half the total population of the province.

The project is ongoing. This article provides an overview of our methods, some preliminary results, and some tentative explanations of what we have observed so far. The data collection phase, consisting mostly of documenting COVID-19 art and waste in public places, began on 1 January 2021. This report presents results as of 31 May 2021.

The principal objectives of the project include

- add to the global archives of COVID-related material culture for comparative use by others studying COVID material elsewhere in the world, and for those in future times wishing to look back at COVID-related material culture
- provide a snapshot in time, reflecting multiple expressions and responses to COVID
- demonstrate that the lens of archaeology has applications for studying the contemporary world
- amplify how socio-economic conditions may affect expressions and responses to COVID
- amplify the environmental impact of COVID waste
- document the creation of the archaeological record of COVID in Metro Vancouver
- correlate COVID material culture with public health directives

As in most other areas, COVID-19 was first identified in the province in early 2020 and there has been a series of government and public health directives. Throughout most of the January–May 2021 period there were requirements to wear masks on public transit, and most businesses and services required masks. Vaccinations had a slow initial rollout. They started in December 2020, but by mid-April only about 15% of the adult population had had their first dose of a vaccine. By the end of May, close to 70% of the population over the age of 12 had received at least their first dose.

Data collection involves taking photographs of COVID-19-related material culture in public places and written documentation of the details, including precise location, context, and date. Major categories of the material culture include Art, Structures, and Artifacts. Art includes murals, sidewalk art, art on signs, and painted pebbles. Structures include signs, barriers, and sanitizing stations. Artifacts include personal protective equipment, such as discarded masks, gloves, and sanitizing wipes.

Although many communities are being sampled, the focus is on the Downtown East Side neighborhood of the city of Vancouver and the three communities—the city of North Vancouver, and the districts of North Vancouver and West Vancouver—known locally as “The North Shore.” The Downtown East Side is among the poorest communities in Canada, while the North Shore communities are among the most affluent. The Downtown East side is ethnically diverse, and has high populations of unsheltered individuals, those living with mental health and/or addiction issues, and those living on some form of social assistance, whereas the North Shore is mostly white and as noted quite wealthy.

Most data collection is intentional, meaning we set out to document COVID-19 material culture in specific locations at specific times. We have, for example, documented material culture along specific blocks and are trying to ensure representative sampling from commercial and residential areas as well as public parks and pathways. Some data collection has followed media reports, such trying to locate art mentioned in local news reports. Data collection also occurs when we are not specifically intending to collect data for the project, such as while walking to work or for pleasure and noticing an interesting or unexpected item.

Besides documenting material culture, project members also research the history of COVID-19-related health data and public health restrictions imposed in the province of British Columbia. We are also attempting to keep up-to-date with COVID-19-related research being undertaken in the realms of the social sciences, humanities, STEM, business, and art; spending time classifying items; writing reports; and creating videos and Twitter threads.



FIGURE 1. *The ubiquitous discarded single-use mask, Vancouver, 2021.*

To date, about 30% of our time on the project has been devoted to fieldwork. One team member has spent 32 hours spread over 50 different days documenting COVID-19-related materials, and the other has spent 31 hours spread over 62 days. I have spent about 20 hours spread over 10 days. These hours include the searching for and documenting of COVID-19-related material culture only (photographing and written documentation of item, place, and context); travel time is not included.

Approximately 1,000 items have been documented so far. The most common kind of item documented is discarded masks, followed by art, then structures. We are not documenting all we see. That would be far too time-consuming, especially with the masks.

About 80% of the discarded masks we find on streets, sidewalks, on pathways, and in parks are single use (Figure 1). The remaining ones are cloth. This is consistent across both the low-income areas of Vancouver and the more-affluent communities of the North Shore. One notable exception is that single-use masks were ubiquitous in the Downtown East Side, the poorest of the poor part of Vancouver, but no cloth masks were found. We note that unlike most other areas of Metro Vancouver, where mask wearing by pedestrians on public sidewalks has been common, it has been rare in the Downtown East Side. We hypothesize the large numbers of discarded single-use masks and no cloth masks in the Downtown East Side results from people only wearing masks when they go into stores, harm-reduction centers, shelters, and other services where they are mandated and provided at no cost, and then discarding them on the ground when they leave.

COVID-19-related murals (Figure 2) and graffiti were common in the Downtown East Side and relatively poor adjacent communities, but rare in the North Shore communities. We suspect, but are not sure, that art as a medium of expression is more common in the less-affluent areas. COVID-19-related murals expressed both positive images (people and superheroes with masks) and negative (COVID-19 denial).



Children's art, positive messaging on homemade signs, and painted pebbles (Figure 3) with COVID-19-related themes are common in the North Shore communities, but rare in the Downtown East Side. This may have to do with demographics as well as socioeconomic inequality. There are more children in the North Shore communities. Within the North Shore communities, it was observed that there was more children's art in the higher-income areas.

Not unexpectedly, preliminary results indicate a higher density of discarded masks in commercial areas, such as outside stores and restaurants, compared to residential areas. Schools seem to be a special case. There tends to be a high density of masks in the blocks immediately adjacent to schools. We are not sure if this is simply because of the much higher population density in schools than in surrounding neighborhoods, or if it is students' making some kind of statement by discarding the mask on the streets and sidewalks as soon as they leave school. One of the reasons we have this thought is that masks are frequently discarded near, but not in, proper trash receptacles by schools.

In all areas, we see many discarded masks on the streets, close to curbs. We think this may be due to the masks falling out of cars when the doors are opened.

We see a substantial number of masks, both single use and cloth, hanging: looped around fence posts, tied to utility poles and fire hydrants, and also tied to tree branches and vehicle bumpers. We are not quite sure what to make of this. Were they intended to be retrieved later for proper disposal? Used again? Is it some kind of art? Or making some kind of statement?



FIGURE 2. *Mural of masked woman, Vancouver, 2021.*

Over the five months of documenting COVID-19 art and trash so far, we have noticed a few trends. The creation of original murals (both positive and negative) has likely been decreasing over time. Graffiti, especially graffiti expressing COVID-19 denial, may be increasing. The number of masks on the streets, sidewalks, and other public places seemed relatively consistent from January through May. Of course, we expect when the mask mandate is lifted in Metro Vancouver we will see far fewer discarded masks.

We have also recorded many signs related to keeping a proper physical or social distance while outside. In Metro Vancouver, these signs often illustrate how much two meters or six feet is by including an animal drawn to that length. Common ones include an eagle with spread wings or a stalking cougar. Sometimes they are more playful, such one large sign showing six feet as the length of two golden retrievers and five Chihuahuas.

We have noticed that people rarely engage with COVID-19-related signs in public places, especially if the signs do not have images. Perhaps they have read it before, or presume to know what it says, or just don't care. Some of these signs have fallen into disrepair and/or have been knocked over and left in situ, on their way to becoming part of the archaeological record itself.

While we continue to collect data, we are also considering some of the other variables that could explain the data, especially the differences we see between the less- and more-affluent areas. We don't know, for example, if the reason there tends to be more art, more graffiti, and more masks in the poorer areas is a result of differences in the behavior of residents or in the responses by municipalities. Is there less art and graffiti in the North Shore communities, because those communities are more active in preventing and removing art and graffiti and clean public areas more frequently? We also are aware our sample is small.

Plans include continuing to document COVID-19-related art, structures, and trash, and to make sense of it. We have been looking at the material primarily through the lens of socioeconomic inequality and will continue to do so. We may also begin examining it through other lenses, including ethnicity. We plan to chart the differences in COVID-19 art and waste from early 2021 to late 2021 and perhaps beyond and look forward to comparing our results with the results of others doing similar work elsewhere. In retrospect, it would have been worthwhile to include some ethnographic interviews or surveys



to help explain the material record, and we may pursue that in the future. We have also been putting our research in the context of the impact of discarded COVID-19-related waste on the environment and will continue to do so.



FIGURE 3. Painted pebble, North Vancouver, 2021.

the impact on the environment. While Metro Vancouver has done a decent job of documenting the amount of COVID-19-related waste that is discarded through proper channels, our study focuses on the masks and other kinds of waste that don't make it to the landfills, but rather are on their way to waterways, where the microplastics become part of the diet of fish and sea mammals, and the soils, where they are becoming part of the archaeological record.

When members of the public learn how many masks there are on the streets, they often express some disbelief—until they start looking themselves. Vancouver has a reputation for being a fairly clean city, but there are masks everywhere that people have somehow chosen to ignore. During the months of April and May 2021 a local runner collected more than 6,000 masks on his daily runs around the city. It's a thing called "plogging" (collecting trash while running) and we are grateful for his sharing his results with the project.

We think we are making a valuable contribution with this project. Much is being said and written about the impact of COVID-19, but most of this is coming through the perspectives of government, economics, and health. We are providing a different perspective. In some things our perspective will be complementary, and we expect at times it may be contradictory. We anticipate archaeologists of the future may also appreciate our work on documenting the creation of the archaeology record of COVID-19.

As planned, and hoped, we have been making progress on all the project objectives. We have been helped by the media: so far the project has been featured in print and digital news media, a television news story about the project, and a radio program. There is also a Twitter account ([@covidarcheology](https://twitter.com/covidarcheology)).

*Acknowledgments:* I am grateful to Stacey Camp for inspiring me to do this work, sharing ideas, and making some suggestions in the early stages. I am thankful for the efforts of Emily Bridge and Jadzia Porter, who did the bulk of the documentation and freely shared their thoughts and insights. They are both outstanding and I am grateful for the opportunity to work with them. I am also grateful to the local runner who collects masks—David Papineau—and to Capilano University, which has funded the research.

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In late 2020, Metro Vancouver undertook an audit of several stations processing solid waste, which came from residential and commercial places (excluding, for example, medical waste from hospitals and other health services). The audit included the category of "Personal Protective Equipment." Those conducting the audit surmised that in 2020, the 2.5 million residents of Metro Vancouver discarded, via their normal means of discard (e.g., weekly or biweekly trash pickup), a total of 109 million masks, 48 million wipes, and 371 million gloves. Of course, these totals would have been influenced by the widespread thinking in the early months of 2020 that there was no or little need to wear masks, but that people should be wearing gloves or wiping things with sanitizer before handling. We would expect a much higher percentage of masks beginning last summer.

The environmental impact of mask discard can be devastating. The potential impact has been written about in many mainstream media articles, and some archaeologists have published on it as well (e.g., Schofield et al. 2021). This study does a bit to amplify

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## In Memoriam

### Dr. Cliff Boyd (1953–2021)

The Department of Anthropological Sciences in the Radford University's College of Science and Technology mourns the loss of longtime faculty member Dr. Cliff Boyd, who passed away on 9 March 2021. He had been at Radford University for over 35 years, serving as co-director of the Radford University Forensic Science Institute (RUFESI) for the past 12 years.

Dr. Boyd received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Tennessee and was a nationally renowned archaeologist. He was the author of 3 books and over 300 other professional publications on Eastern United States archaeology. Dr. Boyd's areas of research interests included Southeastern U.S. archaeology, anthropological theory, American Civil War battlefield archaeology, and forensic archaeology. He was a member of RU's Million Dollar Circle, having brought in more than one million dollars in external funding to RU through his archaeological research. This research resulted in seminal contributions to the study of Virginia history and prehistory.

Dr. Boyd was passionate about teaching archaeology, particularly through field school experiences that he supervised nearly every summer. In 2008, he led an RU archaeological field school to Guadalcanal to search for remains of American World War II soldiers from the Goettge Patrol. He leaves a legacy of outstanding teaching, as evidenced by the hundreds of students he influenced and trained, including many who have gone on to become professional archaeologists. His outstanding teaching, research, and service contributions have been recognized through numerous regional, state, and national awards, including Professional Archeologist of the Year (Archeological Society of Virginia, 1998), Foundation Award for Creative Scholarship (Radford University, 1999), Outstanding Faculty Award (State Council for Higher Education of Virginia, 2008) and the Ellis R. Kerley Foundation Outstanding Research Award (American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 2016).

Both within and beyond the classroom, Dr. Boyd's expertise in forensic archaeology was unrivaled. Dean Rogers said of Dr. Boyd, "He was truly passionate about forensic science research and contributed to the education of thousands of students as well as thousands of professionals ranging from local law enforcement agencies to the Virginia State Police and the FBI. Dr. Boyd served as a consultant to the Virginia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner on over 200 death investigations as well as co-director of the Radford University Forensic Science Institute





for the past twelve years. Dr. Cliff Boyd helped to establish Radford University as an institution for preeminent forensic science undergraduate education in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and he leaves a legacy of excellence in teaching, scholarship and service.”

Dr. Boyd helped countless families locate and identify their loved ones and mitigate the circumstances of their deaths through his expertise in forensic archaeology. He was well-known among regional, state, and national law enforcement entities (including the Virginia State Police and the FBI) for providing his assistance on some of their toughest cases. Dr. Boyd single-handedly trained thousands of law enforcement agents on the proper techniques for the search for and excavation and recovery of remains from covert graves and in 2015 was named an honorary member of the Virginia Forensic Science Academy.

Cliff Boyd is survived by his wife and three children, of whom he was most proud. He will be greatly missed. If anyone wants to share a remembrance of Cliff for a tribute book, please contact Cassady Urista at [cassurista@gmail.com](mailto:cassurista@gmail.com).

To honor Dr. Cliff Boyd’s legacy, Anthropological Sciences faculty are collaborating to establish a fund that will support Radford University students studying archaeology. Alumni and friends are invited to join their effort by contributing to this memorial fund. Gifts can be made online by visiting <https://connect.radford.edu/artis>, and under Gift Information, selecting “C. Clifford Boyd Archaeology Student Award” from the Fund drop-down menu. Additionally, Dr. Cliff Boyd and Dr. Donna Boyd have an endowed scholarship supporting students involved in forensic or anthropological science research. If you are interested in donating to this fund, please select “Boyd Forensic & Anthropological Sciences Scholarship.”

If you would prefer to send a check, please make the check payable to Radford University Foundation and mail it to P.O. Box 6893, Radford, VA 24142. On the “Memo” line, please include the name of the fund you would like to support.

Donna Boyd  
Anthropological Sciences, Radford University

### **Michael J. Klein (1956–2021)**

With deep regret and a profound sense of loss, I offer this tribute to Michael J. Klein, who passed away in January 2021. Mike’s work in the U.S. Mid-Atlantic region, in both prehistoric and historical archaeology, was widely known and highly respected. Born in 1956, Mike Klein grew up in Levittown, Pennsylvania. He attended Catholic schools through college, earning a bachelor’s degree in history from St. Francis College in 1978. Mike began graduate school at the University of Virginia in the history program, but switched over to anthropology, obtaining his master’s degree in 1986 and his doctorate in 1994. His dissertation, titled “An Absolute Seriation Approach to Ceramic Chronology in the Roanoke, Potomac and James River Valleys, Virginia and Maryland,” eventually led to Mike being regarded as one of the top ceramic analysts for the Chesapeake region and helped to revolutionize studies of ceramic and social change for the Woodland Period.

Mike’s 25-year professional career was within the realm of cultural resource management (CRM) archaeology. Between 1994 and 2005, Mike served as principal investigator for CRM projects conducted through the Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College. From 2006 to 2011 he worked for Cultural Resources, Inc. in Richmond, Virginia, and between 2011 and 2019 Mike served as the senior archaeologist and prehistoric material culture analyst for Dovetail Cultural Resource Group in Fredericksburg, Virginia. During our time together at Mary Washington, Mike effectively managed multiple CRM





projects while also serving as adjunct faculty in the Department of Historic Preservation, teaching archaeology and preservation courses. He readily exhibited his skills at mentoring students in field schools, in the laboratory, and as CRM employees. Mike found students jobs, helped with their conference papers, and wrote recommendation letters for graduate school, thereby fostering multiple careers.

While best known as a prehistoric archaeologist, Mike willingly broadened his intellectual horizons to include historical archaeology, based in part on his love of history, but also as a necessity of carrying out high-quality CRM projects. He learned the field's material culture, its relevant literature, and its relation to architectural history. For historical CRM projects Mike developed nuanced research designs and effective analyses geared to specific cultural contexts and issues of social change. He brought this approach to industrial gold-mining sites, a county courthouse complex, farm and plantation sites, American Civil War battlefields, and urban sites within Fredericksburg. Mike thought in innovative ways, such as seeing the interpretive parallels between short-term prehistoric occupations and Civil War sites.

Besides his ceramics specialization, Mike made significant contributions to prehistoric archaeology in Virginia and the U.S. Mid-Atlantic region, typically by blending different theoretical approaches, sophisticated statistical analyses, and consideration of practical issues of social and cultural change at a regional scale. For example, he fostered new interpretations by applying gender theory to shell-fishing practices and by using ethnographic analogies to view steatite bowls and tempered pottery as ritual objects reflecting long-distance trade and social networks. His research into Woodland- and Contact-period settlement patterns encouraged a powerful reanalysis of John Smith's early 17th-century map of Virginia and of previous historical ethnography. Mike's prehistoric publications were frequently cited by archaeologists in eastern North America, who rightly saw him as an anthropologist who worked in archaeological contexts.

Mike's career encompassed an impressive number of journal articles, book chapters, and conference papers. He consistently made multiple conference presentations each year at the national (SAA and SHA) and regional (ESAF and MAAC) levels. For several years Mike chaired the Student Poster/Paper Competition at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC), organizing the submitted papers and arranging for judges at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The competition and the student participation and attendance it encouraged became critical to MAAC's vitality and its consistent membership numbers. Recently, the competition was named in his honor. Memorial contributions can be made to the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, with attention to the Michael J. Klein Student Paper Scholarship.

People initially found Mike quiet, even shy, and never one to tout an accomplishment. Upon coming to know Mike better, students and professionals discovered his kindness, his willingness to help, and his tremendous love for and knowledge of an incredible range of topics—whether politics, sports, literature, music, or popular culture, all of which he had read about extensively. Mike had a wonderfully wry and sarcastic sense of humor. If you knew Mike, then you embraced how his laughter would be punctuated by a massive guffaw when he discovered some particularly humorous point.

Douglas W. Sanford, with contributions by Martin Gallivan, Jeff Hantman, and Carole Nash

### **Thijs Maarleveld (1953–2021)**

On 11 March 2021, Thijs Maarleveld passed away. Thijs had lived with his wife Irene in Oksbol, Denmark, since becoming a professor in maritime archaeology at the University of Southern Denmark, Esbjerg, in 2005.

Thijs dedicated his professional career, spanning more than 40 years, to the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage. In this pursuit, he really made a difference, in the Netherlands as well as internationally. We can go as far as to say that in the Netherlands, he can be regarded as the godfather of underwater archaeology.

In 1980—when still a student—he was appointed by the government as the first policy maker to focus on underwater heritage. This was undoubtedly triggered by the discovery and subsequent looting of so many shipwrecks due to the technological advancements that made diving and the prospection of the seabed easier. Soon he was not only the sole policy maker, but also actively investigating all of the discoveries made in the Netherlands by himself (Figure 1).

This also resulted in dive gear stacking up in the hallways of the ministry. At that time, “he was the one-eyed man in the land of blind,” as a journalist with a national newspaper described him.

Slowly, he built a team around him and the excavations of *Scheurrak SO1* and *Aanloop Molengat* set the standards for archaeological research in muddy waters. A warehouse in Alphen aan den Rijn was the nerve center of all the operations, with a

base on the island of Texel for the summer fieldwork.

This beautiful pioneering period ended when the underwater section merged with the ship archaeologists from the Polders in Ketelhaven. The Netherlands Institute for Ship and Underwater Archaeology (NISA) was established and incorporated into the Rijksdienst voor het Oudheid-kundig Bodemonderzoek (ROB, National Service for Archaeological Heritage; now the Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, RCE; Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands) (Figure 2).

Thijs was one of the founders and a former president of ICUCH. He took part in the negotiations of the UNESCO Convention of 2001 as a representative of the Netherlands and throughout his life was a strong fighter for international cooperation on the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage. The Annex of the Convention is partly from his hand.

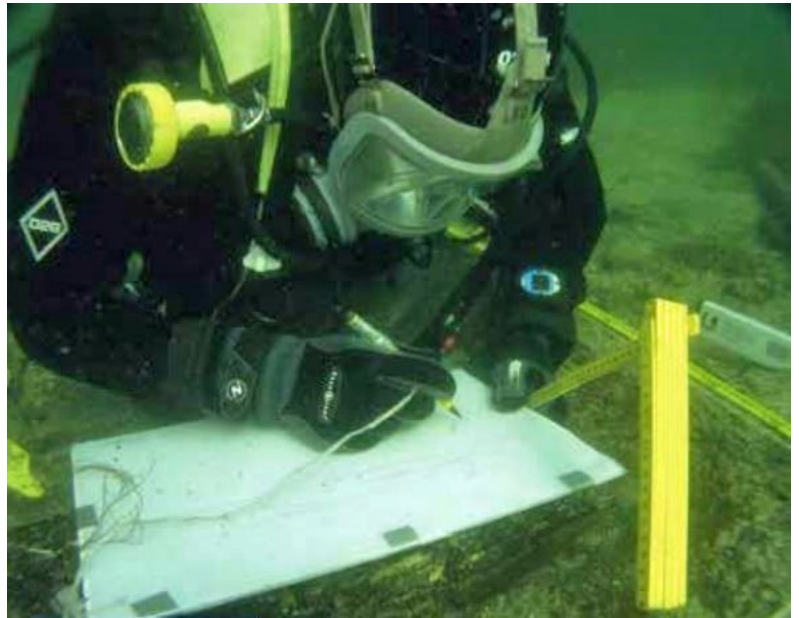


FIGURE 1. Thijs Maarleveld recording a ship's structure to exacting standards. (SDU photo courtesy of Martijn Manders.)

Thijs had a remarkable work ethic and produced an enormous number of articles and books, through which he continues to be with us. But not only through that: through his work at the university in Esbjerg, he educated many of the maritime and underwater archaeologists who are currently at work in the discipline. He was never too tired to pass on his knowledge to them, even when he became ill. A few publications are still in the pipeline, such as the new digital maritime history of the Netherlands, to which he contributed a chapter; in dedication to him, there will be certainly more that will carry his name forward.

He was never too tired to pass on his knowledge to them, even when he became ill. A few publications are still in the pipeline, such as the new digital maritime history of the Netherlands, to which he contributed a chapter; in dedication to him, there will be certainly more that will carry his name forward.

And thus Thijs Maarleveld will remain a guide for many of us, and that is a small comfort. Thijs, may you rest in peace.

Martijn R. Manders  
Leiden University



FIGURE 2. Thijs Maarleveld during a seminar on underwater archaeology at the Netherlands Institute for Ship and Underwater Archaeology (NISA) in Lelystad. (RCE photo courtesy of Martijn Manders.)



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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE



# Caribbean and Bermuda

## Bonaire and Curaçao

**The Archaeology of Informal Commerce in the Colonial Caribbean (ArCarib) Project, 2019–2021** (submitted by Konrad A. Antczak, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; [konrad.antczak@upf.edu](mailto:konrad.antczak@upf.edu))

*Abstract:* ArCarib is an EU-funded research project that began in April 2019 with the primary goal of undertaking the first historical archaeological investigations of the endemic informal commerce that flourished between the Spanish colonial province of Venezuela and the Dutch islands of Curaçao and Bonaire in the 17th and 18th centuries. Presented here is a short summary of the preliminary results from the archaeological investigations carried out over the past two years at a transshipment warehouse on Bonaire and a Sephardi *landhuis* on Curaçao.

*Resumen:* ArCarib es un proyecto de investigación financiado por la Unión Europea que comenzó en abril de 2019 y cuyo objetivo principal es realizar las primeras investigaciones arqueológicas del comercio informal que floreció entre la provincia española de Venezuela y las islas holandesas de Curazao y Bonaire durante los siglos XVII y XVIII. Aquí se presenta un breve resumen de los resultados preliminares de las investigaciones arqueológicas realizadas durante los dos últimos años en un almacén de transbordo en Bonaire y en un *landhuis* sefardí en Curazao.

*Résumé :* ArCarib est un projet de recherche financé par l'UE qui a débuté en avril 2019 dans le but principal d'entreprendre les premières enquêtes archéologiques historiques sur le commerce informel endémique qui a prospéré entre la province coloniale espagnole du Venezuela et les îles néerlandaises de Curaçao et Bonaire au 17<sup>ème</sup> et XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècles. Voici un bref résumé des résultats préliminaires des investigations archéologiques menées au cours des deux dernières années dans un entrepôt de transbordement à Bonaire et un *landhuis* séfardite à Curaçao.

*Resumo:* ArCarib é um projeto de pesquisa financiado pela UE que começou em abril de 2019 com o objetivo principal de realizar as primeiras investigações arqueológicas históricas do comércio informal endêmico que floresceu entre a província colonial espanhola da Venezuela e as ilhas holandesas de Curaçao e Bonaire no Séculos XVII e XVIII. Aqui é apresentado um breve resumo dos resultados preliminares das investigações arqueológicas realizadas nos últimos dois anos em um armazém de transbordo em Bonaire e em um *landhuis* Sefardita em Curaçao.

*Samenvatting:* ArCarib is een door de EU gefinancierd onderzoeksproject dat begon in april 2019 met als primaire doel het uitvoeren van de eerste historische archeologische onderzoeken naar de endemische informele handel die bloeide tussen de Spaanse koloniale provincie Venezuela en de Nederlandse eilanden Curaçao en Bonaire in de 17e en 18e eeuw. Hierbij een korte samenvatting van de voorlopige resultaten van het archeologisch onderzoek dat de afgelopen twee jaar is uitgevoerd bij een overslagmagazijn op Bonaire en een sefardisch landhuis op Curaçao.

ArCarib is an EU-funded research project that began in April 2019 with the primary goal of undertaking the first historical archaeological investigations of the endemic informal commerce that flourished between the Spanish colonial province of Venezuela and the Dutch islands of Curaçao and Bonaire in the 17th and 18th centuries (Figure 1). This informal commerce was driven by Venezuelan cacao, which in the 18th century was the most prized cacao in the Americas and in Europe (Arcila Farías 1950:42–45). Trading this coveted cacao anywhere else than Spain and Mexico was prohibited by Spanish law and such cacao was treated as contraband if seized by the Spanish authorities; yet the Dutch authorities on Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba (the ABC islands), who had taken the islands from Spain in the 1630s, encouraged commercial interactions with the adjacent Venezuelan mainland, openly violating interimperial economic boundaries.

This informal commerce seduced a diversity of regional transimperial seafarers in the Southeastern Caribbean, including Curaçaoan Sephardim, enslaved Africans, freedpeople, maroons, Amerindians, *pardos*, and Europeans, and mobilized other vital commodities. Curaçaoan merchants traded European ceramics along with textiles and indispensable foodstuffs to the Venezuelan colonies chronically neglected by Spanish provisioning fleets, while local Venezuelan ceramics for everyday domestic needs probably traveled onboard the ships that returned to the ABC islands loaded with cacao, as well as hides, mules, and tobacco. While much is known about the socioeconomic and political history and impacts of this long-standing commerce, nothing is known of its material dimensions and how the smuggled ceramics impacted colonial societies on the islands and the continent. The central research question of the ArCarib project is the following: how

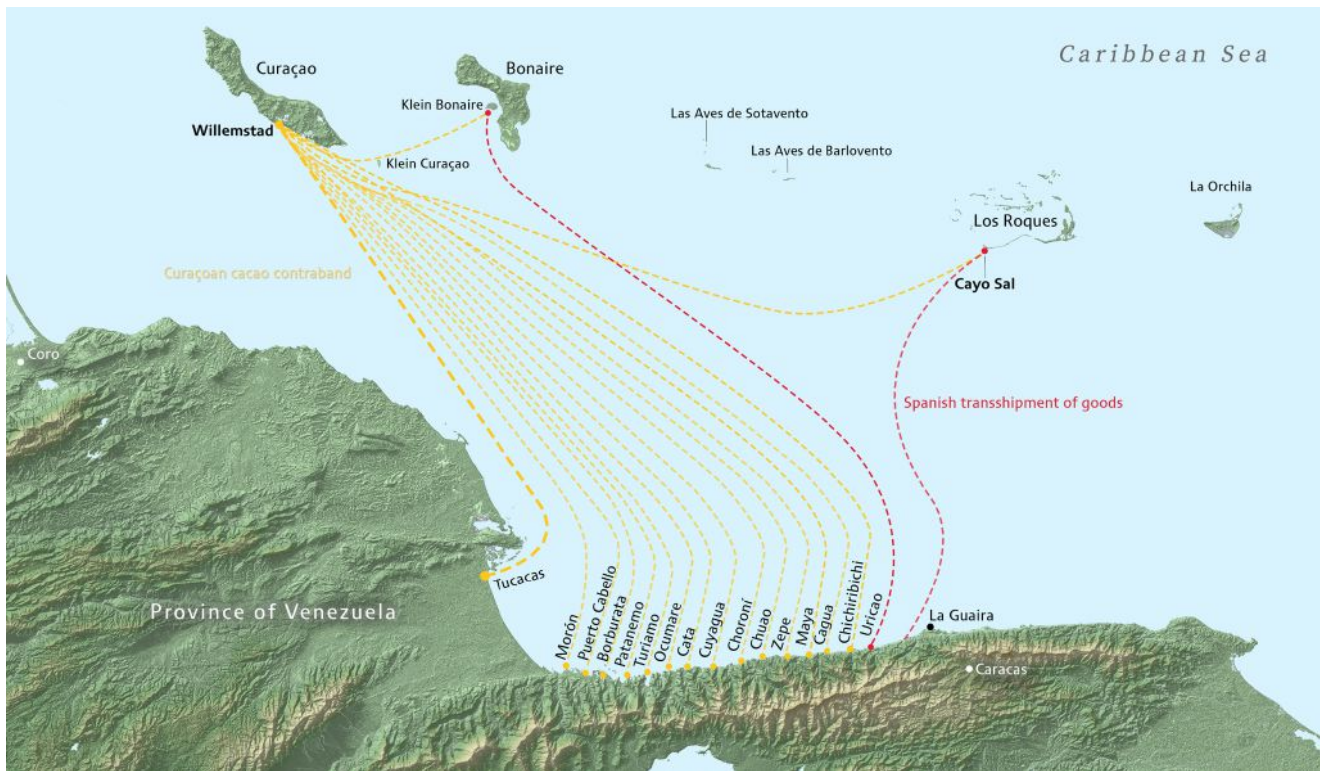


FIGURE 1. Map of the Southeastern Caribbean region highlighting the informal trade (contraband) routes between colonial Venezuela and Curaçao and Bonaire, as well as the known transshipment points.

did the informal maritime commerce of ceramics in the 17th- and 18th-century Southeastern Caribbean impact the everyday life of communities on the ABC islands and on the Venezuelan coast, particularly their identity formation processes and gender relations?

ArCarib is the first cross-border archaeological study of the ABC islands and Venezuela. As principal investigator of the project, I present here a short summary of the archaeological investigations I have undertaken on Bonaire and Curaçao over the past two years. Unlike other islands of the Caribbean, historical archaeological research on Curaçao (e.g., Haviser and Simmons-Brito 1991, 1995; Victorina 2010; Victorina and Kraan 2011) and especially on Bonaire (e.g., Haviser and Sealy 1999; Haviser 2015) has been limited. Survey in August 2019 aimed at identifying a possible 17th- or 18th-century contraband transshipment warehouse or campsite that documentary evidence suggested existed on the island, much like the one I excavated on the Venezuelan island of Cayo Sal, in the Los Roques Archipelago (Figure 1) (Antczak 2019:281–307). An ideal site was found on the adjacent uninhabited island of Klein Bonaire at Pos Kangreu, consisting of the remains of an apparent warehouse and a campsite. During that same field season, an abandoned *landhuis* (land house) on Curaçao in the area of Piscadera Bay, associated with an influential 18th-century Sephardi merchant family who were involved in informal commerce with Venezuela, was surveyed in collaboration with National Archaeological and Anthropological Memory Management (NAAM) archaeologists Claudia Kraan and Amy Victorina.

Between August and October of 2020, test pit and trench excavations were conducted at both sites. Survey of the site of Pos Kangreu on Klein Bonaire began with a pedestrian assessment of surface finds, followed by metal detector transects and shovel test pit excavation of detector finds (Figure 2). Fifteen 1 x 1 m units excavated in arbitrary stratigraphic levels were then placed in the two sectors of the campsite where the test pits revealed the most finds (Figures 3–7). The investigations at Pos Kangreu



FIGURE 2. Panoramic view of the anchorage of Klein Bonaire.



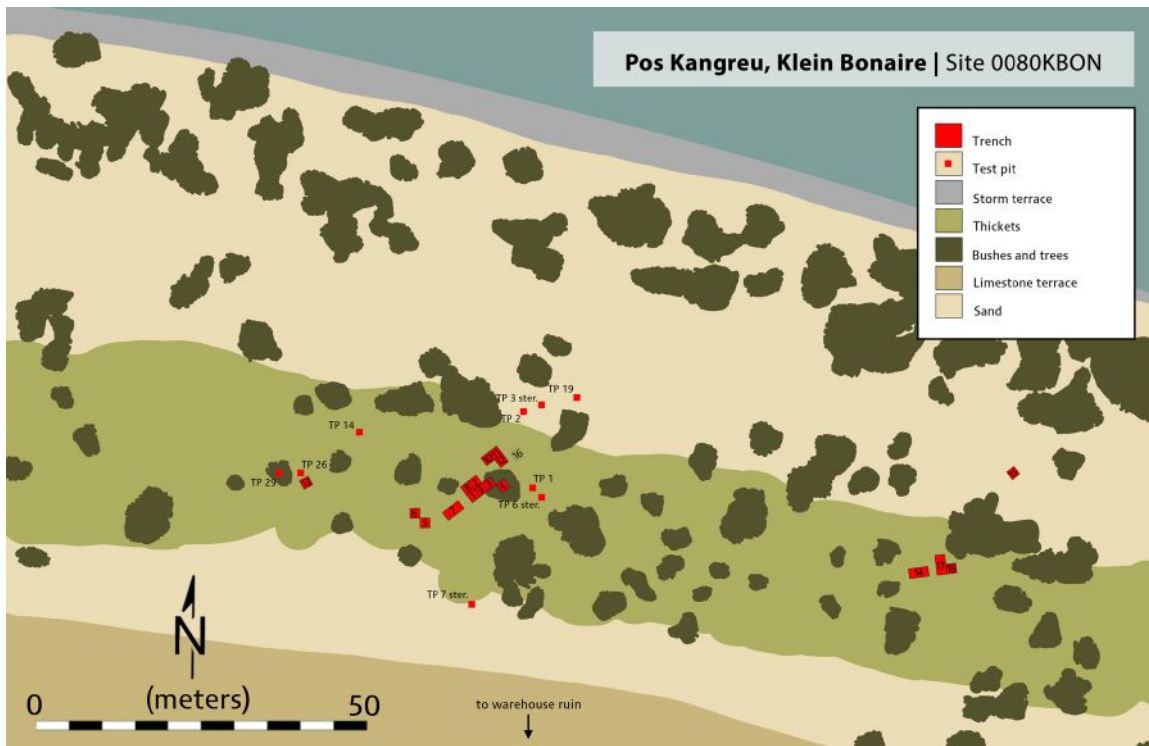


FIGURE 3. Map of the site of Pos Kangreu on Klein Bonaire showing units and test pits.



FIGURE 4. Excavation of 1 x 1 m unit at Pos Kangreu, Klein Bonaire. (Photo by Valeria Corona.)



FIGURE 5. In situ find of Dutch delftware bowl fragment at Pos Kangreu, Klein Bonaire. (Photo by Valeria Corona.)

revealed a rich array of artifacts from everyday life at the site, dating roughly from the 1690s to the 1730s. Crioloware (probably Venezuelan coarse earthenware) cooking pots, Dutch delftware plates and bowls, pewter spoons, and autochthonous and allochthonous faunal remains give important clues about the people managing the warehouse (Figures 8–9). Moreover, musket hardware and lead shot, as well as coins, provide evidence that valuable goods were being exchanged and safeguarded here, to be then transshipped onward to Curaçao or

Venezuela. The discovery of two lead bale seals provides strong evidence that textiles—one of the primary commodities sold by the Dutch in Venezuela—were stored in the warehouse on the island. Underwater archaeological survey by Dr. Ruud Stelten and Alex Hinton also identified a possible 18th-century stream anchor not far from the site in the only suitable anchorage, further supporting the identification of the site as a transshipment warehouse.

Excavations at the Sephardi *landhuis* on Curaçao—the first excavations involving a Jewish household in the Caribbean—have also revealed intriguing connections to the informal trade plied by the members of that household. In collaboration with Claudia Kraan and Amy Victorina, the site was surveyed in a walkover to determine the best locations for placing test pits. Subsequently, 15 0.5 x 0.5 m test pits were positioned close to structures and features of interest and in areas with a high concentration of remains on the surface and excavated in arbitrary levels. Initial test pits revealed a wide variety of Dutch and other European refined white earthenwares dating to the first half of the 19th century. One 1 x 1 m trench was placed beside what was possibly a garden plot on the hill below the *landhuis*, and 18th-century ceramics and glass were found here between 25 and 40 cm of depth (Figure 10). The discovery of a one-quarter-real coin minted in royalist Caracas in 1817 and then resealed in Puerto Cabello in 1822 after the war of independence attests to the strong commercial ties the Sephardim maintained with the Venezuelan mainland (Figure 11). Further intriguing preliminary insights include the discovery of shellfish remains in the 19th-century trash midden from the *landhuis*, suggesting a less-conservative attitude toward Jewish dietary mores than expected.

Ongoing archaeometric analyses of the criolowares at the Material Culture and Archaeometry research unit of the Universitat de Barcelona are geared to reveal whether in fact the coarse earthenwares found on Bo-





FIGURE 6. Excavations at the site of Pos Kangreu, Klein Bonaire. (Photo by Valeria Corona.)

FIGURE 7. Sieving backfill at Pos Kangreu, Klein Bonaire, through a 1 mm mesh. (Photo by Flavio Maestroni.)



FIGURE 8. Criolloware cooking pots found at Pos Kangreu, Klein Bonaire.

FIGURE 9. Dutch delftware bowls recovered at Pos Kangreu, Klein Bonaire.

naire and Curaçao were brought from the Venezuelan mainland along with smuggled cacao. Although interpretation of the archaeological finds is currently underway, the preliminary results from these excavations already hint that the relations between Venezuela and Bonaire and Curaçao involved much more than just commercial exchange, also including more-intimate transfers of everyday items and customs that have shaped island and coastal societies in the region to this day. By bringing to light new aspects of local histories in their current colonial and postcolonial island contexts, knowledge generated by this project will be used to contribute meaningfully to the strengthening of local identities and the preserving of local heritage. Furthermore, by emphasizing the long-standing historical, commercial, and cultural ties between Curaçao, Bonaire, and Venezuela and their close-knit dependence, ArCarib seeks to highlight how the Southeastern Caribbean region has always been united by the sea.

To stay up-to-date with the ArCarib project and its upcoming scientific publications, you can visit the project website at [kaantczak.wixsite.com/arcarib](http://kaantczak.wixsite.com/arcarib) and follow our social media channels, including [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [YouTube](#).

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 840992. I would also like to acknowledge the continued assistance of SKAL-Museo Bonaire, NAAM, and STINAPA, as well as the vital support of Valeria Corona.

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FIGURE 10. Excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit at the landhuis in the area of Piscadera Bay on Curaçao. (Photo by Valeria Corona.)



FIGURE 11. One-quarter-real coin minted in royalist Caracas in 1817 found at the landhuis on Curaçao.

## Haiti

**Archaeology of Slavery in Haiti: Digging into a Painful Past** (submitted by Gabriela Martinez Rocourt, University of Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne ArchAm—Host Laboratory; [g.martinez05@hotmail.com](mailto:g.martinez05@hotmail.com))

*Abstract:* To be Haitian and to practice archaeology in Haiti is truly to engage in the often-risky mission of discovering the history that we do not want talk about, but that we must accept in order to be able to free ourselves from it and, through this liberation, make it our own. Archaeology then becomes more than just a science; it becomes an extraordinary way to help affirm the identity of an entire people.



*Résumé* : Être haïtien et pratiquer l'archéologie en Haïti, c'est véritablement s'engager dans la mission souvent hasardeuse de découvrir l'histoire dont on ne parle pas, mais qu'il faut accepter pour pouvoir s'en libérer et, par cette libération, la faire sienne. L'archéologie devient alors plus qu'une simple science mais un moyen extraordinaire d'aider à l'affirmation de l'identité de tout un peuple.

*Resumen*: Ser haitiano y practicar la arqueología en Haití es comprometerse verdaderamente en la misión muchas veces arriesgada de descubrir la historia de la que no hablamos, pero que debemos aceptar para poder liberarnos de ella y, a través de esta liberación, hágalo suyo. La arqueología se convierte entonces en algo más que una simple ciencia, sino en un medio extraordinario para ayudar a afirmar la identidad de todo un pueblo.

In Haïti, we are currently facing a serious identity problem stemming from the denial of large painful chapters of our history, in particular the horror of a century of French slavery where African men and women were stripped of their identity and reduced to the state of personal property. For the Haitian people, history seems to have begun in 1791 during the first major slave revolts. Everything preceding this year is simply referred to as "The Time Before," plunging into anonymity more than three centuries of history. In this former French colony of Saint-Domingue, the practice of slavery was accompanied by such a level of cruelty that Jean-Jacques Dessalines, the first leader of the new Haitian nation, ordered soon after Independence the systematic destruction of everything reminiscent of slavery. Thus, throughout the country emblematic objects reminiscent of slavery, found on sugar and coffee plantations and in all the production centers that once made the wealth of the French colony of Saint-Domingue, were deliberately destroyed. Today, more than two hundred years after Independence, the Haitian people seem to have deliberately pushed back into their subconscious the memory of this painful past, while the built reminders of that past have been totally abandoned.

### *The history of Haitian coffee*

The first coffee trees were introduced to the Americas in Surinam by the Dutch around 1718 and their cultivation then spread to the West Indies. The development of that culture, however, had to wait for the revocation of the privileges of the East India Company around 1730, which had a monopoly on the marketing of this commodity. The exploitation of coffee in Saint-Domingue began in the 1740s and spread at such a rapid rate that 50 years later it was competing with sugar, that being the colony's premier commodity.

Coffee culture is associated with foothills or the top of mountains, at elevations ranging from 500 to 1300 m above sea level, where the plant finds the ideal climate for its development. During the second half of the 18th century, the first coffee farmers were less wealthy and did not enjoy as high a social status as sugar producers. But it was often the dynamic and industrious free men of color who were the first

to gradually clear the forests on the tops of the mountains to plant coffee trees in significant numbers. Coffee plantations gradually consolidated, often become prosperous production and processing units and sometimes controlling several hundred hectares of land. On the eve of the Haitian Revolution, there were no less than 3,117 coffee plantations in Saint-Domingue (ISPAN 2010).

From 1750 to 1789, coffee production in Saint-Domingue went from 7 million pounds to a record of 77 million pounds, or 40% of the world's supply. This rapid rise in coffee production considerably encouraged the slave trade. On the eve of the revolution, coffee plantations drained three-fifths of the black population brought to the island by that trade. During the five years leading up to the Haitian Revolution, Saint-Domingue imported 28,000 slaves annually (Black 1999), double the number per year prior to that period.

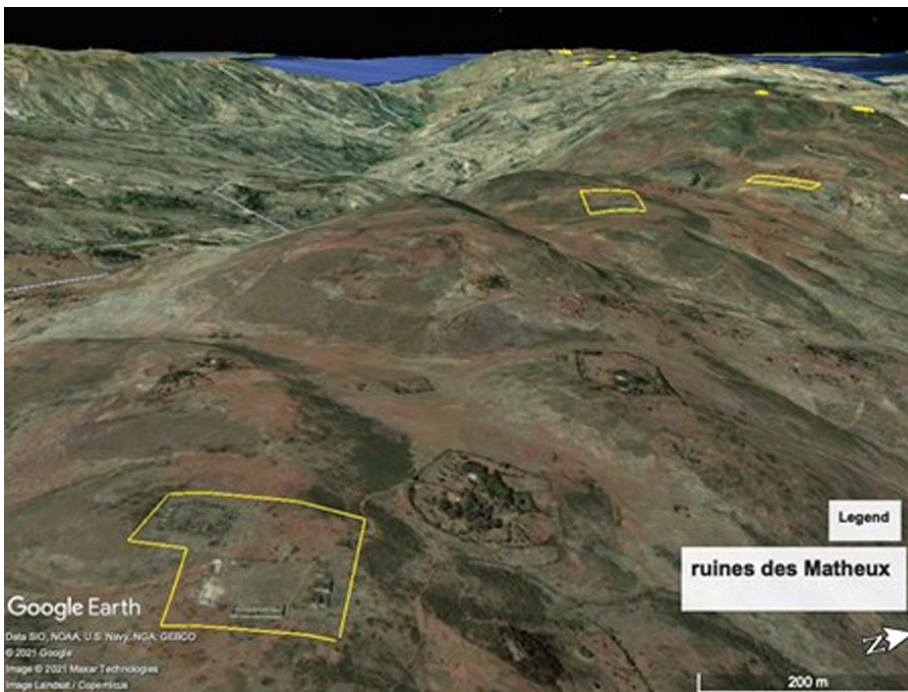


FIGURE 1. The identification of a French colonial coffee plantation on the Matheux mountain range, using Google Earth. (Photo by Gabriela Martinez Rocourt.)

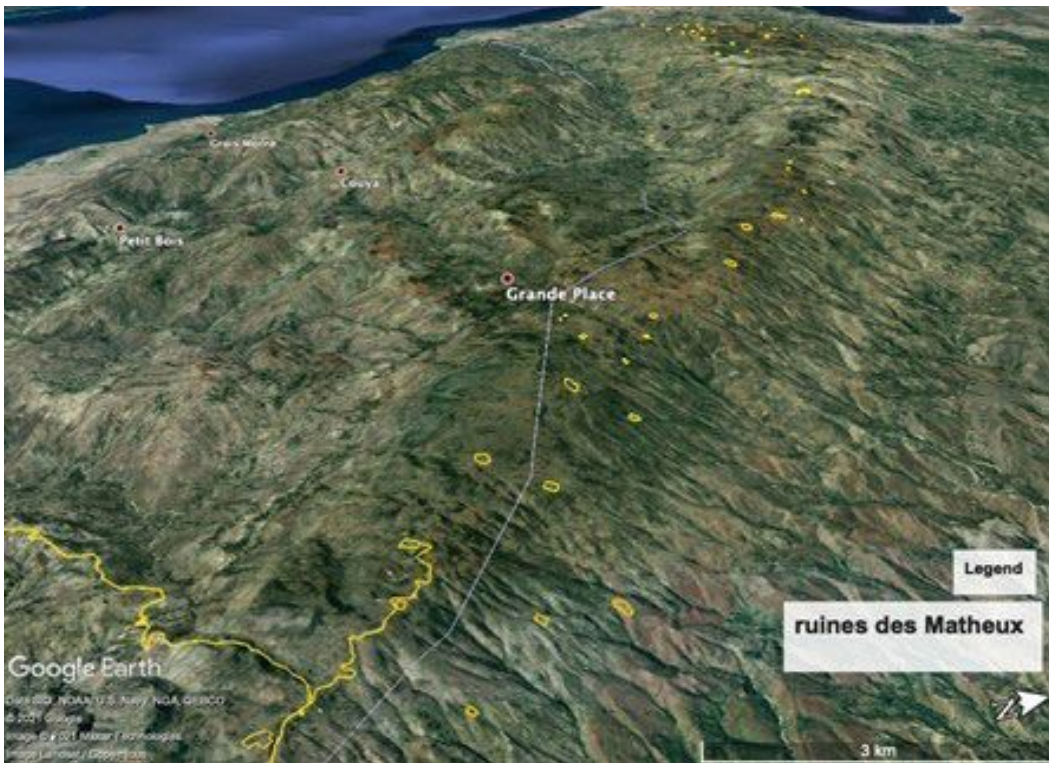


FIGURE 2. Census of French colonial coffee plantations of the Matheux range using Google Earth. (Photo by Gabriela Martinez Rocourt.)

### *A rediscovered heritage*

In 2009, during the construction of a road that was supposed to link one of the main National Roads to the Artibonite valley by crossing over the Matheux Mountains, situated north of Port-au-Prince, a vast network of French colonial coffee plantations dating from the second half of the 18th century was rediscovered. From the 1700s until the eve of the Haitian Revolution, the Matheux Mountains were a particularly important coffee-producing region. Nowadays it is a completely deforested area. Here and there it is possible to identify a few peasant hamlets, but the largest part of the region remains mostly uninhabited.

After visiting some of these sites many times, the necessity for me to learn more about the colonial past of my country has

continued to grow. With a view to better understanding the Haitian coffee heritage, past and present, I decided in 2019 to do a Ph.D. at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne on the archaeology of slavery in Haïti and more specifically the archaeology of the 18th-century coffee plantations in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, nowadays Haïti. Thus, my research mainly focuses on the study of this newly rediscovered network of incredibly well-preserved coffee plantation ruins in the Matheux range.

The archaeology of slavery or even minimal investigation of colonial plantations has never been deemed necessary until now. Archaeology is still a very new science in Haïti. There have been now and then some investigations and studies of pre-Columbian and postindependence sites, but when it comes to the colonial heritage, no studies have been undertaken in Haïti by archaeologists or the institutions that would have the mandate to do so. For now, my research consists of the physical inventory of the ruins that still exist in the Matheux Mountains. This inventory will allow me to analyze the different types of coffee plantations present in the area and identify, after comparing the data collected in the field with the historical descriptions, possible owners and how masters and enslaved persons lived on these plantations.

Access to sites in the Matheux Mountains is often extremely difficult. Thus, I have chosen to use Google Earth (Figures 1 and 2) as a means to locate the sites that are distant and not accessible by any type of vehicle. Thanks to this tool, I have spotted nearly 60 colonial sites of various sizes along the ridge and the flanks of the mountain range. These sites are usually somewhat easy to locate by satellite, because they have remained quite heavily deforested since colonial times by the very culture of coffee, which at that time was planted without any protection from the sun's rays. Large expanses of forests were thus destroyed in order to cultivate the precious crop. The basic structures of these various coffee plantation ruins, seen from above, have easily identifiable and specific characteristics such as enslaved persons' quarters, recognizable by their square-shaped cells; the drying area, which is a large flat platform; the "master's house," usually built at the highest level of the plantation; and finally, the "processing" area and coffee mill with its distinct round shape. Thanks to the exceptionally good preservation of the ruins and the extant historical descriptions (Moral 1955), the functions of the different architectural components of the plantation are easily identifiable. Later on, I will be able to confirm these collected data with a team with whom I am working closely who have been charged with photographing some of these ruins in situ for the Institute for the Preservation of Haiti's National Heritage (Institut de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine National, ISPAN). These photographs may add some less-identifiable or buried elements to those detected through aerial pictures. Furthermore, their "plot survey" will add some much-needed elements to my historical research on the original owners of these Archaic plantations of which, to this day, there has never been found any map or plan of any kind.





FIGURE 3. The ruins of Habitation Dion. (Photo courtesy of Gabriela Martinez Rocourt.)

For my research on the field, I am focusing on the site of Habitation Dion (Figure 3), because it is one of the better-preserved ruins easily accessible by road. Located on a small plateau with a magnificent view of the Artibonite valley, the structures of Habitation Dion extend over two levels along a central axis, oriented approximately at 17° north. The first level includes structures such as domestic enslaved persons' housing and buildings related to coffee production, the warehouses, and the cisterns. The master's house is placed at the highest level of the plantation. The second level is lower than the first and is articulated by a monumental staircase. This second level consists of a large rectangular

courtyard flanked to the south, east, and west by three identical buildings dedicated to the housing of enslaved persons who worked in the fields. Each of these buildings has seven independent rooms or "cells" of about 4m<sup>2</sup>, arranged in a row, devoid of any windows and with a single door opening onto the courtyard.

In order to better understand the extent of the archaeological remains, I conducted walkover surveys at Habitation Dion (Figure 4). The main purpose of these surveys was to identify building materials and/or furniture on the surface of the ground in relation to the presence of the various structures of the plantation. The surveyed areas were delimited in relation to the present structures and their function. I also surveyed the area around the monument where I previously found important ceramic concentrations. I carried out both nonsystematic surveys and systematic collection of archaeological material present on the ground surface.

Based on the data I manage to collect in the field, I will try to produce as many documents as possible. This will constitute a much-needed base for future archaeological research on the subject.

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FIGURE 4. Ceramic sherds found on the site during the survey. (Photo by Gabriela Martinez Rocourt.)



# Continental Europe

## Germany

**The Crypt Research Centre (Forschungsstelle Gruft), Lübeck—Saving Crypts and Mausoleums/El Centro de Investigación de la Cripta (Forschungsstelle Gruft), Lübeck—Salvando criptas y mausoleos/Le centre de recherche de la crypte (Forschungsstelle Gruft), Lübeck—Sauver les cryptes et les mausolées/Centro de Pesquisa da Cripta (Forschungsstelle Gruft), Lübeck—Salvando Criptas e Mausoléus** (submitted by *Andreas Ströbl and Regina Ströbl, Crypt Research Centre, Hafenstr. 24 23568, Lübeck; [stroebel.andreas@web.de](mailto:stroebel.andreas@web.de)*): In the past 20 years, the documentation of crypt burials from the 16th to 19th centuries has increasingly become the focus of modern sepulchral research. A crypt is an underground or aboveground walled room used for the burial of one or more dead persons. The word derives from the Greek word “krypta” for an underground church room. A mausoleum, on the other hand, is a burial space in the form of a building.

Apart from prominent examples such as the crypts of the high nobility, for example in Vienna or Berlin, as well as those of the upper classes, for example under the Parochial Church in Berlin, small family crypts of the landed gentry at or under village churches are the typical objects of investigation and rescue. In most cases, two major problems become apparent: (1) the inventory is severely endangered or already partially destroyed, due to improper handling of the building structure and burials and/or looting; and (2) there is usually no or too little money for documentation and restoration. Another problem is the lack of an overall comprehensive record of burial vaults; small burial vaults are often accidental finds.

At best, church communities, cemetery managers, or private individuals make contact with the monument authority when a crypt and its inventory need to be disturbed. At worst, valuable coffins together with the often excellently preserved burials are simply disposed of and unique vaults are filled in without even considering appropriate documentation, even though these burial vaults are unique testimonies of a burial culture that has only been rudimentarily researched.

The coffins were made of different materials. Typically, outer coffins were made of metal or wood, more rarely of stone. The inner coffins for burial and/or transport were simple and made of wood.

In contrast to earth finds, organic materials in crypts are often excellently preserved when the conditions are good, especially if there is adequate ventilation, and should be professionally documented, sampled, and examined, and, in the case of coffins, restored if necessary. These materials consist of wood, metal, textiles, botanical remains, paper, insect remains, and the—in many cases—mummified corpses themselves. For this reason alone, interdisciplinary research is indispensable, apart from historical and religious studies questions. This is all the more true, because the burials are as unique as the deceased persons themselves. Before the time of industrial production methods, coffins, clothing, and grave goods are strikingly individual from the Renaissance to the early 20th century. Each crypt thus harbors unknown details.

The Crypt Research Centre (German: Forschungsstelle Gruft) was founded in 2011 by Dr. Regina Ströbl; however, she and her husband, Dr. Andreas Ströbl, have been working together with restorers and scientists from various disciplines since 2001. So far, around 40 tombs in Germany have been identified, documented, and, for the most part, restored. For the Wolgast Prince's Crypt project, the researchers were awarded the European Monument Protection Prize Europa Nostra in 2010.

A project completed in summer 2020 holds particularly impressive insights into a still insufficiently researched burial culture. The family tomb of the von Rochow family in Golzow about 80 km southwest of Berlin/Centre was looted by youths in the 1970s with almost unimaginable brutality and disrespect (Figure 1). The coffins had been broken open and bodies torn out and a once-magnificent funeral flag hung in tatters among the rubble. In their extremely valuable wooden and copper coffins from the 17th to 19th centuries, the corpses of the von Rochow family were partially preserved as mummies in the well-ventilated crypt, even to the point of resembling portraits. The looters had robbed the dead of weapons, medals, and jewelry; after all, the von Rochows belonged to the influential Prussian military nobility. Since then, some of the gilded lion heads that held in their mouths the handle rings on the magnificent and lovingly painted copper coffins of Georg Wilhelm von Rochow (d. 1665) and his wife Maria Polyxena (d. 1666) have been missing.

Together with wood, textile, and metal restorers, the Crypt Research Centre restored the dignity of the burial place. After detailed scientific examination, the bodies were placed back into their restored coffins. These include those of the church's

founder, Friedrich Wilhelm von Rochow, and his wife Henriette Sophie (both d. 1759).

In addition to the copper coffins, it is above all the coffins of Daniel von Rochow (d. 1735) and probably his wife that, in their form and precious decoration with velvet and gilded borders, are unrivaled, compared to the finds in all other crypts documented to this point.

A mix of financing consisting of funds from the State Office for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, the federal government, foundations, and the church community made the extensive restoration of this unique collection possible (Figures 2–3). There will be a festive service when all the seats in the church may once again be occupied.



FIGURE 1. Coffins and tomb of the von Rochow family in Golzow (near Berlin) when found.

In all the work of the Crypt Research Centre, the preservation or restoration of the dignity of the deceased is in the foreground. Locked coffins are not opened, photos of corpses are not shown to the public, and reburials are carried out with care. Almost always, tombs and inventories are made accessible to the public within ethically acceptable limits. The important thing is to convince people that each crypt holds a real treasure of knowledge about crafts, traditions, rituals, and the people themselves.



FIGURE 2. Coffins and tomb of the von Rochow family during restoration.



FIGURE 3. Coffins and tomb of the von Rochow family after restoration.



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# Latin America

## Brazil

**Collaborative Research Project “Identification of the Shipwreck Known as Barco do Acaraú,” Itarema, Ceará/Proyecto de investigación colaborativa “Identificación del naufragio conocido como Barco do Acaraú,” Itarema, Ceará/Projet de recherche collaboratif « Identification de l’épave connue sous le nom de Barco do Acaraú », Itarema, Ceará** (submitted by Prof. Dr. Flávio Rizzi Calippo, coordinator, Maritime and Underwater Archaeology Laboratory, Universidade Federal do Piauí – UFPI, Teresina, Piauí): At the mouth of the Acaraú River, approximately two hours by boat from the city of Itarema, north of Fortaleza, Ceará (at the time, province of the Empire of Brazil), there is a wreck known as Barco do Acaraú. In 2012 and 2016, diver Marcus Davis Braga (currently studying for a master’s degree at the Federal University of Ceará – UFC) dived at the site and, after making the first record of the wreckage, raised the hypothesis that Barco do Acaraú could be the yacht *Palpite*. Based on this hypothesis, in 2016 the wreck researcher and diver Augusto César Bastos (who is currently specializing in underwater archaeology at the Polytechnic Institute of Tomar – IPT), started historical research on the *Palpite* wreck.

The yacht *Palpite* (probably a brig) is a vessel of historical significance. It was hired to take samples collected by the Scientific Exploration Commission in Ceará (1859–1861) to the city of Fortaleza. The commission was created by Emperor D. Pedro II in 1856 to research the geography, natural resources, and populations of the Brazilian territory. The cause of the wreck has not yet been fully elucidated, but reports from the time show that in 1861, after leaving the port of the city of Granja toward Fortaleza, the sailboat ran into some bad weather. The *Palpite* apparently collided with the Acaraú sandbank and sank in a section of the river with a depth of about 5 m, such that the entire crew and part of the cargo could be saved. After the



**SLIDE SHOW.** FIGURE 1. Anchor of the *Palpite*. (Photo courtesy of Flávio Rizzi Calippo.)

One of the main characteristics of the project was the adoption of a very collaborative perspective. Fundraising and requesting research authorization (issued by the Brazilian Navy) were the responsibility of Augusto César Bastos. The coordination of the archaeological research and technical logistics were assumed by Flávio Calippo (coordinator, Laboratory of Maritime and Underwater Archeology at the Federal University of Piauí – LARQSUB/UFPI). The project, which is ongoing, involves historical research, underwater recording (planimetry, altimetry, geophysics, and 3-D photogrammetry), and archaeological analysis of the artifacts and the shipwreck. Historical research and correlation with the artifacts found at the wrecksite are being carried out by Augusto Bastos in the scope of specialization at IPT. The coordination of diving operations and the acquisition of images for photogramme-

sinking, the wood and other elements of the boat were recovered (such as the ship’s bell, which was used to manufacture the bell of the Church of Acaraú).

With the intention of confirming the vessel’s identification and conducting archaeological research on its construction as a hybrid sailboat (with wood and metal elements) manufactured by a local shipowner in the city of Fortaleza, a collaborative research project titled “Identification of the wreck known as the boat of Acaraú” was launched. The project follows the principles of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2017a), in particular the “in situ” preservation of all artifacts, no commercial exploitation, and the carrying out of training actions and information sharing involving methodologies and technologies.

One of the main characteristics of the project was the adoption of a very collaborative perspective. Fundraising and requesting research authorization (issued by the Bra-



try were the responsibilities of Marcus Davis Braga (carried out as part of his master's degree work at the Institute of Marine Sciences of the Federal University of Ceará; Instituto de Ciências do Mar Universidade Federal do Ceará, LABOMAR/UFC). The scientific coordination and planning of the activities of archaeological recording, archaeological analysis of the pieces, and 3-D photogrammetry (image acquisition and selection method) were handled by Flávio Calippo. Image processing and completion of 3-D models were done by Adriano Anunciação Oliveira (Curso Sistemas e Mídias Digitais – UFC; Course of Systems and Digital Media of the Federal University of Ceará). With the support of the Postgraduate Program in Tropical Marine Sciences (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Marinhas Tropicais; PPGCMT/LABORMAR/UFC), Flávio Calippo and Marcus Braga organized and held a training course in underwater archaeology for students, divers, and researchers who intended to participate in field activities.

The first stage of underwater research allowed us to make the geophysical record of the wreck site, determine its main dimensions, identify the main elements and structures, and start acquiring images and videos for 3-D photogrammetric recording. Although the acquisition of data and the archaeological analysis of the site have not been completed, it is already possible to state that the wrecked vessel dates from the same period as the *Palpite* (second half of the 19th century). In addition to the small number of wooden parts (which, according to reports, were removed after the sinking), the presence of several nautical metal parts and structures (anchor, chains, knees, winch, small boiler, capstan, mast parts, sail rings, blunt bolts, etc.) point to the same context in which the *Palpite* was built. This was a period when the technology for the use of metals in the main Brazilian shipyards was already a reality, and the use of this type of element in shipbuilding was beginning to spread to smaller ports. In Ceará, this context is reinforced by the arrival of technologies, materials, and labor for the implementation of the railway system. A great deal of these materials and equipment arrived in Ceará through the expansion of transatlantic steam navigation.

As soon as analysis of the artifacts and processing of the images are completed, a second field season will be conducted. The purposes will be to locate new unidentified parts of the vessel and finalize the acquisition of measurements (through altimetry and planimetry) for the precise positioning of structures and 3-D models. For more information, contact Dr. Flávio Calippo, Coordenador do Laboratório de Arqueologia Marítima e Subaquática – LARQSub/CCN/UFPI; Sub-Chefe do Curso de Arqueologia – CCN/UFPI; Programa de Pós-Graduação em Arqueologia – PPGArq/CCN/UFPI; Universidade Federal do Piauí – UFPI; email: [cvalippo@ufpi.edu.br](mailto:cvalippo@ufpi.edu.br).

#### **Updated Archaeological Documentation of the Shipwreck *Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento* (1668)** (submitted by Md Beatriz Brito de Ferreira Bandeira – Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brasil)

*Abstract:* The author is completing a doctoral thesis at the Federal University of Sergipe (UFS), Brazil, on the analysis of the state of conservation of the *Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento* shipwreck in support of the protection of Brazilian underwater cultural heritage. The main objective of this investigation was to produce updated archaeological documentation of this shipwreck site, with the aim of determining what has and hasn't changed at the site originally recorded by the nondiving archaeologist Ulisses Pernambucano de Mello Neto and his crew of divers from the Brazilian Navy (1979).

The results of this project are allowing a critical reflection on the vulnerability and fragility of the existing underwater cultural heritage in Brazil, given the legal uncertainty regarding the preservation of that underwater cultural heritage. However, ocean biodiversity preservation activities and natural impacts on the site can work together to strengthen the preservation of this cultural heritage in Brazil.

*Resumen:* La autora está completando una tesis doctoral en la Universidad Federal de Sergipe (UFS), Brasil, en torno al análisis del estado de conservación del naufragio de *Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento* en apoyo al fortalecimiento del patrimonio cultural subacuático brasileño. El objetivo principal de esta investigación fue producir un nuevo registro arqueológico de este sitio del naufragio, con el fin de verificar similitudes y alteraciones con el sitio originalmente registrado por el arqueólogo no buceador Ulisses Pernambucano de Mello Neto y su equipo de buzos de la Armada brasileña (1979).

Los resultados de este proyecto están permitiendo una reflexión crítica sobre la vulnerabilidad y fragilidad del patrimonio cultural subacuático actual en Brasil, ante la inseguridad jurídica sobre la preservación del patrimonio cultural subacuático. Sin embargo, las actividades de preservación de la biodiversidad oceánica y los impactos naturales en el sitio pueden trabajar juntos para fortalecer la preservación de este patrimonio cultural en Brasil.

*Résumé :* L'auteur termine une thèse de doctorat à l'Université fédérale de Sergipe (UFS), Brésil, sur l'analyse de l'état de conservation de l'épave du *Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento* à l'appui du renforcement du patrimoine culturel subaquatique brésilien. L'objectif principal de cette enquête était de produire un nouveau dossier archéologique de ce site de naufrage,

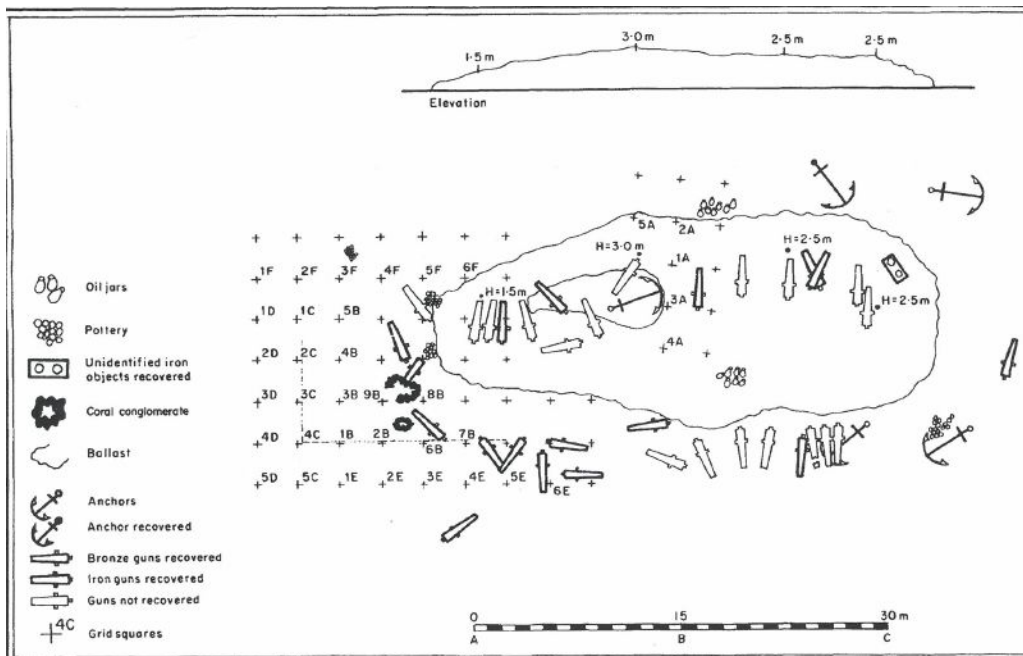


FIGURE 1. Map of the wrecksite of the galleon *Santíssimo Sacramento*, Brazil (1668). (Mello Neto 1979.)

dans le but de vérifier les similitudes et les changements avec le site initialement enregistré par l'archéologue non plongeur Ulisses Pernambucano de Mello Neto et son équipage de plongeurs de la Marine brésilienne (1979).

Les résultats de ce projet permettent une réflexion critique sur la vulnérabilité et la fragilité du patrimoine culturel subaquatique existant au Brésil, au vu de l'incertitude juridique sur la préservation du patrimoine culturel subaquatique. Sans embargo, les activités de préservation de la biodiversité océanique et les impacts naturels sur le site peuvent concourir à renforcer la préservation de ce patrimoine culturel au Brésil.

### Introduction

A doctoral thesis is being completed by the author at the Federal University of Sergipe (UFS), under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Gilson Rambelli, that analyzes of the state of conservation of the shipwreck site *Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento* (GSS) in support of protecting the underwater cultural heritage.

Because of the maritime tragedy that the archaeological site represents, the site is frequently visited by underwater tourists. The artifact collections housed at the Nautical Museum, located in Salvador, Bahia, and at the Naval Museum in Rio de Janeiro are major exhibits at both museums. Despite this, the site is not well-known and is an important cultural heritage site that should be protected.

The first underwater archaeological investigation in Brazil was conducted in the mid-1970s at the site of *Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento* (1668). The Brazilian Navy, concerned with protecting a valuable historical heritage site from depredation, in agreement with the Ministry of Culture and Education, hired the nondiving archaeologist Ulisses Pernambucano de Mello Neto to direct a team of divers from the Navy in order to record and retrieve the various artifacts that were vulnerable to being looted (Figure 1).

More than 40 years after Ulisses's research, underwater archaeology is scientifically recognized and has gained space in the academy as a discipline with undergraduate courses in archaeology at three federal universities in the states of Sergipe (UFS), Pernambuco (UFPE), and Piauí (UFPI). However, the good interinstitutional practices between the Brazilian Navy and the Secretariat of Culture, working together in order to ensure serious underwater scientific research takes place, do not eliminate the problems in jurisdictional spheres regarding the preservation of underwater cultural heritage in Brazil. The country does not follow the 2001 UNESCO Convention, two recommendations of which prioritize the preservation of underwater material heritage in situ ((UNESCO 2017b, art. 2, no. 5), and the prohibition of its commercial valuation (UNESCO 2017b, art. 2, no. 7 and Rule 2, Annex).

The proposal to complete updated archaeological documentation of the GSS site came out of the author's experience as a technician-archaeologist with the Regional Superintendency of the Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional in Bahia (IPHAN/BA) between 2016 and 2019. While working there, the author saw firsthand how cultural heritage was managed and licensed, and observed a growing demand related to submerged development projects. As a result, the author was motivated to produce a new archaeological record of GSS in order to ascertain what had and hadn't changed at the original site (Mello Neto 1979), and to understand how management of underwater cultural heritage in Brazil is changing.

Due to the depth of 32 m and the short bottom time of an average of 15 minutes, as prescribed by the diving safety protocol (Nitrox, SSI Latin America, 2011 and Table NOAA 2015), the safety factor was fundamental for the delineation of the site, estimated to be 45 m long and 20 m wide. For the purpose of comparison, the team first used the same measurement method (triangulation) that was used by the Navy divers. Then, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Flávio Calippo of the Federal University of Piauí (UFPI), the team applied the Pythagorean theorem for a geometric correction of the pending measures, because of the depth of the wreckage (Green 2004:101) (Figures 2–3).

The project, which ran for 25 field days, included 99 dives with 60:09 hours of bottom time and teams ranging from one to three pairs. The teams recorded 18 cannons, 4 anchors, 1 pintle and gudgeon, 1 mast cap, and the ballast line contour. Several hours of video were recorded over the last 10 days of the field for postproject photogrammetric site mapping and analysis.



FIGURES 2 and 3. Measurements of the pieces being taken along an axis, with each diver at the end of the measurement.

After comparing the new documentation (Figure 4), we discovered that some areas of the site remain undisturbed and match the map created by Ulisses Pernambucano's team, but some areas of the site have been disturbed and altered, possibly due to damage by anchoring for local tourist visits and fishing activities and even some looting (Figure 5). Traces of some of these changes could be documented during the dives on the site over the five years I worked on this dissertation (2015–2020). The videos taken between 2015 and 2016 were produced by Prof. Rodrigo Torres (Centro Universitario Regional del Este, Uruguay), when he was preparing the material for his postdoctoral research *Patrimônio Cultural Subaquático da Baía de Todos os Santos – Estudos Preliminares* (Torres 2016).



FIGURE 4. The transposition of data to paper from the new archaeological documentation of the shipwreck site Galeão Santíssimo Sacramento (1668).

And in addition to recording these physical changes to the site, all the videos enabled the visualization of the notably rapid growth of corals on the iron pieces. The site is located 1.5 km away from one of the largest sewage systems in the city. This aspect of the research is still in progress, awaiting a specialist who can identify the types and impacts of the coral growth.

The results of this project are allowing a critical reflection on





FIGURE 5. Blue circles represent the positioning of the pieces that are still the same as in Mello Neto's register; yellow circles represent the questionable positions of the pieces originally registered; and the red circles represent anthropic changes to the site between 2015 and 2020. Red rectangles are timbers exposed by the action of currents, which is influenced by tidal changes. Green dots form the central axis from which the distances of the pieces were measured by the triangulation method.

the vulnerability and fragility of the currently underwater cultural heritage in Brazil, in view of the legal uncertainty mentioned above. We are hopeful that the concern both for ocean biodiversity preservation and the natural impacts to the site will strengthen the preservation of underwater cultural heritage in Brazil.

I would like to thank those who helped make this research project a success: Prof. Dr. Gilson Rambelli (UFS), Prof. Dr. Leandro Duran (UFS), Prof. PhD Rodrigo Torres (Centro Universitario Regional del Este, Uruguay), Prof. Dr. Flávio Calippo (UFPI), my professional colleagues Marcus Davis Braga (UFCE), Júlio César Marins (UERJ), the NAUI diving instructors and rebreathers Alvanir Oliveira (Jornada) and Oswaldo Del Cima, and finally the *Galeão Sacramento* diving school instructors Bruno Rocha, Juvenal Barreto, and assistant instructor Luni Otashima.

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## Underwater - Worldwide

See also Latin America

### Hawai'i

**Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion of Submerged World War II Aircraft Wrecks: Mā'alaea Bay, Maui** (submitted by Dominic Bush, Ph.D. candidate, Coastal Resource Management Program, East Carolina University, [bushd16@students.ecu.edu](mailto:bushd16@students.ecu.edu)): An interdisciplinary team of maritime archaeologists and biologists from East Carolina University (ECU), funded by a National Preservation Center for Technology and Training grant, traveled to Maui, Hawai'i, to study the possible role that microorganisms play in the corrosion of submerged World War II aircraft wrecks. The project focused on two crash sites within Maui's Mā'alaea Bay: a Grumman F6F Hellcat and a Curtiss SB2C-1 Helldiver (Figure 1). Protections for each aircraft have been established under the Sunken Military Craft Act (2004), which prohibits unauthorized disturbances and ensures the wrecks remain property of the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC). Due to their location within the Hawaiian Island Humpback

Whale National Marine Sanctuary, the NHHC has transferred management responsibilities of the aircraft to the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS). Both the NOAA ONMS and Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) granted permissions for the project.



FIGURE 1. Map indicating locations of study sites in relation to NAS Pu'unēnē. (Image courtesy of Google Earth.)

As underwater cultural heritage (UCH) sites, both aircraft are well-known within the



Hawai'i diving industry. NOAA ONMS (2011) formally documented the Helldiver and Hellcat as a part of the "Maui Maritime Heritage Resources Survey." Prior to this, knowledge of the aircraft came primarily from recreational and hobby divers. In 2010, it was one of these divers who made the startling discovery that the Helldiver's Bureau Number (BuNo) could still be read on the detached vertical stabilizer (Maui Dreams Dive Co. 2013). Matching the BuNo (18400) with crash records from the NHHHC led to the realization that the plane was ditched in 1944 by Lieutenant William E. Dill and radio-man Kenneth W. Jobe during a training mishap. While both men were successfully rescued, the U.S. Navy decided against salvaging the aircraft.

Today, the site is still a popular one among SCUBA divers and is frequently mentioned in dive blogs. It is noted for its near completeness, with the rescue raft as the only notable missing part. A vertical stabilizer was detached from the tail, although it is mostly buried near the aft end of the aircraft. The wreck is heavily encrusted with coral (mainly on the fuselage) and remains upright on the seafloor (Figure 2).

Far less is known about the history of the second study site, the Grumman F6F Hellcat. Given the proximity of the wreck to the former site of Naval Air Station Pu'unēnē (Figure 1), it is not unreasonable to think that this plane also crashed after a takeoff from this airfield, the same place from which Lieutenant Dill's Helldiver launched. However, unlike the Helldiver, which was officially located in 2010, the Hellcat's location has been known since at least 1983 (Uechi 2017). The site's near-shore location makes it particularly desirable to scooter-assisted divers who launch from shore; accessing this site does not require a boat. While not as intact as the Helldiver, portions of the aircraft's fuselage and wings are still present. An associated radial engine and propeller remain intact, though they are nearly 23 m away. Though the rear section of the plane is missing, enough of the landing gears and exhaust flaps remain to enable its identification as an F6F-3 Hellcat (Figure 3).



FIGURE 2. Photo of the Helldiver site. (Photo by J. Raupp, 28 April 2021.)

Foundational in nature, this study sought to collect baseline data on the taxonomic composition of each wreck's microbiome in hopes of discerning spatial associations between microbial communities and areas of visible corrosion on aluminum aircraft surfaces.



FIGURE 3. Photo of the Hellcat site. (Photo by J. Raupp, 26 April 2021.)

It is widely known that in marine settings, layers of biofilm form on submerged aluminum surfaces (Little and Lee 2007). The biofilm, which often is less than 1 mm thick, can contain oxygen gradients that support a diversity of aerobic and anaerobic microbes. The presence of biofilm, as well as certain microbial metabolites produced within the biofilm, can work to negate the natural anticorrosive properties of aluminum. This alteration of electrochemical conditions to make a substrate more conducive to corrosion is known as "microbiologically influenced corrosion" (MIC). For wrecks such as the Helldiver and Hellcat, the pitting and perforation associated with MIC threatens structural integrity. This may eventually lead to further site damage in the form of collapse and disarticulation.

Yet without a proper understanding of the microbes

responsible for MIC, or even the degree to which it is occurring, site managers are left in the proverbial dark in terms of mitigating the effects of MIC. While laboratory and immersion experiments using aluminum test coupons are helpful, collecting biofilm samples directly from submerged WWII aircraft offers the best opportunity to gain an accurate and realistic idea of how a site's microbiome may be contributing to its deterioration.

To accomplish this, three SCUBA divers from the ECU research team descended upon both wrecks to collect biofilm samples with sterilized syringes. Sampling areas were constrained to a 10 x 10 cm grid square and photographed both before and after sample collection, so that the exact sampling area could be calculated. These locations were divided evenly among visibly corroded aluminum surfaces and noncorroded aluminum surfaces. At the Hellcat site, time permitted the biofilm collection from two nonaluminum surfaces: a rubber tire and a stainless-steel fitting. Researchers also used Whirl-Pak® Sponge Probes to gather three additional biofilm samples from the surface of the Hellcat. This collection method proceeded in the same manner as the spatula and syringe method with respect to sampling grid and scaled photographs. Though the sponge method proved to be much quicker, thus requiring less air expenditure, the initial results suggest that the amount of material collected may be insufficient for DNA sequencing.

In addition to biofilm samples, the research team collected sediment and water samples for the purposes of understanding how the wrecks' microbiomes may be affected by that of the surrounding environment and vice versa. Sediment samples came from areas near visibly corroded and noncorroded aluminum surfaces, as well as from two control locations that were 5 and 30 m, respectively, from each wreck. Water samples were obtained using a filtration process, while researchers also gathered data on the temperature and oxygen-concentration gradients of the water column. The latter information will be used to assess how environmental conditions may affect wreck microbiome composition. Moreover, biofilm communities tend to be dynamic and undergo constant cycles of attachment, growth, and dispersal. Thus, having data for key environmental parameters may aid follow-up studies in terms of the inferring of how these cycles are affected by seasonally induced changes to the area.

DNA extractions for each sample type were completed at ECU's Howell Science Complex, which then sent the isolated DNA samples to Integrated Microbiome Research (IMR), a sequencing center in Nova Scotia, Canada. At IMR, samples will be sequenced using an Illumina MiSeq sequencer, which produces millions of reads per run on a small, targeted region of DNA. Once the sequencing data are released by IMR, researchers at ECU will translate those data into taxonomic information with the software program Mothur v.1.39.5, which identifies the sequences using reference samples. While several statistical tools are available, non-metric dimensional scaling (NMDS) models have proven particularly adept at highlighting potential taxonomic and spatial associations. Rather than being focused solely on a single metric, such as relative abundance, this study is more concerned with how ecological relationships among clades of microbes may contribute to the composition and diversity of the wrecks' microbiomes.

Of greatest interest is how might the microbial communities on and directly adjacent to areas of visible corrosion differ from those associated with noncorroded locations. With this information serving as a baseline, it may be possible to expand this research in hopes of establishing patterns that can be used to predict MIC of submerged aircraft wrecks. By understanding "who" is responsible for MIC, it may eventually be possible to discern how to mitigate this specific preservation threat. Potential treatment options can include the inhibition of biofilm buildup, organic and inorganic biocides designed to eliminate MIC-causing microbes, or the cultivation of corrosion-inhibiting microbes within wreck microbiomes. Furthermore, MIC is just one of several factors that can contribute to a submerged aircraft's deterioration. The research presented here is meant to complement the years of studies that have examined other potentially harmful influences, including generalized corrosion brought on by seawater, large storm events, and interactions of irresponsible humans with sites.

The research team is currently in talks with NOAA and the Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum regarding the presentation of the results of the Maui project via a virtual platform. Additionally, the results and methodology will be shared with NOAA, the National Park Service, and the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division, in hopes that this research will be incorporated into site management efforts. Finally, a second round of sampling is currently being planned, which would take place on the nearby island of O'ahu. Several WWII-era aircraft crash sites have been identified as possible candidates for biofilm sampling efforts. The project's organizers have been in consultation with several recreational and hobby divers about the possibility of collaborating on fieldwork through an exercise in public archaeology. For sites outside of the O'ahu portion of the HIHWNMS, access will be sought through a NHHC Special Use Permit. The same collection methodology for biofilm, sediment, and water samples employed in Maui would be used at the O'ahu sites. The DNA sequencing data obtained from the O'ahu wrecks would provide a valuable data set for comparative purposes.



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## USA - Northeast

### Connecticut

**State Historic Preservation Office's Site Inventories Scanning Project** (*submitted by Catherine Labadia, deputy state historic preservation officer and staff archaeologist*): The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has embarked on a massive project to scan all of the agency's archaeological site inventories and produce an inclusive GIS record—portions of which will be available to the public. As of the summer of 2021, most of the records have been scanned and the GIS building will start. For the archaeology files, the records of both the SHPO office in Hartford and the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) are being fully rectified for the first time. SHPO can be more responsive with site-number requests. Also, the entire Connecticut Historic Preservation Collection, the current repository at the University of Connecticut (Storrs) of all archaeological surveys, historical and architectural surveys, documentation studies of properties, and maps produced for the Connecticut Historical Commission/SHPO by archaeologists and historians, has been scanned, which will soon be available for both researchers and contractors.



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# 2021 SHA and ACUA Elections

## President

*Marco G. Meniketti*

**Present Position:** Professor, Senior Archaeologist, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA

**Education:** Ph.D., Michigan State University, 2005; M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, 2001; M.S., Industrial Archaeology, Michigan Tech University, 1998; Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, 1985–1987; Teaching Credential, Graduate School of Education, University of California, Berkeley, 1977; B.A., Anthropology, University of California Berkeley, 1976

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** I served as co-organizer and Program Chair for the annual Conference of the Society for Industrial Archeology in 2007, held in San Jose, CA. I ran (unsuccessfully) for the SHA nominations committee. I served as editor for the Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2015 (Seattle). I was elected to the ACUA board in 2016, and Chair in 2017. As ACUA Chair, I served on the SHA Board of Directors, the Conference Committee, the Budget Committee, and Ethics Committee. I represented ACUA at the annual UNESCO meetings for the Convention on the reservation of underwater cultural heritage. Representing SHA in 2020, I met on Capitol Hill with staff of Sen. Kamala Harris, and Congressman Eric Swawell, to garner support for a bipartisan bill seeking protection of traditional African American burial grounds. I am a founding member of the California Maritime Archaeology Committee (Society for California Archaeology) and co-founder of the new California State University Council of Archaeologists.



**Research Interests:** colonialism, slavery, capitalism and industrial development, immigrant labor, environmental change, ancient Phoenician seafaring, Pacific galleons in the age of exploration, and first contact on the west coast

### **Biographical Statement:**

My career began in the desert. Fresh from college with a BA in Anthropology from UC Berkeley, I set out to change the world. Then I encountered reality. My first employment was in the Great Basin with the Nevada Department of Transportation. Over my years at NDOT, I learned about the often-fraught relationships between government agencies and boundary jurisdictions. One could say I became an itinerant grad student; working as a science teacher between grad school episodes. I returned to graduate school at Texas A&M University with INA. In 1984, I attended my first SHA conference when treasure hunters were still on the Board. I worked underwater projects at Port Royal and St Ann's Bay, Jamaica. I completed studies in Industrial Archaeology at Michigan Tech, then on to Michigan State, for my doctorate, funded by the College of Education as a research assistant and with pick-up CRM jobs. Following a year teaching at Michigan Tech, I became Asst. Prof. at San Jose State University. For the past twenty years, I have conducted research in the Caribbean. I annually direct field schools in the Caribbean and in California. Although educated as an anthropologist, I have shoveled in the desert, worked on iron forges, timber mills, sugar plantations, shipwrecks, and sunken cities. At San Jose State, I have directed projects partnering with California State Parks and the National Park Service.

My books address capitalism, environmental change, and labor variously on Caribbean sugar plantations and in California's early timber industry. I am committed to the proposition that archaeology can be a dynamic force for social justice. Recent distinctions include being elected an Explorers Club Fellow in 2010; Excellence in Teaching Award 2016; and the 2020 Warburton Award for Research, the highest honor of the College of Social Sciences at San Jose State.



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

I am truly humbled by the nomination for this important role. Two aspects of my non-traditional career path inform my perspective regarding professional diversity and enabling success among others. First, my approach is intradisciplinary and interdisciplinary. I understand CRM; I understand agency and government environments; I can navigate the academic world and have clarity on what constitutes meaningful service. I have been a shovel bum and a project director. I bring a clear picture of the field as a whole and strong convictions regarding where we need to evolve. I am a trained mediator and facilitator and this skill set enables me to build capacity, professional bridges, and partnerships.

Secondly, my time directing non-profits and as Chair of the ACUA afforded me the opportunity to work with dedicated and talented colleagues who inspired me with their drive and mindfulness at every meeting. SHA is fortunate to have such people throughout the society. As a blue-collar scholar, I believe an organization like SHA should find ways to help its members thrive in their professions, through continuing education, publishing opportunities, and networking beyond the bar at a conference. We should furthermore be mentoring students as they try to break into the profession.

From organizational and university experience I have fine-tuned budgetary and managerial skills needed to conduct the business of SHA. I co-founded the San Agustin Institute in 1987–1995, a non-profit organization opposing the influences of treasure hunters in California in the years before the Shipwreck Law and worked to educate the sport diving community about preservation, recruiting divers to document what they find rather than harvesting souvenirs. I founded the Institute for Caribbean Studies in 2005–2018, a non-profit dedicated to providing scholarships to students attending field school. I am an active in five professional societies and contribute my research and my time regularly at conferences. I will bring my energy, enthusiasm, and most of all, my broad spectrum of experience to the position to represent diverse constituencies and to promote inclusive engagement. It's not just about what my goals are for SHA; but what the membership values as goals.

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

My first priority is diversity; we must diversify the academy as much as our membership. There has been a decrease in anthropology degrees awarded over the past decade. As an organization we must do all we can to foster interest among undergraduates. Perhaps even earlier. The field schools I direct are diverse in terms of gender, ethnicity, age, and physical capability, and reflect the broad spectrum of students who wish to become archaeologists. We must increase our relevance to students. The SHA is a mature organization, but sometimes with maturity comes complacency. This past year we have learned what can be accomplished with teleconferencing and what cannot. What works we should keep. I plan to sustain the momentum for continual growth, gender equity, and inclusion. Leadership over the past few years has implemented critical infrastructure to make this feasible. My interdisciplinary experience enriches my perspective on Historical Archaeology at several scales. I see the boundaries between subfields as blurring. In my view, this breakdown of divisions is a good thing. I also view Terrestrial and Maritime as an antiquated binary. We must prioritize working collaboratively with Tribal partners as equals. My first ever SHA paper dealt with ethics. I will emphasize professional ethics and seek to strengthen the ethical posture of SHA. I have been an RPA member my entire career and support its mission. SHA should be a vanguard among organizations in developing the next generation of archaeological leadership.

Of course, we must maintain a robust conference schedule, remain financially stable, and programmatically nimble. This is a priority not simply for the future health of SHA, but to enable increasing opportunities where possible for expanded student participation. I am an archaeologist; that is my passion as I am sure it is yours. Education, however, is my life and I feel deeply that as important as research is, our principal responsibility is to education. Whether it is increasing public awareness of the value of archaeology, influencing policy makers, creating partnerships, or decolonizing the profession, education is at the core of my vision for SHA.

***Richard Veit***

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

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

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Society for Historical Archaeology: Conference Co-Chair, 2022; Board of

Directors 2011–2014, Archives and History Committee 1999–present; Chair, Archives and History Committee 2006–2012; Elections and Nominations Committee 2002; Editorial Advisory Board: Memorials Editor 2008–2012, Book Reviews Editor 2012–2015. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Chair 2019–2020; Executive Board 2002–2015 and 2019–Present; Elections Committee 2003, 2008, 2009; Trenton Conference Co-Organizer with Richard Hunter, 2005; and Long Branch Conference Co-Organizer with Ed Morin, 2014; Virtual Conference Co-Organizer with Meagan Ratini and Meta Janowitz, 2021. Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference: President 2014–2016. New Jersey Historical Commission (Gubernatorial Appointment) 2012–Present: Chair Programs and Publications Committee. Archaeological Society of New Jersey: Bulletin Editor 2017–2019, President, 2007–2011, 1st Vice President-Education, 2004–2006, Recording Secretary 2012–Present, Treasurer 1998–2003, Executive Board Member 1994–1997. Association for Gravestone Studies: Editorial Board 2009–Present, Conference Co-Chair with Mark Nonestied 1998 and 2012.



**Research Interests:** historical archaeology, monuments and commemoration, military sites archaeology, historic artifact analysis, vernacular architecture

**Biographical Statement:**

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

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

My interests are eclectic, and my publications reflect that eclecticism. I have written several scholarly books. They include *Digging New Jersey’s Past* (Rutgers 2002), *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones* (w. Mark Nonestied, Rutgers 2008), *The Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley* (w. David Orr, Tennessee, 2014), *The Archaeology of American Cemeteries and Gravemarkers* (w. Sherene Baugher Florida, 2014), and *Archaeologies of African-American Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic* (w. Michael Gall, Alabama 2017). I find historical archaeology to be a compelling way to learn about the past and a source of inspiration for a better future.

My current projects include a book about the archaeology of American religion with Sherene Baugher, and ongoing archaeological investigations of Revolutionary war camps at Morristown National Historical Park. I also have a research project at Orange Valley Estate in Jamaica, examining health and medical practices among enslaved people.

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

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



While I was a student, my mentors encouraged me to join archaeological organizations. This was sound advice as it helped me learn the craft of historical archaeology and helped me build a network of colleagues whose advice has helped me build a successful career. I have been an active participant in a variety of archaeological organizations, including the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology. In 1991 I attended my first SHA conference in Kingston Jamaica. The experience was powerful, and I felt that I had found a community that I wanted to be part of. Subsequently, I had the opportunity to serve on several SHA committees, including the Society's Board, Editorial Board, and History Committee. I saw how a dedicated cadre of volunteers working with a gifted professional executive director, can run a top-tier organization.

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

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

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

The Society for Historical Archaeology is at a crossroads. It has tremendous strengths: a high-quality peer-reviewed journal that remains readable and engaging, a copiously illustrated full-color newsletter, an outstanding annual conference that draws large numbers of attendees—despite the vicissitudes of January weather. On one level, all is well. However, we also face significant challenges, and I am energized about the possibility of addressing those challenges. First and foremost, we need to reverse the slow decline in our membership. We can do this by reducing costs where possible and developing additional revenue streams so that students and young professionals can afford to participate in the SHA. We should also look for ways to add value to membership through workshops and online resources. It is also important that we envision historical archaeology as a big tent, capable of holding many different perspectives and research interests. At the same time, we need to make sure that the Society for Historical Archaeology is a welcoming and safe space for all archaeologists. Furthermore, we must be vigilant defenders of the legislation that supports so much archaeological research. We also need to spread the good news of historical archaeology. The archaeology that we do is the archaeology of us. It is the archaeology of the modern world; the world we live in. The work we do is directly relevant to the issues that shape our society: immigration, consumerism, capitalism, and social justice. Historical archaeology could not be more relevant. We need to do a better job of sharing the results of the work we do, not just with our colleagues and peers, but with the general public. We need to build an organization that reflects the diversity of modern America and welcomes diverse perspectives. Finally, we should go beyond studying the past to advocate for better, more inclusive future.

## **Board of Directors**

*Alexandra Jones, Ph.D., RPA*

**Present Position:** Executive Direction of Archaeology in the Community, History and Archaeology; Assistant Professor at Goucher College

**Education:** Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley; M.A., University of California, Berkeley; M.A., Howard University; Dual B.A., Howard University

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Served on Nomination Committee and a current member of the Gender and Minority Committee, Member of International Network For Contemporary Archaeology in Scotland, Serves on District of Columbia's Historic Preservation Review Board, Member of the Board of Directors for the Society of Black Archaeologists, Member of the Board of Directors of the St. Croix Archaeological Society, Academic Trustee for the Archaeological Institute of America, RPA: Member in good standing



**Research Interests:** community archaeology, education, African Diaspora archaeology

**Biographical Statement:**

I have been an active member of SHA since 2006, and have served on the Nomination Committee and Gender and Minority Committee. I founded Archaeology in the Community in 2009, an archaeology education non-profit which provides accessible archaeology education to people of all ages. As the Executive Director, I have worked in St. Croix, USVI, Haiti, Belize and the continental United States teaching archaeology. I have been a professor and informal educator for over 19 years, during which I worked tirelessly to educate people nationally and internationally on the importance and power of archaeology. I was a Laboratory Manager for the Veterans Curation Project in Washington, DC where I trained and supervised veterans on the process of rehabilitating and curating federal archaeological and archival collections. I worked for PBS's television show *Time Team America* as the Archaeology Field School Director, where I directed field schools for junior high and high school students at each of the sites for the 2013 season. Currently I am an Assistant Professor of History and Archaeology at Goucher College in Towson, Maryland.

As a researcher, I started in the field working with the historic Gibson Grove community, an African American community located in Cabin John, Maryland; 13 years later I am still working with that community in an activist role. I am a Co-PI for the Estate Little Princess Project in St. Croix, USVI where my research focus is on building capacity through youth education.

I serve on the District of Columbia's Historic Preservation Review Board, Board of Directors for the Society of Black Archaeologists, the Board of Directors of the St. Croix Archaeological Society and am an Academic Trustee for the Archaeological Institute of America in an effort to make a meaningful contribution to the field of archaeology.

Beyond my research and role as an educator and activist, I devote a great deal of time to trying to create a discipline in which I can be proud to leave for my students to continue on after me.

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

In my personal and professional life, I have strived to create spaces where marginalized communities can be heard, felt supported, welcomed, and above all seen. As the Society for Historical Archaeology continues to work towards inclusion and equity, my experience will be an asset. I have a demonstrated track record of working with and helping people understand the importance of archaeology and its role in our past, present, and future. I recognize the strengths and opportunities that our discipline and professional organization has moving forward. I have and remain committed to championing inclusion, equity, and anti-racism. I believe that through embracing the talents and skills of others, the profession and the society will be better suited to support the archaeology of the next generation. This includes ensuring that archaeology is more accessible to everyone, especially people with disabilities. Through my current roles on several archaeology boards and working groups, I could serve as a liaison between the organization to keep SHA at the forefront of these conversations. It is important that SHA take a stand and serve as a leader on topics that threaten the future of the discipline.

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

To demonstrate the importance of archaeology and the stories we tell, I would, first, prioritize improving our ability to communicate with people outside the discipline, specifically the public, elected officials and the media. By galvanizing these three groups, we have a greater chance to highlight the threats to the discipline and our sites and to meet our responsibilities as stewards of the past. Outreach to broad public audiences, local and descendant communities, and elected and regulatory officials will help ensure our nation's commitment to understanding our past, improving our future, and protecting the resources and records of archaeological and historical knowledge.

Secondly, as someone with an extensive background in teaching and working with the youth, I would encourage outreach to primary, secondary, and undergraduate students in marginalized communities. This will help the field and the professional society diversify its membership and work towards inclusion and equity in the field, in the canon, and in the profession as a whole. In order to have an impactful organization we need the voices and talents of all.

Third, I would aid in strengthening our relationships with partner organizations and increase outreach to the global historical archaeology community. These relationships can bolster conversations about what community archaeology is and can look like in the future. It is through these dialogues that we as a discipline build a stronger bond with those who vote on federal budgets, historic preservation registration and other legislation that directly affects our discipline.

Finally, I would like to see more effort devoted to providing the best resources and professional training to the upcoming



generation of historical archaeologists. This includes ensuring that systemic barriers, such as the prohibitive costs of memberships and conferences, are addressed.

*Dr. Alicia Odewale*

**Present Position:** Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Tulsa

**Education:** Doctor of Philosophy from University of Tulsa, Masters in Anthropology from University of Tulsa

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** I have served as session chair, discussant, panelist, and as student volunteer for SHAs in the past but have not had the opportunity to serve in other areas of the organization. I also continue to serve within the Society of Black Archaeologists as a co-director of the Estate Little Princess Archaeological Field School and as membership coordinator, which used to be under the umbrella of SHA but is now grown to be its own non-profit entity.

**Research Interests:** African Diaspora archaeology, Danish West Indies/Virgin Islands archaeology and history, Caribbean archaeology, urban enslavement and freedom, community-based collaborative research, comparative/collections-based research, DAACS, archaeology of the Tulsa Race Massacre/Greenwood District, ceramic analysis, transferware studies, resistance, heritage preservation, reconciliation and restorative justice archaeology, antiracist/decolonized archaeology



**Biographical Statement:**

Dr. Alicia Odewale is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at The University of Tulsa. She specializes in African Diaspora archaeology in the Caribbean and Southeastern United States. Since 2014 she has been researching archaeological sites related to Afro-Caribbean heritage in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands but has recently started researching and teaching about sites of Black heritage in her home state of Oklahoma. While she continues to research both urban and rural sites of enslavement in St. Croix, her latest research project based in Tulsa, OK examines the lingering impact and historical trauma stemming from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre on the Greenwood community, using restorative justice archaeology and radical mapping techniques. Her research interests include the archaeology of enslavement and freedom in urban contexts, Caribbean archaeology, rural and urban comparative analyses, community-based archaeology, ceramic analysis, transferware studies, mapping historical trauma from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, and investigations into different forms of cultural resistance. She is the co-creator of the [#TulsaSyllabus](#), an online resource guide that dives into the history and archaeology of Black enslavement, landownership, anti-black violence, and the rise of prosperous Black communities in Oklahoma. Her research has received awards and support from the American Anthropological Association, the National Science Foundation, the Society of Historical Archaeology, the Tulsa Race Massacre Centennial Commission, Tulsa Community Foundation, SREB-State Doctoral Scholars Program, and the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). In addition to her role as faculty at The University of Tulsa, she also serves as the director of the Historical Archaeology and Heritage Studies Laboratory at TU and serves as the co-creator of the Estate Little Princess Archaeological Field School in St. Croix and the Mapping Historical Trauma in Tulsa from 1921-2021 project.

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

If elected to serve SHA, I believe my presence on the board would add a much needed perspective that will only enhance the work the board has begun in recent years. My unique perspective as an educator committed to the development of antiracist pedagogy, an African Diaspora archaeologist, a Black woman, a community-centered Black feminist researcher, a native Tulsan, and a mom—has led me to realize just how challenging it can be to try to navigate the world of academia and archaeology, when it has and continues to exclude people of all different social identities from entering the field. Navigating my different identities alongside my colleagues who are all fighting to decolonize the field has given me a deeper understanding of the systemic problems in our discipline but also how much work would be needed across the board to

see meaningful change. If elected, I am committed to moving the needle toward action so that the next generation of SHA student and professional members truly feel welcome and a sense of belonging within this community of scholars.

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

If elected to serve SHA, I would focus on increasing student engagement in the organization beyond student volunteer and internship opportunities, but actively learning from our youngest members and those who have opted out of the organization all together, what past and present problems they see with the SHA and invite them into the process of helping to solve those problems. Tackling big issues like the toxic social climates that many graduate and undergraduate archaeology students experience in field schools and throughout their college years may not be feasible to solve during my short term, but my goal would be to at least make these and many other issues known at all levels so that we can begin to formulate both short and long term actionable steps for the organization to move forward. I am also interested in doing a deeper dive to capture more statistical data about the population of archaeologists that make up SHA's membership. Looking into how many different social identities are part of this current body of scholars, who are the folks that are still not being adequately represented, and what sites, groups, and areas of research are still being neglected. The goal for me would be to begin to breakdown those gatekeeping practices that have been in place for far too long and work to see that the population of historical archaeologists in the US is reflective of the demographics of the US in general and intentionally representative of various communities of color.



**Benjamin Pykles**

**Present Position:** Historic Sites Curator, LDS Church History Department

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, with a specialization in Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 2006; B.A., Anthropology, Brigham Young University, 2000

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Chair, SHA History Committee, 2012–present, Editor, “Images of the Past,” SHA Newsletter, 2009–present, Member, SHA History Committee, 2004–2012, Member, SHA Student Sub-Committee, 2001–2004

**Research Interests:** cultural persistence and change, history of historical archaeology, 19th- and 20th-century American West, archaeology of religion

**Biographical Statement:**

Over the last twenty years, I have fulfilled a variety of roles in the SHA, including serving as the chair of the History Committee (2012–present) and as the editor of the “Images of the Past” column in the SHA Newsletter (2009–present). I’ve worked with many different groups of talented board members and committee members over the years and have gained wisdom and experience from them all. In my career as a historical archaeologist, I have been fortunate to wear multiple hats across many dimensions of our discipline. From 2006 to 2011, I was an assistant professor of anthropology at the State University of

New York at Potsdam, where I taught courses in historical archaeology and hosted field schools. I occasionally still teach historical archaeology and I regularly involve students and faculty members in my ongoing fieldwork. My research and publications have focused on cultural persistence and change in religious settings, remote-sensing techniques at historic sites, and the history of historical archaeology. For the last ten years, I have been employed as a historic sites curator for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah. In this capacity, I assist with planning, development, and interpretation at over twenty historic sites in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wyoming, and Utah, including three National Historic Landmarks. I also help identify, manage, protect, preserve, and analyze cultural resources on Church-owned land throughout the United States. In my present position, I regularly consult with federal and state agencies and American Indian tribes on projects related to resources that are significant to Latter-day Saint history.



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

If elected to the SHA board of directors, I will contribute a broad and balanced perspective on the strengths of our discipline and the challenges we face going forward, which I have developed as a result of my responsibilities and experiences in various dimensions of historical archaeology over the last twenty years (i.e. research, cultural resource management, teaching, public outreach, and professional service). I will also bring an understanding of the operations of the SHA and positive working relationships with other committee chairs and board members, which I have acquired while serving on SHA committees over the past twenty years. Much of my current professional work is collaborative in nature, and I will bring that same collaborative spirit and leadership to any responsibilities I have as a board member. Through my research into the history of historical archaeology, I have acquired a solid understanding of our discipline's past, which I believe sheds important light on how we can successfully navigate the future. Finally, as a historical archaeologist working in Utah, I will represent a geographic and research area—the American West—that tends to be underrepresented in our discipline and professional community.

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

If elected to the SHA board of directors, I will do my best to support and represent the broad interests of the society. In particular, I will emphasize the following priorities:

- The global protection and preservation of cultural resources through government outreach and advocacy, public education, and ethical scholarship
- The promotion and dissemination of quality historical archaeology research from around the world
- Engaging, enjoyable, and affordable annual meetings
- Continuing efforts to ensure that the society and its resources are accessible to students and young professionals, who constitute the future of our society and discipline
- Targeted membership and development campaigns to continually improve our society
- Strengthened relationships with partner organizations and increased outreach to the global historical archaeology community

***Krysta Ryzewski***

**Present Position:** Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, Brown University, 2008; MPhil, Archaeological Heritage Management, University of Cambridge, 2003; B.A., Archaeology, Boston University, 2001

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: Conference Co-Chair, SHA Detroit, 2026; Conference Committee, 2019–present; History Committee, 2019–present, Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference: Standing Committee Member, 2014–present; Conference Co-Organizer, 2016, Midwest Archaeological Conference: Editorial Board, MAC Midwest Archaeological Perspectives book series, University of Notre Dame Press, 2017–present; MAC dissertation prize committee, 2017–present, State Historic Preservation Review Board of Michigan: Member, 2017–present (gubernatorial appointment); Vice Chair, 2021–present (elected), University Press of Florida: Co-Editor, The American Experience in Archaeological Perspective book series, 2020–present, Preservation Detroit: Board of Directors, 2019–present, Conference on Michigan Archaeology, 2013–present; elected Fellow, 2018, Explorers Club: Fellow National, 2018–present (elected), CHAT (Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory group, UK): Standing Committee Member, 2008–2013, Society for American Archaeology: Ethics Bowl Committee and Co-organizer, 2012–014, TAG: Conference Planning Committee, Brown University, 2009–2010, Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2021–present



**Research Interests:** cities, diaspora, land use, applied archaeology, community archaeology, social justice, creative expression, materials science, historic preservation, and advocacy; regional expertise: North America and Caribbean

**Biographical Statement:**

My archaeological research examines how people navigated the unprecedented social pressures, systemic inequalities, and environmental changes that accompanied the development of North American cities and Caribbean settlements. Over the past two decades I've conducted fieldwork on land and underwater in the Midwest, New England, and Caribbean on sites ranging from pre-Columbian to contemporary periods. My current research activities are divided between Michigan and the Caribbean. In Detroit and neighboring Hamtramck I work with a number of heritage organizations and local communities on the research of sites related to the displacement of working class, immigrant, and African American communities during 19th- and 20th-century urban renewal processes. In the Caribbean I've co-directed the diachronic Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat Project since 2010 in partnership with the Montserrat National Trust. I am also involved in a new multi-year collaborative heritage project on St. Croix (via Aarhus University) that is examining the enduring materialities of colonialism that remain across the island.

I prioritize practicing archaeology in collaboration with local residents, community organizations, and government agencies. Through these partnerships we apply archaeological findings to address the legacies of social justice issues, contribute to historic preservation efforts, and foster sustainable heritage management. I also involve my technical expertise in materials science and digital storytelling in my scholarship and in disseminating results. I believe educational outreach to non-professionals is a key component of professional archaeological practice. In 2013, as part of the Unearthing Detroit Project, I designed the Time Jumpers program, a curriculum module that introduces middle school students to archaeology. My Wayne State students and I have since introduced Time Jumpers to seven schools and several annual public educational events in Metro Detroit. In 2017, I received the John L. Cotter Award from SHA in recognition of my community-based research and educational outreach in Detroit.

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

I joined SHA in 2002 as a first-year Ph.D. student. Since then I have benefited tremendously from the many opportunities that SHA offers for professional development and intellectual engagement, including conferences, trainings, networking, and committee service. I am honored to be nominated to run for a position on the board. If elected I would look forward to giving back to the Society by contributing my leadership experience, vision, and organizational skills in the interest of sustaining the strength of the organization and supporting the next generation of professional archaeologists.

Based on my qualifications and experience, I would contribute to SHA on three fronts. First, I will assist with ongoing efforts to promote diversity within SHA and within the professions where historical archaeologists work. I serve as Chair of the Anthropology Department at Wayne State University, an urban research institution where the majority of our student body is composed of students who are first-generation, from low-income households, and/or affiliated with groups who are historically underrepresented in higher education. Our student body represents the constituencies that many of us hope to recruit into SHA, but there remain significant barriers to access that require attention by the SHA leadership. As a board member I will draw on my own administrative experience with recruiting students, developing curricula and internships, securing funding, and establishing a departmental anti-bias and anti-racism initiative to assist with making SHA and our field more diverse and inclusive.

Second, I will draw on my expertise in community archaeology, public-facing scholarship, and advocacy to assist in boosting the public profile of historical archaeology among our colleagues and the public. I will contribute my experience working with media outlets and government agencies to promote SHA's mission and to lobby on behalf of the issues that matter to our membership.

Third, I will contribute personally as a member of two groups who are underrepresented among the SHA leadership: the LGBTQ community and Midwestern archaeologists. I will work to increase their visibility in SHA and advocate for issues that concern these groups.

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

As a board member, I would emphasize three priorities: recruitment and diversity, the connections between archaeology and social justice issues, and accessibility. First, I would prioritize developing recruitment programs oriented towards increasing the diversity of SHA's membership. Based on my decade's worth of mentoring and administrative experiences at Wayne State, I understand the barriers that students and young professionals face in accessing training, field schools, attending conferences, balancing caregiving responsibilities with work, and thinking about future employment. I would



bring to the board pragmatic approaches for increasing access, outreach, and funding opportunities to support these colleagues. I would also advocate for the strengthening of anti-bias and anti-racism programming within SHA in order to make the Society as a whole an inclusive and even more collegial organization.

Second, I would emphasize positioning archaeology as an agent for transformative change in our society, much as I do in my own work. Based on my experience as a member of the State Historic Preservation Review Board of Michigan and the Board of Directors of Preservation Detroit, I would be prepared to take targeted, programmatic action to promote archaeology as a vehicle for impactful change by re-examining historic preservation policies, lobbying for legislation, promoting dialogues about historical injustices, and assisting with the development of educational programming.

Finally, I would focus on broader issues of accessibility. I believe accessibility involves making archaeology relevant to the public, but also structuring the discipline in ways that make it a supportive environment for all who wish to practice professional archaeology. I am a strong proponent of translating archaeological research into accessible and impactful outputs, whether by writing for the public, digital storytelling, blogging, interactive exhibits, or gaming. As a board member I would prioritize boosting the public exposure of historical archaeology and locating support for members who wish to develop public-facing work. As a step towards making the discipline more accessible, I would also focus on making the SHA and its events more welcoming and accommodating for individuals with disabilities, as well as for parents/caregivers of young children.

## Nominations and Elections

### *Ayana Omilade Flewellen*

**Present Position:** President-Elect of Society of Black Archaeologists

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin; M.A., African and African Diaspora Studies; University of Texas at Austin

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Gender and Minority Affairs Committee since 2010

**Research Interests:** Black Feminist Theory, historical archaeology, maritime heritage conservation, public and community-engaged archaeology, processes of identity formations, representations of slavery

#### **Biographical Statement:**

[Ayana Omilade Flewellen](#) (she/her) is a Black Feminist, an archaeologist, a storyteller, and an artist. As a scholar of anthropology and African and African Diaspora Studies, Flewellen's intellectual genealogy is shaped by critical theory rooted in Black feminist epistemology and pedagogy. This epistemological backdrop not only constructs the way she designs, conducts and produces her scholarship but acts as foundational to how she advocates for greater diversity within the field of archaeology and within the broader scope of academia. Flewellen is the co-founder and current president-elect of the [Society of Black Archaeologists](#) and sits on the [Board of Diving With A Purpose](#). She is an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Riverside. Her research and teaching interests address Black Feminist Theory, historical archaeology, maritime heritage conservation, public and community-engaged archaeology, processes of identity formations, and representations of slav-



ery. Flewellen has been featured in [National Geographic](#), [Science Magazine](#) and [PBS](#); and regularly presents her work at institutions including [The National Museum for Women in the Arts](#).

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

I've made it my mission to foster the future of an antiracist discipline now. My work as the co-founder of SBA along with the years of labor I've contributed to the SHA's Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, is a demonstration of my commitment to this vision.

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

If elected to serve the SHA I will prioritize efforts of diversity, equity, and inclusion of historically excluded and under-represented groups.

*Lindsay M. Montgomery*

**Present Position:** SHA member

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, Stanford University; BA, Anthropology & Human Rights, Barnard College (Columbia University)

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** To date I have not served on any standing committees for the SHA. I have served as the student member at large for the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Society from 2014–2016 and am currently a member of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Task Force on Decolonization as well as a member of the SAA Social Justice Task Force.

**Research Interests:** Native North America, Indigenous archaeology, interethnic interaction, settler colonialism, ethnohistory, oral history

**Biographical Statement:**

Lindsay M. Montgomery received her Ph.D. in anthropology from Stanford University in 2015 and is currently an assistant professor in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. Her research focuses on the material culture and history of Indigenous peoples in the North American West and draws on a broad range of methods including, non-collection based archaeological survey, geospatial analysis, geo-chemical sourcing, archival research, object studies in museum collections, and oral traditions. To date, her work has largely taken two forms: investigations of the material practices of mobile Indigenous groups in the North American Southwest and studies of Indigenous responses to and experiences of settler colonialism from the 19th to the 21st centuries. In both lines of research, she works to center the priorities of Native peoples while drawing on Indigenous ontologies and epistemologies to document persistence, resistance, and culturally grounded adaptation.



Her current research revolves around a multi-institutional collaborative project with Picuris Pueblo in New Mexico. Drawing on methods in Indigenous archaeology and collaborative community-based research, the project seeks to understand the nature and extent of Picuris' role within the evolving inter-ethnic economic networks of the northern Rio Grande between 1400-1750 CE. Montgomery is author of *A History of Mobility in New Mexico: Mobile Landscape and Persistent Places* (Routledge Press, 2021). This book is grounded in critical Indigenous philosophy and applies core principles within Indigenous thought to the archaeological record to challenge conventional understandings of occupation, use, and abandonment. She is also co-author alongside Chip Colwell of *Objects of Survivance* (University of Colorado Press, 2019), which investigates the history and legacy of Indian Education among several American Indian communities across the American West. In addition to these scholarly publications, her work has appeared in public-oriented media including PBS and magazines like *SAPIENS* and *Archaeology Southwest*.



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

Historically the Society for Historical Archaeology has had a strong focus on the archaeology of the eastern seaboard of the United States. Although this trend is gradually changing, as a member of the SHA nominations committee, I would work to deliberately expand the regional focus of the organization to integrate research more comprehensively from the North American Southwest and Great Plains. In addition to expanding the regional focus of the SHA, I would seek to center archaeological and historical work on Indigenous peoples that specifically uses collaborative community-based research methods. In line with these efforts, I would prioritize the participation of more Indigenous scholars, particularly junior scholars, in the SHA as well as seeking ways to integrate Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and other Indigenous community representatives more thoroughly into the meetings. These efforts would represent a significant step toward the diversification of the SHA annual meetings while pushing forward a more public-facing community-oriented ethics of praxis within the organization.

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

See statement above

*Douglas Ross, Ph.D., RPA*

**Present Position:** Project Manager and Principal Investigator in Historical Archaeology, Albion Environmental, Santa Cruz, CA

**Education:** Ph.D., Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, 2009; M.A., Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, 2002; B.A., Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON, 1999

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Current Research Coordinator (Canada-West), SHA Newsletter, 2013–2017; Program Committee, SHA Conference, Seattle, 2015; Editorial Committee, Archaeological Society of British Columbia, 2010–2013

**Research Interests:** Chinese and Japanese diasporas, transnational migration, industry and labor, consumerism, ceramic analysis, western North America

**Biographical Statement:**

I am a Senior Archaeologist at Albion Environmental in Santa Cruz, California, where I serve as a Project Manager and Principal Investigator specializing in American Period historical archaeology. Previously, I was an instructor in Archaeology/Anthropology at Simon Fraser University and the University of British Columbia. At Albion, I have directed projects ranging from small-scale Phase I inventories to large Phase III data recovery excavations. Research has included urban working-class neighborhoods, a Jesuit College, an industrial tannery, a Mexican/Early American Period ranch, 19th and 20th century Native American settlements, and a Depression-era migrant labor camp.

I am a leading expert on the archaeology of Chinese and Japanese immigrants in North America, focusing on transnational consumer habits and the material dimensions of diasporic identity formation among Asian immigrant communities. I also specialize in Japanese ceramics recovered from historic sites. My ongoing research focuses on the everyday lives of 19th and early 20th century Asian salmon cannery workers in British Columbia, developing interdisciplinary theoretical frameworks for the archaeology of the Asian diaspora, and chronicling the history and scholarship of this burgeoning sub-discipline. This agenda is most clearly articulated in my book *An Archaeology of Asian Transnationalism* (University Press of Florida, 2013). Besides the western United States and Canada, I have also participated in archaeological fieldwork on historic sites in Ontario, Virginia, England, Ecuador, and Jamaica, spanning the 16th through 20th centuries.



In addition to my background in academic and resource management archaeology, I have been an active participant in the SHA. In 2015, I served on the Program Committee for the SHA conference in Seattle, working as part of a team to organize the sessions and provide on-site support. Between 2013 and 2017, I served as a Current Research Coordinator for the SHA Newsletter, soliciting research contributions from across western Canada.

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

If elected, I bring to the SHA a diverse range of experience in historical archaeology spanning over 25 years, having attended my first field school in 1995 at the site of a 19th century naval and military establishment in southern Ontario. Since then, I have studied and worked in a range of academic and resource management contexts in both Canada and the U.S. and directed or participated in fieldwork spanning the early colonial period through the mid-20th century in eastern and western North America, Britain, South America, and the Caribbean. Such experience includes residential, industrial, military, agricultural, educational, and institutional sites occupied by people of Chinese, Japanese, Native American, English, Spanish, and African ancestry.

I have participated in student government, sat on hiring committees, taught field schools, peer reviewed scholarly publications and grant applications, co-edited a thematic journal issue, and served on the editorial staff of a regional society publication. I have attended SHA conferences regularly over the past decade (as symposium organizer, presenter, discussant, committee member, and workshop instructor), and helped organize the Seattle conference in 2015.

As a senior archaeologist in a small resource management firm, I have extensive experience managing projects, developing scopes and budgets, supervising staff, coordinating with clients, agencies, and descendant communities, and negotiating complex regulatory environments. All of these skills are directly transferable to the conferences, committees, publications, and advocacy that are the heart and soul of the SHA. Furthermore, my wide-ranging experience has exposed me to the many faces of our discipline at home and abroad and to the many opportunities, challenges, and unique ways of doing historical archaeology experienced by its many global practitioners.

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

If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I would focus on finding ways to increase participation in the SHA at all levels of the organization. Societies like ours require active and ongoing participation from a diverse membership to be successful in our goals of supporting innovative research, standing up for the rights of heritage stakeholders, participating in political advocacy, and engaging in public outreach.

One of the greatest challenges faced by the SHA is transforming passive members into active participants who help organize conferences, edit publications, serve in leadership positions, handle finances, and sit on a host of committees that perform the basic functions that allow the Society to operate effectively. Part of the challenge is motivating members, most of whom are already overworked, to commit additional time and energy to the SHA.

Another roadblock is that access to SHA committees and other elected positions is often perceived by non-active members as a kind of black box: mysterious, exclusive, and poorly advertised. Among the solutions is to enhance the visibility of committees, their activities, and membership opportunities on the Society's website, at conferences, and elsewhere. Equally important is to increase outreach among students and young professionals, to encourage early participation and cultivate a lifelong commitment to the Society, so that by the time they run for senior positions they have decades of experience under their belts.

These should be among the primary goals of the Nominations and Elections Committee, and I am eager to work with the existing team to draw passive members out from the shadows into positions of leadership.

*Paola A. Schiappacasse*

**Present Position:** Adjunct Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Puerto Rico

**Education:** Ph.D., Syracuse University

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA Collection and Curation Committee (2018–present, member) and Newsletter (2021–present, regional editor); RPA Nominating Committee (2021–present, member), SAA Board of Directors (2021–present, director at large), Committee on Museums, Collections and Curation (January 2018–2021, member), and Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education (2017–2021, coordinator)





**Research Interests:** archaeology, architecture and history of the Spanish Caribbean; museum collections and curation; gender, ethnicity, and minorities; health and sanitation, documentary archaeology, ethnohistory, and decolonization of archaeology

**Biographical Statement:**

Dr. Paola Schiappacasse is an anthropologist who specializes in Caribbean historical archaeology. She has a BA in History from Eastern Connecticut State University, an M.A. in Puerto Rican Studies and History from the Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y del Caribe, an M.A. in Museum Studies and Ph.D. in anthropology from Syracuse University. Currently, she is as an adjunct professor at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras and has been invited faculty in graduate programs in Puerto Rico, Colombia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. She has extensive experience working in CRM in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, the U.S. Virgin Islands and continental USA. In addition, she has served as archaeological collections consultant for museums and historic preservation projects; and is in various editorial advisory boards. In the last decade, while working in academia, she has concentrated her efforts to shift-

ing the predominance of precolonial studies in Puerto Rico to a growing interest in historical archaeology. This has resulted in an increase on the number of students pursuing graduate degrees in historical archaeology.

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

My involvement with the Society for Historical Archaeology started when I was a graduate student and more recently has included mentoring undergraduate and graduate students to present at the annual conference. If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee I can contribute the experience acquired working in academia and CRM, and the connections made throughout my career to make sure the interests and needs of our membership play an active role in the discussions and future plans for SHA. My transdisciplinary background permits me to envision collaborative initiatives with other fields to make archaeological research stronger and appealing to the general public. Also, my involvement with other associations, institutions and organizations has given me the opportunity to further cultivate a sense of camaraderie and collaboration while working on a common goal for the benefit of our discipline. Furthermore, having had the opportunity to work in Latin America and the Caribbean has given me a wider perspective on ways in which we can continue to exchange ideas and experiences.

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

My interest in serving in the Nominations and Elections Committee lies in the opportunity to help the organization identify a pool of candidates that represents a variety of backgrounds in order to allow for more inclusion and diversity. Broader representation will allow SHA to actively promote and achieve anti-racist and anti-colonial archaeologies and tackle other issues related to sexism, classism and ableism. Another priority will be the incorporation of international colleagues and students in the work promoted by SHA.



**ACUA Board of Directors**

*Amy Borgens*

**Present Position:** State Marine Archeologist, Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission (THC)

**Education:** doctoral candidate, Texas State University, Department of Geography (2019-); M.A., Nautical Archeology Program, Texas A&M University (2003); B.A., Fine Arts, Purdue University (1993)

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), conference co-chair, Fort Worth 2017; participation in SHA's public archeology conference forums in 2011, 2017, and 2018. Led a tour for the SHA Conference, Austin 2011. Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA), Standards and Guidelines (S&G) Committee, member, 2017–present; CTA S&G Report Guidelines Subcommittee, chair, 2019–present; Texas Navy Association, Board of Directors 2016–2017; Texas Navy Association, History Committee Chair 2016–2017, 2019; NOAA Marine Protected Areas Cultural Resources Working Group 2014–2015

**Research Interests:** coastal archaeology, Gulf of Mexico maritime history and underwater archeology, Texas underwater archeology, climate change impacts to Texas coastal sites, survey methodologies and guidance

**Biographical Statement:**

I was appointed State Marine Archeologist at the THC in June 2010. As the State Marine Archeologist, I am responsible for the preservation, protection, and investigation of shipwrecks and other submerged sites in all state-owned waters. Prior to my employment at the THC, I worked in cultural resource management (CRM) on both terrestrial and underwater archeological projects. I have worked in the field of Texas maritime archeology since 1997 and have been associated with several notable Texas shipwreck projects, including La Belle (1686) and USS Westfield (1863). In addition, I assisted in the excavation of Oklahoma's only known shipwreck site, Heroine (1838), and participated in the remotely operated vehicle investigations of early 19th-century shipwrecks at depths exceeding 4,000 feet off the coast of Louisiana (the Mardi Gras and Monterrey Shipwreck Projects). Collectively, I have recorded historic shipwrecks dating from the Byzantine Period to the mid-20th century and have worked on projects in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Canada, Turkey, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Falkland Islands.

My specializations include early nineteenth-century Gulf of Mexico maritime history and the study of historic small arms artifact assemblages. My experience in the field of archeology includes wreck excavation and documentation, conservation, artifact photography, and illustration. As an author or coauthor, I have collectively produced more than 50 CRM reports and articles in peer-reviewed journals and industry newsletters, including (as an author and co-editor) *La Belle: The Archeology of a 17th Century Ship of New World Colonization*, recipient of the 2017 Keith Muckelroy Award.

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

My experience in underwater archeology encompasses volunteer work, academia, cultural resources management, and regulatory policy administration and creation. In addition, I have worked with avocational archeologists (the THC's Texas Archeological Stewardship Network and regional archeological associations), currently manage student interns, and work with staff at Texas coastal/maritime museums to collaborate in the local presentation of the state's maritime history. I highly value the role of public outreach within our field and pursue opportunities to share these stories of discovery, history, and archeology in conference proceedings, local/regional public outreach events, and as a university guest lecturer constituting upwards of a dozen talks a year (pre-pandemic). These experiences, I believe, would benefit the ACUA/SHA as I have worked in a variety of archeological environments interfacing academic investigations, community service, policy creation/administration, volunteer and academic collaborations, and educational/public outreach. I strongly support student mentoring in our field and activity work in this endeavor as a resource at the SHA conferences, through the THC student internship program, and as a annual quest lecturer (single Spring semester course) at the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University.

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

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

There are four areas that are personal priorities (that my job provides ample opportunities for) that intersect with main ACUA/SHA goals: survey standards, student mentoring, the importance of public outreach, and also SRC awareness. I would greatly like to contribute towards development of ACUA industry best practices/survey standards to strengthen ACUA's advisory role in the community. Along with other managers in SHA's annual Government Maritime Managers Forum, I have assisted many states (and Japan, interestingly) with the development of their underwater guidelines since being hired by the THC in 2010. I also served such a role in the NOAA MAP workgroup in developing web content, best practices guidance. I have created a state maritime POC contact list that provides key summary information on individual states underwater guidance (ACUA has a draft of this document).



As a frequent manager and collaborator with undergraduate and graduate student interns, and as a student intern supervisor, I hope to assist the ACUA/SHA in its efforts to appeal and encourage student participation in the conferences and develop research opportunities to assist in their professional development (Education/Student Early Career Professional Mentorship Committees). I train students in artifact processing, documentation, and photography using agency collections to help in the development of applied skills. I also work closely with graduate and undergraduate students to assist with and encourage any Texas-oriented maritime studies projects (I have several ongoing currently). I feel very strongly about student mentoring which is why I initiated the underwater student internship at the THC soon after starting with the agency. Students participate in and assist in THC underwater surveys and coastal site assessments when these occur, as well as conducting research, and coauthoring blogs. I frequently present talks to the public and public archeology fairs to introduce the uninitiated to the realm of underwater archeology (SCR Awareness Workshop Committee). Many of the mission statements and goals of ACUA are already main components of my professional environment and topics I care greatly about.

### *Gregory D. Cook*

**Present Position:** Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of West Florida

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, Syracuse University, 2012; M.A., Anthropology, Texas A&M University, 1997; B.A., Anthropology, Indiana University, 1989

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** My first SHA presentation was in 1993, and I have been a constant presence at the conference ever since. Along with over fifteen research presentations, I also served on multiple panels and discussion boards, and participated as a presenter in three ACUA Underwater Cultural Heritage Awareness Workshops. Outside of SHA, I am co-chair of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, Chair of the Dive Control Board at the University of West Florida, and have represented UWF at the American Academy of Underwater Sciences meetings.

**Research Interests:** ship construction, underwater mapping and excavation, remote sensing, maritime trade, scientific diving, maritime connections in the Atlantic World (Africa, Europe and the Americas)

#### **Biographical Statement:**

My career in maritime archaeology began in 1992, when I entered the nautical archaeology program at Texas A&M University. Prior to this, as an undergraduate I spent a year studying abroad at the University of Malawi in southeast Africa, which peaked my interest in early European maritime contact with Africa. I entered Texas A&M with the hopes of pursuing maritime archaeology in West Africa. Due to a lack of opportunities in this research path, I joined the Columbus Caravels Archaeological Project, spending two summers in Jamaica searching for vessels from Columbus' fourth voyage to the Americas. Although we did not succeed in locating these ships, we did discover five other wrecks through the use of sub-bottom sonar. I received a Fulbright fellowship to excavate one of these vessels, an eighteenth-century colonial sloop that had been abandoned after long service at sea. After completing my M.A., I worked as a CRM archaeologist, gaining field and remote sensing experience. I joined the crew excavating the seventeenth-century French shipwreck *La Belle*, before beginning my Ph.D. at Syracuse University. I was awarded a National Geographic grant to conduct the first maritime remote sensing survey in Ghana, leading to the discovery of a seventeenth-century Dutch vessel that had sunk off of Elmina with a cargo of trade goods. I was hired as faculty at the University of West Florida in 2004. I am co-P.I. for investigations of wrecks from the 1559 Tristán de Luna expedition, which saw the destruction of seven vessels due to a catastrophic hurricane. Three vessels from this fleet



have been found, and we are actively searching for the others as part of our summer field schools. During my time at UWF, I initiated multiple investigations of local wreck sites, dating from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries.

**Sample of Professional Publications:**

Cook, Gregory, John Bratten and John Worth 2018 “New Discoveries: Epilogue” in R. Smith (ed.) *Florida’s Lost Galleon: The Emanuel Point Shipwreck*. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.

Cook, Gregory D. and Lois Swanick 2017 “Navigational and Related Instruments” in J. Bruseth, A. Borgens, B. Jones and E. Ray (eds.) *La Belle: The Archaeology of a Seventeenth Century Ship of New World Colonization*. Texas A&M University Press, 332–350.

Cook, Gregory D., Rachel L. Horlings, Andrew Pietruszka 2016 “Maritime Archaeology and the Early Atlantic Trade: Research at Elmina, Ghana” *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*. 45.2, 1–19.

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

It is an honor to be nominated as a candidate for the ACUA Board of Directors. Through my career I have made numerous connections spanning the fields of academic research, CRM firms, governmental archaeology, and international groups, and these relationships would bolster the links and networks that other members of the board have created in their careers. Clearly a central interest of my work involves education and public outreach, which has grown more important to me through my university teaching and involvement with the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Having taught twelve different courses and served on over forty M.A. thesis committees, I have a good understanding of what students are looking for in a career in underwater archaeology, and can bring this experience to the many issues that the board is involved with. Although I work in a predominantly academic setting, I make an effort to expose students to “real world” scenarios, largely based on my CRM experience and the challenges of working in world areas where maritime archaeology is a rarity/challenge. I involve students with planning maritime surveys, developing research designs, and having them help write reports. I also developed and teach a broader scientific diving course during the school year, involving students majoring not only in Anthropology, but also Marine Biology and Environmental Sciences, supplementing our summer field schools with hands on experience that will help them with AAUS certification and their future careers. I hope to apply these experiences with the ACUA Board of Directors in their future plans.

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

As the ACUA’s mission includes providing advice on responsible public education and stewardship in underwater cultural heritage, my interests and experience mesh well with these goals of the organization. I will happily serve on committees, the most relevant perhaps being the Education Committee, Nominations Committee, Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness Workshop Committee, or the Underwater Archaeology Survey Guidelines Review Committee, but I can be flexible in regards to the needs of the board. This past year has presented numerous challenges to all of us, including education, health, research opportunities and professional connections. As Chair of the UWF Dive Control Board, I worked closely with our Dive Safety Officer to establish Covid protocols for UWF Scientific Diving, and am acutely aware of the impact this has had on professionals and students. Going forward, I think some impacts of the pandemic will remain with us, including continued virtual presence at meetings and conferences, issues of diver reciprocity on various projects, and dive safety. How this will affect membership dues, conference expenses, and other aspects of our professional interactions remains to be seen. I will be eager to participate in discussions as to how we navigate these issues with the ACUA board.

**Sarah E. Holland**

**Present Position:** Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc.

**Education:** Ph.D., Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton, England; M.Sc., Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton, England; B.A., Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky, USA

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (2018–present), Register of Professional Archaeologists (2015–present), Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, Editorial Board Member (2014–Present), Nautical Archaeology Society (member most years since 2002), Elected Member of Executive Committee (2002–2005), Chair of the Outreach and Education Committee (2005–2007), Publications Committee Member (2004–2006),





Society for Historical Archaeology (member most years since 2002), Co-publications Committee (2019–present), Inter-society Relations Committee member (2004–2007)

**Research Interests:** site formation processes and the application of related analyses to site management; use of legacy data to gain new understanding of sites and an appreciation for the evolution of maritime archaeology methodologies; public outreach, engagement, and education as a critical component of ongoing site management; development of inclusive interpretive programs, bringing understanding of maritime sites to a wider audience

**Biographical Statement:**

My passion for ships, maritime and coastal history, and the sea was born out of a childhood spent on pleasure boats of the Ohio River and summers on North Carolina beaches. Since my high school days using copies of *National Geographic* to write papers on underwater archaeology for history class, I have been drawn to archaeology (both terrestrial and maritime) and to shipwrecks of all eras, and have pursued a lifelong fascination with the underwater world. Since those early days, I have worked for close to 20 years in cultural resource management and maritime archaeology in the United States and England, either in a professional role or as a student while in graduate school. This trans-Atlantic experience has given me a deeper understanding for the public appreciation of archaeology and, the particular allure of shipwrecks and other

maritime archaeological sites. Bringing this underwater world to a wider audience is a primary goal in every aspect of my professional life.

As my first term on the ACUA Board of Directors comes to a close, I am eager to continue this association by running for a second term and am grateful to the selection committee for this opportunity. One of the most interesting and enjoyable aspects of my current term on the ACUA Board has been serving on the Mentoring Committee, including three terms as the Committee Chair. With the help of the other committee members, we have seen the mentoring program continue to build momentum, moving from strength to strength, and I am eager to continue working to create a truly powerful mentoring program as part of the ACUA commitment to education. Additionally, I have served as the chair of the Maritime Heritage Education and Training Committee, another association I would hope to continue in a second term.

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

If elected to a second term as a member of the ACUA Board of Directors and member of the Executive Committee, I will continue to work with the organization in communicating a passion for the preservation of underwater cultural heritage and will work to find new ways to share that commitment with others through outreach and public engagement activities wherever the possibility may arise. My work with the ACUA Mentoring Committee has been a thoroughly enjoyable and engaging outlet for this passion and one I hope to continue. My past work with the Nautical Archaeology Society, the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (now the Maritime Archaeology Trust), avocational dive groups, and site management organizations (such as state historic preservation offices in the U.S. and English Heritage in England), has given me a strong skillset for working with numerous and varied groups interested in the preservation, interpretation, and dissemination of information regarding underwater archaeological sites. During my first term on the ACUA Board of Directors, I've been able to continue this broad-based association with multiple groups across the world, working collaboratively for the preservation of underwater cultural heritage, a skillset I would hope to expand in a second term. Additionally, having worked for a number of years in academic textbook publishing, and in my current role as Technical Editor/Principal Investigator at Gray & Pape, Inc., I believe that one of my greatest assets is my understanding of the requirements for disseminating research results and analysis to a wider audience through a variety of avenues and for a range of audiences. As a member of the ACUA Board, I would continue my commitment to work to better communicate with a variety of audiences the importance of preserving underwater cultural heritage in a broad and inclusive way for future generations.

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

As previously mentioned, my deep interest in outreach and public engagement, including divers, avocational archaeolo-

gists, and interested members of the public, would continue to be a priority, if elected. I believe that it is through engagement with members of local communities outside of the professional and academic archaeological spheres, that archaeologists can find their strongest advocates for the ongoing preservation of archaeological sites. Creating champions and protectors of underwater cultural heritage through active engagement and education would be of primary interest.

Of course, by its very nature, outreach and engagement with the various stakeholders interested in a site relies upon the physical preservation, documentation, and ongoing management of these archaeological sites. My research into site formation processes and the varied approaches for ongoing site management would continue to be a focus. The need to disseminate such research in broad ways to multiple audiences is a challenge that I would welcome and would be a priority during my tenure on the ACUA Board. The need to include the public in understanding site formation processes, and how humans and nature directly impact maritime sites, would be a specific direction for outreach and public engagement. I believe that this, in particular, would encourage close collaboration with other members of the ACUA/SHA and with relevant committees to protect and preserve maritime sites.

Lastly, my experience both in cultural resource management and textbook publishing professional societies come with their own set of budgetary and administrative constraints, something learned during my time working on a variety of committees for other organizations. Understanding these constraints and working as part of a team to produce the highest quality publications, outreach programs, and innovative means of public engagement would be a final priority.



*Jennifer McKinnon, Ph.D.*

**Present Position(s):** Associate Professor, East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies; Vice Chair, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

**Education:** Ph.D., Anthropology, Florida State University; M.A., Anthropology, Florida State University; B.A., Anthropology, University of Florida

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA Committees: Public Education and Interpretation, 2014–present and SHA UNESCO, 2014–present; Gender and Minority Affairs 2018–present, ACUA: Board Director, 2018–present; Vice Chair 2020–present; Institutional Associate Member Representative for Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 2011–2018, ACUA Committees: Job Market Survey; Development; UNESCO; Diversity and Equity (Chair); Education; Nominations and Elections

**Research Interests:** conflict archaeology and WWII in the Pacific, Spanish colonial archaeology in southeastern U.S. and Pacific, U.S. Life-Saving Service history and archaeology, Indigenous maritime cultural landscapes and seascapes, community and public archaeology

**Biographical Statement:**

I am an underwater and terrestrial archaeologist and an Associate Professor in East Carolina University's (ECU) Department of History, Program in Maritime Studies. Prior to arriving at ECU in 2013, I was a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University in Adelaide, South Australia from 2004 to 2013. This is when I began working in the western Pacific on WWII conflict sites, but also developed my interest in Indigenous maritime cultural landscapes and seascapes. Before moving to Australia, I was a Senior Underwater Archaeologist with the State of Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research where I continued my graduate studies interests in working on Spanish colonial heritage sites like the 1733 Spanish Galleon Trail project. I am a Research Associate with Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research, Inc. and Vice Chair of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology.

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

I believe my experience in serving on the Board for one term and my current position as Vice Chair of the Board provides institutional knowledge and continuity for ACUA moving forward. I feel my experience as an educator in underwater



archaeology both in the US and Australia provides me with a particular viewpoint that can contribute to conversations about the direction of our field of study. For example, I served on an ACUA committee that designed and conducted a benchmarking survey of skills needed by underwater archaeology graduates, which provided useful information about education, the direction of our field, and associated jobs. That survey needs to be updated given it has been a number of years and technology within our field has changed rapidly. Additionally, I can act as a liaison between ACUA and students at universities and other educational organizations such as the UNESCO UNITWIN Underwater Archaeology Network, of which I am a member through ECU.

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

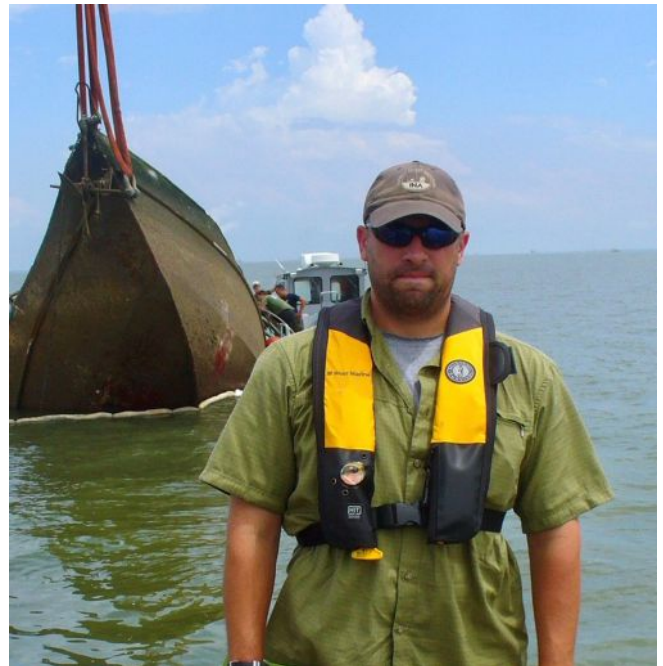
As an existing ACUA Board Director and Chair, I am serving on multiple ACUA and SHA committees and would continue to serve in these roles. One area I'm particularly interested in emphasizing is diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). Last year I helped form the Diversity and Equity Committee of which I am Chair and was able to push for diversifying our Board and supporting inclusion in both structural (i.e., updating our bylaws with inclusive language) and specific forms (i.e., developing a diversity scholarship). I would like to have the opportunity to continue to work on DEI actions and continue to expand ACUA to be a more diverse organization (i.e., more diverse elected Board). I'd also like to strengthen ACUA's relationship with SHA and GMAC in this area to make a stronger coalition that would push for and maintain accountability and actions in the areas of DEI.

*Christopher P. Morris, M.Sc.*

**Current Position:** Historic Preservation Specialist (Archaeologist)  
Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA) Region II

**Education:** M.Sc., Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, 2000; B.S., Communications/Archaeology (concentration in Marine Sciences), Cornell University, 1996

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** I have volunteered for the SHA conference at multiple events since attending my first conference as a member in Williamsburg in 2007. In 2015, I began serving in support of the Government Maritime Managers Meeting (GMMM); I joined the GMMM as a co-chair in 2018 and have continued that service through today. In addition to SHA, I served as a Cultural Resources Member of the NOAA Marine Protected Areas, Federal Advisory Committee (MPA-FAC). While deployed to the US Gulf Coast for Hurricane Katrina and MC252 Deep Water Horizon Spill Responses, I volunteered at the National WWII Museum's PT-305 Project, and at the Institute for Marine Mammal Studies in Mississippi on dolphin and sea turtle rescue teams.



**Research Interests:** site formation forensics, inshore remote-sensing methodologies and standards, maritime cultural landscapes, maritime historic properties management in disaster recovery operations, collaborative cultural resources management

**Biographical Statement:**

Christopher Morris, MSc, currently serves as the Senior Archaeological Lead for DHS/FEMA Region II Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Teams on the Super Storm Sandy, and 2019 Halloween Flooding Responses in New York. In that role, Christopher acts as the liaison between Public Assistance Task Force Teams, and Federal EHP project compliance review, assisting disaster recovery project teams by navigating complex regulatory frameworks and coordinating consultations with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs/THPOs). As a Maritime and Terrestrial Archaeologist with over 25 years of professional experience, he is trained in marine, nautical, environmental, and biological sciences. That training has been critical during his decades of offshore and land-based scientific work for Federal and State agencies, private industry consultants, and academic institutions.

Prior to joining FEMA full-time, Christopher assisted the New Jersey SHPO in the development of their maritime historical context and a prototype shipwreck-based sensitivity geodatabase. Morris has also deployed in multiple roles supporting disaster response for Hurricanes Ike, Katrina, Isaac, and Irma/Maria; Superstorm Sandy; numerous smaller disaster declarations; and the maritime archaeology support for the MC252 Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill. Between deployments, Christopher served as a Cultural Resources Representative on the NOAA Marine Protected Areas, Federal Advisory Committee, (MPA-FAC), volunteered on the National WWII Museum's PT-305 reconstruction project, and assisted the Institute for Marine Mammal Studies on their turtle and dolphin stranding response teams on the gulf coast of Mississippi. An avid diver, Christopher has volunteered his time on speleological dive surveys in the Yucatan, maritime cultural landscape research projects in the Great Lakes, and joint academic and research dive projects in the English Channel, Atlantic and Caribbean.

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

Currently the ACUA Board and does not lack experience in maritime academia, commercial and agency CRM, museum, laboratory, and heritage management institutions. I believe I can contribute a slightly different perspective to the ACUA but spoken in a common language. In two and a half decades of work spanning academia, museums, public and private CRM, and disaster recovery operations, has given me the perspicacity to understand multiple points of view. In many ways, I have had the benefit of being in the other person's shoes, working, living, and breathing compressed air. My current role within the disaster recovery framework brings me into a forced- collaborative space working with experienced, non-archaeological specialists, agencies, and entities with differing views, but similar goals and mission-critical agendas. Keeping my mission of compliance support in line with their goals takes a significant combined effort. I would bring that teamwork and consensus-building experience to the ACUA, along with the knowledge of cultural heritage management during the disaster response and recovery cycle. This perspective, which, though not traditionally a focal point of heritage management, is something I believe will be more and more valuable in the coming years, especially in response to climate change and the attendant increase of natural disasters. I am enthusiastic to contribute that experience and knowledge to the ACUA if elected.

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

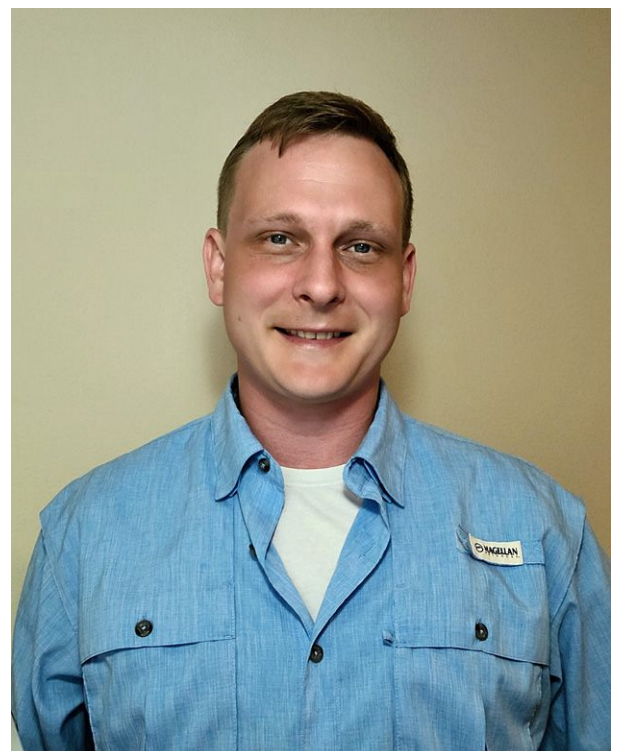
From Professional Mentorship and Awareness Workshops, to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, the ACUA committee structure showcases the broad and varied reach of critical endeavors supported by both the ACUA and the SHA. With the current financial climate only becoming more challenging, committing to these worthwhile activities on a limited budget is something likely ingrained in the DNA of most underwater archaeologists. But setting priorities while continuing to support committee activities may be the greatest challenge of all. If elected, my priority will lie in enhancing the ACUA's abilities to manage its missions by growing development and visibility, both in personnel and resources. Enhancing partnerships, seeking alternate funding streams, raising awareness, and supporting mutually beneficial partnerships and collaborations may be the key to sustaining ACUA and SHA outreach. This is especially critical on the threshold of the UN Ocean Decade, which offers the opportunity to support committee activities through shared messaging over the coming years. Leveraging the strength that could come from such growth would enable more capacity to support all ACUA undertakings, from mentorship programs and review of survey guidelines to education and support of diversity and equity in our field.

*Eric Swanson*

**Present Position:** Lead Archaeologist and Geophysical and Geotechnical Engineer, Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

**Education:** M.A., Historical Archaeology/Anthropology, The University of West Florida; B.A., Anthropology, Georgia Southern University

**Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies:** SHA: UNESCO Committee; Technology Committee; Development Committee, ACUA: Hydrographic Society of America Member; Society for Underwater Technology Member; Marine Technology Society Member





**Research Interests:** unifying theoretical and technological design; renewable energy sources and development; survey design, principles and theory; private, public, government, and academic interfacing; building partnerships across multiple disciplines; research evolution and educational expansion; using technology to investigate remote archaeological sites; utilizing new methods for passive sensors in archaeology; advocating non-destructive techniques to investigating archaeological sites; submerged precontact archaeological sites

**Biographical Statement:**

Over the last 13 years, I have spent concerted and directed focus of my time and energy on developing my archaeological career that could accomplish two goals:

- 1) To find and discover aspects of the past that either had no voice or could teach us more about ourselves than we believe we know.
- 2) To find a way to show that archaeology is not only important in the real world, but to demonstrate how the exercise of archaeology is systematically better for the development of survey, research, and public project development.

This search for a better understanding of humankind and how to find that understanding has taken me from the emerald coast of Florida to Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Alaska, Nigeria, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico; all to work on projects that drove me further outside my comfort zone of researching from books and controlled environments. I became a front-line archaeologist in a world of expanding mineral exploitation, energy projects, infrastructure development, government research, and more.

Through this experience of being on the fringe of discovery and survey, I learned the fine details on public, private, and government stakeholder interface, and from some of the greatest maritime archaeologists that I know. I take pride every day in the ability I have to engage and help to develop technology, experience, and survey design between industry and stakeholders in a way that helps us preserve and protect past heritage and help us all move into a more sustainable future. It is my sincere hope, that with my technological and project development and management background, that I can help others in the field grow and expand this field I call home.

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

I believe that my experience working on high-profile projects with a diverse range of people, disciplines, and complexity will assist me in helping the ACUA in decision-making tasks and having a wealth of experience to draw from in engaging the community in a constructive way. I see that my experience with government interfacing and stakeholder outreach has illuminated nuances in how to engage with a wide variety of people who view the world in different ways. In turn, it has also shown me how each of those worldviews is a compliment to getting at the root of how unifying goals can be met.

My experience with several governments and large corporations also lends to the ability to organize and outline large objectives, while simultaneously executing project tasks for my team to accomplish the objective mission. I think that these skills are important to continuing to project and develop the ACUA from the perspective of identifying ways that we can diversify the way we look at the world, how we find those things that are important to our collective past, and then finding a way to bring that objective to reality by engaging a broad group that share the passion of discovering and preserving the past in ways that are meaningful for EVERYONE.

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

I would like to utilize my experience with offshore exploration to engage new technological standards and policies that bring together the academic, private industry, public engagement, and government regulatory practices to a centralized place that is well managed and cared for by a diverse range of people and Subject Matter Experts.

I find that the world of offshore exploration and development has advanced so quickly, that our students and young professionals are facing significant hurdles in understanding how to plan, develop, and use new technology in an effective way. I would like to help engage, promote, and emphasize programs that encourage a diversity of experience and people in ways that can help drive the archaeological community into the exciting new future ahead of us.

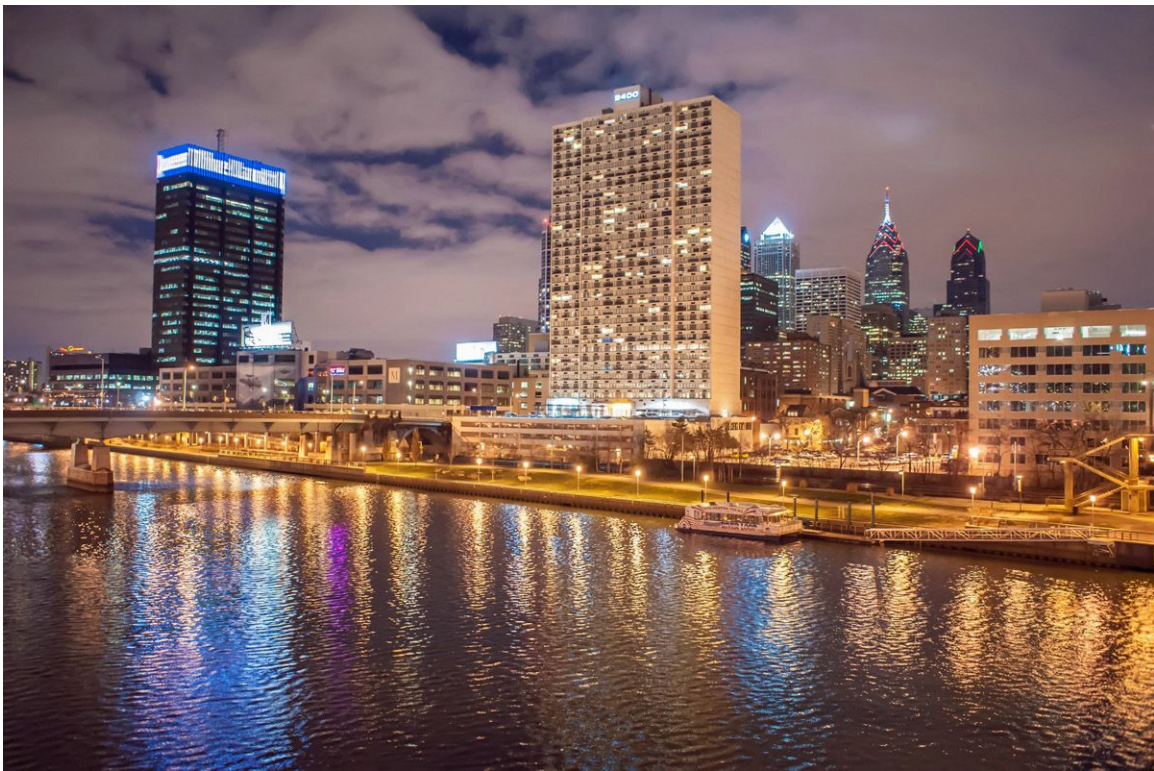
I hope to promote an increase of funding and unifying directives. Industry development projects and government research

incentives can help the ACUA grow through attracting more participation in the SHA and growing the field to a larger audience. Utilizing the growth of multi-disciplinary standards in technology to reach out to private and public entities to find creative ways of funding research projects can also help me in accomplishing this goal. Co-hosting data sharing platforms that can provoke interest in creating revenue streams that are both passive (as in database access) and active (as in community engagement and end-user control) is also an avenue that can help drive the ACUA into the future.

**My Goal Summary:**

- 1) Help to contribute to, and grow, a central methodology omnibus that can establish a standard that maritime archaeologists and geophysical/geotechnical surveys follow. An example would be to contact the International Organization for Standardization.
- 2) I would like to continue to promote and encourage programs that take extra steps to promote diversity and technological development in the field and help to make this a standard practice of our colleagues.
- 3) I would like to help facilitate a smoother interface between government, public, and private entities in a way that may help to bring more funding into the field, as well as increase membership by establishing a bigger impact on new professionals.





Philadelphia skyline. (Photo courtesy of Alex Grichenko.)

**SHA 2022**  
**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5-8 January**

*THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER*

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

Fall 2021 . . . . . 1 September 2021  
Winter 2021 . . . . . 1 December 2021  
Spring 2022 . . . . . 1 March 2022  
Summer 2022 . . . . . 1 June 2022

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