Editor’s Note

Dear ICA Members,

Welcome to the Winter 2016 issue of The Current! 2016 was a big year for coastal and island archaeology. All over the world, archaeologists pushed forward our understanding of lifeways, social, political and religious institutions and the movement of people, plants, animals, objects and ideas in coastal and island regions. From the Pacific to the Aegean, coastal and island archaeologists have applied themselves to resolving decades-long debates about island settlement with some stunning results. Among the many noteworthy findings of 2016 is Skoglund et al.’s recent paper in Nature that sheds new light on the complex issue of Pacific island colonizations and subsequent inter-island interactions through genomic analyses.

Full references for this paper and many more are listed in the “Recent Publications” section of the Newsletter, compiled from ICA member submissions and online searches. In fact, we compiled 118 new peer-reviewed island and coastal archaeology publications for this issue. While not comprehensive, this publication ‘snapshot’ demonstrates the growth and dynamism of the field. Our survey is conditioned somewhat by publication language, indexing protocols, and ICA membership structure, but certain general trends in recent island and coastal archaeology publications are evident and relatively robust. The two figures below highlight these patterns in the data. Figure 1 shows the number of peer-reviewed publications in island and coastal archaeology by region, and Figure 2 lists the number of island and coastal publications by journal. Interestingly, although the overall number of publications is high and most macro-regions of the world are covered to at least some degree, coverage is uneven. Perhaps unsurprisingly, areas like the Aegean and the Pacific are strongly represented, while macro-regions like coastal and island Africa tend to be underrepresented. We also found that
the three journals with the largest number of papers on island and coastal archaeology featured the greatest diversity in terms of regional representation. We hope that 2017 brings even more coverage of underrepresented coastal and island areas in the literature and that more students of archaeology are drawn to working in these regions, where so many large anthropological questions remain unanswered.

Thank you to all who have contributed to this issue of the Current. We look forward to receiving future submissions from you and your colleagues in 2017 as hope to see you at the annual ICA meeting at the Vancouver SAA conference this spring (p. 3)!

Christina M. Giovas
Kristina Douglas
Co-Editors, The Current
MEETINGS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

Island and Coastal Archaeology Group Sponsored Session at the 82nd SAA Meeting
Vancouver, British Columbia

Friday March 31, 2017, afternoon (time and location announced in final conference program)

Study of Human Ecodynamics at Tse-whit-zen, a 2,800-Year-Old Lower Elwha Klallam Coastal Village in Washington State, U.S.A.

Chair: Virginia Butler

Extensive excavation of the Tse-whit-zen site in 2004 documented multiple houses spanning the last 2,800 years with exceptionally fine geo-stratigraphic control; faunal samples, collected in 10 L buckets and screened to 1/8” mesh, allow for detailed reconstruction of animal use. Occupation spans several large-magnitude earthquakes, periods of climate change, and a gradual increase in sheltered intertidal habitat. Our geo-zooarchaeological project provides an important case study that adds to the developing scholarship in Human Ecodynamics, which uses archaeological and other multi-disciplinary knowledge to study the complex and dynamic interactions between humans and their environment in deep history. The link between social structure and social response to environmental stress has been highlighted in several case studies, but differential intracommunity resilience in the face of disaster has been little studied, partly due to the lack of high resolution chronology, known sequences of environmental change, and a monolithic conception of past socio-economic conditions. Our project addresses this need by examining faunas—foundational resources for any community—to evaluate the resilience of distinct social units in a marine forager community. We model and test the effects of environmental change on animal resources and examine both diachronic and synchronic variation in resource use by social units.

Participants: Sarah Sterling, Sarah Campbell and Virginia Butler; Ian Hutchinson, Sarah Sterling, Virginia Butler and Carrie Garrison-Laney; Jennie Shaw; Sarah Campbell, Erin Benson, Brendan Culleton and Douglas Kennett; Virginia Butler; Laura Syvertson and Virginia Butler; Patrick Rennaker and Virginia Butler; Reno Nims and Virginia Butler; Kristine Bovy; Michael Etnier; Joseph Sparaga, Sarah Campbell and Laura Phillips

Discussants: Carmen Watson-Charles; Arlene Wheeler; Frances Charles; Robert Losey; Ben Fitzhugh

SAA Island and Coastal Archaeology Interest Group Meeting, Vancouver B.C. – March 31, 2017

The annual Island and Coastal Archaeology Interest Group business meeting will take place at the at the 82nd SAA Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia on March 31, 2017, 3:30-4:30 pm. The meeting location will be announced in the final conference program. All interested individuals are welcome to attend. To submit an agenda item for discussion at the meeting contact Scott Fitzpatrick at smfitzpa@cas.uoregon.edu.
Call to Contribute to the SAA *Current Research Online* (CRO) Database

Current Research, originally a news section in *American Antiquity* established in 1962, has recently transitioned to an online format. Similar to the intent of the original journal section, the mission of *Current Research Online* (CRO) is to bring greater awareness of current fieldwork being conducted by archaeologists around the world in a timely, clear, and concise manner that is accessible to archaeologists and the public through the Society of American Archaeology web portal.

CRO aims to become a comprehensive, online, database driven, search application for global archaeological research, updated semi-annually, with an attractive, easy-to-use, and interactive user interface offering professional quality reporting output.

CRO entries are organized by regions, and I have recently agreed to serve as regional coordinator for the Pacific Northwest and Plateau regions of CRO. I’d like to specifically invite those of you working in these regions to submit material to the site. All regions of the world are represented in CRO, including the island and coastal areas we work in, so I also invite all of you to submit information on your current research. I think this could be a great tool to keep up-to-date on coastal and island projects worldwide.

Submissions can be up to 500 words, and include locator map info (in Google Earth), keywords, and other forms of relevant data. The site for submission and to browse current and past entries is here: [http://www.saa.org/CurrentResearch/](http://www.saa.org/CurrentResearch/)

For inquiries contact Colin Grier (Washington State University) at cgrier@wsu.edu


This International Obsidian Conference was organized by Robert Tykot (USA), Yaroslav Kuzmin (Russia), Michael Glascock (USA), Akira Ono (Japan), and Maria Clara Martinelli (Italy), and held June 1-3, 2016, at the Regional Aeolian Archaeological Museum “Luigi Bernabò Brea” on the island of Lipari, just north of Sicily (Figure 1). This location was sponsored by the Regione Siciliana Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità Siciliana and the director of the museum, Maria Amalia Mastelloni. The International Association for Obsidian Studies (IAOS) and the Society for Archaeological Sciences (SAS) provided some direct support, in addition to awards for student presenters. More than 80 people from 15 countries came to the conference which included more than 60 oral and poster presentations (Figure 2).
The island of Lipari was a major source of obsidian for the central-western Mediterranean in prehistoric times. A guided tour of the Gabellotto and Canneto Dentro subsources was done, and many of the participants were pleased to examine and collect some geological samples. One of the continuing issues for obsidian sourcing studies is having a statistically sufficient dataset for each potential source and subsource, ideally analyzed by the same instrument used for archaeological artifact analyses. For Lipari, we can chemically distinguish six subsources using INAA or LA-ICP-MS: Mt. Guardia is the oldest, but only has small-size pieces of usable obsidian; eruptions around 6700-6400 cal BC produced both the Gabellotto (Figure 3) and Canneto Dentro subsources, with trace element differences between the northern and southern parts of Gabellotto Gorge; and in the first millennium AD the Forgia Vecchia and Rocche Rosse sources were formed.

After an historical overview of Lipari studies by Maria Amalia Mastelloni, and some pre-recorded introductory comments by Colin Renfrew, the conference began with a keynote presentation by Michael Glascock (University of Missouri, USA) on the use of analytical methods for obsidian studies; later were other keynote presentations by Clive Oppenheimer (Cambridge University, UK) and colleagues on an active obsidian-producing volcano in Eritrea and its historic effects on the local residents, and by Akira Ono (Meiji University, Japan) on both macro- and micro-scale movement of people beginning in the Upper Paleolithic. For the regular oral and poster presentations, there were several focusing on the analytical methodologies, including elemental and magnetic methods and whether they are non-destructive, and many presentations focusing on specific geographic areas (Europe [Italy, Croatia, Greece, Hungary]; Western Asia [Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Yemen]; Eastern Asia [Russia, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea]; Africa [Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Yemen]; Americas [Argentina, Chile, Mexico]), and time periods.

The SAS gave awards for these two student presentations:

*Orange, Marie (Southern Cross University, Australia), François-Xavier Le Bourdonnec, Anja Scheffers, Renaud Joannes-Boyau. Sourcing obsidian artefacts by LA-ICP-MS at the SOLARIS platform*
Anne-Kyria Robin (LPG University Pantheon Sorbonne, France), Damase Mouralis, Ebru Akköprü, Katherine Kuzucuoğlu, Bernard Gratuze. Emplacement of obsidian outcrops in Meydan and obsidian characteristics

and the IAOS gave awards for these two:

Tetruashvili, Ana (Tbilisi State University, Georgia). Obsidian and Mesolithic Man in Georgia

Antonella Giarra (University of Naples Federico II, Italy), Angela D’Amora, Valentina Roviello, Marco Trifuoggi, Emiliano Tufano, Sebastiano Tusa. Semi-quantitative characterization by micro-XRF mapping and SEM/EDS observations of obsidian artifacts from Pantelleria and Levanzo, Sicily (Italy)

Overall, the conference was a great success (as reported to me by many of the participants). The full program and abstracts may be found on the conference website: http://rtykot.myweb.usf.edu/Obsidian%202016/Program%20Book.pdf

Publication of the presentations has been arranged with two journals: Quaternary International, and Science and Technology of Archaeological Research.

Contributed by: Robert H. Tykot, IAOS President; Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620 USA; email: rtykot@usf.edu

UK Archaeological Science Conference, University College London – April 5-8, 2017

UCL’s Institute of Archaeology is proud to be hosting the 2017 UK Archaeological Science conference. The conference will take place within UCL’s central London campus from the 5-8 April 2017. UKAS is a biennial international conference that aims to bring together researchers from all areas of archaeological science. The conference attracts scientists with expertise in a wide range of analytical techniques including biomolecular and ancient DNA analysis, stable isotopes, mineralogy and metallurgy, archaeobotany, conservation and heritage science, residue analysis, geoarchaeology, and computational modelling.

Research themes covered include mobility, migration and cultural exchange, plant-animal-human relationships, material culture and technologies, climate and environment, subsistence and diet, heritage management, and the application of archaeological science in commercial archaeology.

The deadline for early-bird registration is January 31, 2017.

For more details visit the conference website. To stay up to date with the latest news and announcements join the conference mailing list by sending a blank email to ukas2017-news-subscribe@ucl.ac.uk. You can follow us on Twitter: @UKAS2017. The conference committee can also be reached at ukas2017@ucl.ac.uk
Classical Pottery of the Northern Aegean and its Periphery (480-323/300 B.C.), International Archaeological Meeting, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki & Democritus University of Thrace, Thessaloniki, Greece – May 17-20, 2017

27th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology, St. Croix, US Virgin Islands – July 23-29, 2017

It is with great pleasure that the Organizing Committee for the 27th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA)—Asociación Internacional de Arqueología del Caribe (AIAC) – Association Internationale d’Archéologie de la Caraïbe (AIAC)—invites delegates to St. Croix, the largest of the United States Virgin Islands. The Congress will be held from July 23-29, 2017, at Divi Carina Bay Beach Resort & Casino, located in St. Croix’ East End.

Since its founding in 1961, the IACA/AICA Congress has provided an international forum for academics, amateur archaeologists, archaeological enthusiasts, and the general public to discuss issues and current research in Caribbean archaeology. IACA brings together an international academic community, encourages interdisciplinary dialogue, and highlights current research regarding the prehistory and history of the Circum-Caribbean, terrestrial and marine archaeology, cultural resource management, archaeological ethics, archaeological theory, and public archaeology.

IACA Call For Papers

Abstract submission deadline: March 1, 2017
Paper submission deadline: May 30, 2017

The 2017 IACA/AIAC Organization Committee hereby invites archaeologists, researchers, and the general public interested in Caribbean Archaeology, to send proposals of presentations for inclusion in the 2017 Congress program. Presentations can be given in English, French, or Spanish. Each presentation must be an original work that reflects recent research related to Caribbean archaeology and is relevant to one of the themes proposed by the committee. Papers will be sorted into appropriate thematic sessions based on number and topic of submissions. All presenters must also complete the registration form and be a member of IACA.

Suggested themes are:
- Environmental Archaeology
- Subsistence Practices, Paleoethnobotany, and Zooarchaeology
- Mobility, Migration, and Interaction
- Ideology and Iconography
- Heritage Management
- General Ceramic Age
- Pre-Arawak/Archaic Age
- Historical Archaeology
- Warfare and Violence
Abstracts for oral and poster presentations should be sent in English, Spanish or French to the Organizing Committee electronically to the following email address: IACA2017STX@gmail.com. Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words and are due March 1, 2017. The complete text of all oral presentations should be sent to the Organizing committee by May 30, 2017, in order to prepare for simultaneous interpretation. Papers will be assigned to sessions by the organizing committee. Sessions may include more than one theme. Presenters may ask to have a session of papers if they jointly submit the papers for the full session.

Abstracts must include the following Information:
- Paper title
- Author(s) and institutional affiliation (if applicable)
- Type of presentation: oral or poster presentation
- Suggested theme (decisions relative to the organization of the papers in the program will be taken by the organizing committee)
- Language in which the presentation will be given

When submitting the abstract or the presentation text, authors should send a curriculum vitae (CV) summarizing their academic experience, education, commitment to Caribbean archaeology, and institutional affiliation, if applicable.

For additional guidelines and information visit the IACA conference website


Honor Frost, one of the pioneers of Mediterranean maritime archaeology, is sadly no longer with us. However, her legacy lives on, not only in terms of the significant contributions she made to the field in terms of her research, but also in her creation of the another milestone in the history of the maritime archaeology, the Honor Frost Foundation (HFF).

On 28th October 2017, 100 years will have passed since Honor Frost was born in Cyprus. To mark this event has been decided to celebrate the centenary of Honor Frost’s birth, honour her work and that of her Foundation, by organising an international conference on Cyprus. It will be held over three days and will be hosted in the University of Cyprus, Nicosia. A fourth day will be dedicated to visiting some of the important coastal archaeological sites of Cyprus particularly the pre-Classical harbours the main focus of Honor’s research. Participants will also be invited to sail on the replica Kyrenia Liberty. The conference is largely supported by the HFF.
English will be the official language of the conference and each paper should last no longer than 20 minutes.

Session titles and call for papers will be announced shortly.

For more details contact Dr Lucy Blue at LucyBlue@honorfrostfoundation.org

**The 3rd Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage** (APCONF 2017),
Hong Kong Maritime Museum – November 27 - December 2, 2017

Conference Theme: *The Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes of Asia-Pacific: Voyaging, Migration, Colonisation, Trade, and Cross-Cultural Contacts*

The Asia-Pacific Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage (APCONF) aims to address management and protection strategies of underwater cultural heritage in Asia and the countries of the Indian and Pacific Oceans in the 21st Century. To further these aims, the third regional conference in Hong Kong in November 2017 has selected the above theme to explore, in a more holistic approach, the incredible landscape and seascape that has been developed from thousands of years of human colonisation, migration, trade and cross-cultural contact in the region.

The APCONF organizing committee have developed a number of sub-themes and session ideas, and will soon be seeking session organizers that will assist in exploring the conference theme.

The sub-themes include:
- A Highway and a Crossroads: Voyaging, Colonisation and Cross-Cultural Contacts in Asia-Pacific
- Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes: Interdisciplinary Approaches
- UCH in Asia-Pacific: Regional Studies and Projects
- UCH Politics, Law, Ethics and Values
- Museums, Public Outreach and Conservation
- Technological Approaches to Underwater Cultural Heritage and Maritime Archaeology
- Nautical Technology in Asia-Pacific

**Call for Sessions/Papers**

A wide range of people are encouraged to attend including those from universities and other educational institutions, including secondary schools, government agencies, museums, NGOs, IGOs, the private sector and in particular members of the general public.

Sub-theme and Session submission deadline: January 5, 2017
In keeping with the Conference Theme, the Conference Organising Committee invites submissions of sub-themes and sessions. Please submit a 300-word abstract and title before January 5, 2017, together with the name of the organiser, affiliation and email address.

All submissions should be made to Bill Jeffery (billjeffery@gmail.com), Brian Fahy (brian.fahy.arch@gmail.com) and Sila Tripati (sila@nio.org) for consideration.

Accepted sub-themes and sessions will be posted on the APCONF 17 website: http://www.apconf.org by January 20, 2017, after which time a Call for Paper and Poster abstracts will be made.

Sub-themes should encompass ‘large-scale’ issues in underwater cultural heritage in Asia-Pacific and consist of one or more sessions. More background on the sub-themes and session proposals can be found at: http://www.apconf.org/wp-content/uploads/APCONF-final-sess-and-themes_Sept-15.pdf

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

Ura Uranga te Mahina, Rapa Nui

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Archaeological research by William Ayres (University of Oregon) on Rapa Nui (Easter Island) aims to test ideas about the evolving integration of status markers into ritual architecture. The original project created by Chile’s National Council of Monuments through UNESCO, had key funding from the government of Japan. Research has focused on the complex at Ura Uranga te Mahina on the island’s south coast since 2004, and significant new data relevant for understanding structural evolution of megalithic architecture and statuary, as well as interlinked, changing uses have been recorded. The platforms (ahu)—two with stone statues—form an arc some 150 m long on the shoreline and front a large open court (Figure 1). It has an
expected age range from 700 years ago up to the present. Chronological relationships documented by architectural stratigraphy indicate building stages that ultimately connected the three main ahu platforms at the complex in the post-statue phases of remodeling. Ayres, Dr. Joan Wozniak, Erik Lash, and Amanda Bush did the initial fieldwork with counter-part José Miguel Ramírez A., then of the Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile, and with Rafael Rapu H. of Rapa Nui. Analysis has continued in the Pacific Islands Laboratory at the University of Oregon and on the island. Ayres and student Anthony Russell, along with several Rapa Nui collaborators, pursued analysis of excavated materials at the Museo Arqueolóxico in 2014 and 2015. Other continuing research related to Rapa Nui includes geochemical provenance study of stone tool and building materials and marine resources ecology. Wozniak and Ayres presented a paper on the ahu building sequence at the 9th International Easter Island conference held in Berlin, June 2015.

New Project to Explore Long-Term History of Polynesian Outliers in Vanuatu

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The question of the timing, directions, and nature of Polynesian migrations has returned to prominence as a research topic in Pacific archaeology. South Vanuatu is home to two “Polynesian Outliers”, islands that have Polynesian languages and cultural traits, but which lie outside the great triangle anchored by Aotearoa (New Zealand), Rapa Nui (Easter Island), and Hawai’i. A survey of the Polynesian Outliers West Futuna and Aniwa is being undertaken as part of an Australian Research Council-funded project (DP160103578) to expand knowledge of the archaeology of southern Vanuatu. The first and only previous archaeological fieldwork on these islands was undertaken in the 1960s. Richard and Mary Shutler excavated a number of cave sites
on Futuna. No archaeological excavations had ever been carried out on Aniwa until 2016 during the preliminary field season of our project.

Our initial research on these islands has identified several key themes. On Futuna, there is great opportunity to study the history of agricultural intensification in the development of both rain-fed and irrigated terrace systems (called “ropae”) on a small island (Figure 1). These systems are built of massive stone walls much like the agricultural landscapes of Hawai‘i or Tahiti, but also like neighbouring Aneityum Island. The chiefly and ritual systems of Futuna, however, appear ethnographically at least to look more like the much larger neighbouring “Melanesian” island of Tanna. We will also do fieldwork on Aneityum and Tanna, and expect to learn much about connections between these islands, as well as broader regional interactions. On Aniwa, we have identified a number of potential early sites with cultural deposits, and expect to have the first radiocarbon dates from the island in a few months. The Aniwa sites should also help us to understand the timing and nature of Polynesian settlement in this region.

**Walakpa Archaeological Salvage Project (WASP) 2016**

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Walakpa is a deeply stratified, frozen archaeological site on Ukpeaġvik Iñupiat Corporation (UIC) lands on the Chukchi Sea coast of Alaska’s North Slope, 20 km south of Barrow. It is the only site between Canada and Cape Krusenstern containing confirmed intact, vertically stratified Paleoeskimo, Neoeskimo and recent occupations. The geomorphological and paleobotanical data extend back past the first peopling of the region.
Walakpa was stable until 2013, when waves undercut it, exposing stratigraphy 2 m deep over a >20 m profile (Figure 1). A third of the features mapped by Stanford (1976: Fig. 4) have since been destroyed, including levels likely to contribute significant data about the earlier components. Data recovery is urgent. Destruction threatens Walakpa via multiple geomorphic processes. Another severe storm could destroy some or all of the remaining deeply stratified deposits.

In 2016, 27 concerned community members and Arctic archaeologists began a volunteer salvage effort. The UIC President’s Council provided financial and in-kind support. NSF and home institutions funded some student travel. We focused on maximizing recovery of primary data, as in situ preservation is impossible. Recognizing the value of post-excavation analyses, our pragmatic view is that anything not excavated very soon will be lost. Therefore, our focus must be on excavation and archiving, with full analyses following as funding is obtained.

We selected sections of the erosion face that were free of structures, to recover an intact profile down to the sterile pre-Holocene Gubik formation. We also opened a partially excavated portion of Stanford’s area B, revealing a house tunnel (Figure 2), presumably associated with one of the Birnirk structures described by Stanford.

Figure 1. Slump blocks on beach at Walakpa. View N. Note Visqueen under sod, apparently from Stanford’s excavations.

Figure 2. House tunnel in Area B, possibly associated with Stanford’s Birnirk structures. Mummified seal in latter meat cellar at upper left.
We excavated 33.7 m$^3$, recorded 46 m of profile, recovered 181 artifacts, 451 faunal samples, 113 bulk soil, 115 flotation, and 10 ceramic samples, 19 C$^{14}$ samples, 11 OSL samples, and a mummified ring seal (Figure 3). The artifacts, faunal samples, and bulk sediment samples are stabilized for detailed cataloging and analysis. Flotation samples are part of Laura Crawford’s dissertation research. Ceramic samples are part of a pilot study by Shelby Anderson at Portland State University. The OSL samples are at University of Washington. Adding the C$^{14}$ samples from prior seasons, we should be able to provide a refined, more accurate chronology for Walakpa.

A 1940s seal’s C$^{14}$ date (UGAMS-26817) came back as 1411-1484±20 cal AD compared to a 2016 seal that dated modern, demonstrating that marine offsets can vary significantly over short periods. WASP 2016 rescued critically endangered Iñupiat cultural heritage, and collected paleoecological data on changing Arctic ecosystems. This should improve ecosystem management, benefitting residents who depend on them for food security, and people concerned with the Arctic.

**Pingelapese Food Production in the Archaeological Record: A Pilot Project**

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In summer 2016, Maureece Levin initiated a project on Pingelap Atoll, Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia, to document and analyze prehistoric food production strategies. Very little work has previously been conducted on Pingelap, although Davidson (1967) and Rosendahl’s (1977) projects showed promise of an archaeological record. The goals of this season were to create a more systematic assessment of the archaeological potential of Pingelap in
general, and to initiate a study of prehistoric agricultural practices in specific. This pilot project sets the stage for later field seasons.

In cooperation with the Pohnpei State Historic Preservation Office and the municipal government and traditional leadership of Pingelap, and with funds from the Stanford Archaeology Center, Levin and Alfredson Ladore (PHPO) conducted reconnaissance survey on the islets of Pingelap (currently inhabited) and Deke (currently uninhabited). Kotaro Soaz, Hosan Ernest, and Jimmy Ehmes, residents of Pingelap, also generously assisted the project with their time and expertise. During the course of the survey, they recorded several historic features. Many of these features are related to WWII history, including Japanese military structures and a temporary village site on Deke islet. They also recorded past and present gardening areas.

Currently, Levin is creating a map representing the distribution of major sites on the atoll. Subsequent field seasons will focus on more intensive survey, mapping, and excavation of agricultural features. The aim is to develop a chronology for the atoll and to collect and analyze paleoethnobotanical samples to understand terrestrial food production.

References Cited

Davidson, Janet M.

Rosendahl, Paul

Hamilton Estate Project, Nevis West Indies

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During the summer of 2016, the San Jose State University archaeological field-school engaged in the documentation of the Hamilton Estate sugar factory on Nevis, West Indies. The Hamilton project was in support of efforts by the Nevis Historical
and Conservation Society to record and manage the ruins as a historical heritage site and help the NHCS to develop preservation plans (Figure 1).

The Hamilton Estate is located east of capital Charlestown on the lower flank of Mt Nevis, taking its name from a branch of the aristocratic Scottish Hamilton family. William Hamilton was first to develop the property in the early eighteenth century at the peak of the sugar industry. In 1750 he was visited by kinsman, James Hamilton, who fathered a son, Alexander, born in 1757. Nevisians today are mindful of being the birthplace of the American statesmen and are proud of the distinction, although Hamilton’s childhood on the colony was brief.

![Figure 2](image).

Figure 2. Screenshot of 3D digital model produced from remotely controlled drone flyover.

The project offered the opportunity to field test a GPS guided DJI Inspire Pro T600 drone fitted with a GoPro camera which provided high resolution aerial documentation (Figure 2). The 3D digital model being created will facilitate monitoring the status of the ruins for changes owing to weather, bioturbation or site looting. The model and photographic record will be useful additions to the Hamilton displays at the Museum of Nevis Culture and History for informing and educating the public of Nevis’ industrial and economic history and significant role in the early Atlantic economy.

**Microtopography for Archaeological Tumuli Registration: Maritime Hunter Gatherers from the Atacama Desert Coast (Formative Period, 500 Cal BC-800 Cal AD)**

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Since 2011 we have been developing an archaeological project to study the ancient maritime hunter-gatherers of the Atacama Desert littoral (northern Chile). Financed by FONDECYT’ (grant 1110702-1160045), four field campaigns were conducted in different localities of Antofagasta region—Taltal, Mejillones, Caleta Urcu and Loa River Mouth—to identify, register and analyse the morphology of a series of tumuli cemeteries dated between 2500-1000 Cal BP. Along 550 km of coast we identified 89 tumulus cemeteries (1 cemetery per 6 km), the biggest composed by 210 individual tumuli (Figure 1). Only a few of these were composed of just one tumulus. Overall, more than 1700 tumuli were identified along the coast (3 per 1 km). Each of these was constructed with sand and rocks to elevations between 0.3 m and 1.5 m and an average diameter of 6 m. Each tumulus holds only a single deceased individual in a seated position, accompanied by different offerings. Collectively these demonstrate a sophisticated funerary architecture and
monumental design, where deaths and communal labor were employed as mechanisms in the social organization of the living.

For the tumuli cemetery morphological analysis we implemented a microtopography strategy for surface and volumetric registration. Combining a Leica total station model TS-06 and a JAVAD GPS RTK device model Triumph 1, each cemetery registered was measured with consideration for the adjacent territory. We then identified the position of each tumulus inside the site. Area was registered, recording points every 5 to 10 cm in elevation; in some cases we obtained more than 24000 points for just one cemetery. For example, at Hornitos 03, a site composed of two tumuli with an area of 1109 m², we registered 1234 elevation points; while for site CaH 20, 4792 m² in area, 103 tumuli and 23507 points were recorded. All the information recorded in the field was imported into Civil Land desktop and Google Sketchup to model 3D images of each cemetery and tumulus (Figure 2). We then obtained an excellent, original graphic representation to measure and express different dimensions, such as size, volume, labor invested in the construction of the tumuli, and their visibility on landscape.

The Kourion Urban Space Project, Cyprus

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Late in the 4th Century C.E., a series of earthquakes, some catastrophic, hit the Eastern Mediterranean, toppling buildings and destroying cities. One such city was Kourion, perched on a promontory overlooking the Mediterranean Sea on the South Coast of Cyprus. Under Roman control, Kourion was prospering economically and socially until it was destroyed. Every known structure within the city was damaged, as well as the pipeline that functioned as the city’s only
water source causing a full-scale abandonment. Over time, Kourion was re-inhabited; its structures built and rebuilt to suit the changing economic and social needs of its inhabitants.

The Kourion Urban Space Project (KUSP) aims to understand the diachronic economic and social changes that took place within this city by examining pre- and post-quake archaeological remains and urban layout. Currently, KUSP’s work focuses on the excavation of a large structure that was destroyed in the earthquake (Figure 1). The finds from this building are buried below meters of tumbled wall stones in some areas and are rich by Roman Period Cyprus standards. They include an imported glass plate from Egypt (Figure 2), marble faced and elaborately frescoed walls, and mosaicked floors. As excavation of this structure continues, KUSP will begin comparison of these finds with those of rich post-earthquake buildings within the city, and the pre-earthquake non-elite domestic structure, the Earthquake House. Coupled with the Cyprus University of Technology, a geophysical survey is also revealing insight into the city plan, and these data will be used to track access and flow through the city.
Shellfish for the Celestial Empire
The Rise and Fall of Commercial Abalone Fishing in California

By Todd J. Braje
336 pp., 6 x 9, 48 illustrations, 9 maps

In the 1800s, when California was captivated by gold fever, a small group of Chinese immigrants recognized the fortune to be made from the untapped resources along the state’s coast, particularly from harvesting the black abalone of southern and Baja California. These immigrants, with skills from humble beginnings in a traditional Chinese fishing province, founded California’s commercial abalone industry, and led its growth and expansion for several decades. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, their successful livelihood was stolen from them through targeted legislation of the U.S. and California governments.

Today, the physical evidence of historical Chinese abalone fishing on the mainland has been erased by development. On California’s Channel Islands, however, remnants of temporary abalone collecting and processing camps lie scattered along the coastlines. These sites hold a treasure trove of information, stories, lifeways, and history. Braje has excavated many of these sites and uses them to explore the history of Chinese abalone fishing, presenting a microcosm of the broader history of Chinese immigrants in America— their struggles, their successes, the institutionalized racism they faced, and the unique ways in which they helped to shape the identity of the United States.

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2016 Special Issue: Renewing the Past: Sue Bulmer’s Contribution to the Archaeology of Papua New Guinea. Archaeology in Oceania 51.
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Béarez, Philippe, Felipe Fuentes-Mucherl, Sandra Rebolledo, Diego Salazar and Laura Olguín  
2016  Billfish Foraging Along the Northern Coast of Chile During the Middle Holocene (7400–5900cal Bp). *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 41:185-195.

Bedford, Stuart, Matthew Spriggs and Richard Shing  
2016  “By All Means Let Us Complete the Exercise”: The 50-Year Search for Lapita on Aneityum, Southern Vanuatu and Implications for Other “Gaps” in the Lapita Distribution. *Archaeology in Oceania* 51(2):122-130.

Boivin, Nicole L., Melinda A. Zeder, Dorian Q. Fuller, Alison Crowther, Greger Larson, Jon M. Erlandson, Tim Denham and Michael D. Petraglia  

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Bunimovitz, Shlomo and Zvi Lederman  
2016  Opium or Oil? Late Bronze Age Cypriot Base Ring Juglets and International Trade Revisited. *Antiquity* 90(354):1552-1561.

Burley, David V.  
2016  Reconsideration of Sea Level and Landscape for First Lapita Settlement of Atnukuleka, Kingdom Ofotonga. *Archaeology in Oceania* 51(2):84-90.
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Flores, Carola, Valentina Figueroa and Diego Salazar 2015 Middle Holocene Production of Mussel Shell Fishing Artifacts on the Coast of Taltal (25° Lat South), Atacama Desert, Chile. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 11:411-424.

Fotiadis, Michael 2016 Leaf-Points from Petrota (Greek Thrace) and the Palaeolithic Chronology of the Vrahos...


Giovas, Christina M. 2016  *Pre-Columbian Amerindian lifeways at the Sabazan site, Carriacou, West Indies.* *Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*. DOI: 10.1080/15564894.2016.1229702


Grigoropoulos, Dimitris 2016  *The Piraeus from 86 Bc to Late Antiquity: Continuity and Change in the Landscape, Function and Economy of the Port of Roman Athens.* *The Annual of the British School at Athens* 111:239-268.


Hagenblad, Jenny, Jacob Morales, Matti W. Leino and Amelia C. Rodríguez-Rodríguez 2017  *Farmer Fidelity in the Canary Islands Revealed by Ancient DNA from Prehistoric Seeds.* *Journal of Archaeological Science* 78:78-87.


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Troncoso, Andrés, Francisca Moya and Mara Basile


SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS: HOW TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CURRENT

A variety of interest pieces and announcements are accepted for publication in the ICAIG newsletter. Generally, the deadline for submission for the Spring/Summer Issue is May 1st and for the Fall/Winter Issue, November 1st. Submissions and inquiries may be directed to The Current Co-Editor, Christina M. Giovas (cmgiovas@uw.edu). Contributions need not follow any specific format, with the exception of “Research Highlights” and “Recent Publications” (instructions below).

Instructions for Submitting Recent Publications
- “In press” citations should be accompanied by a digital object identifier (DOI).
- Submit recent publications to newsletter Co-Editor, Kristina Douglass, at douglassk@si.edu

Instructions for Preparing “Research Highlights” Descriptions
- Prepare a short description, written in the third person, that includes the purpose of the research, location, brief review of findings to date (if relevant), and other information of potential interest to the membership.
- Descriptions should be single spaced, using 12 pt, Times New Roman or Calibri font, and should be submitted as an MSWord file (.doc or .docx).
- Be sure to provide a title (project name or site name) and include the names and organization of the author(s)/principal investigator(s) submitting the description.
- Provide a valid email address for a single contact author/principle investigator.
- Proof read and spell check the research description, especially place names.
- **Word limit**: please keep the description to a maximum of about 250 words (i.e., abstract length).
- Only include literature citations if absolutely necessary. List these after the research description using the citation format for American Antiquity.
- **Images**: One or two (maximum) JPEG or TIFF format photos/images/illustrations may be included with the research description. Image resolution should be 600 dpi. Please note that photos may be cropped to fit to the page if images are too large or include significant “empty” space. To avoid this, please format images prior to submission to include only necessary content.
- Include a caption for any images submitted.

Submit descriptions and images as separate files to newsletter Co-Editor, Christina Giovas, at cmgiovas@uw.edu. Submissions that do not meet the above guidelines will be returned to the author for revision, which may delay publication in The Current. Due to space constraints not all submitted pieces may be included in a given issue of The Current. If this is the case, your contribution will receive priority listing for the next issue. Do not hesitate to contact the editor if you have any questions. We look forward to receiving your contributions.