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From the Editorial Staff

Reminiscing is a pleasant, yet time consuming, activity. One must have hours to devote to flipping through photos, remembering the “good old days”, and reminding friends of the funny, scary, and galvanizing moments you experienced together. I cannot express enough how delighted I was to be able to partake in an assignment that allowed me to do just that. Editing this issue of Stem to Stern has been one of the more enjoyable things I’ve done this semester. It allowed me to look back on a groundbreaking year in the Program in Maritime Studies and highlight the accomplishments of a consistently outstanding group of individuals. Within the program we see genius at work on a daily basis. Whether it’s teaching conservation on a budget to local museums or analyzing site distributions quite literally on the other side of the world, our students and faculty always perform at levels that exceed even our own expectations. It gives me great pride to take part in presenting the genius within our program to a broader audience.

– Joel Cook

It has truly been a pleasure to have the opportunity to work on this issue of Stem to Stern. Having a part in compiling and sharing all of the phenomenal work that has come out of the Maritime Studies program this past year has been a wonderful experience. The dedication and skill of those involved with the program is remarkable, and I hope that you all enjoy reading about this past year’s accomplishments as much as I have had with learning about the program and its students’ amazing endeavors.

– Bethany Earley

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- Thank you
This year’s Stem to Stern reflects a particularly productive year for the Program in Maritime Studies. Each subsequent edition seems to advertise a widening selection of faculty-led projects and student experiences, including a wide array of internships ranging from the CSS Neuse Interpretive Center to NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration and Research, adventures of a tall ship crew, external projects on St. Eustatius, and multiple ECU-led expeditions. The abbreviated list of Program-led projects includes a summer field school in Saipan (directed by Dr. McKinnon and myself, with support from the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency [DPAA]), a fall field school in Costa Rica run by Dr. Harris and Dr. Raupp in collaboration with Costa Rican partners Centro Comunitario de Buceo Embajadores y Embajadoras del Mar, and another Saipan-based mission by the Joint Recovery Team, a collaboration with the Task Force Dagger Foundation and DPAA. It is worth noting that both Saipan-focused projects represent two of four DPAA-funded ventures the program was involved with over twelve months. DPAA has an important mission and this is a relationship we are hoping will continue for some time to come. Add to this our faculty’s involvement with the UNESCO/UNITWIN network, and various international meetings, and it has been quite a year of globetrotting for the Program in Maritime Studies.

World-travelling aside, this last year has also shown that we never forget our local and regional communities. The Heritage at Risk Project, run by Dr. Lynn Harris is an interdisciplinary multi-state initiative including archaeological sites from North Carolina to Georgia that has helped exposed students to a wide array of techniques and technologies used in the assessment of heritage site preservation conditions and threats. Similarly, throughout the year, Program faculty have also created public training opportunities through our North Carolina-focused NAS license, through multi-day introductory courses, and NAS Part III training events held in Greenville and on the Outer Banks. This year saw some levels of training completed, new curriculum trialed, and the groundwork set for new training components. We hope that the coming year will see an expansion of workshops and field excursions.

There have been some big changes on the personnel side of our operation in the last twelve months. During the 2017-2018 academic year we welcomed new assistant staff archaeologist Jeremy Borelli ’15 and new DPAA Research Fellow Jeneva Wright ’15. Both are positions we hope to hold onto for some time. Another big change was the retirement of Program Director Dr. Brad Rodgers, a long time (the longest!) fixture of the Program in Maritime Studies. Brad’s career in our program spanned many titles since the early 1980s. He hasn’t just seen many of our changes, he’s seen all of them! Since 2012, Brad’s been at the helm of a program undergoing a sustained growth spurt. Admissions, graduations, and job placement in our program remain very strong. Each year, our graduates gain placement in an ever-widening array of jobs in a variety of locations in archaeology and heritage-focused fields. Dr. Rodgers leaves us quite an inheritance (and speaking on a personal level, I will miss having him around Eller all the time).

Brad didn’t announce his retirement in his 2017 From the Quarterdeck editorial, because he hadn’t decided yet. Brad made his decision early in 2018, at a time when major changes were occurring at ECU (and apparently a lot of activity in Brad’s retirement accounts). Upon making his final decision, it was a great honor for me to be offered the role as the 6th director of the Program in Maritime Studies. While I have been in the program since 2003, I had transitioned to a split position with the UNC Coastal Studies Institute (CSI; originally an interdisciplinary, interinstitutional campus reporting to UNC General Administration, and partially administered by ECU) in 2011 and relocated to their campus on the Outer Banks to serve as the Program Head for their Maritime Heritage Program. In that role I was still working for the Program in Maritime Studies with the goal of growing maritime historical and archaeological research in coastal North Carolina, collaborating on interdisciplinary research, and partnering on education and outreach projects focused in northeastern North Carolina. Over my time with CSI, I learned many things. I was educated about the great research potential of North Carolina’s maritime heritage, I became familiar with interdisciplinary prospects for research in the state, and I became more familiar with research administration. So, during a time of big changes that would see CSI ultimately absorbed into ECU and reorganized, and in conjunction with Dr. Rodgers’ retirement, the chance to return to a program I’ve loved for 15 years was something I couldn’t refuse. While it was difficult to move away from the great communities and stunning views on the Outer Banks, our link to CSI and the resources of the Outer Banks is something I hope the Program can still draw upon.

I’m excited to return to the Program full-time. I’m eager to reconnect with new and established ECU Maritime and Coastal scholars and to continue to engage with the dynamic and gifted faculty, staff, and students in our maritime family. As proof of this energy, over a short period of time, our list of institutional and external partners and collaborators has grown, as have our external grant-writing successes. This demonstrates our faculty have big ideas, great plans to accompany them, and the talent to put ideas into action. Finally, our students continue to do outstanding work. The diversity and overall quality of thesis topics and manuscripts is remarkable, their creativity in classes shine, and the great work of the Maritime Studies Association continues to impress me.

We have many exciting adventures lined up for the coming year, including projects, field schools, and study abroad programs delivered locally and internationally. We’ve also set some programmatic goals for the next few years. These include a strategic planning initiative, an imperative to transform soft money positions into permanent personnel lines, a series of fundraising goals, the development of memoranda of agreement, and an expansion and revision of curriculum. 2018 also sees us with strong support from our Department and College. A tenure-track maritime archaeologist position has been returned to us (and is now an advertised assistant professor-level position), and we have prospects for additional complementary postings within our
In January of 2019, Dr. Lynn Harris led a group of ECU students and faculty on a survey trip to Bald Head Island, NC. The objective was to conduct a survey of the historic Bald Head Creek Boathouse as part of Dr. Harris’ Heritage-at-Risk grant research. Constructed in 1915, the boathouse served as a shipping and receiving center for goods being brought into and sent off of the island. A small cable track and a system of pulleys connected the boathouse to island, and enabled goods to be easily transported across the extensive surrounding salt marshes.

While the boathouse was added to the National Register of Historic places in 1997, prior to the survey, locals on the island had noticed that the structure seemed to be degrading at a much faster rate than in previous years. With this in mind, the survey team sought to conduct a thorough assessment of the structure’s condition with which to update its entry in the National Register.

Since Bald Head Island receives few visitors during the off-season, the area was quiet and serene. Upon arriving at the ferry terminal, our hosts from the Bald Head Island Conservancy greeted us with a pair of golf carts (the only motorized transport on the island) to carry us to our lodgings at the nature conservancy on the other side of the island.

We set out early the next day for a kayak launch back near the ferry terminal. Normally used by tourists for sightseeing, today these kayaks would be taking us deep into the salt marshes to the site of the boathouse. Once paired up and in the water, we spent the next hour weaving through different tidal channels in the marsh before arriving at the site. The tidal current was strong here, and it took constant paddling just to stay in position next to the structure.

With the building in view however, its condition became quickly apparent. The lumber planks used as siding and roofing had started to rot away and cave in, while many of the fasteners were too corroded to continue holding. Built on a spit of land barely a foot above the high-tide line, natural erosion has been slowly eating away the banks of the island, and is now beginning to threaten the structure’s foundation.

Teams of people set out to document the condition of each face of the structure, as well as the interior. We each made a series of drawings, photographs, and videos to assess the damage, as well as surveyed the surrounding area for signs of any other historic debris. As the day wore on and the tide began going out, we found ourselves in increasingly shallow water. Many of the navigable channels we had used earlier in the day were now too shallow to move through. With our data in hand however, we raced back through the maze of marshy channels back to the docks, while only periodically grounding on some of the now-exposed sand bars.

The following day we took the ferry back to the mainland and returned to ECU to compile our data and write up the report. The survey proved successful, in no small part to the help of our gracious hosts at the Bald Head Island Conservancy. It was a wonderful experience, and hopefully we can return again soon! ☺️
After completing the summer field school in Saipan, ECU professors and students returned in late July to further the work already started in collaboration with DPAA. This time, ECU and DPAA partnered with the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) and Task Force Dagger Foundation (TFD), a non-profit organization that supports U.S. Special Operations service members and their families. The Joint Recovery Team consisted of TFD participants who had been injured while serving as Special Operations Forces. The purpose of the mission was not only to help collect data regarding missing World War II service members, but also to help the participants in a therapeutic way, both physically and mentally.

After touching down on Saipan, the first two days were spent training the TFD participants about maritime archaeology, methods, and DPAA operations. The first day was spent almost entirely in the classroom, with ECU professors Dr. McKinnon and Dr. Raupp and FPAN professionals Dr. Della Scott-Ireton and Nicole Grinnan leading the charge. Participants were able to practice the methods they had learned on the second day, including photography, search and recovery, metal detecting, and recording on land and in the pool. By the time the first day of diving rolled around, the participants were eager to showcase their newly learned skills.

Unfortunately, several days of rain and high wind hit after the first day out on the water, leaving the Joint Recovery Team on land. Participants took this opportunity to learn more about the island and the Battle of Saipan, visiting sites such as Banzai and Suicide Cliffs, the Last Command Post, and wayside exhibits of American Memorial Park. Once the weather turned for the better, the Joint Recovery Team was back out on the water to survey for targets of interest. Assisting with the diving were DSO Jason Nunn and ECU students Maddie Roth, Pat Smith, and Steph Soder. Targets identified by a 2008 SEARCH, Inc. report as potential sites were surveyed and cleared. Participants had the ability to rotate off of the boats for further terrestrial excursions run by ECU professor Dr. Anne Ticknor and local guide Fred Camacho. Participants explored several caves that dot the coastline, visited more WWII sites, and visited the CNMI Veterans Cemetery.

Many targets were surveyed by the Joint Recovery Team, helping further the mission of DPAA and following a core tenet of the Armed Forces: never leave a fallen comrade. While this amount of work completed by the Joint Recovery Team was monumental for the short amount of time in Saipan, the goal was also for TFD participants to gain a sense of purpose and help make the transition between soldier and civilian. TFD participants were always keen to work and brought their full, undivided attention to all aspects of the dive operations. ECU and FPAN staff and students also learned a lot from the project regarding the Special Forces. All groups involved molded together well, worked together efficiently, and became good friends in the process. The success of this project speaks volumes, with organizers of the mission already planning to continue the work next summer. It’s safe to say that everyone involved valued their time on the mission, believed that what they were doing was important work, and were honored to be part of the Joint Recovery Team.

– Steph Soder
This past spring, I was selected to assist with the hydrographic mapping of an unexplored survey area southeast of Bermuda as part of the international “Galway” research directive aboard the NOAA vessel Okeanos Explorer. The main objective of the expedition was to collect and process multiple forms of sonar and oceanographic data for three weeks to create high quality, publicly accessible bathymetric maps. We were given access to survey technologies rarely encountered during graduate school and the hands-on experience garnered directly accelerated our collective professional development. During that time, the team trained on and assisted in the operation of multimillion dollar survey systems including a multi-beam echosounder, sub-bottom profilers, and water column profile technologies.

Our team consisted of scholars from all over the United States with varied skill sets and backgrounds. The first week consisted of intensive on-the-job training to become familiar with not only the remote sensing technologies but also the processing software. Our team was divided into watch shifts and work commenced as soon as we passed the continental shelf. As each day passed, we all became more comfortable with the assorted processing platforms and the daily operation tempo while at sea. Everyone spent considerable hours working with Fledermaus, Qimera, and ArcGIS programs throughout the duration of the expedition to provide academic institutions and ocean research collectives with their desired data. Our days centered around processing incoming bathymetric data into actionable research products, launching probes, and reviewing standard operating procedures.

Though data collection remained the focus of our daily operations throughout the cruise, our team quickly found ways to bond and entertain ourselves. The chow hall was the epicenter of social interaction and allowed us to get to know the other working elements aboard. The NOAA Corps cadre were very accommodating and allowed us full access to the bridge to gain a greater appreciation for “blue water” operations. Through friends in the engineering department, my teammates and I were given guided tours through the bowels of the vessel. Everyone spent as much time as possible on deck as the weather remained ideal for the duration of the expedition. Being a former military vessel, Okeanos was well outfitted to assist the crew in maintaining an active lifestyle and I soon learned the challenges of working out while underway in rough seas.

By the time we returned to port at Norfolk towards the beginning of August, we had successfully recorded a portion of the ocean floor three times larger than the state of New Jersey. Our data was able to effectively capture and record numerous new sea mounds and ridge lines indicative of plate activity previously unrecognized. The completed project was recognized as a critical ocean exploration effort by Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere Tim Gallaudet during a Senate Hearing on the Blue Economy. I look forward to continuing my technical training and working experience while onboard future NOAA Office of Ocean Research and Exploration projects.

– Ryan Marr
This summer I worked as an intern with the National Park Service’s Submerged Resources Center (SRC) at Biscayne National Park in Homestead, Florida. Our work fell under the umbrella of the Slave Wrecks Project Network, which is hosted by the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture and includes the National Park Service, George Washington University, the Iziko Museums of South Africa, and Diving with a Purpose. The Slave Wrecks Project combines underwater and terrestrial archaeology with heritage protection to educate about the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and its legacy on both sides of the Atlantic. The work in Biscayne National Park was particularly interesting in this regard because it included students from Cheikh Anta Diop University in Senegal, who will become the country’s first underwater archaeologists upon their graduation from the university.

A key part of the work being conducted at Biscayne National Park was the search for the Guererro shipwreck. Guerreo was a Spanish slave trading vessel bound for Cuba that is believed to have wrecked within the boundaries of Biscayne National Park in 1827 while being pursued by HMS Nimble. It was carrying 561 slaves at the time of its wrecking and 41 died during the event. Both Guerreo and Nimble were lost to accidental groundings on reefs, and the Spanish crew managed to hijack another ship and set sail for Cuba with the remainder of the slaves before the British could stop them.

To look for Guerreo, SRC ran magnetometer surveys throughout the park during the 2017 field season. The survey resulted in over 1000 magnetic anomalies which were then investigated by snorkelers and divers to determine what the item detected was. Most of the anomalies turned out to be lobster traps, indicative of the healthy ecosystem and subsequent fishing industry off Homestead, but some ship parts both modern and historic were discovered as well. Nothing found in this summer’s survey work was indicative of Guerreo or Nimble, but the work done took the list of anomalies completed over 700 and made for a promising 2019 season.

In addition to the search for Guerreo, we also worked with Biscayne National Park’s staff archaeologist Joshua Marano, another ECU Maritimer (’12), to map two shipwrecks in the park. Boxcar Wreck, named due to the appearance of the ship’s timbers when looking at it from above, sits in roughly 18 feet of water. It was used as a training site for both the Senegalese and myself, and I was able to reinforce many of the skills I learned during the Summer Field School in Saipan. A baseline was laid along the length of the wreck, divided lengthwise into five-meter sections, and designated with an A and B side. Each diver was given a section to map in detail, which allowed them to become an expert on the artifacts located within that section and accurately recreate them on a map of the site. Important artifacts were measured using trilateration and compass bearings were taken to ensure the correct orientation on the map. Outside of the presence of a particularly cantankerous scorpionfish, the mapping of Boxcar Wreck went extremely well. The process began all over again on Morgan’s Wreck, named for the daughter of the treasure hunter who found it. Morgan’s Wreck was a larger ship with a much greater scatter along the seabed and sat in about 40 feet of water, but by this point our team was a well-oiled machine and completed the mapping of the site in about four days.

During my time at Biscayne National Park, I learned a great deal about the process of underwater archaeology from idea development to completion. I was fortunate enough to be in the company of a great number of skilled underwater professionals, both in archaeology and biology, and asked questions every time I had an opportunity to do so. I would like to extend my thanks to Dave Conlin, Matt Hanks, and Joshua Marano for including me as a member of this project, as well as the numerous other members of the team who helped me develop the skill sets I have today.

– Joel Cook
The 2017 Atlantic hurricane season was the most expensive on record, due to the catastrophic damage caused by its major storms: Harvey, Irma, and Maria. Hurricane Maria is remembered for its impact on Puerto Rico, but this same storm revealed a fleet of archaeological resources in the historic roadstead harbor of Sint Eustatius, just southeast of the US territory. In January and July of 2018, ECU graduate students Stephen Lacey and Sean Cox worked as crew chiefs for the Caribbean archaeologist, Ruud Stelten, assisting in the excavation of newly revealed shipwrecks. ECU freshman Tygo Brederoo, a Dutch-Costa Rican who trained with ECU’s field school in Cahuita in 2016, also participated.

The island has been described as the “Pompeii of the New World”, and a walk along any of its streets reveals ceramic sherds, pipes, pipe stems, and glass from the 17th to 19th centuries. The island is famous among divers for a distinctive glass blue bead found there and associated with the slave trade, but the wide variety of archaeological remains has drawn researchers for decades. For nearly two centuries ‘Statia’ was a trans-shipment hub of the Dutch, English, and Spanish colonial empires, seeing as many as 300 ships per month during its heyday. While a vibrant maritime environment, the 2017 hurricane season was a reminder of the vulnerability of Caribbean islands to high-energy weather events, a danger Statia shares. The arrival of Hurricane Maria was catastrophic for islands in the region, but also revealed several shipwreck remains in Statia’s bays, which Ruud Stelten set to work examining with two field schools in 2018.

The Sint Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research, which oversees archaeological work on the island, has an office, lab, and dormitory facility on the face of a dormant volcano known as the Quill. It is there that most of the work of introducing students to Statia’s material culture is accomplished. Students and visitors can examine collections of ceramics, pipes, shoe buckles, cutlery, and glassware, all of which have been curated by volunteers and interns for decades. For Stelten’s field schools, participants live closer to the modern town center alongside researchers and students from a variety of sciences at the Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute’s dorm. In sessions lasted just over two weeks, the students engaged in end-to-end archaeology, diving to document and recover material at one of the island’s shipwreck sites, and then conserve and analyze it at their lab.

Stelten’s field school seeks to accomplish a great deal in a short time, instructing participants in underwater mapping with baseline offsets and trilateration, as well as artifact photography and 3D modeling, for a site in 50 feet of water. The island’s collections are at capacity and local dive shops depend on the islands shipwreck sites to attract tourists, so the field school emphasizes in-situ recording, recovering only the most at-risk materials. Artifacts are not the only focus, either, with lectures in the theory and methods for analyzing and interpreting the remains structured into the two-week sessions.

Hurricane Maria scraped sand from the island’s western beaches and peeled back layers of sediment to expose wreckage at the bottom of the harbor. The shipwrecks of Statia offer insight into the commonplace material of daily shipboard life. During the January field session, Stelten led a team of eight archaeologists in investigating remains at a site that dive shops popularly term ‘Triple Wreck’. Three anchors in the vicinity earned the site this name, but over the two-week field school, students excavated, recovered, and conserved cultural remains from what appears to be a single wreck site. Most of the material comprises kitchen crockery, and dinnerware from the officers’ and crews’ messes. Diagnostic items, such as a pewter plate and spoon, glass stemware, onion bottles, and Chinese porcelain, were found among redware, pipe bowls, and cooking and dining ceramics.
Three glass stemware pieces and a pipe bowl proved very useful for dating the site. The pipe bowl’s foot bears the Gouda mark ‘BAC’, which was in use from 1709 to 1900. The stemware helped narrow the date range for the site substantially. The teardrop and air twist designs in the glasses’ stems were popular for only a short period in the early 18th century. These items and others were scattered in a roughly 120-square-meter concentration. The mean and mode production dates for the collected material fell largely within 10 years of 1745, during which time three hurricanes struck the island—including one that sank 60 ships in the harbor.

Field school participants recovered and began conservation work on over 100 artifacts by the end of the January session, but found limited evidence—in the form of concreted nails—of an actual shipwreck. This changed radically during the July field season. The southern area of Triple Wreck proved to be a scatter of iron shipwreck components and other dense cultural materials. In contrast to the culinary culture scattered in the north end of the site, the southern section was characterized by concreted iron components, like nails, spikes, and even a bell-shaped counterweight. The area also contained a multitude of barrel hoops, bottles, and ceramics. Most notable, was a medium-sized cannon, which Lacey and Brderoo helped levitate with a lift bag for photogrammetric recording. With a combined 20 dives on the site over the two field seasons, there remains much to record, recover, and conserve, but the material composition of life aboard a mid-18th-century cargo ship is steadily coming into focus.

The additional attention to the Statia harbor seabed has also revealed other, previously unrecorded sites. “Having studied St. Eustatius’ archaeology for over a decade, the island keeps surprising me,” Stelten said. “Last year’s discovery of a new shipwreck highlights the huge potential of underwater archaeology on the island and shows how little we actually know about its maritime history.”

Sean Cox

ECU Maritimers Receive Awards and Internships

*Stem to Stern* is pleased to announce news of the following awards and internships:

**Samantha Bernard** – Admiral Ernest M. Eller Graduate Fellowship in Modern Naval History

**Joel Cook** – Barbara and Matthew Landers Graduate Fellowship in History

**Emily Dibiase** – Barbara and Matthew Landers Graduate Fellowship in History

**Aleck Tan** – Barbara and Matthew Landers Graduate Fellowship in History

**Elise Ttwohy** – Bodo Nischan Memorial Graduate Scholarship in History

**Kendra Lawrence** – Evelyn and Joseph Boyette Graduate Fellowship in History

**Sara Parkin** – Henry C. Ferrell, Jr. Graduate Scholarship in History

**Kendra Lawrence** – Paul Murray Graduate Scholarship in History

**George Huss** – Roy N. Lokken Memorial Scholarship

**Ryan Marr** – William Hamlin and Mary Quaife Tuttle Graduate Scholarship in History

**Katrina Bunyard** – William Hamlin and Mary Quaife Tuttle Graduate Scholarship in History

**Tyler Ball** – NPS Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)

**Samantha Bernard** – CSS Neuse Interpretive Center

**Joel Cook** – Biscayne National Park (NPS Submerged Resources Center)

**Ryan Marr** – NOAA Explorer-In-Training, *Okeanos* Explorer

**Ryan Miranda** – Underwater Archaeology Branch of the Naval History and Heritage Command

**Molly Trivelpiece** – Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum
In the early hours of May 19, we departed Eller House with Dr. Jennifer McKinnon, Dr. Nathan Richards, and Dive Safety Officers Mark Keusenkothen and Jason Nunn for our summer field school. The destination? Oceana Naval Air Station in Virginia Beach, Virginia to begin a voyage that would take us to a tiny but incredibly important Pacific island on the opposite side of the world. This year's summer field school took place on Saipan, the northernmost island in the Northern Marianas Islands chain. It is famous for the Battle of Saipan, which raged from 15 June to 9 July 1944 and resulted the deaths of 30,000 Japanese and 22,000 civilians.

As the project continued, the ECU team turned into a well-oiled machine. The professors ensured that students rotated between the survey boat and dive boat to gain experience in all facets of field work, with Dr. Richards working from the survey boat while Dr. McKinnon led the dive boat. The survey team completed the magnetometer surveys and began jumping targets to determine what caused the magnetic signatures while the dive team completed mapping on another site and joined the survey team in jumping anomalies soon thereafter.

A friendly rivalry developed between the two boats with alliances based on what boats students worked on each day and annoyed groans as one team's speaker or the other crowed the winning number of target jumps completed at each day's evening debrief. We were extremely proud of the work we were doing, and the combination of project purpose and camaraderie motivated us to be at our best every time we went out on the water. By the end of the project, we had surveyed more area than we were even projected to complete by our professors and uncovered fascinating material in the process.

Students participated in a radio show intended to inform the public about our work, and Ryan Miranda and Joel Cook met with students at Kagman High School to talk about scuba diving, maritime archaeology on Saipan, and the importance of community involvement in archaeological work.

In addition to the fieldwork and outreach, Dr. McKinnon ensured that we had an all-encompassing experience of Saipan. We sampled cuisines from every culture on the island and became regulars at the weekly food festival at the Garapan Public Market. We waded out to the Sherman tanks still standing guard over Chalan Kanoa. We were stunned to silence by the power of Banzai and Suicide Cliffs, known for the mass suicides of hundreds of Japanese civilians during the aftermath of the battle. We hunched over and peeked through gun ports in a Japanese bunker near the airport and marveled at the size and booming acoustics of a Japanese bomb magazine that stored munitions used by the Japanese in their initial offensives against the United States. We felt the cold chill of comprehension run down our spines as Dr. McKinnon pointed out Japanese machine gun nests so well placed in the rocky beaches that we didn't even notice the ominous square gun ports carved into the volcanic rock just behind our photo ops.

Our cohort arrived in Saipan as an amalgamation of various diving abilities, academic and archaeological experiences, and personalities. On this far away island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, we learned the value of hard work, discipline, and sacrifice in more ways than one. Some of our relatives served in the Second World War, some in the Pacific theater, and any thought...
The 2018 Fall Field School for the ECU Maritime Studies Program took place in the town of Cahuita, in the Talamancan Canton of Limón Province, Costa Rica. Students led by Dr. Lynn Harris, Dr. Jason Raupp, and Jeremy Borrelli worked to continue a project investigating two potential Danish slave ships that wrecked off a reef within Cahuita National Park. The group spent two weeks in late September and early October working on the project. The class flew from Raleigh, NC to San Jose, Costa Rica and stayed the night in Alajuela. We then took a van over the mountains to the coast and arrived in Cahuita. Once in Cahuita, the group was privileged to get to explore the natural beauty of Cahuita National Park, taste the exquisite local food dishes, and meet many of the incredible people. The project itself focused on mapping a 200m by 100m survey area that stretched from the shore towards the “cannon site” believed to be associated with the wrecks. Students worked together in pairs alongside Costa Rican partners from Centro Comunitario de Buceo Embajadores y Embajadoras del Mar (Centro) to map 10m by 10m squares in the survey area. Some of the project was done on SCUBA, but most of the survey area was shallow enough for snorkeling. Students also had the pleasure of meeting and working with Danish archaeologist Andreas Bloch and documentary filmmaker Morten Ranmar.

A typical day on the field school consisted of meeting at the boat launch by 8 A.M. Students would then help to load the two boats that were used with the gear needed for the day and help launch the boats from their locations on the beach. After the ride over to the site, the group would hold a briefing on the day’s objectives. The teams would then set the baseline for that day’s survey area and map the units assigned to them for the day. Work was completed shortly after noon, and the boats would load and return to the launch. The boats would be unloaded, and all the gear used that day cleaned and prepared for use the next day. After a much-anticipated lunch break, the group would gather together to work on processing data that had been collected during that day’s field work. This included mapping in the bricks and other artifacts that each group identified in their assigned sectors as well as cataloging photos, conducting artifact research assigned by professors, and completing field notebooks. Once processing was complete, the group had several opportunities to listen to local Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) students present their maritime projects to the group. These topics ranged from oil-wells from the early 1900s to a well-known historic barge named “El Lanchon.” The group also helped teach a NAS course that educated local citizens about maritime archaeology and its benefits.

The project ran very well and, thanks to efficient work from both the ECU and Costa Rican students and the guidance of the professors, the entire survey area (as well as an extra 30m x 10m section) was mapped in the two-week span. Our work helped contribute to the progress on the overall wreck site and helped continue strengthening an excellent partnership between ECU and the local people of Cahuita. The opportunity to work together with them is an excellent example of how communities can contribute to archaeology and the management of cultural heritage.

– Josh Vestal
MSA continues to help students in the maritime studies field with numerous opportunities such as social networking, workshops and conference funding. In January 2018, many students attended and presented at the annual Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) conference in lively New Orleans, Louisiana with the help of MSA conference funds.

In the spring semester of 2018, MSA also organized well-attended workshops to improve students’ resumes and CVs, and to talk about professionalism and ethics in the field. As a unique team bonding and exercise experience, MSA played many competitive sessions of underwater hockey with Dr. Lynn Harris in the student recreation pool. Towards the end of the semester, MSA elected new officers to serve for the next school year.

The current MSA officers are Aleck Tan (President), Molly Trivelpiece (Vice President), Kendra Lawrence (Treasurer), Emily DiBiase (Secretary), Luke LeBras (Historian), and Joel Cook (Community Liaison).

As new officers, we co-hosted with the ECU Department of History and the Program in Maritime Studies to organize the annual MSA fundraiser Sea Biscuits and Bitters at Pitt Street Brewing Company in late April. MSA enjoyed a night of food and socializing with professors, alumni and students, and auctioned off numerous items such as art, ship models, knives and gift card packages. It was the most successful fundraiser to date as MSA raised over $1300 to cover conference funding, workshops, and social events costs.

In the fall semester of 2018, MSA welcomed new students during the annual Welcome Aboard party, which was co-hosted with the Program at Eller House. MSA also hosted a Picnic at the Park event where students socialized and enjoyed a BBQ lunch. After Hurricane Florence struck in September, MSA co-hosted a pet supply donation drive with the Department of History for the Lenoir County SPCA. Many people collectively donated over a 100 pounds of pet food, over a 100 pounds of cat litter, and various cleaning supplies on behalf of MSA.

In addition to social events, workshops, and fundraising, MSA has been focused on community outreach to inspire younger generations to take up interest in maritime studies. MSA members have visited schools to talk about maritime archaeology and SCUBA diving to younger students. Some of the schools we have visited include A.G. Cox in Winterville, and Kagman High School in Saipan. In October 2018, we also shared about maritime archaeology during “Shipbuilding Saturday” at the CSS Neuse Civil War Interpretive Center, where officers talked about their SCUBA gear, fieldwork experiences and thesis projects.

MSA looks forward to new and exciting opportunities to immerse students into the maritime studies field. Future plans for this year include visiting more schools as part of our community outreach, bringing in speakers with different maritime studies experiences, and organizing more professional skills workshops. In the spring, MSA is planning a visit to the Battleship North Carolina in Wilmington, and a weekend trip to visit the USS Constellation in Maryland. In January, MSA will help students attend and present at the annual SHA conference in St. Charles, Missouri.

As always, MSA thanks the Department of History, the Program in Maritime Studies, faculty, staff, Karen Underwood, alumni, students, and donors for their continued support. 

—Aleck Tan
CSS Neuse is the only remaining commissioned Confederate ironclad above water. It was part of a new technology that the Confederacy used to combat the superior power of the Union Navy. The Confederate Navy launched the CSS Neuse attempting to gain control of the lower Neuse River and New Bern, but ultimately destroyed the vessel to keep it out of Union hands. CSS Neuse has a fascinating history from its construction in 1863, loss in 1865, discovery and recovery in 1963, to its placement at the interpretive center in Kinston, North Carolina in 2013. The story is near and dear to the local community and offers knowledge of North Carolina history that is easily accessible to individuals of all ages.

This internship drew me in because of my interests in nautical history and archaeology as well as my passion for education and public outreach. Prior to my enrollment in the MA in Maritime Studies I was a public-school teacher in west Texas. As a resident of Texas, I began my journey into education, history, and archaeology while attending both undergraduate and graduate school at the University of Texas Pan-American, now University of Texas Rio Grande Valley. While attending graduate school in Texas I became interested in Civil War history and several years later I can follow my passions and mix my love of archaeology, history, and education into what I hope to be an engaging program for people of all ages.

Emerging from the work of this summer, the CSS Neuse Interpretive Center will now install a temporary exhibit on maritime archaeology for display during the fall. This exhibit will help visitors explore and better understand the steps involved in the archaeological process as well as displaying some conserved Civil War artifacts, which include two items from the vessel itself and a Confederate bayonet. Visitors will have a crash course in understanding the difference between a salvage operation and an archaeological one. These steps range from research prior to an excavation to the work that follows a dig. Not only will visitors learn about the individual process involved in archaeology, but they will gain a better understanding of the state and federal laws surrounding the discovery of artifacts.

The remnants of the Confederate ironclad CSS Neuse now sit in a beautiful climate-controlled facility, a far cry from the bottom of the Neuse River. How it got there is explained in a new exhibit at the CSS Neuse Civil War Interpretive Center I designed over the summer, while serving as the Educational Programming and Visitor Services Intern at the CSS Neuse Interpretive Center. The goal of the internship was to complete several projects that would better educate the public and local community about the Confederate ironclad. One project entailed the creation of an underwater archaeology and conservation exhibit about the CSS Neuse. To complete this goal, I created a project that local Boy Scouts could assist me in completing; an exhibit that would provide the museum with a display and provide a new generation with a hands-on opportunity to understand the various aspects history and archaeology can create together.

– Samantha Bernard
A few weeks after my return from summer field school in Saipan, I started a volunteer internship at the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum located in Cape Hatteras, NC. My primary purpose was to go through backlogged artifacts, assign them accession numbers, and enter them into the museum's database. Since the Graveyard museum is a branch of the North Carolina Maritime Museum system, I began with a few days of training at their main museum location in Beaufort, NC. I started with reading several chapters of several books about artifact conservation and the cataloging process.

When I arrived at the museum in Hatteras, I was given a brief introduction to the building, and then left to my own devices. My workstation, consisting of a computer and a stool, was in the collections department of the museum. This large room is equipped with rows of shelving and is kept at a crisp 60 degrees. A glass wall separates the collections from the main exhibit area, so museum-goers can view some of the artifacts, and consequently, stare at me as I worked. Although the glass wall blocked out chatter, that did not stop people from tapping on the glass and waving at me, the girl bundled up in a giant winter coat in the middle of July, as they passed by.

A large portion of the artifacts were donated to the museum by patrons who had these relics in their homes for a long time. They primarily consisted of pieces found on the beach or taken off wrecks before it was illegal to do so. Other items include artifacts and ship pieces that had washed up on the beach or originated from historic areas of the Outer Banks and were immediately given to the museum. While all the artifacts were found in local areas, their place of origin spanned across the globe and often dated back hundreds of years. For example, a collection of coins in the museum’s possession have European, Asian, and Native American origins, one of which dates all the way back to 200 B.C.

Each day, I would bring out a collection of artifacts and then, one by one, photograph and do my best to identify the components and the purpose of the artifact and write a brief description for the database. Some of these were quite easy, such as anchors, ship components, and ceramics, while others, such as engine pieces or deteriorated pieces, took a lot more research to identify. Even though each collection had a general inventory of the artifacts contained, these records were often incomplete or had been added on to in the past years.

Although cataloging was my main priority, I also tried to help in other ways when I could. For example, when a new exhibit was being put up in the main exhibit area, I acted as an extra pair of hands to rearrange and replace a neighboring exhibit. Handling and processing artifacts of all different materials and condition types was a new experience for me. The skills I learned while working at the museum will come in handy in the future and I enjoyed my time there immensely.

– Molly Trivelpiece
Portside - Old Experiences New Adventures

Traditionally rigged sailing vessels and tall ships are a constant juxtaposition of old and new. The S/V Denis Sullivan is a wooden three-masted, Great Lakes Schooner based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The vessel is modeled after the “semi-truck” of the 1800s and vessels of this type were an everyday sight on Lake Michigan. Denis Sullivan itself however, is only eighteen years old, with many of its spars and sails newer still. The Sullivan carries over 4,500 square feet of sail which is manually set and struck up to three times a day. The ship is also equipped with two diesel driven propellers, a generator, state of the art weather tracking, GPS, radar, and a host of other safety equipment. Tall ships provide an old aesthetic to a new crowd and new experiences to even the oldest seafarers.

No matter your background, tall ships can provide new and exciting experiences for any visitor. Many passengers that visit Denis Sullivan have never set foot on a boat or ship. These people will swear that they can feel the motion of the ship beneath their feet, even tied up at the dock on the calmest, flattest day of the year. For these guests, everything onboard a tall ship is a new and exciting adventure. Plenty of guests are boaters, or sailors themselves. The motion of the ship is nothing new, and the physics that enable ships to sail never changes. These passengers often revel in the opportunity to set sails the old-fashioned way- with teamwork, hempen rope, and a couple of “heave-hos”.

My own return to the Sullivan this past summer felt like a long-awaited homecoming. Previous years of experience came flowing back. Knocking the rust off old skills, a quick refresher on the rigging plan, and a few cycles of setting and striking sail and I felt right at home. Day sails are a staple of many tall ship programs- a brief two-hour tour, opportunities to help set sail, and interact with the crew. They are approachable tall ships experiences from a consumer point of view, and way for the vessel to increase public awareness of their educational mission. This summer I was aboard for a day-sail heavy week, three sails a day, seven days a week. The schedule can quickly become monotonous, even grueling. Muster, chores, maintenance, board guests, set sails, clean up, engage guests, strike sail, dock, reset and repeat until it is time to grab a shower, a drink, and some rest.

Despite the long days, the new people I met along the way

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Theses Defended in 2017-2018

Emily Powell Bera, A Ship So That Every Visitor May Inherit the History of the World: The Preservation and Display of Historic Ships Afloat.

Dorothy Sprague Brown, Defining B-29 Airscapes in the Archaeological Record as a Predictive Model for Site Location.


Katherine L. Clevenger, Developing a Supplemental Archaeological Methodology: A Photogrammetric Study of Shipwrecks Using Low-Cost Equipment.

Trevor Harrison Hough, Tomol’s and the “Carrying of Many People” Indigenous Control of the Sea in the Santa Barbara Channel.


Dylan R. McCusker, An Examination of Cuban Migrant Craft: Rafts, Chugs, and Boats.


B. Scott Rose, Illuminating the Lighthouse: An Historical and Archaeological Examination of the Causes and Consequences of Economic and Social Change at the Currituck Beach Light Station.


Olivia L. Thomas, The Dish Ran Away With the Spoon: Revisiting Unprovenienced Foodways Artifacts from the Eighteenth Century Spanish Fleet Shipwrecks.


Anne E. Wright, 3D Printing for Maritime Heritage: A Design for all Approach.
Over the summer of 2018, I had the great opportunity to be an intern with the Underwater Archaeology Branch of the Naval History and Heritage Command located on the Washington Navy Yard in Washington D.C. The Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) is in charge of preserving and educating the public about the underwater heritage of the United States Navy. This heritage includes hundreds of shipwrecks and aircraft sites in the United States and around the world. It was a great experience because it allowed me to get an insight to the day-to-day workings of a government organization.

The internship lasted for six weeks from June to August. During that time, I was able to take part in several projects, but the major projects I participated in were the research and analysis of a WWII-era aircraft wreck and writing of a report on the survey efforts to locate the wreckage of Bonhomme Richard for the NHHC website. Other projects included writing a report on the conservation of a sword from the wreckage of USS San Diego and take part in the magnetometer survey for the Joshua Barney’s Chesapeake Flotilla.

The aircraft I analyzed was found on Cumberland Island, Georgia, and due to lack of diagnostic evidence it was unidentified. My task was to try and identify the type of aircraft, where it was based and who flew it. Thanks to some insight from the archaeologist who found it (a former Navy aircraft mechanic), some intact parts, and the research materials I found with the help of the UAB and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), I was able to guess the aircraft’s identity. Based on the research, the plane was a FG-1 Corsair that was based out of an outlying field of Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida that crashed in 1945. The pilot was unharmed but the plane was not recovered.

My other major project involved research for the survey of Bonhomme Richard. Bonhomme Richard was a former French East India trader that was granted to Captain John Paul Jones of the Continental Navy in 1779 by King Louis XVI. It was renamed Bonhomme Richard in honor of Jones’ sponsor, Benjamin Franklin and his book, Poor Richard’s Almanac. It was sunk off the coast of Flamborough Head, England after and engagement with HMS Serapis during the same year. Since 2006, the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), with the help of the French Navy and other maritime agencies have been searching for the remains of the famous ship. My report on the ship was to record and explain the search effort for the ship since 2006. This report was written for the NHHC website. The research for this report required me to review archaeological survey records from each survey, which has happened almost annually since 2006.

The final report I wrote was about the conservation completed on a salvaged Marine officer sword found on USS San Diego, which was the only major warship lost by the U.S during WWI off Fire Island, New York. The main purpose of the report was to describe the condition of the sword, how it came to its current state and to give an example of cooperation between archaeologists and the public. It allowed me to research and relearn conservation techniques that I learned from Dr. Bradley Rodgers’ conservation course. This report was also published on the NHHC Website. These two reports allowed me to interact with the public outreach aspect of the UAB, which I enjoy because it allows me to engage with the public about maritime archaeology and its importance.

Fortunately, not all my projects kept me in the office. I was able to take part in the magnetometer survey for the Chesapeake Flotilla in the Patuxent River in Maryland. The fleet was commanded by Joshua Barney during the War of 1812 to harass the Royal Navy in the Chesapeake Bay. They were driven up the river in May of 1814 and the 17 vessels including the flagship, USS Scorpion, were scuttled so the British would not reuse them. The purpose of this survey was to check the magnetometer targets that were found during previous surveys and try to uncover more. It helped reacquaint me with magnetometer survey procedures and results.

Each project offered a separate challenge and opportunities to learn. The members of the UAB were very friendly and always willing to help answer a question if I had one. They taught us about the structure of reports, how to write pay orders, and how to navigate government archaeology work. This included several trips to NARA and walking us through the complicated process of getting our research card and pulling out the documents needed for our research. I enjoyed working with the UAB because I am very interested in naval history and this internship allowed me to interact and see what future jobs could entail and offer. It also allowed me to work beside former mariners Betty Marlowe Pratt [MA 2017] and Adam Parker [MA 2016]. I am thankful the experience and for the lessons and people I met while there. A big thanks to the members of the UAB for their guidance and enthusiasm during the summer. 

– Ryan Miranda
Old Experiences...
continued from page 15

made it all worthwhile. Working and living aboard with the crew builds strong bonds. It is amazing how sharing a beer after hours on the dock, swapping music playlists, and rigging a small boat by trial and error can make coworkers feel like family. My method for engaging with passengers is to ask them all about themselves. You learn they are from Milwaukee, Iowa, or Germany. They are students, chemists, retirees, and rugby players and each has a unique story and perspective. Usually they will start asking questions about the ship, the history it represents, and how in the world I ended up working aboard one. These people are my favorite. They become guinea pigs for my three-minute thesis pitch, and I get to explain my passion to support tall ships programs and maritime museums and wax poetic about my love for seafaring. Saying those things aloud, repeatedly, breathes new life into my inspirations, and reignites my passion and drive to continue my research. In short, it is therapeutic.

Passengers are usually very supportive of the work of maritime historians and archaeologists. They can offer fresh perspectives about your research and that discourse can breathe new energy into old, familiar research questions. If this sounds like a sales pitch, that’s because it is. There are things you can learn from living and working aboard a tall ship that you may never experience elsewhere. Maritime archaeologists and historians of all abilities can benefit from the immersive experiences tall ships offer, and the opportunity to get closer to the lives of the subjects they study. I urge you, implore you to find a local tall ship. See what you can do to get involved, nearly all will happily accept and train volunteers. Experience a bit of the old world seafaring and learn something new. If you need you can even borrow my rain jacket as you explore the big blue.

– Kendra Lawrence

In Memoriam: Richard Haiduven Jr

Richard was a 2003 graduate of the Program in Maritime Studies and an active member and past president of the Archaeological Society of Southern Florida, Miami’s chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society. He worked on excavations of the Miami Circle, a prehistoric structural foundation, and oversaw and monitored the construction of the Miami Circle Park. He was also a field director on excavations of the Deering Estate and a team member in the 2017-2018 Phase II excavations. Richard was well known in his community for his sense of humor, love of animals, and willingness to help his neighbors in times of difficulty. He will be deeply missed by his ECU family.
Ahoy Mates! Welcome to ECU

New MA Students in the Program in Maritime Studies

Bethany Earley is a first-year student in the Maritime Studies Program. Originally from Ohio, she graduated from Kent State University Stark in May 2018 where she double majored in History and English. Her interest in all things maritime was further confirmed while working on her undergraduate honors thesis, “To Earn One’s Salt,” a nautical novel set in the early eighteenth century. Her current research interests include many aspects of ship construction and repair, as well as the Age of Sail, and museum conservation.

Jacquelyn Hewett is a first-year graduate student in the Maritime Studies program. She grew up in Michigan and earned a BA in Anthropology and Art History from Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin. Focusing initially on terrestrial archaeology, she worked on a variety of sites including a Pleistocene site in Laetoli, Middle Woodland in Illinois, and Colonial American in Williamsburg, Virginia. Jacquelyn reconnected with her love of the water during her time in service in the U.S. Navy, and decided to pursue it further at ECU. In her spare time, she loves reading, knitting, watching movies, and spending time with her husband and daughters.

Tyler McClellan, originally from Ohio, graduated from Youngstown State University with a degree in history and a double minor in archaeology and cultural anthropology. Tyler has participated in excavations at Lucayan sites on San Salvador Island in the Bahamas as well as on a late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century fur trade fort along the Peace River in northern Alberta, Canada. He has also studied Maya temples in Guatemala, and volunteered for lab work on Ohio debitage from Native sites. Finally, he has conducted transcription work for the Youngstown Steel Museum of Industry and Labor as well as the Bedford Historical Society. Tyler’s interests range from battleships of the Second World War, to vessels of the Great Lakes and High North, to ocean liners of White Star and Cunard Lines. Holding a mixed bag of hobbies and interests and being a true outdoorsman, he can often be found reading by the river or under the shade of a tree.

Mackenzie Mirre is a first-year student in the Maritime Studies Program. She received her BA in Anthropology with minors in history and religion from Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. During undergraduate study, Mackenzie volunteered at a Camp Nelson, a Civil War Heritage park, as a terrestrial archaeologist. In addition, she contributed to two university-funded maritime archaeology projects in El Salvador and the Florida Keys, testing both sonar capabilities and under-water imaging. Mackenzie’s research interests include the colonial Americas and the Caribbean with a focus in Public Archaeology.

William Nassif was born and raised in Durham, North Carolina. He graduated from Appalachian State University in 2016, and for the past two years has been employed as a teacher in Wake County Public High Schools. William became interested in East Carolina’s maritime studies program after being exposed to the Queen Anne’s Revenge lab through an internship at the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort, North Carolina. His research interests include Colonial America, North Carolina history, Imperial Europe, and the construction of harbors.

Amelia I. Sherrill graduated with her B.A. from the University of New Mexico, where she double majored in Anthropology and History. Post-graduation, she began working at the Office of the Medical Investigator as the assistant to the State Forensic Anthropologist in New Mexico. She hopes to incorporate her knowledge of diseases and early medicine into her master’s thesis. Amelia currently is the Maritime Studies graduate assistant to the Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation laboratory and is excited for upcoming projects and tours focusing on public education. In her leisure time she enjoys assisting in Open Water Certifications through SSI and shooting in traditional archery competitions.
Where are our Maritimers now? 2018

A

James Allan (1987) PhD – Lecturer, St. Mary’s College of California, Moraga, CA and Vice President, William Self Associates, Orinda, CA


Ray Ashley (1996) PhD – Executive Director, San Diego Maritime Museum and Professor of Public History, University of California at San Diego, CA

Mary’s College of California, Moraga, CA and Vice President, William Self Associates, Orinda, CA

California at San Diego, CA

Professor of Public History, University of Chicago, IL; Preceptor, Harvard Writing Program, Cambridge, MA

Saxon Bisbee (2012) – Nautical Archaeologist & Vessel Manager, Northwest Seaport Maritime Heritage Center, Seattle, WA


Jeremy R. Borrelli (2015) – Assistant Staff Archaeologist, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC


John Bright (2012) – Research Coordinator, NOAA Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI


Dan Brown (2013) – Analyst, Oceaneering International, Inc., Hanover, MD

Dorothy (Sprague) Brown (2018) – Program Presenter at Carnegie Science Center, USS Requin (SS-481), Pittsburgh, PA

Robert Browning (1980) PhD – Retired Historian, United States Coast Guard, Washington, DC

Darryl Byrd (1998) – Linthicum Heights, MD

B

David Baumer (1991) – Virginia Beach, VA

Dina Bazzill (2007) – Vice President of Cultural Resources, Environmental Corporation of America, Alpharetta, GA

Sam Belcher (2002) – Medical Technologist (ASCP), Laboratory Supervisor, Central Baptist Hospital, PhD student, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

Kathryn Bequette (1992) – Director, Maritime Archaeology and Research, OELS, Westminster, CO; consultant with Denver Ocean Journey Aquarium

Daniel J. Bera (2015) – Museum Specialist, Naval History and Heritage Command, Richmond, VA

Emily Powell Bera (2017) – Senior Curator and Project Manager, Naval History and Heritage Command, Richmond, VA


Jacob Betz (2004) – PhD candidate, Department of History, University of Chicago, IL; Preceptor, Harvard Writing Program, Cambridge, MA

Chris Cartellone (2003) PhD – Senior Nautical Archaeologist, AECOM, Germantown, MD


Joe Cato (2003) – Raleigh, NC


Patrick Cole (1993) – Writer, Barcelona, Spain

Edwin Combs (1996) PhD – Assistant Professor, Miles College, Birmingham, AL

Michael Coogan (1996) – Manager, Strategic Planning, Northrop Grumman IT, Herndon, VA

Amy (Mitchell) Cook (1994) PhD – Associate Professor and Chair, Department of History, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL

David Cooper (1998) – Branch Chief, Cultural Resources, Apostle Island National Lakeshore, Bayfield, WI


Kathryn L. Cooper (2014) – Duck Rabbit Brewery, Farmville, NC

Annalies Corbin (1995) PhD – President & CEO, PAST Foundation, Columbus, OH

Lee Cox (1985) – Director, Dolan Research, Inc., Newtown Square, PA

Stephanie Croatt (2013) – Assistant Superintendent, Battleship Texas State Historic Site, La Porte, TX

C

Peter Campbell (2009) – Assistant Director, British School at Rome, Rome, Italy

Frank Cantelas (1995) – Maritime Archaeology Program Officer, NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration and Research, Silver Spring, MD

Jodi Carpenter (2007) – Oceaneering, Nottingham, MD

Elise Carroll (2018) – Lab Office Manager, Queen Anne’s Revenge Conservation Lab, Greenville, NC

Hermione le Gros Clark (1994) PhD – Marine Archaeologist, Historic Sites Laboratory, Ottawa, ON

D

Michelle Damian (2010) PhD – Assistant Professor, Monmouth College, Monmouth, IL
Claire Dappert (2005) PhD – Historic Research Archaeologist, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL
James P. Delgado (1986) PhD – Senior Vice President, SEARCH, Inc., Jacksonville, FL
Alena Derby (2002) – Pilates Instructor and Personal Trainer, CORE Pilates Studio, Nantucket, MA
Jeff DiPrizito (2001) – High School teacher, Hudson, NH
Brian Dively (2008) – Senior Archaeologist, CH2M HILL, Seattle, WA
Tricia Dodds (2009) – Associate State Archaeologist and State Parks Diver, Maritime Heritage Program, California State Parks, Borrego Springs, CA
Wade Dudley (1998) PhD – Teaching Professor, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC

E

Justin R. Edwards (2015) – History Teacher, Riverside High School, Adjunct Instructor, Martin Community College, Williamston, NC
Rita Folse Elliott (1988) – Education Coordinator & Research Associate, The LAMAR Institute, Savannah, GA
Scott Emory (2000) – Cockeysville, MD
Jeff Enright (1999) – Maritime Project Manager/Senior GIS Specialist, SEARCH, Pensacola, FL
Jenna (Watts) Enright (2000) – Tech Supervisor/Dental Technician at Hampden Family Pet Hospital, Austin, TX
Sabrina S. Faber (1996) – Chief of Party, Promoting Youth Civic Engagement
Kim (Eslinger) Faulk (2005) – Business Development Manager/Senior Marine Archaeologist, Geoscience Earth and Marine Services, Houston, TX
Patrick Fleming (1998) – Raleigh, NC
Richard Fontanez, MD (2001) – Contract Archaeologist, Director of Instituto de Investigaciones Costaneras, and Hyperbaric Medicine Facilities, Medical Center, Puerto Rico
Paul Fontenoy (1995) PhD – Curator of Maritime Research and Technology, NC Maritime Museum, Beaufort, NC
Kevin Foster (1991) – Retired, Washington, DC
Chelsea R. Freeland (2014) – Cultural Heritage Analyst, U.S. Department of State (Contractor), Washington, DC
Joe Friday (1988) – Sergeant, Greenville Police Department, Greenville, NC
Adam Friedman (2008) PhD – Adjunct Assistant Professor, UNC Eshelman School of Pharmacy, and Associate Consultant, Advo Associates, Chapel Hill, NC
Don Froning (2007) – Archaeologist, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu, HI; Lecturer, Windward Community College, Kaneohe, HI

F

Stephanie Gandulla (2014) – Research Coordinator, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI
Veronica Garrett (2008) – Veronica Garrett Bookkeeping, Santa Cruz, CA
Kate Goodall (2003) – Co-Founder and CEO of Halcyon, Washington, DC
Amy (Rubenstein) Gottschamel (1995) – Real estate broker, Santa Fe, NM, and Lawrence, KS
Jeff Gray (1998) – Superintendent, NOAA Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI
Joe Greeley (2000) – Site supervisor, Maryland Dove; Adjunct Professor of History, St. Mary’s College of Maryland, St. Mary’s City, MD
Jeffrey Groszkwolski (2007) – Firefighter/Apparatus Operator, New Hanover County Fire Services, Wilmington, NC

H

Phil Hartmeyer (2014) – Maritime Archaeologist, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI
Lynn B. Harris (1988) PhD – Associate Professor, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC
Margaret Harris (2004) – Southern California
Ryan Harris (2006) – Nautical Archaeologist, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Ian Hazel (2016) – Adjunct Professor at Southeastern Oklahoma State University
Patrick F. Herman (2017) – Stadium Retail and Events Manager, Seattle Seahawks, Seattle, WA
Theresa Hicks (2012) – Operations Manager, Inland Seas Institute, Juneau, AK
Robert Holcombe (1993) – Retired, Naval Historian and Curator, Port Columbus Civil War Naval Center, Columbus, GA
Thomas W. Horn (2014) – Dive Specialist, Florida International University’s Aquarius Reef Base, Miami, FL
Trevor Harrison Hough (2018) –
Bernard James Howard (2016) – Project Coordinator at Seminole Tribe of Florida - THPO
Robin Croskery Howard (2016) – Objects Conservator, Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, Clewiston, FL
Nathaniel Howe (2011) – Executive Director, Northwest Seaport (tugboat Arthur Foss, Lightship No. 83. Swiftsure and halibut schooner Tordenskjold), Seattle, WA
Michael D. Hughes (2003) – Project Manager, SAIC, Washington, DC
Claude V. Jackson (1991) – Museum Curator, St. Louis, MO
Tiffany (Pecoraro) James (2007) – Vice President of Project Development and Government Relations, Magnum Energy, Salt Lake City, UT
Brian Jaeschke (2003) – Registrar, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Mackinac Island, MI
John O. Jensen (1992) PhD – Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL
Rick Jones (1996) – Building Contractor, Morehead City, NC
John Kennington (1995) – Communications Officer, Campus Services, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA
Nathaniel Robert King (2018) – Museum Technician (Aeronautics) at National Naval Aviation Museum
Kurt Knoerl (1994) PhD – Assistant Professor, Department of History, Armstrong State University, Savannah, GA
Mike Krivor (1998) – Maritime Archaeologist, Self-Employed, Pensacola, FL
David Krop (2008) – Conservation Branch Head, Naval History and Heritage Command, Richmond, VA
Danielle LaFleur (2003) – Lead Support for Personnel and Administration, Lansing Community College, Lansing, MI
Matthew Lawrence (2003) – Maritime Archaeologist, Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, Key Largo, FL
Adam Lehman (2006) – History Instructor, Guilford Technical Community College, Whitsett, NC
Joseph Thaddeus Lengieza (2016) – Director of Marine Operations, U.S. Brig NIAGARA, Erie, PA
Amy Leuchtmann (2011) – Maritime Archaeologist, HDR, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI
Morgan MacKenzie (2011) – Clinical Nurse Leader Masters Degree Program, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA
Joshua Marano (2012) – Archaeologist, Biscayne National Park, Homestead, FL
Eleftheria Mantzouka (2004) – Montessori Teacher, Durham, NC
Tom Marcinko (2000) – South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Charleston, SC
Elizabeth (Pratt) Marlowe (2017) – Maritime Archaeologist, SEARCH, Washington, DC
Zachary T. Mason (2014) – Roderick Mather, (1990) PhD – Professor of Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology, Chair of the Department of History, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
Christopher McCabe (2007) – Coastal Archaeologist and Supervising GIS Specialist, Applied History Lab, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
Dylan McCusker (2018) – Peter McCracken (1999) – Electronic Resources Librarian, Cornell University; Co-Founder and Publisher, ShipIndex.org, Ithaca, NY
Salvatore Mercogliano (1997) PhD – Assistant Professor of History, Campbell University, Buies Creek, NC and Adjunct Professor of History, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, King’s Point, NY
Keith Meverden (2005) – Underwater Archaeologist, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
David Miller (2005) – Instructor, Craven Community College, Havelock, NC
Valerie (Rissel) Mims (2012) – Marketing Coordinator, Craven Arts Council and Gallery, New Bern, NC
Robert Minford (2012) – GIS Analyst/Policy Planning Specialist, Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, VA
Calvin Mires (2005) PhD – Faculty, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, MA
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MARITIME STUDIES GRADUATES!
Please let us know if your name is not on the list or if we need to update your current status.

We would love to hear from you!