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Thank you for your support!

The Program in Maritime Studies is extremely thankful for contributions made by our readers and friends. These contributions fund a scholarship that helps to alleviate the cost of education and research for students in the program. Program graduates who donate $50 and outside contributors who donate $100 will receive the medallion pictured below in the mail. We thank you for supporting the Program in Maritime Studies!

From the Editorial Staff

As I joined the editorial staff last year and saw the difficulty that my predecessor went through to create the 37th Volume of Stem to Stern, I was worried that this volume would be just as difficult to create. However, the rollout of the vaccine and a loosening of quarantine saw the last year become relatively normal. As a result, the program was able to conduct a summer field school at Cape Lookout and return to the site of one of the first field schools in the program’s history. We also were able to conduct a full field school all over North Carolina from Badin Lake in the west to Salmon Creek in the east. Beyond field schools we also had students travel to places like Hawai’i, Vermont, and Florida. I cannot express how happy I am to be able to see all that has changed and all that has happened over the year. I hope you share my excitement in returning to read about field schools and internships in this issue of Stem to Stern.

– Caleb O’Brien

I feel confident in speaking for my friends and fellow first-year students in the incoming 2021 cohort when I say that this year is off to a great, albeit expeditious, start in the Maritime Studies Program. In a matter of mere months we have formed tight bonds among our group, with the senior students, and in our working relationships with the ever patient, sagacious, and amicable faculty and staff for which the program is known. If such a meteoric start following the recent loosening of COVID restrictions cannot shake our enthusiasm then I personally will take it as a harbinger of even better things to come to which we all greatly look forward.

– Ian Dunshee

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-Thank you
Last year I noted that I hoped 2020 would be our only “pandemic edition.” Aside from the myriad personal consequences in our lives, in looking at this new volume of Stern to Stern, I’d like to say that most of what I wished for came true for our program. In this volume you will still see reference to the impact of COVID-19 on teaching and field work, but you won’t see entire articles dedicated to its impact. There is no doubt that the pandemic is still with us. This is mostly in our classrooms, where masked faculty still instruct masked students from a safe distance. We see other clues to ongoing impacts in the scaled-back nature of our field work. With travel restrictions still in place, maritimers have had to limit most fieldwork activities to within the borders of North Carolina.

In 2020, with much uncertainty continuing to surround the impact of the coronavirus, our program faculty made the decision to follow a careful approach to planning field schools. Where’d “keep it local.” This led to some re-examination of past research, precipitated deeper exploration of North Carolina’s maritime history and maritime archaeological potential, and ultimately led to the formation of new collaborations. In Summer 2021, Dr. Jason Raupp, Jeremy Borrelli, and myself led an expedition to the vicinity of Cape Lookout -- the location of one of the program’s very first field schools (1982). In an area encompassing Harkers Island, Shackleford Banks, and Core Banks, we sought out and recorded a range of sites from submerged and exposed shipwrecks (see Lindsay Wentzel’s articles) to maritime landscapes connected to the state’s maritime history (see Kendra Ellis and Winston Sandahl’s article). Through our collaborative planning process, we received a great deal of aid from the NC Underwater Archaeology Branch and were also able to form new relationships with Cape Lookout National Seashore (the National Park Service) and the Core Sound Waterfowl Museum and Heritage Center. I must take a moment here to publicly thank these organizations, but I also must single out Karen Amspacher (Core Sound Waterfowl Museum) who supplied an incredible amount of help. We could not have pulled off this multi-faceted field school without her knowledge and network of resources. We look forward to working with these groups again in the future.

Dr. Raupp and Dr. McKinnon have just completed the field work phase of our Fall 2021 field school. Like our summer field activities, they looked to our region in new ways and built upon ECU projects of the past. Expanding their field work from last year, they began with a re-examination of areas studied since the earliest days of our program, including sites documented by Dr. Rodgers during the late 1990s. Any graduate of the program knows the roles the Tar and Pamlico Rivers play in teaching, research, and dive training here, but this was the first dedicated “return to Castle Island” for decades. This re-examination of the area’s abandoned watercraft allowed for observations of the ongoing archaeological site formation processes and was further enhanced by a growing interest in the impacts of climate change on underwater cultural heritage. Branching out from there, Dr. Raupp led half the student group to re-examine sites recorded by the NC Underwater Archaeology Branch at Salmon Creek (Bertie County) in the 1980s, while Dr. McKinnon traveled with the rest of the group to look at the maritime landscape of Badin Lake in Stanly County (outlined in this volume by Matthew Pawelski, Michaela Hoots, and Caleb O’Brien). It would be untrue to say our faculty are “amazed” by the prospects of solely working on North Carolina maritime archaeological and historical sites, but if I was pressed to find a “silver lining” of the pandemic’s impacts on teaching and research, I’d say it was how we’ve been reminded of this potential. It is also worth noting that in addition to the integration of these opportunities into our didactic toolkits, we have also seen an increase in students undertaking NC-based thesis research with each maritime studies faculty member.

Other clues about what is hopefully a waning pandemic are in this volume. Field work is now possible at other locations within the United States, including locations requiring air travel. One of the articles you will read in this volume is the exciting interdisciplinary research of ICS PhD student Dominic Bush. While Dominic’s article focuses on his fieldwork in August of 2021, it was the follow-up to an earlier phase of his data collection led by Dr. Jennifer McKinnon and microbiologist collaborator Dr. Erin Field, with support from a grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. In April, Dr. McKinnon submitted paperwork to request our first “airport-dependent” fieldwork since the pandemic began. The approval of this application, and their successful data collection (also on sites in Hawai’i) proved that with the right justification (and proper form-filling), funded fieldwork outside of North Carolina was possible.

And so, we see the signs of a “waking up” in this volume. Not only were we able to complete two field schools, but we saw a marked expansion in the number of student internship opportunities. Most of these are internships feature in this volume, including the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum (Jillian Schuler), Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (Taylor Picard), the Institute for American Indian Studies (Lydia Downs), NOAA’s Monitor National Marine Sanctuary (Matthew Lowe and Andrea Yoxsimer), and the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (Patrick Boyle). Students also interned at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum and with the National Park Service. My hope for the next year is that we move back to pre-pandemic levels.

There have been some noteworthy changes at ECU since last year’s edition. In our most exciting news, Dr. McKinnon has transitioned to a new role as chair of the Department of History. This will see a major re-writing of Dr. McKinnon’s daily tasks (and some alteration to her teaching schedule), but we are proud to have her in this position and look forward to having her lead our department. In other personnel-related news, we were sad to see ECU Diving and Water Safety’s Jason Nunn leave his role as the university’s diving safety officer. Jason was here for a long time and was a constant feature of our field school and field projects.

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On June 21, 1944, Lieutenant (Lt.) William H. Sparks of the 7th Army Air Force fired up the engine of his P-47 Thunderbolt in preparation for a Very Long-Range practice flight. The Miami-born pilot and his fighter plane rumbled down the runway at Bellows Army Airfield, located 25 kilometers east of Pearl Harbor on O'ahu's eastern coast. As Lt. Sparks began his takeoff, he immediately realized that the aircraft had suffered a catastrophic mechanical failure, and that this training flight would be short lived. Having only advanced 1000 meters (m) from the end of the runway, Lt. Sparks safely ejected, parachuting into the cerulean tropical waters. The P-47, known by the serial number 43-25601, barreled into the coral reef, where it was declared a total loss. It was soon striped of its machine guns, gauges, and other salvageable parts.

Today, a section of the P-47’s fuselage, cockpit, and wings remain intact. The plane lies upright on the reef, in about 4m of water. It is listing to one side, so that the left wing is partially buried, while the right wing extrudes into the water column. There is a small, debris field surrounding this section of the wreck, while the engine, engine cowling, and propellor can be found 7.5m away.

Due to the aircraft’s shallow depth and accessibility, it has become a popular destination for recreational kayakers and snorkelers. This P-47 represents one of over a thousand U.S. military planes known that have sunk in Hawaiian waters between 1942-1945. The submerged warbirds are now a vital component of Hawai’i’s underwater cultural heritage. As such, there has been an increasing desire to recognize the natural threats to their preservation, so that they may be accessed by generations to come.

In August 2021, PhD candidate and Hawai’i-born Dominic Bush and MA student Patrick Boyle travelled to the 50th state in hopes of contributing to the understanding of how the marine environment affects WWII aircraft wrecks. Specifically, the interest was in how microorganisms who live on wreck surfaces may contribute to a site’s deterioration. This form of decay, known as “microbiologically-influenced corrosion” (MIC) is a well-known problem within the fields of marine and aviation engineering. Recently, it has entered the purview of archaeology, most notably as it relates to the wreck of RMS Titanic. Fears about the potential effect that iron-oxidizing bacteria had on the ship, led some to conclude that world’s most famous shipwreck site had a limited time before it was completed turned into rust. While this specific claim has been challenged in recent years, MIC-studies on other iron and steel shipwrecks have highlighted the potential for site deterioration as a result of unchecked microbial activity.

The O’ahu-based project, which is a part of Bush’s dissertation research, represents the first such study to examine MIC as it relates to submerged historic aircraft. Unlike the Titanic and other shipwrecks, aircraft are predominantly made of an aluminum alloy, known commercially as duralumin. The chemical properties of aluminum differ from those of iron, resulting in submerged aircraft wrecks being more resistant to generalized corrosion brought on by exposure to seawater. Yet, these anti-corrosive properties can be compromised by microorganisms, leading to site decay.

To see if this phenomenon was occurring on the Lt. Spark’s P-47, Bush and Boyle, joined by several O’ahu-based divers, kayaked to the wreck site with the intent of collecting biological samples directly from the plane’s aluminum surface. These biofilm samples contained diverse microbial communities that may include the requisite oxygen conditions that enable MIC to occur. Additionally, the team collected water and sediment samples to determine the effect the ambient environment has on the wreck’s microbial composition and vice versa.

All samples were shipped on ice from O’ahu to Greenville, North Carolina, where Bush performed DNA analysis. This work is ongoing, and results will be discussed in future publications. The site is also open to researchers, institutions, and the public on select dates, as part of an educational outreach initiative.

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We wish Jason well in his new position as the senior program dive safety officer at the University of Miami. On the flipside of this departure came the exciting news that his replacement would be one of our graduates. We were very pleased to see Ryan Bradley (MA ’15) returning to Greenville after working in various roles at the UNC Coastal Studies Institute, the South Carolina Institute for Archeology and Anthropology, and DPAA. Welcome back, Ryan!

While on the topic of changes, I’d like to also note that there will be some major changes in the future. COVID has prompted alterations in summer field school funding at the College level that are likely to culminate in modifications to class-based field activities. The movement to “study-abroad style” off-market funding models has major consequences for field school planning. This situation is evolving, and we will be report on all of it in the next volume of Stem to Stern.

In closing, I’d like to thank our faculty, staff, students, and collaborators for their perseverance and flexibility during these trying times. I especially thank Karen Underwood for her continued excellence in making everything work (Karen now goes by the name of “the fixer”). I’d also like to thank Jeremy Borrelli for his hard work. Like Karen, Jeremy’s efforts are the only reason field work runs smoothly, and he continuously brings his creativity and work ethic in too many ways to list here. It’s not over yet, but we have all made the most of a difficult scenario. All the great things written in this year’s Stem to Stern didn’t just happen. They occurred because of the hard work and grit of an extraordinary group of people. Bring on 2022. 

— Nathan Richards, PhD
Program Director

Investigating a P-47

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extractions. The isolated genetic material was then sent to a Canadian lab, in hopes of identifying which microorganisms are present on-site through DNA sequencing. By doing so, it may be possible to eventually determine the appropriate mitigation strategies that prevent MIC and enable the continued in situ preservation of these WWII vestiges. The P-47 referenced here is one of four Hawaiian aircraft wrecks that is being looked at as a part of this research. Two of the other three planes, a SB2C Helldiver and F6F Hellcat, are located in Maui’s Ma’alaea Bay, while the final site, the wing of a F4U Corsair, is also situated off the coast of eastern O’ahu. The DNA sequencing of microbes collected from all four sites is on-going, and the results are to be presented at several professional conferences.

— Dominic Bush

ECU Maritimers Receive Awards

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

Patrick Boyle
The Henry C. Ferrell, Jr. Graduate Scholarship in History and
The Richard C. Todd Phi Alpha Theta Scholarship

Amber Cabading
The William Hamlin and Mary Quaife Tuttle Graduate Scholarship in History

John Detlie
The Barbara and Matthew Landers Graduate Fellowship in History

Lydia Downs
The Roy N. Lokken Memorial Scholarship

Kendra Ellis
The Lawrence F. Brewster Graduate Fellowship in History

Matt Pawelski
The Henry C. Ferrell, Jr. Graduate Scholarship in History

Dante Petersen-Stanley
The Paul Murray Graduate Scholarship in History

Taylor Picard
The Admiral Ernest M. Eller Graduate Fellowship in Modern Naval History

Alyssa Saldivar
The Barbara and Matthew Landers Graduate Fellowship in History

Jillian Schuler
The Roy N. Lokken Memorial Scholarship

Lindsay Wentzel
The Lawrence F. Brewster Graduate Fellowship in History

Andrea Yoxsimer
The Admiral Ernest M. Eller Graduate Fellowship in Modern Naval History

Trenton Zylstra
The Bodo Nischan Memorial Graduate Scholarship in History
In late July 2021, Matthew Lowe and Andrea Yoxsimer, two ECU Maritime Studies graduate students, took part in a NOAA research cruise off the Outer Banks. The NOAA science team included Will Sassarossi, Mark Lavasio, and Dr. Britney Brown. The goal of the research project was to gather data on shipwrecks within the proposed expansion of the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary (MNMS) area. Through the sanctuary expansion, researchers are hoping to learn more about both known and unknown cultural resources in the area and utilize that information to improve the management and monitoring of these nonrenewable resources. The team had the incredible opportunity to run their survey from the state-of-the-art Duke University R/V _Shearwater_ stationed in Beaufort, NC.

Upon arrival at the Duke Marine Lab, the team unloaded the gear and prepared for the upcoming week. The survey was conducted using a Klein 3000 sidescan sonar operating at 500khz and running on a 24-hour operation schedule. Half of the team, Matt, Mark, and Will, worked the 7am to 7pm shift, while Andrea and Dr. Brown worked the 7pm to 7am shift.

The duties for the scientific team included deploying the Klein once we arrived at a site, observing the topside monitor to mark the location of potential artifacts, monitoring the towfish elevation to ensure it remained at the appropriate altitude above the seafloor, and recovering the towfish after surveying each area of interest. During the day, the team moved extensively between known sites. Accurate pictures of the wrecks were taken on the sidescan monitor, positively identified, and the group then moved on to the next location. Due to the frequent movement between research areas, all team members obtained extensive experience handling each piece of equipment, as well as setting up the sonar system software. Operations were not always smooth, however, and on one occasion the science team had to repair the sonar towfish because one of its sonar sensors had failed. This repair mainly consisted of cannibalizing the backup sonar to utilize its sensor to replace the primary sonar's sensor.

Researchers ran longer survey lines on the edge of the proposed sanctuary expansion during the night shift. While only a few known targets were on those lines, they were vital in determining if any items of cultural significance were present in those areas.

The overall project proved successful, and all twelve of the known shipwrecks were surveyed. Researchers are now using that information to plan research dives on those sites in the future.

Along with completing necessary research essential for the potential increase of the sanctuary, the science team had some fun on the water as well. The team spotted a variety of wildlife while aboard the vessel, including dolphins, bioluminescence, and flying fish. The Duke crew even allowed the science team to practice driving the boat (while being heavily supervised, of course).

The time aboard R/V _Shearwater_ was an exceptional learning experience that allowed us both to expand on the research techniques learned in our graduate classes. Along with utilizing technologies outside of the classroom, this internship exposed us to real-world fieldwork and the many considerations and logistical components of planning and executing a successful research project. We are both grateful for the opportunity to work with MNMS and the crew of R/V _Shearwater_ and hope to assist with further projects in the future. 

— Matthew Lowe and Andrea Yoxsimer
This past summer I had the opportunity of interning at the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) in St. Augustine, Florida. LAMP is the archaeological research division of the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum. Originally founded in 1999, LAMP offers a variety of archaeological services for the museum including field surveys, artifact conservation, and historical research. Many lucky ECU students have participated in their annual summer field school over the past decade. Due to COVID restrictions, however, the traditional LAMP field school was unfortunately canceled.

I was fortunate enough to be chosen for the only internship offered at LAMP to aid in their summer projects. The original planned field work through LAMP was to assess multiple shipwrecks for damage caused by hurricanes from the previous few years. During the planning process, however, the archaeologists at LAMP discovered that the University of Florida's archaeological summer field school was going to be canceled because of inadequate transportation to their site. The generous staff at LAMP made a last-minute decision to assist wherever was needed which typically included digging shovel tests, excavating trenches, and screening the dense mud for artifacts. I was also lucky enough to regularly operate both of LAMP's research vessels which included the 31' long Empire Defender and the aptly named skiff, Indy. Although intimidating at first, I was able to get a hang of piloting Empire Defender thanks to the training obtained at ECU and through the guidance of LAMP's capable staff.

When not in the field, I would aid in odd jobs at the museum. These duties varied day to day which kept the whole experience new and exciting. One day I made a floating raft out of PVC for a water induction dredge and another day I made new sieving screens for the field school. In between projects I would spend my time wandering around the museum, admiring the fascinating exhibits which included a variety of artifacts recovered and conserved by archaeologists at LAMP.

One of the best things about interning at LAMP is that it is located in the beautiful and historic city of St. Augustine. The “Nation's Oldest Port” contains limitless attractions for both locals and tourists. The Old City is covered with shops, museums, and restaurants which are all located in buildings that resemble Spanish colonial architecture. To top it off, the original 17th century fort, Castillo de San Marcos, sits in the center of town and is open daily to the public.

Not only was I able to apply the many archaeological methods I was taught at ECU, but I also learned a variety of new skills. Interning at LAMP showed me that the best way to master the lessons taught in the classroom is to apply them in the field. I will recommend interning at LAMP to future students so that they can also share in these great experiences.

– Patrick Boyle
After the end of summer field school at Cape Lookout, I was very lucky to return to the Outer Banks to complete an internship at the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum in Hatteras Village, North Carolina. I worked under Mary Ellen Riddle, the museum’s education and volunteer coordinator. The internship, generously funded by the Friends of the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum, consisted of a collection of education-related projects, providing me with extensive experience in museum education program development.

The first project, which became the most significant project of the internship, was an article for *MariTimes*, the official magazine of the North Carolina maritime museum system. This article was on the Midgett family, an Outer Banks family with a long-established history with the United States Life-Saving Service. While researching for this article, I learned extensively about the Life-Saving Service on the Outer Banks. I visited the Outer Banks History Center to look at primary sources, as well as the Chicamacomico Life-Saving Station, in Rodanthe, where many members of the Midgett family earned their reputation for being mighty. The project provided me with an opportunity to conduct and present research for public consumption, a clear distinction from academic writing.

For the second project, I created a hands-on program for visually-impaired museum visitors in order to allow for them to engage with the museum in a new way. The hands-on program consisted of four maritime-related artifacts, a monkey’s fist, a dead eye, a net needle, and a gun quoin. In order to create this program, I applied my past research in material culture in order to create foundations for the histories of these objects. The dead eye in particular required me to gain a deeper understanding of the rigging system on board a ship, while the net needle’s history was rife of personal stories of life on the Outer Banks. I turned these histories into scripts that contain accessible and inclusive language so that museum volunteers may aid visually-impaired visitors in gaining a deeper understanding of the histories of these objects through handling them.

Other smaller projects included compiling a contact list for public schools and homeschooling groups across the state so that the other education programs developed by Mary Ellen may be shared more widely. In addition to the hands-on activity, one of the Mary Ellen’s potential future projects is the purchasing of haptic gloves, in order to allow for more hands-on experiences, even if working with artifacts that cannot be handled directly. I began the process of grant research in order to fund this valuable addition to the museum’s educational opportunities.

Under the wonderful direction of Mary Ellen, this internship helped me build upon my past museum experiences with historical themes related to the research I currently conduct. The skills I developed over the summer field school, particularly in archival research, proved immensely valuable in my research about the history of the Outer Banks and the people who lived there. I look forward to being able to take these experiences and apply them to my continued interests in material culture, public archaeology and museum education.

– Jillian Schuler
Following Summer Field School, thanks to assistantship funding provided by the History Department, I was able to organize a 3-week research trip to New England to collect archival material related to my thesis. My research examines the response of whaling company, E. & E.K. Cook & Co. to a decline in whaling. While operating between 1837 and 1879, the Cooks engaged in “plum pudding” whaling, or brief Atlantic voyages, and kept a fleet of multi-use vessels across various fisheries. The trip covered visits to three states, stopping at three public libraries and eight museums and archives. Thanks to the gracious support of the current owner and designer Ken Fulk, the highlight of my trip was a week-long stay at the Mary Heaton Vorse (MHV) House in Provincetown.

Recently restored by Fulk, this house once belonged to Epaphras “Kibby” Cook of E. & E.K. Cook & Co and represents a small part of Provincetown’s East End historic district. Shortly after his death in 1905, author Mary Heaton Vorse purchased the house, establishing its current name. Using Kibby Cook’s collection of logbooks to influence her final book, *Time and the Town* (1942), Vorse depicts late 19th century Provincetown through a biography of her home. The surrounding Commercial Street was once the center of the Cook family fishing and whaling business. Sprawling across 8 buildings, the Cooks operated a 900-foot-long wharf, marine railway, shipyard, chandlery, rigging loft, tryworks, and fish shed complete with salt fish packing operations and codfish drying flakes. Today, the chandlery has been repurposed into a grocery store while many of the Cook houses exist as art museums and galleries.

My first night, as I sat in Kibby Cook’s parlor, I came across a notable quote from Vorse’s book: “Kibby carried in his small person the whole history of the rise and fall of the whaling industry.” Operating during whaling’s decline following the discovery of petroleum in 1859, Kibby Cook and his family of whalers, fishermen, and maritime entrepreneurs went from flourishing to out of business in 1879, seemingly overnight. At the time of his death, Kibby Cook no longer owned the house he lived in. As I read on, I became intimately familiar with the details of the house, recognizing the bookcase that housed E. & E.K. Cook & Co.’s logs, the cellar that once held the Captain’s stash of Caribbean rum, and the foundation that was reportedly built from sail masts. Just as the Cook’s repurposed their vessels, it was not uncommon for maritime infrastructure to be salvaged and recycled into a new form in Provincetown. Today, remnants of the Cook’s marine railway serve as lintels in the basement ceiling of Provincetown’s Town Hall.

During my stay, the MHV house also operated as a gallery, exhibiting work by artist Salvatore Del Deo. Ironically, hung across from Kibby Cook’s rebuilt fireplace was a piece entitled *The Wreck of the Jessica Howland* (1979), reminding me of E. & E.K. Cook’s final whaling voyage a century before. *Seychelle*, the Cooks’ 47-ton fishing schooner converted for whaling, wrecked during a hurricane at Cape Lookout, NC on its first voyage to the Hatteras Grounds in August of 1879. Stranded in Carteret County, Kibby Cook stayed in North Carolina for some time before returning to Provincetown. In the same theme of recycled maritime structure, *Seychelle* was eventually salvaged and repurposed by “Ca’e Bankers” inhabiting the nearby Shackleford Banks.

Two areas of the world where the land hooks back in on itself, Provincetown and Cape Lookout share the Cooks’ story along with Kibby Cook’s own rise and fall within the whaling industry. Marking the end of a successful field season, this trip established a greater understanding of Provincetown’s unique approach to maritime industry and a personal appreciation for its story.

– Lindsay Wentzel


*Repurposed lintels (Photo by Lindsay Wentzel)*

*Bookcase in the home of E. & E.K. Cook & Co. (Photo by Lindsay Wentzel)*
Over the summer of 2021, Lydia Downs had the opportunity to work at the Institute for American Indian Studies (IAIS) in Washington, Connecticut. The IAIS is a museum and research center that focuses on American Indian history in Connecticut and other places throughout the United States. She had been an intern there during the summer of 2018 and was hired this summer as a museum assistant. Lydia’s thesis is focused on a 650-year-old dugout canoe that in 2019 was repatriated to the Coharie Tribe of North Carolina. She was able to use her job at IAIS as an opportunity to help expand her knowledge on these vessels, their uses, and the people who used them.

To help share her knowledge, Lydia made a video for the institute’s video series called “Inside with IAIS” which they release new episodes of every other Monday. Each video is 5-10 minutes long and offers knowledge on an aspect of Native American life. Lydia’s video focused on the construction and uses of dugout canoes in New England and is called “The Science and Tradition of Dugout Canoes.” The videos are published on the IAIS’s Facebook page as well as on YouTube.

To expand on the information in her video, Lydia also held a program at the institute about dugout canoes. The talk covered the topics of construction and use, but also incorporated elements of her thesis such as repatriation, working alongside Native peoples, and the cultural significance that these artifacts have to people today. The talk was held outside around a replicated dugout canoe that guests were welcome to touch. She simulated the process of constructing a canoe while she talked by burning and scraping a log and sectioning off the parts that were not meant to be burned, with clay. She passed around visual aids including pictures, books, a fishing trap, and stone tools, such as an ads and stone axe, that guests got a chance to use on a log to help fully understand the construction process.

Lydia also helped at cultural events such as the Annual Green Corn Festival. The Green Corn Festival is an event that is meant to educate the public on American Indian practices. There were traditional Native dancers, artisans, crafts, games, and food vendors. Lydia’s job at this event was to teach kids how to make traditional corn husk dolls and beaded jewelry.

In addition to her video, her program and working cultural events, Lydia had many other duties as a museum assistant. She was trained as a docent, manned the gift shop, catalogued artifacts in the archaeology lab, and assisted in filming episodes of “Inside with IAIS.” Her biggest responsibility, however, was being an experience host and running the escape room, “Wigwam Escape.” Three years prior, while Lydia was an intern, she helped design and construct the escape room that she then got to run. “Wigwam Escape” is an alternative learning tool that is meant to elaborate on the information that is found within the museum. It is a fully immersive learning experience where players are placed in a room and given tasks to accomplish in order to get out. The purpose of “Wigwam Escape” is to teach patrons about what life was like for Native Americans in Connecticut before European contact. The room is set up as a traditional Algonkian village in the year 1518. Players are told that the nearby village has an illness that is sweeping through it, and they must go to their aid. In order to do that, players will need to find and cook food, collect water, and make medicine, all of which must be done in the same manner that Native Americans would have done 500 years ago. They have one hour to complete all the tasks before it is too late and the game is over.

Lydia is very grateful for the opportunity that she was given working at the Institute for American Indian Studies. She was able to expand her knowledge, not just in Native history and culture, but also in teaching, and public outreach. She is excited to use what she has learned as she moves forward with her studies and future endeavors. 

– Lydia Downs
Lake Champlain has been a key maritime feature in American prehistory and history serving as a major natural resource, a battlefield, and a means of trade. The cold and dark fresh water of the lake cause it to be an environment that is excellent for preservation of cultural material. The Archaeology and Research division of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) is one of the primary organizations investigating the cultural remains found in Lake Champlain. Over the summer I was accepted as an intern at the LCMM working on photogrammetric models of artifacts and shipwrecks that were part of the museum’s collection or in the Vermont Underwater Historic Preserves. Along with gaining valuable experience in photogrammetry, the primary goal of the internship was to develop methods to create models of particularly difficult artifacts.

There are five characteristics of objects that cause them to be rather challenging when working on photogrammetric models. The first characteristic is an object with a thin surface, as the software needs a variety of angles to align all the photographs correctly and it has difficulty when looking at the thin edge of an object. Second, dark objects, as the software has difficulty aligning the photos and reproducing the texture and can cause the final model to become too smooth or rough (often occurring where a dark surface meets a light surface). Third, shiny objects have a similar issue to dark object as the shine from the object can cause alignment errors as well as cause the final texture of the model to be either blurry or have contrast issues (regions being too dark or too light). Fourth, objects that are too symmetrical can have difficulty aligning if they lack any discerning features. Finally, transparent objects will also have trouble aligning as any marking features used during the alignment process will not be visible. Unfortunately, artifacts recovered from marine environments often have to undergo extensive preservation efforts to prevent them from disintegrating. As a result, from both the corrosion they experience in the archaeological record and the conservation process, they can exhibit many of these challenging characteristics.

The technique I developed over the course of the summer while working on over a dozen different artifacts was able to overcome many of these challenges. To achieve this, I found that using a light box that could equally diffuse the light across the object was necessary as every attempt made without the light box could not get an even lighting. Next, the light setting had to be set to their dimmest possible setting to reduce that amount of glare on the object. Using a Canon Rebel T6 set to “Programmed Automatic”, or “P”, allowed me to adjust the amount of exposure I desired for the pictures while the camera automatically adjusted the aperture and shutter speed. I found that setting the camera to a high exposure setting reduced any glare enough to get a high alignment percentage and accurate details in the texture of the final model. While photographs were taken every ten degrees around an artifact, the position of the artifact was also adjusted after each set of pictures to allow all of the sides to be captured with a high level of overlap. In Agisoft’s Metashape Pro, a software used for photogrammetry, each position of the vessel was made into its own separate chunk that would later be aligned with the rest of the chunks to form the final model. This served to overcome the challenge of objects that had a surface that was dark, shiny, or both, as well as thin objects. For objects that were overly symmetrical, such as the bar shot I modeled, I had to attach small markers to the objects that allowed the chunks to align correctly. If this was not done, the software would attempt to overlay the chunks perfectly causing entire sections of the models to be missing. Once model was finished, the texture was exported to Adobe’s Photoshop to remove the markers, then exported back to Metashape to finish the model. The one challenge I was not able to overcome due to lack of time was making a model of transparent objects, such as glass bottle; however, I have brainstormed a few ideas with Chris Sabick, Director of Archaeology and Research at LCMM.

While I was able to accomplish quite a bit of photogrammetric modeling during the summer, the process is still slow which allowed me to pick up some other tasks around the museum. One of my favorite tasks was helping out with Archaeology Camp, a program where Middle School age kids come to the museum for the week to learn about underwater archaeology. I got to teach kids about scuba diving equipment, photogrammetry, artifact conservation, and show them an archaeological site near the museum. Additionally, I got to participate in check out dives and site checks with Cher Gilligan, Assistant Director of Archaeology and Research, and Patricia Ried, Collection Manager. Some of the other tasks included updating museum exhibits, identifying recently acquired artifacts, and testing the museum’s new ROV.

-Taylor Picard
Starting in August, the second-year maritimers embarked upon their fall field school. Planned by Dr. Jennifer McKinnon and Dr. Jason Raupp, with the assistance of Jeremy Borrelli, Mark Keusenkothen, and Ryan Bradley, this field school focused on the maritime infrastructure of Castle Island in Washington, NC, with the crew splitting up at the midpoint for either a week trip to Badin Lake, NC, or fieldwork at Salmon Creek, NC.

The first two weeks of field school focused on Washington, NC, particularly the waters around Castle Island as well as terrestrial sites on the island itself. The first site we looked at was the remains of a ferry that was first surveyed in 1998 by Dr. Rodgers. Since this wreck was first surveyed, several severe storms have come through the area and it was assumed that the wreck had been altered from the storms. Given the history of severe weather events, we were attempting to create an updated site plan for the wreck. So, we began field school by surveying this wreck. Soon we realized that we had too many people working on the wreck so we broke into two teams: one on the wreck and the other surveying Castle Island itself. This survey resulted in the discovery of several structures including kilns. After two weeks of mapping the ferry and an intensive survey, we were then divided into two teams for the next two weeks to pursue different research areas.

The first team, consisting of six individuals, traveled 215.4 miles west of Washington, North Carolina to a small town with a rich history called Badin. The focus of this excursion was to train students how to complete oral histories and find data based on what information the oral histories may lead to. The group met and interviewed several citizens of Badin and recorded the oral histories they provided. Each discussion had the goal of obtaining information on an incident that happened in 1944 involving a B-25 bomber that crash-landed into Badin Lake. Each oral history provided the group with a little more information than was previously known. At the end of each day, students transcribed each interview.

Not only did the students perform interviews, but they also traveled to the Badin Museum to take pictures of two artifacts, a landing tire and radio fuse from the B-25 Bomber that washed up from the lake. Pictures were also taken of the pilot’s grave. These many photos will be used to make photogrammetry models of the artifacts that the museum can then use for their website.

The group spent the last day of the excursion surveying several areas of interest that were provided by the oral history interviews. They surveyed the shores of Badin Lake and looked for geodetic markers that can provide more in-depth information on the event. The Badin Museum staff were exceptional in their cooperation and the help they provided to the research group and deserve the utmost praise.

At Salmon Creek, NC, a five-person team surveyed several sites in a follow-up to a 1982 state UAB report. Initially, the team jumped on and surveyed a pile of ballast in the vicinity of the reported location of a 1700s British vessel. The ballast pile most likely functioned as a sort of breakwater, jutting out from a point near the mouth of the creek. In addition to pieces of ballast, timbers indicative of cribbing was also found.

Further downstream, the team surveyed a steam flat from the early 20th century. Steam flats were effectively flat working spaces propelled by side-wheels coming out of both the starboard and port sides, with the vessel likely being used for the mullet fishery in Salmon Creek given the adequate space for casting and retrieving nets.

The week was not without its difficulties, as the crew had to persist through a variety of challenges logistically. However, the week proved to be successful, with valuable data being produced to compare the sites as they are today against the prior UAB report.

In the last week of the field school, the team reconvened for work at Castle Island, with specific focus being given to the cribbing and historic wharf structure on the west side of the island before individual dive and snorkel teams spread out and documented the waterfront structures around the remainder of the island. Since the teams had experience mapping in black water, this portion of the project was completed rapidly which led to maps being created of the wharf and the waterfront. On the south and east sides of the island, heavy probing was conducted to determine the extent of the cribbing on those sides of the island, given the lack of cribbing exposed on the river bottom.

Matthew Pawelski, Michaela Hoots, and Caleb O’Brien
Catching up with the Maritime Studies Association

The COVID-19 Pandemic forced everyone to make adjustments to their lives and the Maritime Studies Association (MSA) was no exception. MSA quickly adapted functioning online with expanding its social media presence and creating a shared Microsoft Teams page. Now, a year and a half later, MSA is starting to get back into the normal swing of things-sorted.

In August of 2021, MSA hosted the annual Welcome Aboard Party to welcome the new students to the program. The gathering gave students a chance to meet their fellow students as well as some of the faculty that they will be working with during their time here at ECU. The Welcome Aboard Party was held at the Mpourium Tap Room and offered a great environment for the new students to ask questions and get to know other MSA members. The MSA officers were pleased with the great turn out of students, faculty and alumni.

In mid-October, MSA invited its members to participate in a free book pick up from a collection of books donated to the program. This event served as a great way for the incoming students to visit VOA for the first time, as well as find some potential background research for their thesis topics. The remainder of the books will be donated, while some of the more valuable books will be put on sale as a small fundraiser for MSA.

Future plans for MSA look bright with upcoming in-person conferences providing MSA with an opportunity to exercise one of its key functions: providing funding. The North Carolina Maritime History Council will hold their conference in November, and thanks to a generous donation by Danny Bell, a member of the council, MSA was able to arrange lodging for MSA members presenting at the conference. In addition, funding applications are currently underway for the upcoming SHA conference located in Philadelphia, PA in January 2022. Several MSA members have had abstracts accepted and we look forward to providing them with support for this great opportunity to present their research.

MSA is making plans to continue the Brown Bag Lecture Series which was expanded during the pandemic. This series brings in alumni and other people who work as maritime archaeologists or in similar jobs. They talk about what they do and how they got there and show MSA members what possibilities there are after graduation. The pandemic forced everyone to become more familiar with communicating via online platforms, allowing for MSA to host speakers from all over the country.

MSA continues to hold virtual meetings, because Eller House remains closed for large gatherings. However, the virtual meetings allow for students to attend more easily, encouraging engagement. Overall, the pandemic remains a challenge in how MSA operates. Still, we are happy with what MSA has been able to do so far this year to serve the maritime studies community. We appreciate the extensive support the program has provided in our endeavors, and look forward to continuing to provide opportunities of learning and engagement for our members.

– Lydia Downs and Jillian Schuler

Theses Defended IN 2020-2021

Kelsey Dwyer, Shackles, Collards, and Chains: Exposing the Treatment of Enslaved Women During the Middle Passage and as Part of the Archaeological Record (1700-1886).


Kendra Lawrence, Tools of the Trade: A Material Culture Study of Hand Tools From The Queen Anne’s Revenge.


Tim Smith, Wood and Steel: Using Modeling to Analyze Site Formation of the Early Twentieth Century Vessel Fraternité.

Sydney Swierenga, From Luxury Liners to Aircraft Carriers: USS Wolverine and USS Sable.
As a part of the summer field school of 2021 under Dr. Nathan Richards and Dr. Jason Raupp with Jeremy Borrelli and Mark Keusenkothen, the Maritime Studies students surveyed Shackleford Banks in the Core Sound region of the North Carolina Outer Banks. This region intersected right whale migration from Christmas until April, sometimes lasting until May or June, which allowed for a profitable whaling season for the residents that lived on Shackleford Banks. Several potential sites for whaling camps were found during the recon survey on the western half of the now island. The sites were initially investigated on historical maps from various time periods to gain an idea for how many camps were on the island as well as the history of each camp. Several families used these camps year-round to hunt whales, catch mullet, and hunt waterfowl. Written records describe the process of whaling, including the hunt and processing the blubber after. This was a community effort, drawing in not only the men that caught the whale, but also women and children to render the fat in trypots while maintaining the fire beneath it and barreling the oil in casks.

This area developed a unique tradition of naming whales after they were caught to commemorate the momentous occasion of bringing in a leviathan. The most famous is the Mayflower Whale, named because the scars on its sides looked like flowers and it was caught in the month of May. Josephus Willis captained the Red Oar Crew all day and into the night to bring this whale home, returning to their camp guided by bonfires marking sites along the shore. This infamous crew is known for being the only all family crew, comprised of Josephus Willis’ sons. Other famous named whales caught rom the Cape Lookout region include the Little Children's Whale, allegedly hunted by children, and the George Washington Whale, caught on the first president’s birthday.

Nothing lasts forever and eventually the people of Shackleford Banks were forced to leave, but they didn’t leave their homes behind. The Great Hurricane of 1899, or more commonly known as the San Ciriac Hurricane of 1899, barreled into the coast of North Carolina, and caused massive amounts of flooding in the Cape Lookout area. Houses were flooded, sand washed over their gardens and the maritime forest, and their dead who were buried there were unearthed. This was the final straw for these stubborn Bankers, so they literally picked up their homes and moved to nearby Salter Path, Broad Creek, Harker’s Island, and the ‘Promise Land’ in Morehead City.

The surface surveys completed during the field school may not have yielded a lot of artifacts, but it did reveal important information. More research and interpretation is being completed to correlate the data found with oral histories and historic documents to show the relationship between the objects found and the period of occupation. The clusters of ceramics, silverware, and glass are being examined to determine which clusters are associated with industrial sites, such as a porpoise fishery that is said to be located near Diamond City, and which are personal living spaces. These artifacts are an important discovery, but it’s the ones that are no longer there that really tell the story.

– Kendra Ellis and Winston Sandahl
The other part of the 2021 summer field school was the investigation of *Seychelle*. Dr. Nathan Richards and Dr. Jason Raupp planned and obtained the permits to conduct a follow up investigation at Cape Lookout National Seashore for the vessel that a 1982 ECU field school determined was *Seychelle*.

On August 18, 1879, Provincetown, Massachusetts-based fishing and whaling schooner *Seychelle* wrecked in Cape Lookout, North Carolina (NC) during a violent hurricane. Almost a century and a half later, ECU Maritime Studies students spent a week out of their 2021 Summer Field School attempting to locate any remnants of the schooner. With at least 125 shipwrecks documented within the vicinity of Cape Lookout National Seashore, the positive identification of *Seychelle* would provide insight into how the construction characteristics of multi-use fishing schooners manifest archaeologically. While the search continues for *Seychelle*, the 2021 Summer Field School provided a comprehensive training opportunity on documenting and interpreting wreck remains.

For the last 50 years, state wreck site CLS0003, located half a mile directly south of Cape Lookout Lighthouse, has been referred to as the wreck remains of *Seychelle*. Previous archaeological survey of the site occurred during a joint 1982 summer field school between ECU’s then Maritime History and Underwater Research Program and the Underwater Archaeology Unit of the NC Division of Archives and History. The Beaufort Maritime Museum and the NC Underwater Archaeology Unit also conducted additional survey activities in 1993 and 1996, respectively.

During the 2021 Maritime Studies Summer Field School, students recorded, mapped, and surveyed Site CLS0003 using metal detection and photogrammetric techniques. However, as field work on the site progressed, students found that CLS0003 is of too heavy construction to belong to a small whaling schooner, such as *Seychelle*. Archival research conducted at the Core Sound Waterfowl Museum confirmed that *Seychelle* wrecked northwest of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse rather than south. According to a 1955 oral history from Harkers Island resident Jimmy Guthrie collected by Outer Banks historian David Stick, *Seychelle’s* wrecking event became known locally as “Old Cook’s Storm”, named for its Captain E. Cook of Provincetown. “Stripped clean by wind and water”, the wreckage was pushed well above the highest tide mark, salvaged, and possibly repurposed as structure for the homes and buildings of “Ca’e Bankers” who inhabited the nearby Shackleford Banks. It is of the current mindset that little to no identifiable remains of *Seychelle* exist.

Despite the unlikelihood of finding wreckage associated with *Seychelle*, its story of New England involvement in the Hatteras fishing grounds during whaling’s decline provides historical context of Northern whaling strategy in times of crisis. Following economic constraints that came with the 1859 discovery of petroleum, New England whalers were forced to pare down operations, focusing more heavily on shorter voyages on smaller vessels. The use of converted fishing-to-whaling schooners, such as *Seychelle*, became advantageous due to fewer associated costs during a period of uncertain productivity. Potential risks were also decreased by sending smaller crews into the southern United States fishing grounds for shorter periods after migratory populations of sperm and North Atlantic right whale. These “plum-pudding” whalers, generally defined in Clifford Ashley’s *The Yankee Whaler* as Provincetown schooners on brief “tween seasons” voyages to the Hatteras grounds, were sometimes viewed with disdain by “traditional” whalers,
Nicholas Baker is a first-year student within the Maritime Studies Program from Wilmington, North Carolina who previously attended the University of North Carolina Wilmington where he completed his BA in history with a Secondary Teaching License. Nicholas first became interested in the Maritime Studies Program after an internship with the Southport Maritime Museum which showed him the potential careers within museums and various archaeological projects. He now hopes to expand upon his experience with artifacts through the work he does within the Queen Anne’s Revenge Laboratory which is also where many of his research interests lie. These interests include the material culture found aboard Queen Anne’s Revenge which includes the navigational instruments found aboard as well as the types of ammunition used.

Damian Byers is originally from St. Paul, Minnesota but spent many years living in New York and Rhode Island. He graduated from Brooklyn College with a BA in history and classics, followed by a Master’s degree in museum studies from Harvard University. It was while researching his thesis on cultural heritage protection that he developed an interest in maritime studies and underwater archaeology. His focus includes the Age of Discovery, history of the Caribbean, submerged aircraft archaeology, and the evolution of ship design and technology. He is also a graduate of the United Kingdom Sailing Academy and the International Yacht Restoration School.

Ian Dunshee is a first-year graduate student and research assistant in the Maritime Studies Program. Originally from Des Moines, Iowa, he graduated with a BS in anthropology, a BA in French, and a GIS Certificate from the University of Iowa in 2016. Since then, he has worked in different regions to broaden his professional experience. Some of these include helping to preserve iron mining heritage in northern Minnesota with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, conducting a Fulbright-sponsored prehistoric rock art digitization project in the Lesser Antilles, and most recently working as a GIS specialist and CRM field archaeologist in the southwestern United States. Ian hopes to continue his research in Caribbean archaeology and digital archaeological methods development, ultimately to pursue a doctorate degree and a career in academic research and heritage management.

Madison “Madie” Elsner graduated with her BA in anthropology and a minor in history from California State University, Sacramento. She was a student-athlete as a rower. Madie’s interests include the Mediterranean, bioarchaeology, and the Caribbean. Her favorite classes from her undergraduate program include Osteology, Bioarchaeology, and Human Skeletal Analysis. Originally from Washington state, her hope is to study more of the eastern Mediterranean. Hobbies include reading, diving, and traveling. Previous experience includes a CRM field school for several weeks in eastern Washington.

Dominic Fargnoli is from New Jersey and graduated from Rowan University in 2021 with a BA in anthropology and a specialization in archaeology, as well as obtaining other degrees and certificates in GIS and history. Throughout his undergraduate career, he worked full-time at different points as a golf ball scuba diver as well as a land surveyor. Through the diving position, he obtained skills in navigating zero-visibility waters, employing technical skills needed in these environments, as well as other diving related skills that will hopefully be employed in future projects he will be on. Through the latter position, Dominic obtained topographical and geospatial-analysis skills that also will be applied to his future work. With the various positions and experiences that Dominic has gained coupled with his passion and love for maritime and aquatic culture and activities, following the Maritime Studies Program he hopes to work in CRM and other types of positions that would utilize the skills that accumulated throughout his efforts.

Levi Holton is originally from Southern Maryland and graduated from the University of Maryland, Global Campus with a BA in computer and information science. Recently retired from the US Navy, Levi has been stationed in Japan, Maryland, Hawaii, and Virginia. During his time in service, he took advantage of opportunities to volunteer and expand his knowledge of archaeology by joining groups such as the Maritime Archaeological and Historical

New MA Students in the Program in Maritime Studies

Ahoy Mates! Welcome to ECU
Society, Society for Hawaii Archaeology, Archeological Society of Maryland, and the Archeological Society of Virginia. Now that his naval service is complete, he wants to study the African Diaspora with an emphasis on the maritime environment to magnify the unique cultural traditions and artifacts of communities that history has overlooked.

Erin Kielty is originally from Texas. She got her BA in anthropology from the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA). She began her undergraduate studies in biochemistry and then switched to her original passion of anthropology. While in the anthropology program at UTA she got to work on an internship with the Texas Historic Commission on their Lost Cemeteries Project. Working on this project inspired her interest in public archaeology. She took an underwater archaeology course that caught her interest and led her to want to do more work in the field. After getting the opportunity to do a field school that combined both underwater archaeology and public archaeology, she was able to develop more understanding of the field. Her interest includes site formation, how climate change and sea level rise, and public archaeology.

Olivia Livingston earned her BA in anthropology with a minor in Spanish at Transylvania University (TU) in Lexington, Kentucky. With the help of her professor, Dr. Chris Begley, Olivia was able to gain a broad experience in the archaeological field. In her years at TU, she was able to do both terrestrial and maritime work. Olivia did historic and urban archaeology around Lexington, while also being able to work for Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. as a lab technician. While at TU, Olivia explored the world of maritime archaeology by doing research in St. Vincent and the Grenadines with her classmate, as well as helped with a project in the Kentucky River. With these experiences, Olivia wanted to pursue a career in maritime archaeology. She is open to various areas of research but has a particular interest in early colonialism throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Olivia is honored to be part of the program and is excited to contribute to ECU’s legacy of research.

Raymond Phipps is originally from Dallas, Texas but has lived throughout the southeastern United States. After serving six years in the US Army, he attended and graduated from Georgia Southern University with his BA in history and a minor in anthropology. While attending university, he helped collect data on Savannah, Georgia’s maritime cultural landscape and assisted in the development of an interactive site map for the public. He also served as a research assistant for the excavation of an Antebellum archaeological site in downtown Savannah that focused on enslaved persons’ use of Colonoware. His areas of interest range from the maritime cultural exchange of information between societies, specifically the Vikings and the Irish during the Viking Age, and site formations of aircraft from WWII onward.

Katelyn Rollins is a first-year graduate assistant in the Maritime Studies Program. She recently moved from Pensacola, Florida where she received her BA in archaeology at the University of West Florida (UWF). Her background is in 16th century Spanish shipwrecks from UWF where she participated in the combined maritime/terrestrial field school there. She is originally from Broken Arrow, Oklahoma where she enjoyed her time as an intern at the local museum there. Her interests are focused in the maritime history of the ancient world and the incorporation of art history within her research.

Daniel “D.J.” Schaefer is originally from Waukesha, Wisconsin. From 2012-2017 he served as an infantryman in the US Army at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Throughout his service with the 506th Infantry Regiment in the 101st Airborne Division, he would fill the roles of a rifleman, machine-gunner, team leader, and radio-telephone operator. Most notably he would serve as a scout in the battalion’s reconnaissance platoon from 2015-2017. Upon leaving the military, he lived in Israel for two years studying there and working as a fisherman on the Galilee Sea. He would later return to the U.S. to finish his undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (UWM). While studying at UWM he worked as a historian with The University of Wisconsin Missing in Action Recovery and Identification Project. The project works to recover, identify, and repatriate missing in action US service members by conducting annual field excavations and year-round research assistance to families of missing service members. In May 2021 he then completed his undergraduate studies with a BA in history and minors in classics and European studies. His research interests at ECU include WWII and his continued efforts for MIA recovery.

Dayan Weller grew up in the Monterey Bay area, where he developed an interest in the ocean and maritime history at an early age. He attended Cabrillo College, where he decided to pursue archaeology as a career, eventually enrolled in the 2014 field school on Santa Rosa Island in Nipomo, California and began working in CRM shortly after. He transferred to University of California, Santa Cruz where he graduated with a BA in anthropology in 2018 and continued to work on CRM projects until moving to Greenville, North Carolina to begin the Maritime Studies Program at ECU. His primary research interest is commercial whaling and ultimately, he hopes to work on the history of the shore whaling industry in central California.

Logan Willis is a first-year graduate student in the Maritime Studies program at ECU and a member of the North Carolina Army National Guard. She recently completed her BA in history and minored in coastal and marine studies at ECU. While earning her undergraduate degree she was one of the first to attend the Coastal Studies Institute for a semester. It was there that she studied and became passionate about accelerated sea level rise and its negative impact on the underwater cultural heritage in the Cape Hatteras region. Her research interests lie in military history, cultural impacts from U-boat activity on the North Carolina coast, WWII, and the preservation of shipwrecks. Logan hopes to combine her passion for scuba diving and History to enhance her understanding of material culture along with battlefield archaeology to reveal answers left submerged in the past.
Students survey a site in a tidal zone on Cape Lookout (Photo by Patrick Boyle)

Where are our Maritimers now? 2021

A

Jack Augustus Adamson (2020) – Residing in Tennessee

Hoyt L. Alexander (2018) – Tech Support Technician, Department of Geography, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC

James Allan (1987) PhD – Executive Director, Institute for Western Maritime Archaeology, Orinda, CA, Cultural Resources Director, Aspen Environmental Group, Agoura Hills, CA


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

Melissa Ashmore (2012) – Inventory Specialist, Cabela’s; Volunteer Specialist, Antelope Island State Park, Syracuse, UT

Paul Avery (1998) – Residing in Wellington, New Zealand

Monica Ayhens (2009) – PhD student, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL

Tyler Woodson Ball (2019) – Staff Archaeologist, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Miguel Barbery (2020) – Foreign Service Officer, U.S. Department of State, Managua, Nicaragua/Public Outreach & Education Documentary Filmmaker

David Baumer (1991) – Residing in Virginia Beach, VA

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

David Beard (1989) – Semi-Retired Antique and Vintage Arms Dealer, Clinton, AR

Nadine (Kopp) Beaudoin (2012) – Matrix Heritage, Partner and Senior Archaeologist, Ottawa, ON

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

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


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

Charles S. Bowdoin (2016) – Manager, Department of Sanitation, Derry, ME

Jeffrey Bowdoin (2012) – Curator Branch Head, Naval History and Heritage Command, Washington, DC

Ryan J. Bradley (2015) – Diving Safety Officer, Diving and Water Safety, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC


John Bright (2012) – Maritime Archaeologist, NOAA Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI


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

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

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

Katrina Bunyard (2019) – Historical Archaeologist, SNA International, Honolulu, HI

Darryl Byrd (1998) – Residing in Linthicum Heights, MD

Where are our Maritimers now? 2021 (continued from page 15)

representing the industry’s foundation in resiliency and excessive time at sea. Regardless, the behavioral response for self-preservation in plum-pudding whaling and multi-use vessels indicates a key aspect of how the whaling industry shifted in its decline. While there is no evidence to suggest site CLS0003 is Seychelle, the schooner’s story has served ECU Maritime Studies students as a springboard for examining the reaction of late 19th century New England whalers to a dying industry. – Lindsay Wentzel

B

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


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

Charles S. Bowdoin (2016) – Manager, Department of Sanitation, Derry, ME

Jeffrey Bowdoin (2012) – Curator Branch Head, Naval History and Heritage Command, Washington, DC

Ryan J. Bradley (2015) – Diving Safety Officer, Diving and Water Safety, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC


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Seychelle

continued from page 15

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Seychelle

continued from page 15

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Annalies Corbin, PhD (1995) – President & CEO, PAST Foundation, Columbus, OH
Lee Cox (1985) – Director, Dolan Research, Inc., Newtown Square, PA
Sean Cox (1990) – Farmer
Stephanie Croatt (2013) – Assistant Superintendent, Battleship Texas State Historic Site, La Porte, TX
Robin Croksery Howard (2016) – Senior Objects Conservator, Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, Clewiston, FL
Michelle Damian, PhD (2010) – Assistant Professor, Monmouth College, Monmouth, IL
Claire Dappert, PhD (2005) – Historic Research Archaeologist, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL
James P. Delgado, PhD (1986) – Senior Vice President, SEARCH, Inc., Jacksonville, FL
Alena Derby (2002) – Pilates Instructor and Personal Trainer, CORE Pilates Studio, Nantucket, MA
Anna D’Jernes (2020) – Archaeological Technician, Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks, Three Rivers, CA
Jeff DiPrizito (2001) – High School teacher, Hudson, NH
Brian Diveley (2008) – Senior Archaeologist, CH2M HILL, Seattle, WA
Tricia Dodds (2009) – Senior Environmental Specialist, Cultural Resources, Southern California Gas Company, Los Angeles, CA
Andrianna Dowell (2019) – Contract Learned Professional, National Park Service
Kelsey Dwyer (2020) – Admin Support Associate, Academic Library Services, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC
Don Froning (2007) – Archaeologist, Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu, HI; Lecturer, Windward Community College, Kaneohe, HI

Olivia (Thomas) Fuller (2017) – PhD student, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

Stephanie Gandulla (2014) – Research and Media Coordinator, Maritime Archaeologist, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI


Kate Goodall (2003) – Co-Founder and CEO of Halcyon, Washington, DC

Amy (Rubenstein) Gottschamer (1995) – Real Estate Broker, Santa Fe, NM, and Lawrence, KS

Jeff Gray (1998) – Superintendent, NOAA Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI


Jeffrey Groszowski (2007) – Firefighter/Apparatus Operator, New Hanover County Fire Services, Wilmington, NC


Phil Hartmeyer (2014) – Maritime Archaeologist, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary; Alpena, MI

Lynn B. Harris, PhD (1988) – Professor, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC

Margaret Harris (2004) – Southern California

Ryan Harris (2006) – Nautical Archaeologist, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

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Chelsea Hauck (2016) – Yoga instructor, Bluebird Yoga, Mystic, CT

Jeanette Hayman (2011) – Real Estate Broker, Windermere Northwest, Seattle, WA

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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

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Brian Jaeschke (2003) – Registrar, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Mackinac Island, MI

John O. Jensen, PhD (1992) – Associate Professor, Department of History, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL


Jennifer Jones, PhD (2012) – Fulbright US Scholar, Geological Survey of Ireland, Dublin and National University of Ireland, Galway

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) – Archaeologist, Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Bangor, ME

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Mike Krivor (1998) – Principal, RECON Offshore, Pensacola, FL

David Krop (2008) – Conservation Branch Head, Naval History and Heritage Command, Richmond, VA

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Kendra Lawrence (2020) – Special Projects Coordinator, Wisconsin Maritime Museum, Manitowoc, WI

Kendra Lawrence (2020) – Special Projects Coordinator, Wisconsin Maritime Museum, Manitowoc, WI
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Adam Lehman (2006) – Whitsett, NC
Joseph Thaddeus Lengieza (2016) – Director of Marine Operations, U.S. Brig NIAGARA, Erie, PA
Amy Leuchtmann (2011) – PhD student, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR and Maritime Archaeologist, HDR, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI
Jason Lowris (2000) –
Morgan MacKenzie (2011) – MSN, RN, Outpatient Surgery Center, University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, VA
Jana (Otte) Madden (2014) – History Teacher, North Carolina Virtual Academy, Greenville, NC
Joshua Marano (2012) – Maritime Archaeologist, South Florida National Parks (Biscayne, Everglades, and Dry Tortugas National Parks); Adjunct Professor, University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Homestead, FL
Eleftheria Mantzouka (2004) – Montessori Teacher, Durham, NC
Tom Marcinko (2000) – South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Charleston, SC
Jacqueline Marcotte (2011) – Residing in Longview, WA
Elizabeth (Pratt) Marlowe (2017) – Project Manager, By Light Professional IT Services, Hanover, MD
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Dylan McCusker (2018) – Cultural Resource Technician, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, WY
Peter McCracken (1999) – Electronic Resources Librarian, Cornell University; Co-Founder and Publisher, ShipIndex.org, Ithaca, NY
Tyler McLellan (2020) – Nautical Archaeologist II, R.C. Goodwin and Associates, Frederick, MD
Salvatore Mercogliano, PhD (1997) – Chair, Department of History, Criminal Justice and Political Science, Campbell University, Buies Creek, NC; Adjunct Professor, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; Member of Editorial Board and Trustee of the National Maritime Society; Advisory Member, USS Monitor, NOAA National Marine Sanctuary; Vice President, North American Society for Oceanic History
Keith Meverden (2005) –
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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) – Senior Risk Associate, L&P Capital One Financial Corporation, Richmond, VA
Ryan W. Miranda (2020) – Survey Technician, Army Corps of Engineers and Adjunct Lecturer, Washington College, Chestertown, MD
Calvin Mires, PhD (2005) – Research Associate III, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; Faculty, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, MA
Ivor Mollena (2015) – Senior Archaeologist, Co-Diving Safety Officer, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Tallahassee, FL
Kimberly E. Monk, PhD (2003) – Adjunct Professor in Historical and Maritime Archaeology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada
David Moore (1989) –
James Moore, PhD (2003) – Marine Archaeologist, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Sterling, VA
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Kimberly E. Monk, PhD (2003) – Adjunct Professor in Historical and Maritime Archaeology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada
David Moore (1989) –
James Moore, PhD (2003) – Marine Archaeologist, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Sterling, VA
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Deirdre O’Regan (2001) – Editor, Sea History; Vice President National Maritime Historical Society, Pocasset, MA

Jason Paling (2003) – Teaching Lecturer, Plymouth State University, Adjunct Professor, Rivier University and Nashua Community College, Director of the Hamontauk Archaeological Project in Guatemala and Co-director of the Ranch Ojo de Agua Underwater Project in Chiapas, Mexico and Chiquisquitigua Archaeological Project in Nicaragua

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Stephen Sanchagrin (2014) – Edge Engineer, Apple Corporation, Austin, TX


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William J. Schilling IV (2017) – Disability Examiner, Social Security Administration, Madison, WI

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Robert Schneller, PhD (1986) – Historian, Naval Historical Center, Washington DC

Laura Kate Schnitzer (2012) – Archaeology Team Lead, AECOM, Atlanta, GA

Emily Anne Schwalbe (2016) – PhD student, Anthropology Department, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

Ralph Lee Scott (1979) – Professor, Curator of Printed Books and Maps, Joyner Library; East Carolina University, Greenville, NC

R. Laurel Seaborn (2014) – Founder, non-profit organization SEAMAHorg (Seafaring Education and Maritime Archaeological Heritage Program; Sailing Captain and Instructor, Florida Keys, FL

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Daniel Warren (1998) – President and Principal Investigator, P&C Scientific, Landrum, SC
Sarah Waters (1999) – Education Coordinator, NOAA Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Alpena, MI
Gordon P. Watts (1975) PhD – Retired from ECU 2001; Director, Tidewater Atlantic Research and International Institute of Maritime Archaeology, Washington, NC
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Andrew Weir (2007) – President, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., Traverse City, MI
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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!