Focusing on current student research, this issue, we hope to highlight new research that is being done at various universities.

Over the last several decades there has been an ongoing debate between nautical archaeologists on whether 16th-century ships built along the Atlantic-European coastline were part of a separate shipbuilding tradition than those previously known in Northern Europe or the Mediterranean. Surviving evidence from only a handful of Iberian shipwrecks suggests that Atlantic shipyards were poised to combine the best characteristics from other regions in creating an ideal oceanic ship. Scholars have argued that this “Oceanic” tradition either developed as a sub-tradition of the Mediterranean or as an entirely separate creation from earlier methodologies. My

>> CONT. PAGE TWO

2018 ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award

The award provides travel support in the sum of $1,000.00 (USD) for international students in maritime archaeology to attend and present a paper at the annual Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology conference. International students are considered to be those students who are residing and
Student Research Cont’d

research focus is simply to answer whether or not a new shipbuilding tradition developed at the beginning of the Age of Exploration and if this development affected the European coastal cultural landscape. This endeavor includes the traditional analysis of surviving hull characteristics from various origins, as well as an attempt to interpret whether or not there was a focus by Europeans to change from the Mediterranean to Atlantic affairs. Addressing this complex question requires multiple avenues of research, which is why I am framing it within the historiographical French Annales perspective. The annales approach attempts to view history through a multiscale analysis. My examination of individual shipwrecks provides several moments in history that could be interpreted as an emic perspective that will be collaborated with etic research in understanding the oceanographic morphology of the Atlantic-European coastline and the shifts by contemporary economic incentives toward oceanic shipping. Through this analysis archaeologists will hopefully obtain a better picture of the changes that took place during this dynamic time.

- Charles Bendig, Ph.D. Candidate at Texas A&M University at Galveston

In recent years, photogrammetry has been increasingly used as a supplement to traditional underwater archaeological mapping methods. When East Carolina University’s Program in Maritime Studies purchased an OpenROV 2.8, I leapt at the opportunity to incorporate it into my thesis research by modifying the small ROV for photogrammetric purposes. After outfitting the ROV with three GoPro Hero 4 Black action cameras, I tested the modified unit on shipwrecks located in Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary during the summer of 2016. Through trial and error, the position of the GoPro cameras was altered until they captured the necessary angles to successfully create a 3D model of a shipwreck using Agisoft’s PhotoScan. Although I experienced numerous setbacks while using the OpenROV 2.8 to collect data, I ultimately captured video footage in 4k30 and 1080p60 resolutions of the articulated remains of Portland, a two-masted schooner that wrecked in Lake Huron in 1877. The still photographs extracted from the 4k30 video resolution achieved 98.5 percent alignment in PhotoScan and resulted in a complete 3D model of the shipwreck. By altering the ortho-photo extracted from the 3D model of Portland in Adobe’s Photoshop, I created a sketch conversion image of the shipwreck in the plan view. This image was used to extrapolate a site plan of Portland in Adobe’s Illustrator. While the use of this technology cannot entirely replace recording shipwrecks with traditional mapping methods, it is a viable option for recording shipwrecks in cold and/or contaminate waters. Additionally, this research demonstrates that it is possible to collect data and produce high-quality products using low-cost equipment.

- Katherine Clevenger, Master’s Candidate at East Carolina University

George Fischer Student Travel Award

studying in a country other than the country where the conference is held. Visit the ACUA website at: https://acuaonline.org/about-the-acua/awards/ to download the application guidelines. The deadline to apply is

Triennial CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION (ICOM-CC)
Copenhagen, Denmark
4-8 September 2017
www.icom-cc2017.org

MCMULLEN NAVAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM:
BATTLE FOR THE ATLANTIC
Annapolis, Maryland
14-15 September 2017
https://www.usna.edu/History/Symposium/

ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE
Hong Kong Maritime Museum
27 November - 2 December 2017
http://www.apconf.org/

CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY
New Orleans, Louisiana; New Orleans Marriott
3-7 January 2018
https://sha.org/conferences/future-conferences/

Orthophoto of Portland extracted from the 3D model. Image created by Katherine Clevenger.
Remote sensing has become a key component of underwater archaeological endeavors. It is used to detect, record, and monitor submerged archaeological sites the world over. The University of West Florida’s (UWF) Department of Anthropology is fortunate to have an arsenal of remote sensing devices, including a Marine Sonics Side-Scan Sonar and a Marine Magnetics SeaSpy Magnetometer. In 2016, UWF Assistant Professor Gregory Cook was awarded an Instructional Technology Enhancement Project grant, enabling the department to purchase an EdgeTech 6205 Multi Phase Echo Sounder (MPES). The EdgeTech 6205 is a hybrid remote sensing system that simultaneously collects interferometric bathymetry data and side-scan sonar data at 1600 kHz and 550 kHz. The EdgeTech 6205 was designed for shallow water surveys, making it perfect for inland and near-shore waters. For my thesis, I learned how to operate the EdgeTech 6205 and assessed its remote sensing and imaging capabilities on five of the area’s submerged archaeological sites.

UWF’s location in the coastal town of Pensacola, Florida, provides university students with immediate access to dozens of shipwreck sites. For my project, I selected four shipwrecks: Columbia, City of Tampa, Rhoda, San Pablo; and one submerged spring, Marquis Basin; for MPES imaging. These sites had been studied previously by fellow UWF students and graduates, providing baseline data for comparison. Columbia, a sidewheel steamer sunk in 1911, and City of Tampa, a single screw steamer sunk in 1921, are both located in the Blackwater River. The bark Rhoda, sunk in 1882, lies in Pensacola Bay, and San Pablo, a “fruiter” sunk in 1944, lies in the Gulf of Mexico approximately 10 miles from Pensacola Pass. Marquis Basin is believed to be a freshwater boil spring utilized by Florida’s PaleoIndians, which has become submerged by Blackwater River. Depths ranged between sites from 5 ft. to 100 ft., allowing for MPES testing in varied environments.

Field operations took place throughout Fall 2016. Our team spent weeks practicing system setup and calibration, and through extensive trial-and-error, HYPACK YouTube tutorials, and lengthy phone calls with technical support, we gained proficiencies in EdgeTech 6205 system operations. We began our official site surveys in January 2017. During post processing, I used MBMAX64, Surfer 13, and Sonar Wiz 6 to generate 360°, 3D bathymetric site models and overlaid them with side scan sonar images. This method was intended to highlight the benefit of a hybrid system and provide maximum site details. So far, we have been able to use the models to make assessments and predictions about various site formation processes. In the future, the models can be used as visualization tools for public outreach.

- Arlice Marionneaux, Master’s Candidate at University of West Florida
Tips and Tricks for Grad Students!

A Few Tips for Drafting and Promoting Your CV:

⇒ Always make sure to tailor your CV to the job for which you are applying. In your objective statement, be specific about what you are applying for, why, and what you bring to the table. Order your CV sections in a way that best demonstrates your value to the job.
⇒ It can be helpful to maintain several different CVs, that way you will not have to completely reformat every time you apply for a new job.
⇒ If you have a personal website, it is a good idea to direct your CV recipient to your page. Your website will give them a better idea of who you are on a personal level, and give employers an opportunity to learn more about your interests and work in the professional field.
⇒ Use proper grammar!
⇒ Spell check everything, and do not rely on your word processor to know what you are talking about.
⇒ Use formatting to make your CV stand out visually. While content absolutely matters, by producing a visually stimulating CV you have a better chance of standing out in a stack of hundreds of applicants.
⇒ Show your CV to someone who can help you edit, and obtain feedback before submitting to a job.

Once you have submitted a CV and a cover letter to a potential employer, it is a good idea to follow up to make your application more personal. An employer who can associate your face with the name written on your CV, can be a huge benefit. If you can not meet them in person, feel free to call, or send a personalized thank you letter for their time and consideration.

Tips for A Successful Interview

If you’ve been successful in securing an interview, congratulations! A few things to consider:

• Show up on time. If you can not show up for an interview on time, it’s unlikely you will make it to work on time. It also makes you look like you do not care.
• Come looking presentable and well put-together. Again, it will show that you are serious and that you care.
• Prepare in advance. Having an idea of how you are going to answer interview questions will make you seem better qualified, and will help you relax while you are answering questions. Just as you tailored your CV to show you are the right fit for the job, you should prepare for an interview by doing the same. But first, you need to know a few important things about the company: their mission statement, their general workflow, what the company’s acronym stands for, and consider such things as why you want to work for that company and what you, specifically, can offer. There are abundant resources online that can help you prepare for an interview, some of them are even company or agency specific.
• Try to relax and be yourself, let your personality show! They have already read your CV, now it’s your time to show them the parts of your personality that cannot be captured on paper.
• Ask questions. As stated, they’ve already read your CV and now they are seeing if you are the right fit for the team. However, being the “right fit” goes two ways – make sure this is an environment that suits you, and by asking targeted questions you can demonstrate that you’ve done your homework. It might be a good idea to bring a pen and paper.
• Following up on an interview to say “thank you” can really make a good impression. Not only does it show caring and consideration, it can draw a potential employer’s attention back to you once they’ve completed a round of interviews with other qualified candidates.