



Peripheries and Boundaries



SEATTLE 2015

**48th Annual Conference on Historical and
Underwater Archaeology**

**January 6-11, 2015
Seattle, Washington**

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

(Our conference logo, "Peripheries and Boundaries," by Coast Salish artist lessLIE)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 01 – Symposium Abstracts

Page 13 – General Sessions

Page 16 – Forum/Panel Abstracts

Page 24 – Paper and Poster Abstracts

(All listings include room and session time information)

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

[SYM-01] The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories

Chairs: *Shea Henry (Simon Fraser University), Alexis K Ohman (College of William and Mary)*

Discussants: *Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University)*

Many recent historical archaeological investigations in the Caribbean have explored the peoples and cultures that have been largely overlooked. The historical era of the Caribbean has seen the decline and introduction of various different and opposing cultures. Because of this, the cultural landscape of the Caribbean today is one of the most diverse in the world. However, some of these cultures have been more extensively explored archaeologically than others. A few of the areas of study that have begun to receive more attention in recent years are contact era interaction, indentured labor populations, historical environment and landscape, re-excavation of colonial sites with new discoveries and interpretations, and other aspects of daily life in the colonial Caribbean. This symposium seeks to explore new areas of overlooked peoples, cultures, and activities that have lead to the multicultural landscape of the Caribbean today.

Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

[SYM-02] Inspirations from Public History: Recommendations for Collaboration and Community Outreach Drawn Across Disciplinary Boundaries

Chairs: *Kathryn L Sikes (Middle Tennessee State University)*

This session examines overlapping goals, ethics, and best practices in public history and historical archaeology, with particular attention to how public historians' recommendations for collaborations with stakeholders may be productively applied within public archaeology. Mirroring discussions among historical archaeologists and descendant communities, public historians have increasingly focused upon the concept of shared authority, the need to counter racially biased narratives, African American and Native histories, the challenges of interpreting history to multiple publics with conflicting views of the past, and the value of local social histories in engaging wider audiences in heritage tourism. Papers within this session review public history projects in practice and explore how stronger connections with public history educators, park historians, museum managers, oral historians, and historic preservationists may be foregrounded within public archaeological outreach, amplifying its impact upon historical memory and popular conceptions of the past. Presentations will be followed by discussion inviting questions and commentary.

Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

[SYM-03] No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections

Chairs: *Jennifer Poulsen (Massachusetts Historical Commission)*

Discussants: *Stephen Mrozowski (Fiske Center for Archaeological Research)*

In a fast-paced CRM world, collections are generated, processed, reported, boxed and stored in the blink of an eye. After decades of field excavation in historical archaeology, they are abundant. But what happens after the lids close on these boxes? All too often, entire collections from significant archaeological sites are forgotten, misplaced, mismanaged, and neglected. Collections may become divorced from their original field records, context may become foggy, and catalogues might not exist.

Boxes may experience crushing, moisture infiltration, and pests. Budget and staff restrictions create challenges for curation facilities to revisit these old collections. However researchers are now beginning to take advantage of the wealth that these collections still hold. While the challenges are diverse, overcoming these obstacles is both worthwhile and necessary. Encouraging researchers to pose academic questions and apply new methods to these forgotten data will allow the collections to reach their full potential.

Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

[SYM-04] Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes

Chairs: *Jennifer F McKinnon (East Carolina University), Dave Ball (BOEM)*

Discussants: *Toni L. Carrell (Ships of Discovery)*

While the theme of the conference is “peripheries and boundaries,” this session focuses on the fluidity and connectedness of a large, great and historic ocean – the Pacific. From the prehistoric period to the present, the Pacific has facilitated the movement of peoples across vast distances and served as a cultural landscape and seascape in which cultures both clashed and connected. This session focuses on the maritime cultural landscape and seascape of the Pacific from the minutia of daily life to the grand world events. Papers specifically address maritime cultural heritage whether it is on the dry edges of islands or buried deep within the ocean. Papers range from the management of maritime heritage in the Pacific to the archaeological and historical research that has taken place over several decades; however all draw upon the connectedness and fluidity of the water as a medium of exchange for people and ideas.

Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

[SYM-05] Punk Public Archaeology

Chairs: *Christopher N. Matthews (Montclair State University)*

In recent years some archaeologists have explored the seemingly improbable intersections of archaeology and punk rock. This session keys into specific DIY and community aspects of punk that mirror how public archaeology also functions. Punks helped each other with housing, sharing food, and lending each other instruments and gear. They also made do with what they had, using the constraints of non-existent (or reverse) cash-flow to their creative advantage, making something of quality out of nothing. As a community, punks also hoped to make a difference for themselves and the cities and countries they lived in. Public archaeology often also makes do with little funding and finds success through the communities that form around projects. Public archaeology is also often driven to make archaeology work for political change. This session will explore how diverse forms of public engagement may conjure the punk rock spirit to create change in archaeological practice.

Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-12:00

[SYM-06] A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium

Chairs: *Jillian Galle (Monticello), Fraser D. Neiman (Monticello)*

This symposium offers a progress report on the DAACS Research Consortium, an innovative collaborative project designed to advance the study of slave societies in North America and the Caribbean. DRC empowers faculty, students, and researchers from leading graduate programs and

museums to use the web to contribute data from their field and collections research to the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (www.daacs.org). Rigorous measurement protocols facilitate the discovery of meaningful patterns in archaeological data across geographically scattered sites, as well as sharing of data with other scholars and the public. In this symposium, DRC organizers and collaborators discuss their latest discoveries, their experiences with the newly-developed open-source software that made them possible, and the implications of the DRC model for the discipline of archaeology.

Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

[SYM-07] In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways

Chairs: *Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy (Arkansas Archeological Survey)*

One boundary that may be found is between archaeology in the ocean and in inland waterways. The history of maritime archaeology has been dedicated archaeologist-divers investing enormous resources and imaginatively using remote sensing and remotely operated vehicles to make great discoveries, offshore, worldwide, on the technology of boats as well as at submerged land sites. Sometimes, the achievements of riverine archaeology are harder to see, literally because of poor visibility under water, and figuratively because it often takes place as underfunded salvage efforts. Occasionally these inland archaeological resources are exposed, however momentarily, by low water or collapsing river banks. Unfortunately, this usually means the loss of that resource, but data recovery can be incredibly rich in a remarkably short period of time. This symposium notes several such projects that have taken place far from salt water, either in black water or bright sunshine, and sometimes together.

Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

[SYM-08] Unearthing the Gem State: Historical Archaeology in Idaho

Chairs: *Molly E Swords (University of Idaho), Amanda Biemann (The University of Idaho)*

Discussants: *Priscilla Wegars (Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho), Mark Warner (University of Idaho)*

Recently, Historical Archaeology in the American West has helped to shed more light onto this diverse landscape. Within the state of Idaho, historical archaeological projects have been aiding in the telling and retelling of Idaho's history. Idaho has an important past and the true treasure of Idaho lies within its cultural resources uncovered from urban archaeological projects to public archaeology, to CRM and academia. This symposium will touch on the industries of logging, military, railroad, as well as urban occupations to help illuminate some of the lives of the people who called the great state of Idaho home.

Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

[SYM-09] New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology

Chairs: *Sarah K. Croucher (Wesleyan University)*

African Diaspora archaeology has long been central to historical archaeology. In recent years this study has turned away from plantations to engage with free communities of color in the Americas. Simultaneously there has been a significant expansion of historical archaeological studies on the African continent. The purpose of this session is to critically explore themes that might usefully unite studies of

African Diaspora archaeology and to interrogate the singularity of “Africa” in varied historical contexts. Papers will address the rapid growth of African historical archaeologies, exploring how these studies problematize Africa as a static cultural context. We will also be exploring what Africa might have meant to those individuals and groups who were part of the Diaspora, questioning how we might access discursive meanings through material traces. This session will attempt to develop useful questions for comparative archaeologies across widespread historical and geographical contexts linked to the African Diaspora.

Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

[SYM-10] Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries

Chairs: *Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (Monmouth University)*

This session explores how the idea of diaspora challenges our existing notions of boundaries and peripheries by considering networks and connections that transgress culturally-defined boundaries and regions. Diaspora theory is a powerful framework driving new ideas and approaches regarding the movement of people and ideas, creation of globalized communities, and a host of social issues relating to global capitalism, imperialism, and power. Analyzing the intersections of these themes remains crucial for historical archaeologists as we study marginalized communities in the past and present. Our discipline offers a unique perspective on the everyday lives of these individuals and communities rarely available to other scholars. This panel takes a multiracial approach to diaspora by focusing on the entanglements between transnationalism, identity, and society. The participants believe that a diasporic approach offers both methodological and theoretical insights to the investigation of racialized communities from a myriad of geographic locations through time.

Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

[SYM-11] Sea Ports and Sea Power: South African Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Shipwreck Case Studies

Chairs: *Lynn Harris (East Carolina University)*

The Cape Peninsula, at the southern tip of Africa, is situated on a strategic sea route and crossroad between the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Simons Bay and Table Bay, two crucially important historic seaports, served simultaneously as international entrepôts, havens of refuge, and as settings for colonial and imperial warfare. Research and analysis of archaeological and historical case studies include early nineteenth-century British and Dutch war ships, a beached US Liberty ship, complex wharf infrastructure at Table Bay Harbor, and the naval facilities of Simons Bay. Theoretical frameworks pertinent to this session are maritime cultural landscapes, mercantilism, sea power, and world system theory. Investigations will also address secondary issues such as cultural resource management and current stakeholder perceptions, challenges and solutions to interpreting and showcasing maritime heritage in the study area.

Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:00

[SYM-12] Shipwreck Archaeology Without a Ship: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Shipwreck Materials from Terrestrial Sites and the Historic Record

Chairs: *Scott S Williams (Washington State Department of Transportation)*

Near-shore wrecks are often difficult to find due to the effects of wave action and sand movement, so how do you investigate a shipwreck without a wreck site? This symposium presents a series of papers on recent archaeological investigations of shipwrecks that are known from terrestrial sites such as Native American middens, or from historic accounts and isolated finds.

Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:15

[SYM-13] The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.

Chairs: *James P. Delgado (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration), Christopher E. Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement)*

During 2011, a remote sensing survey conducted in the Gulf of Mexico resolved three sonar targets; each representing potentially significant historic shipwrecks in over 4,000 feet of water. In 2012, NOAA's Okeanos Explorer conducted a visual investigation one of the sites identified as Monterrey Wreck A. The results of this investigation revealed a shipwreck dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. That reconnaissance served as the catalyst for a larger, privately funded collaboration of federal, state, and academic institutions. Working together, the team designed a project that included a detailed mapping program and limited artifact recovery at the location of Monterrey Wreck A. This fieldwork also provided an opportunity to document two nearby shipwrecks. The goals of the research and the tentative interpretations presented during this session address the multidisciplinary approach used to provide meaning to these unique sites within the context of the early 19th century.

Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

[SYM-14] Archaeological Research of the American Civil War

Chairs: *Brian Mabelitini (Gray & Pape, Inc.)*

Discussants: *Steven D. Smith (University of South Carolina)*

Lasting from only 1861-65, the Civil War was a pivotal event in American history. Through the study of material remains, archaeologists have expanded our understanding of this conflict. Archaeological research used in conjunction with historical documentation can provide new insights into particular events and effects of the war. This session will present a number of projects in Civil War archaeology broadly ranging from civilian sites to battlefields and fortifications.

Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 09:00-11:00

[SYM-15] Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice

Chairs: *Katrina C. L. Eichner (UC Berkeley), Erin C. Rodriguez (University of California, Berkeley)*

Discussants: *Rosemary A. Joyce (University of California, Berkeley)*

This session aims to provide a variety of perspectives on what queer theory can contribute to the interpretation and practice of historical archaeology. Within archaeology, queer theory has too often been understood as route for understanding past sexualities; however, we ask the discipline to take full advantage of the theoretical, methodological, and analytical tools that queer theory provides. Queering is both a political act and a strong analytic tool that has rarely been taken advantage off. Along with wider questions about how a queer framework destabilizes existing assumptions of normativity, this session will look at alternative ways of problematizing how past peoples, communities, and time periods

have been categorized in archaeological interpretation. Additionally, a queer archaeology allows for a diverse set of voices to reevaluate those methodologies, engagements, and assumptions that reinforce how, why, and for whom we practice archaeological research.

Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

[SYM-16] Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past

Chairs: *James A. Nyman (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Kevin Fogle (University of South Carolina)*

Discussants: *Charles R. Cobb (University of Florida), Mary C. Beaudry (Boston University)*

In the last few decades historical archaeologists have begun to explore the intimate patterns of daily life for social actors in the past at multiple scales. Historically, small-scale systems of production and exchange evolved epiphenomenally with dominant economic systems. Examples may include the formation of slave economies within the larger context of plantation systems, prostitution in mining towns, or Indigenous female driven pottery industries within the typically male-driven Indian fur trade. These small-scale economies played equally vital roles in shaping social bonds in relational networks of exchange. This session brings together archaeologists whose research explores independent production within larger-scale networks of exchange. Drawing upon a range of studies that encompass a wide geographical and temporal base, these papers will show how independent production at the level of individuals, households, or communities played a role in shaping and reinforcing social bonds, boundaries, and identities.

Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

[SYM-17] Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III

Chairs: *Audrey Horning (Queen's University Belfast)*

From student days at Brown, academic positions at Sonoma State and the College of William and Mary, to 26 years as Director of Archaeological Research at Colonial Williamsburg, Marley Brown has inspired, influenced and challenged students and colleagues to improve practice, ask the right questions, and always address the relevancy of historical archaeology. At Colonial Williamsburg, Marley introduced a rigorous scientific framework and oversaw research projects throughout the Chesapeake and in Bermuda and Barbados, with a focus on comparative colonialism and the archaeology of the African Diaspora. Legendary for his wit, photographic memory, incisive critiques, and refusal to suffer fools, Marley is also renowned for his generosity, shaping new researchers through entrusting them with real responsibilities. The session brings together a diverse group of historical archaeologists who have benefitted from Marley's intellect and counsel, illuminating and honouring Marley's significant role in fostering the vibrancy of contemporary historical archaeology.

Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

[SYM-18] Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project

Chairs: *Jason De León (University of Michigan), Cameron Gokee (Appalachian State University), Haeden E. Stewart (University of Chicago)*

Discussants: *Robin Reineke (Colibrí Center for Human Rights), Anthony P. Graesch (Connecticut College)*

Each year hundreds of thousands of undocumented migrants attempt to enter the U.S. by walking for several days across the harsh Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona. In addition, hundreds of people die annually while en route. The technological, spatial, and social strategies migrants use to survive the desert and avoid apprehension have led to the formation of a controversial contemporary archaeological record that includes consumables, clothing, personal effects, and dead bodies. Between 2009 and 2014, the Undocumented Migration Project (UMP) deployed a combination of ethnographic, archaeological, and forensic approaches to better understand what this record reveals about the poorly understood social process of clandestine migration between Sonora, Mexico and Arizona. Each paper in this session considers a specific set of material and/or spatial data that, when set in productive tension with ethnographic perspectives, helps to illuminate the experiences of migrants and other political actors in the borderlands of southern Arizona.

Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

[SYM-19] A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West

Chairs: *Margaret Purser (Sonoma State University), Mark Warner (University of Idaho)*

Discussants: *Bonnie J. Clark (University of Denver)*

We've done a lot of historical archaeology "in" places located west of the Mississippi River over the last fifty years. But unlike other regional archaeologies developed over the same period, little of this work could be said to form an archaeology "of" the North American West. It has been harder to create archaeologies of the West in a way that fosters overarching research questions reaching beyond site types or specific events. It has been even more difficult to envision historical archaeologies written from the West, and contributing to the larger discipline in ways that are not merely regionally circumscribed add-ons to questions defined elsewhere. That is now changing. The presenters here are contributors to a forthcoming volume designed to launch a discussion of precisely these issues. Collectively, they explore what a historical archaeology written from the West contributes to the broader national and international questions in today's discipline.

Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

[SYM-20] Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research

Chairs: *William Hoffman (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Joseph C Hoyt (NOAA)*

Discussants: *James P. Delgado (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration)*

In the months following the United States' entry into World War II, a protracted naval conflict waged between Axis U-boats and merchant and Allied naval vessels along the eastern seaboard. At the center of this conflict were the waters off North Carolina where, by the end of August 1942, German submersibles had sunk or attacked 285 vessels at the loss of only seven of their own. This symposium highlights the ongoing collaborative research effort undertaken by federal agencies, universities, and avocational groups into the Battle of the Atlantic. Each of these partners has provided a unique approach to the archaeological investigation of this maritime battlefield. These diverse efforts have coalesced into an unprecedented understanding of the closest European theater of war to the Continental United States.

Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

[SYM-21] Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction

Chairs: *Filipe Castro (Texas A&M University)*

The study of ship and boat archaeological remains allows us to understand the process of conceiving and building vessels through time, around the world. This symposium relays some recent developments in the field.

Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

[SYM-22] Intimate Archaeologies of World War II

Chairs: *Jodi Barnes (Arkansas Archeological Survey)*

Archaeologists are increasingly interested in research on prisoner of war and relocation camps. Archaeological research has resulted in artifacts reflecting everyday life in the camps. Many of the artifacts were handmade or personalized by camp inmates, serving as a reminder of an artifact's potential to uncover stories about the sites, the artifacts, and the people who used them. In a place where the spatial arrangement, architecture, and material culture were structured according to the central principles of surveillance, discipline, and control, inmates of an institution live in a world of enforced conformity, with their food, clothing, and possessions provided by the institution. Yet excavations at PoW and relocation camps have shown that inmates attempted to regain some of their individuality through acquisition or creation of personal or unique items. This symposium explores the ways archaeology can unlock intimate information about the people imprisoned in camps during World War II.

Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

[SYM-23] Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century

Chairs: *Adam D. Fracchia (University of Maryland, College Park), Michael Roller (University of Maryland)*

As disparities of wealth and material stability grow to extremes today, addressing the archaeology of modern-day labor relations and work environments is of increasing importance. In the last few decades, organized labor in the United States has seen many setbacks in membership, collective bargaining rights, and a host of other arenas. Labor relations have witnessed a deepening divide between employers and workers, producing a polarizing atmosphere inhibiting needed public discussion about inequity and alternatives to capitalism. This symposium seeks to assess the value afforded to the archaeology of work, labor, and labor sites and the current state and direction of labor archaeology. Participants will present various approaches to understanding the archaeology of work in the past, highlighting innovative perspectives, theories, and practices approaching subjects such as memory, identity, political economy, and productive processes that can be used to connect to the present and expand the current dialogue.

Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

[SYM-24] The Periphery of the Research Project: Tangential Narratives, Side Data, and Interesting Tidbits

Chairs: *Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University), Jordan E Pickrell (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)*

Historical archaeologists often happen upon data within archival, material, and oral historical sources that diverge from the primary focus of our research. These interesting, yet tangential lines of discussion rarely make it in to the final report, article, or book. This session hopes to explore some of these peripheral lines of inquiry and their potential to make unique contributions to our larger projects. How may small-scale case studies be a useful tool as we think through the larger context of the sites and communities we study? Papers are expected to appear as works-in-progress, as participants will present on a component of their research that has not been a primary focus to date. A range of geographical spaces, time periods, and topics will be covered. The primary goal of the session is to explore how the “side data” can become relevant to a larger discussion within historical archaeology.

Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 15:30-17:00

[SYM-25] Reaching Across the Pond: The Archaeological Investigation and Management of the HMS Fowey (1748) Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park.

Chairs: *Joshua L. Marano (National Park Service)*

Since 1983, the archeological remains of HMS Fowey (1744) have been under the management of the United States National Park Service (NPS) who have consistently documented the deterioration of the fragile site due to a combination of both human and natural forces. In 2012 Hurricane Sandy, like most major meteorological events in the area, caused significant and irreparable damage to the site. As a result, a major archeological investigation was conducted in 2013 by the NPS to document the surviving portions of the wreck, develop a stabilization plan to preserve the site in situ, and draft an international agreement with the United Kingdom formally establishing the NPS as the custodian of the wreck. The ongoing project resulted in multi-disciplinary research effort to explore, develop, and implement new management strategies previously untested in North America to preserve the archeological remains of HMS Fowey for the enjoyment and education of future generations.

Willow A, Friday, January 9, 15:45-17:00

[SYM-26] Archaeological Perspectives on the World of George Washington

Chairs: *Philip Levy (University of South Florida), Julia A King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*

This panel brings together current work from several sites all of which are unified by their association with George Washington. Most scholarly fields have moved beyond an antique veneration of great men, but the fact remains that much of museum structure and popular culture still view the world and the past through that lens. Archaeologists working in these sorts of settings face a unique challenge--how to talk about large issues while simultaneously pleasing local and institutional constituencies that want to know more about the person at the center of museum and site promotion. Washington's life took place in many places allowing for a unique form of inter-site comparison that builds on a central figure while not allowing a single narrative to over define work. This panel continues a discussion about how these sites speak to each other and the larger field.

Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-09:45

[SYM-27] Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West

Chairs: *Mark A. Tveskov (Southern Oregon University), Douglas C. Wilson (National Park Service/Portland State University)*

The topography of Euro-American colonialism in North America included facets of economy, politics, identity, culture, and biology. Among these, fur trade, missionary, and military ventures stand out as endeavors explicitly mandated, organized, sanctioned, and supported by the state to manage colonizing landscapes that were alive with conflict and negotiation, both internal to the colonizing and external to indigenous people. In this symposium, we present a cross section of archaeological studies that examine missions, fortifications, battlefields, and other material remains within the emergent colonial landscapes of the North American West in the 19th Century.

Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

[SYM-28] New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology

Chairs: *Chelsea E. Rose (Southern Oregon University), Jonathan R Kennedy (Indiana University)*

Discussants: *Adrian C. Praetzelis (Sonoma State University)*

This session explores the material traces of the nearly 400,000 people who emigrated from Southern China to the United States in the last half of the nineteenth century. Rather than focusing on a particular aspect of life or region of the country, this session instead draws its strength by highlighting the diversity in geographic location, community scale, and daily practices experienced by Chinese people in the United States. Paper topics include in-depth single-site analyses, broad surveys of related sites such as railroad camps, thematic inquiries along lines such as health and diet, and novel theoretical and methodological strategies for Overseas Chinese archaeology. Regardless of the approach taken by individual authors each paper contributes to this session's overall goals of demonstrating the range of experiences encountered by Overseas Chinese people in the nineteenth-century United States and continuing to move this scholarship in fruitful new directions.

Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

[SYM-29] Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!

Chairs: *Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)*

Discussants: *Ian R Mather (University of Rhode Island)*

The 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico caused substantial perturbations within the coastal and marine environments, the impacts of which are not yet fully understood. In 2013, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and other partners initiated a multidisciplinary study to examine the effects of the spill on deepwater shipwrecks. The study is examining microbial biodiversity and corrosion processes at wooden and metal-hulled shipwrecks within and outside the spill area to better understand site formation processes and marine microorganism response to hydrocarbon exposure. Papers in the session will present the study's design, partnerships, and outreach efforts; an historical overview of selected sites; archaeological, biogeochemical, microbial, and corrosion analyses; and high-resolution, multi-beam and AUV- and ROV-collected 3-D laser and 3-D sonar data. Together, these datasets provide the basis for long-term ecosystem monitoring, quantification of site degradation, and observations of change in resident biological communities over time.

Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

[SYM-30] “The task of making improvements on the earth:” Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology.

Chairs: Luke J. Pecoraro (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

Plantations and their associated landscapes in the western hemisphere during the 17th through 19th centuries continue to be the focus of extensive research by historical archaeologists, cultural geographers, anthropologists and historians. Many plantation landscapes that archaeologists study do not survive intact; either a small portion of the estate remains, and dependencies, gardens, fences, and quarters, and outlying farm units are missing. This collection of papers share the common thread of using archaeological data to “re-discover” these elements, either through a closer reading of deeds and plats towards reconstructing plantation neighborhoods, revisiting past archaeological collections, and exploring the plantation legacy on the modern landscape. Through the use of archaeological surveys, landscape analysis, and historical records, we can critically examine the plantation landscape and its role in shaping the natural and cultural environment.

Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

[SYM-31] San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore

Chairs: *Teresa D. Bulger (William Self Associates, Inc.)*

Discussants: *James P. Delgado (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration)*

In the years following the Gold Rush, San Francisco’s bay was often described in romantic detail. The authors of the 1855 Annals of San Francisco wrote: “the bay lies around the hem of our city's robe of beauty, like a spaniel at the foot of his master, and the ships, resting like swans on a sea of silver, swing leisurely with the tide, and like ladies, await calls”; But what was everyday life like in this center for maritime commerce, where people from all over the world were working, raising families, and starting businesses? This symposium focuses on the maritime and terrestrial archaeology of Yerba Buena Cove, once a bustling commercial center in San Francisco’s South-of-Market neighborhood. The Block 6, 201 Folsom Street, and 300 Spear Street blocks each bordered the cove and the papers in this session discuss archaeological research undertaken by William Self Associates from 2005-2013 at these adjacent sites.

Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

[SYM-32] Applied Contemporary Archaeology

Chairs: *John Chenoweth (University of Michigan-Dearborn)*

Discussants: *Jason De León (University of Michigan)*

Though still a newcomer, contemporary archaeology is now becoming established, moving from experimental work to the establishment of a journal and application to pressing issues. Contemporary archaeology can be understood as the application of archaeological methods to questions about the present or recent past. While this can include the traditional tools such as excavation, it often entails the application of an archaeological perspective to modern material culture. A blend of cultural anthropology’s holism, material culture studies’ focus on things and their role in our social negotiations, and traditional archaeology’s attention to spatial relations and consideration of time are combined into new perspectives on questions as diverse as inequality, gender, poverty, migration, and the environment. Archaeology is often political, but contemporary archaeology faces controversial issues

head on. This session presents a cross-section of efforts to apply these developing methods to important questions facing today's world.

Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

[SYM-33] Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia

Chairs: *Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)*

Since 2010, the Montpelier Archaeology Department has been engaged in an in-depth study of the early 19th century enslaved community at President Madison's plantation home. During the 1810s-1830s, this community numbered over 100 individuals and had established homes across the farm—some near the main house, others further afield. Our excavations have revealed four home-site locations that contain incredible preservation of architectural and artifact assemblage data in unplowed contexts. This session presents the results of this four year study that ranges from architectural analysis, landscape studies, paleo botanical, faunal, artifact studies, and interpretation to the public.

Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

GENERAL SESSIONS

[GEN-01] Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage: Navigating the Natural Hazards, the Man-Made Hazards, and the Red Tape

Chair: *Bert S. Ho (National Park Service)*

Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-10:00

[GEN-02] Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands

Chair: *Thomas W. Gallant (University of California, San Diego)*

Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

[GEN-03] Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology

Chair: *Rebecca Schumann (University of Illinois)*

Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

[GEN-04] Where the Forest Meets the Water's Cool: New Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region

Chair: *Caitlin Zant (East Carolina University)*

Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

[GEN-05] Mercantilism and Hegemony: The Crossroads of Maritime Ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th Centuries

Chair: *Katie Bojakowski (Ashford University)*

Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

[GEN-06] It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story

Chair: *Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University)*

Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

[GEN-07] Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History

Chair: *David R Carlson (University of Washington)*

Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

[GEN-08] Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology

Chair: *Linda G. France Stine (University of North Carolina Greensboro)*

Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

[GEN-09] Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology

Chair: *Michelle M. Damian (University of Southern California)*

Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

[GEN-10] "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies

Chair: *Alasdair Brooks (Editor, Post-Medieval Archaeology)*

Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

[GEN-11] Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict
Chair: *Gwendolyn S. Wallen-Sena (University of Colorado-Denver)*
Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

[GEN-12] Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues
Chair: *Doug Rocks-Macqueen (Landward)*
Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

[GEN-13] The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques
Chair: *Leah G Colombo (University of Miami)*
Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

[GEN-14] Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology
Chair: *Kimberly Kasper (Rhodes College)*
Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

[GEN-15] Recognizing, Reassessing and Reconstructing European Maritime Cultural Landscapes from the Late Neolithic to the 20th Century
Chair: *John A Albertson (Geoscience Earth & Marine Services, Forum Energy Technologies, Inc.)*
Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 10:30-12:00

[GEN-16] Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research
Chair: *Kevin S. Gibbons (University of Maryland)*
Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

[GEN-17] The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice
Chair: *Sandie Dielissen (Simon Fraser University)*
Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

[GEN-18] Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century
Chair: *Robert S Neyland (Naval History & Heritage Command)*
Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

[GEN-19] Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy
Chair: *Ross Jamieson (Simon Fraser University)*
Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

[GEN-20] Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies
Chair: *Kim Christensen (University of California Berkeley)*
Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

[GEN-21] Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology
Chair: *Meagan M. Ratini (University of Massachusetts Boston)*
Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

[GEN-22] Archaeology of the Urban Working Class
Chair: *Patrick H. Garrow (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)*

Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

[GEN-23] Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone

Chair: *Michelle Lynch (Simon Fraser University)*

Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

PANEL/FORUM ABSTRACTS

[FOR-01] **Government Maritime Managers Forum XXIII: Off the edge of the map and here there be monsters, the Manager's Conundrum**

Chairs: *Victor T Mastone (Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources), Susan B. Langley (Maryland Historical Trust)*

Panelists: *Victor Mastone (Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources), Susan Langley (Maryland Historical Trust), Troy Nowak (Maryland Historical Trust), David Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)*

Government managers of submerged cultural resources regularly find themselves off the map and facing intricate and difficult challenges: the monsters. We must balance a diverse set of problems, competing interests, and difficult decisions in response to an ever-increasing need to recognize and accommodate a wide range of appropriate uses. Implementing the UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage places these responses on the global scale. Often, we broker solutions outside the margins of established frameworks. The purpose of this session is to provide a multi-state dialogue where government managers can discuss issues, impediments, and solutions. By sharing our experiences, we can improve our skills and learn alternative means to meet these challenges.

Willow A, Wednesday, January 7, 15:00-17:00

[PAN-01] **Recruitment and Retention of Underrepresented Minorities in Anthropology Programs: Presentation and Open Discussion**

Chairs: *Lewis C. Jones (Indiana University Bloomington), Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.)*

Panelists: *Rosemary A. Joyce (University of California Berkeley), Christopher C. Fennell (University of Illinois), Flordeliz T. Bugarin (Howard University), William A. White, III. (University of Arizona)*

This panel is part of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee's long-term effort to promote diversity and dismantle structural privilege with respect to race, class, and gender. It will begin with a PowerPoint, created by SHA member Professor Rosemary Joyce, on how we might (as a professional society and as individual members) improve the recruitment and retention of underrepresented minorities in training programs for new practitioners and scholars. Originally presented as an AAA "webinar", the ideas discussed will be targeted to the SHA audience. Topics will include: developing pipelines to recruit minority students through strategic partnerships, encouraging more inclusive admissions processes, and developing mentoring programs. After this, there will be group discussion to explore how (and whether) these and other strategies can help to transform the conditions that lead to structural racism in the SHA, the academy, and the larger archaeological community (including commercial archaeology).

Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:00

[PAN-02] **Are We Missing the Boat? Archaeological Response to Disasters and the Potential for Community Engagement**

Chairs: *Sarah E. Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network)*

Panelists: *Anne Garland (Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.), Andrea White (Louisiana State University), Robin Kilgo (Florida Association of Museums), Kevin Bartoy (Washington State Department of Transportation), Anne M. Jensen (UMIAQ Science LLC)*

Hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, sea level rise, oil spills and other environmental hazards severely impact cultural resources. Expecting that we will have to plan for the unexpected is not enough. Archaeologists who work on disaster projects are often doing so after the fact and forced to learn on the job. What steps can professional archaeologists take in their own development to be proactive rather than reactive? What creative solutions have resource managers found after experiencing phenomena firsthand? How can we be a better partner for the communities and stakeholders we serve? Panelists for this session will offer case studies to be featured in advance of the conference on the SHA blog #EnvArch. Participation is essential, please come ready to share best practices and creative solutions.

Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

[PAN-03] 2nd Annual SHA Ethics Bowl

Chairs: *Jade W Luiz (Boston University)*

Panelists: *Mary Petrich-Guy (University of Idaho), Theodore Charles (University of Idaho), Justin Uehlein (American University), Jade Luiz (Boston University)*

Welcome to the SHA's second annual Ethics Bowl! Sponsored by the APTC Student Subcommittee and aided by the Ethic Committee, this event is designed to challenge students in terrestrial and underwater archaeology with case studies relevant to ethical issues that they may encounter in their careers. Teams will be scored on clarity, depth, focus, and judgment in their responses. The bowl is intended to foster both good-natured competition and camaraderie between students from many different backgrounds and universities. Come join us! All are encouraged to attend this public event and cheer on the teams and student representatives in this competition.

Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

[PAN-04] Ethics In Historical Archaeology

Chairs: *JW Joseph (New South Associates)*

Panelists: *Kim Faulk (GEMS/A Forum Energy Technologies), Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Christopher C. Fennell (University of Illinois), William B. Lees (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Sara Mascia (Historical Perspectives), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Perdue University)*

The SHA's Ethics Statement presents seven principles that historical archaeologists should follow in their work. The panelists in this Forum, including past President, the ACUA Chair, and current officers and Board members, will consider hypothetical situations and their ethical implications, and will discuss these with the audience.

Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

[PAN-05] Three Minute Forum: Peripheries and Boundaries

Chairs: *Kelly J. Dixon (University of Montana), Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), Rebecca Allen (Environmental Science Associates)*

Panelists: *Kelly Dixon (University of Montana, Dept of Anthropology), Mary Bobbitt (University of Montana, Dept of Anthropology), C. Riley Augé (University of Montana, Dept of Anthropology), Ayme*

Schwartz (University of Montana, Dept of Anthropology), Jackson Mueller (University of Montana, Dept of Anthropology), James C. Bard (Cardno Entrix), Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), F. Bugarin (Howard University), Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool), Anna Agbe-Davis (UNC-Chapel Hill), Mark Freeman (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), Glenn Farris (California DPR (retired)), Julia G. Costello (Foothill Resources), Minette Church (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs), Julia Huddleson (California Department of Transportation), Jun Sunseri (University of California, Berkeley), Richard Schaefer (Historical Perspectives, Inc.), Kimberly Wooten (California Department of Transportation), Lynn Evans (Mackinac State Historic Parks), Alasdair Brooks (SHA)

The conference theme of “Peripheries and Boundaries” reflects Seattle’s regional and historical setting, but also addresses some of the issues that frame historical archaeology scholarship. In a fast-paced format, speakers will deliver three-minute papers. Fifteen-minute discussions encouraging audience participation will follow each set of five or six papers.

Session 1: Three-Minute Forum: Montana. Kelly Dixon and Rebecca Allen, chairs

Session 2: Three-Minute Forum: SHA Membership Survey Results, Barbara Heath, chair

Sessions 3 and 4: Three-Minute Artifact Forum: Rebecca Allen, chair

Willow B, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

[PAN-06] Building Consensus: Archaeologists and Metal Detectorists working towards a Common Goal

Chairs: *Douglas D. Scott (Colorado Mesa University), Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)*

Panelists: *Douglas D. Scott (Colorado Mesa University), Matt Reeves (Monpelier Foundation), Wade Catts (John Milner), Scott Clark (Programmer), Charlie Ewen (East Carolina University), Chris Espenshade (CCRG Inc.), Michelle Sivilich (Monticello), Linda Stine (Uni. of North Carolina - Greensboro)*

Archaeologists have a long history of working with a wide range of the public in our exploration of archaeological sites. Over the past three decades, as the hobby of metal detecting has seen a dramatic rise in popularity, archaeologists have not only learned to adopt this technology for survey, but have also begun to bring on talented hobbyist to engage them in archaeological pursuits. The growing size of the metal detecting community offers archaeologists the chance to engage with a constituent base that shares many of the same goals and interests as our discipline. Decades of miscommunication, poor interaction, and bias have hindered these two groups to meet their full potential as partners in preserving the past. This panel discussion aims to present the range of projects and circumstances where metal detectorists have worked with archaeologists and present some of the benefits and challenges of working with the metal detecting community.

Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

[PAN-07] Tribal Historic Preservation: Current Directions and Future Challenges

Chairs: *Sara L Gonzalez (University of Washington)*

Panelists: *Briece Edwards (The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde), Jackie Ferry (Cultural Resources, Samish Indian Nation), Dennis Lewarch (Suquamish Tribe), Steven Mullen-Moses (Dept. Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Snoqualmie Tribe), Patrick Baird (Cultural Resource Program, Nez Perce Tribe), Representative TBA (Colville Confederated Tribes History and Archaeology Program), Barker Fariss (Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office), Ron Maldonado (Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department), Pattie Garcia (Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, THPO)*

Since the 1992 amendments to NHPA, over 154 federally recognized tribes now operate their own officially designated THPO program. This is in addition to scores of other tribes who are undertaking the management of tribal cultural resources. This forum brings together Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and Cultural Resources Managers from both national and local tribal communities to discuss the contemporary challenges and future directions of tribal historic preservation. Questions that the panelists will discuss include the following: How do these program officers and tribal archaeologists integrate cultural values into historic preservation and archaeological practice? What strategies have communities used to effectively advocate for and preserve tribal historic properties both on and off tribal lands? What specific challenges do cultural resource managers face in the local area and how do these differ from those faced across tribal and state boundaries?

Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

[PAN-08] Equity (Issues) for All, Historical Archaeology as a Profession in the 21st Century

Chairs: *Ashley Morton (Fort Walla Walla Museum), Lewis C. Jones (Indiana University Bloomington)*

Panelists: *Benjamin Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), William A White (University of Arizona), Mary Rossi (Eppard Vision/Applied Preservation Technologies), Kelly Bush (Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc.)*

Working as a historical archaeologist in the 21st century presents new and old challenges for women, minorities, and the privileged. Equity issues affect all whether direct or indirect; this session focuses on the immediate concerns of emerging professionals in both CRM and academia as they navigate upwards in these spheres. The goal of this session is to provide a semi-formal setting for “ladder-climbers” to interact with upper-management through a set question and answer period and informal round table format. Topics discussed include but are not limited to tips and lessons, and gender and ethnicity workplace climate. This is an opportunity for professional development at a higher level.

Willow B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

[PAN-09] Traditions and Alternatives: Publishing for Students and Recent Graduates

Chairs: *Mary C Petrich-Guy (CH2M Hill), Elizabeth K. Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)*

Panelists: *Charles Ewen (East Carolina university), James Delgado (NOAA), Annalies Corbin (PAST Foundation), Teresa Krauss (Springer), Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.), Doug Rocks-MacQueen (Open access archaeology.org)*

Field and research advancements are important experiences in career development for archaeologists. An equally important, and sometimes more difficult, component of the profession also relates to publishing. For students and recent graduates, the dissemination of research to both a professional and public audience is imperative. Though each has advantages and disadvantages, there are multiple means to publish research. Traditional journals and books endure as mainstays, but they are increasingly giving way to (and sometimes providing) open access. This panel will consider issues of traditional publishing for students and recent graduates, including alternatives to long-established academic publishing such as open access, non-academic publications, and research sharing (e.g., academia.edu).

Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-10:30

[PAN-10] Not Just Your Father's Treasure Hunter: Confronting the New Transnational Treasure Hunting Industry on the Frontier of Historical and Maritime Archaeology

Chairs: *Stephen C. Lubkemann (Slave Wrecks Project), Justine M. Benanty (Slave Wrecks Project)*

Panelists: *Ricardo Teixeira Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University), Justine Benanty (Slave Wrecks Project), Filipe Castro (Texas A&M University), Alexandre Monteiro (Universidade Nova de Lisboa), George Schwarz (Institute of Nautical Archaeology), Jaco Boshoff (Iziko - Museums of South Africa), Jonathan Sharfman (African Centre for Heritage Activities)*

Treasure hunting has always presented significant challenges to archaeologists who have worked in maritime settings. These challenges include the material effects of treasure hunting on looted sites that destroy the forms of context that archeology relies upon to decipher the past; action in the legal and policy arenas that have often weakened the frameworks that protect maritime heritage, and the perpetuation of social myths that captivate the broader public imagination with tales of treasure and seek to conflate treasure hunting with legitimate archaeology. In this panel we will assess how maritime archaeologists are confronting these challenges as they begin to develop research in areas of the developing world in which little maritime archaeology has been done but in which treasure hunters are already active and in a sense already a step ahead of the archaeological community.

Ravenna B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-10:30

[PAN-11] Moving Beyond Americanist Concerns: Challenges and Prospects for International Diversity within the SHA

Chairs: *Liza Gijanto (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*

Panelists: *Peter Schmidt (University of Florida), Douglas Armstrong (Syracuse University), Jacob Sauer (Vanderbilt), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis), Alasdair Brooks (University of Leicester), Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu), Audrey Horning (Queens University Belfast)*

The SHA website states that the “main focus of the society is the era since the beginning of European exploration” and that “geographically the society emphasizes the New World.” This suggests that the membership’s research interests have not significantly changed in geographical scope since the Society was founded in the United States in 1967. While membership has expanded to include international participants from North American, South American and European nations as well as Australia, 90% of the members reside in the United States, which has resulted in the dominance of Americanist archaeological traditions and politics in the organization’s publications and conferences. Participants in this panel will discuss efforts to expand the SHA’s topical and regional focus in an effort to increase international awareness of the organization, and to address whether the structural nature of the organization may limit participation by a larger international community.

Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-11:45

[PAN-12] Thinking About the Future of Conflict Archaeology: Refining Approaches and Defining New Focuses. A Panel Discussion Honoring 2015 JC Harrington Awardee Douglas D. Scott

Chairs: *William B Lees (University of West Florida)*

Panelists: *Douglas D Scott (University of Nebraska), Wade Catts (John Milner Associates), Kelly Dixon (University of Montana), Carl Drexler (University of Arkansas), Charles Haecker (National Park Service), William B Lees (University of West Florida), Steven McBride (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Allison Young (National Park Service)*

The award this year of the JC Harrington Award to Douglas D Scott symbolizes not only his lifetime of scholarly achievement but the maturation of conflict archaeology within the Society for Historical Archaeology. A panel of SHA members who have been influenced by Doug's work and mentorship have been assembled to comment on the future of conflict archaeology in terms of refining approaches and giving attention to new areas of scholarship. Panelists will make an initial brief position statements followed by questions and open discussion among the panelists and the audience.

Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-11:45

[PAN-13] Rethinking the Archaeology of Capitalism: Violence, Coercion, and Accumulation

Chairs: *Guido Pezzarossi (Stanford University), Brandon Nida (UC Berkeley)*

Panelists: *Stephen Mrozowski (University of Massachusetts, Boston), Mark Leone (University of Maryland), Kathryn Sampeck (Illinois State University), Guido Pezzarossi (Stanford University), Brandon Nida (University of California, Berkeley), Marguerite DeLoney (Stanford University), Michael Roller (University of Maryland), Adam Fracchia (University of Maryland), LouAnn Wurst (Western Michigan University)*

Capitalism has recently reemerged in the public consciousness as rising inequality, decreased upward mobility, and the global economic crisis have impacted wide swaths of society. Two major narratives that dominate explanations of these processes are from a pro-Capitalist markets stance and a pro-Government intervention stance. However, what has remained intact is a monolithic conception of capitalism defined by the operation of “free” markets. This forum will explore alternative explanations for the current crises of capitalism by investigating how and to what effects capitalism relies on coercion and violence to emerge/persist. Discussion will focus on how disparities in power and the ever-present promise of violence produce and intensify inequality through a variety of coerced unequal exchanges of time, labor, materials, goods, and space. It is our contention that, while not new, these processes produce the effects attributed to and defining of capitalism in the past and in our present world.

Grand Ballroom B, Saturday, January 10, 13:00-17:30

[PAN-14] Hit Them Where They Learn: Educational Policy and Archaeologists as Architects

Chairs: *Steve J Dasovich (Lindenwood University)*

Panelists: *Bernard K Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory), Larry J Zimmerman (IUPUI), Joe Bagley (N/A), Sarah E Miller (FPAN), Della Ireton (FPAN), Anne Garland (N/A), Steve J Dasovich (Lindenwood University)*

Archaeology education is not just an issue of getting archaeology in school curriculum, but rather the issue is getting archaeologists more involved in education of the public. Archaeology's core mission is often misunderstood due to its presentation by people without anthropological training or by not being taught to students at all. Archaeology offers educators fun and scientific avenues to understand the broad spectrum of human behavior and can fulfill all levels of educational policy. This panel will highlight their experiences at classroom, school district, state, and federal levels and discuss how we can shape the future of heritage education opportunities within SHA and beyond.

Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 10:00-12:00

[PAN-15] Three Minute Forum: Can Lightning Strike Twice? Thrice? Sharing Tips and Tricks for Engaging the Public

Chairs: *Bernard K Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)*

Panelists: *Bernard K Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory), Jennifer Poulsen (Massachusetts Historical Commission), Scott S Williams (WSDOT Cultural Resources Program), Joe Bagley (City of Boston), Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community), Karen Price (Mount Vernon), Sarah Miller (Flagler College), James Gibb (Gibb Archaeological Consulting), Elizabeth Bollwerk (Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture), Becky O'Sullivan (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Mia Carey (DC archaeology), Jules McKnight (Presidio Trust), Stefan F. Woehlke (University of Maryland, College Park), Tracy Jenkins (University of Maryland, College Park)*

Are you at a loss for how to interest the public in your museum or archaeological site? Do you risk losing the public's short attention span with static outreach programs? This session features a lightning-fast (3 minute) series of presentations from a broad range of archaeologists who interact with the public in a wide variety of settings. The participants share time-honored as well as innovative techniques designed to engage the public over the short- and long-term in field and laboratory settings. Following completion of this lightning round, the participants and attendees are provided with the opportunity to question one another, as well as share information and public archaeology outreach materials.

Ravenna B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-15:30

[PAN-16] Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project: Progress and Prospects

Chairs: *James C. Bard (Cardno ENTRIX), Michael R. Polk (Sagebrush Consultants)*

Panelists: *James C. Bard (Cardno ENTRIX), Michael R. Polk (Sagebrush Consultants), Adrian Praetzelis (Sonoma State University), Kelly Dixon (University of Montana), Christopher Merritt (SHPO Utah), Lynn Furnis (Applied Earthworks), Barbara J. Hickman (Texas Department of Transportation), Sarah Heffner (University of Nevada, Reno)*

The Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project consists of scholars both in China, the United States and elsewhere - all concerned with advancing the historical archaeology of overseas Chinese laborers that worked on the various transcontinental railroads. This forum brings together Network members to share information on past, current and future projects. A special thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology* is in-press that publishes several papers developed during *The Chinese Railroad Workers of North America Project conference that was held October 10-12, 2013 at the Stanford Archaeology Center*. This forum is intended to share information, encourage interested SHA members to join the Network and support current and future projects, and stimulate additional professional and public interest in the history and archaeology of the Chinese railroad workers in America.

Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

[PAN-17] African Diaspora Archaeology Newsletter: "A Conversation with Douglas Armstrong"

Chairs: *Christopher P. Barton (Montclair State University)*

Panelists: *Douglas Armstrong (Syracuse University), Kelley Deetz (Roanoke College), Kristen Fellows (North Dakota State University), Edward González-Tennant (Monmouth University), Mark Hauser (Northwestern University), Frederick Smith (William and Mary University)*

As Afro-Caribbean archaeology continues to grow, Douglas Armstrong has remained a fixture within the field for over 30 years. From Jamaica to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Armstrong's research has underscored the vast heterogeneity of Afro-Caribbean archaeology. Today as the Laura J. and L. Douglas Meredith

Professor of Anthropology at Syracuse University, Armstrong continues to remain at the forefront of historical archaeology in the the Caribbean. In this three-hour forum, Armstrong will discuss his perspectives on Afro-Caribbean archaeology and potential research questions for future investigations. A panel of scholars on Afro-Caribbean archaeology, Kelley Deetz, Kristen Fellows, Edward González-Tennant, Mark Hauser and Frederick Smith will respond to Armstrong's commentary. Finally, the floor will be opened to the audience to continue the panel's discussion.

Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

Acebo, Nathan P.

Stanford University, United States of America

Urban Life Through the Lens of Glass: A Brief Analysis of Glass Tableware and Flaked Objects from the 19th Century San Jose Market Street Chinatown, California

The Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection offers a diverse assemblage of artifacts that shed light on the urban social lives of Overseas Chinese communities in San Jose, California during the late 19th century (1866-1887). Glass objects constitute a considerable percentage of the total archaeological collection and includes a massive assortment of medicinal and cuisine containers, architectural features, and domestic objects. The bricolage collection of glass permits discriminate analyses of artifact functions and consumer choices commonly explored in traditional archaeological glass studies. However, it is argued that specific attention to particular functional forms of glass may represent subtle usages of glass in urban life. More specifically, I present quantitative and qualitative data on glass tableware, flaking retouch on fragmented vessels, and raise questions concerning depositional processes of glass in historical archaeology.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Adamu, MoHagani Magentek

Sankofa Institute of Family Research & Cultural History, United States of America

2 Cool 4 School: An Alaskan Archaeology HipHop Tale

What fun is historical archaeology when it seldom reaches outside academia and into the public spheres? This presentation is a tale about a HipHop Archaeologist in Alaska finding her way outside her boundaries of African American Archaeologies and Burial Ground Studies. Burnt out from academic studies and school, Ms. Mahogany Bones and Lady Plup set out on an unofficial archaeological investigation to the Old Knik Townsite Museum. They have no preconceptions or a premise for their research other than to enjoy life, learn about the area and have fun. Hiking the Iditarod Trail, they go an adventure with a gang of dogs into a place of historical intrigue. Along the way, they discover local histories; encounter communities and municipal attitudes surrounding public archaeology. Following unpaved roads and fending off misquotes their path returns them back to where they started...school.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Agbe-Davies, Anna S.

UNC-Chapel Hill, United States of America

Stagville within, beyond, and through the Digital Archaeological Archive for Comparative Slavery: Comparison -> Transition / Juxtaposition

The "Slave Cabin" at Stagville, excavated in 1979, was a component of the home farm quarter on one of the largest plantations in North Carolina. The small structure has several qualities that prompted its inclusion in the Digital Archaeological Archive for Comparative Slavery. As the first site from the state in the database, it will allow researchers to isolate and identify patterns associated with local conditions,

including topography, settlement history, and regional economy. Stagville as a whole—and this dwelling in particular—also presents an important opportunity to examine the transition to Emancipation and beyond. Finally, an extensive archival collection of family papers offers a complimentary perspective to the archaeological record, permitting analyses of the strategies for keeping body and soul together in the shadow of the “big house.”

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Aig, Dennis I.; Patel, Roshan

Montana State University, United States of America

Outreaching from the Gulf: Video Documentation of the Oil Spill Impacts on Deepwater Shipwrecks

This paper will be written from the perspective of the ten years that passed between the 2004 Deep Gulf Wrecks study and the 2014 BOEM study of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill impacts on shipwrecks. What was innovative and unexpected in 2004 has now become expected in 2014. Dr. Dennis Aig, who headed the video unit in 2004, will discuss the basic protocols, now-primitive video equipment, and improvisation involved in the 2004 project to study the wrecks as examples of developing artificial reefs. Roshan Patel, a graduate student in Montana State University's Science and Natural History Filmmaking Program, will present the video documentation of the 2014 oil spill impacts project. He will discuss how the protocols established by the 2004 mission and other deepwater expeditions aided by high-definition video equipment and web capabilities affected both the documentation process and the public expectations of visual outreach media in 2014.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Akina, Kaila

University of Minnesota, United States of America

Analyzing personal narratives across disciplines: examples from nineteenth century Minnesota

Documentary sources are an important complement to material culture in archaeological analysis. One form specifically--personal narratives--provides us with ample opportunities to explore aspects of past people's worlds as they saw and experienced them. What makes these printed and oral accounts fascinating to explore is what gets recorded, who recorded it, and why. I argue that archaeologists would benefit from investigating these sources as critically as other documents. This paper offers a preliminary exploration of personal narratives from the first half of nineteenth-century Minnesota. During this time, Europeans, Americans, and Native peoples saw their worlds changing with the decline of the fur trade and the influx of settlers. Drawing from perspectives from history, indigenous studies, and literary studies, the personal narratives I am evaluating reveal (1) how people interacted and crossed shifting geographical and social boundaries and (2) the implications for the archaeology of colonial encounters during this period.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Alberg, David W

NOAA, United States of America

Partners in Research and Preservation for the Battle of the Atlantic: A Case Study in Programmatic Synergy

ABSTRACT: Conducting long-term broad-scope projects have become increasingly difficult in ever-shrinking federal budgets and a slow economy. This reality has necessitated an all-inclusive approach, partnering with a wide range of institutions to achieve an end. Since the Battle of the Atlantic Project began in 2008, NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries has partnered with several internal line offices: Office of Ocean Exploration and Research, Office of Coast Survey, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, and the National Centers for Coastal and Ocean Science. Federal interagency partnerships with BOEM, National Parks Service and the U.S. Navy, as well as partnerships with the State of North Carolina have been integral to successful operations. Academic Programs, NGOs and volunteer groups have all come together to participate and contribute to this important aspect of Maritime Heritage.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Albertson, John A

Texas A&M University, United States of America

The Medieval Shipwrecks of Novy Svet: A Reassessment

Since 1997, Dr. Sergey Zelenko of the Centre for Underwater Archaeology (CUA) at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev has been conducting survey and excavation near the resort town of Novy Svet on the southern coast of the Crimean peninsula. CUA researchers have discovered the remains of three medieval shipwrecks spanning the 10th to the late 13th centuries, illuminating much about Black Sea seafaring. Recently, multi-national CUA teams discovered hull timbers, anchors and vessel materials dating from the early Classical to the Medieval periods. Careful mapping of these materials has shown that they have discrete distributions. While it has commonly been held that organic preservation at the site is poor, recent finds challenge this and demand a renewed effort to ascertain the full extent of the assemblage. Further, these findings demonstrate that *in situ* or nearly *in situ* preservation of wreck sites may be found even in dynamic littorals.

GEN-15 Recognizing, Reassessing and Reconstructing European Maritime Cultural Landscapes from the Late Neolithic to the 20th Century; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 10:30-12:00

Allan, James (1); Delgado, James (2)

1: WSA, Inc., United States of America; 2: NOAA

A whaler unearthed: the 19th century whaling ship *Candace* in downtown San Francisco

While conducting archaeological investigations for a construction project in downtown San Francisco, William Self Associates, Inc. encountered the remains of an early 19th century whaling ship buried 15 feet below the modern surface. This paper will present the story of the whaler *Candace*, a Boston-built barque that ended her days in the mudflats of San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove, the determined historical and archaeological research that led to her identification, and the unique insight into the industrial, commercial, and social fabric of post Gold-rush San Francisco that her condemnation, adjudication, and ultimate demise provides.

SYM-31 San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Anderson, Megan C.

Texas A&M University, United States of America

Seadogs and Their Parrots: The Reality of Pretty Polly

Public imagination was long ago ensnared by images of swashbuckling pirates and their winged sidekicks. Exotic plumes illustrated by Howard Pyle and famous parrots such as Captain Flint have led to many misconceptions about the reality of avian pets on ships and their greater role in the seafaring community. The transportation of parrots from exotic locales into western culture provides a unique opportunity to study the seamen involved in this exchange and lends insight into how this group fit into the larger social paradigm of European and American culture. Focusing on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this analysis draws evidence from primary accounts, newspapers, legal documents, artwork, and archaeology to identify the social functions of bird ownership among sailors. While parrots such as Captain Flint will always hold sway over popular conceptions, this analysis opens up a new understanding of sailors and their "Pretty Pollys."

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Antoniou, Anna S.; De León, Jason

University of Michigan, United States of America

Apparel in Peril: An archaeological study of how clothing becomes embedded with human suffering

The Undocumented Migration Project has recovered over 4,000 articles of clothing once worn by migrants crossing the Mexico-Arizona border. This often darkly colored apparel is intended to help people furtively move across the desert and avoid detection by Border Patrol. When recovered archaeologically, this clothing is often torn, faded, and stained with bodily fluids that reflect different forms of physical pain experienced en route. Here we employ the concept of "use-wear" (i.e. modifications made to objects as a result of usage) to evince the types of routinized suffering that people undergo throughout the various stages of migration. We argue that both the specific forms of human suffering experienced by border crossers (e.g., extreme dehydration) caused by the harsh desert environment and people's creative responses to pain are embedded in the archaeological record and offer unique insight into the social process of migration that may be difficult to get at ethnographically.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Archer, Steven N.

Washington State Department of Transportation, United States of America

Heirloom Wisdom: Propagating Garden Archaeology Beyond Williamsburg

Marley Brown's investment in and foresight toward environmental and garden archaeology during his tenure at Colonial Williamsburg has created a community of scholarship and professional archaeologists that has adopted these research domains in a more scientific, critical, and publicly-engaged way than before. Garden and environmental archaeology are frequently topics of interest to historical

archaeologists but have a checkered record of application. This paper examines how lessons learned, and techniques refined at Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary under Marley Brown's leadership have been translated and successfully applied to garden investigations at Amache, a World War II-era Japanese American internment camp in Colorado, a context greatly removed from the Colonial-era Chesapeake.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Arendt, Beatrix (1); Floyd, Devin (2); Ptacek, Crystal L. (3)

1: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America; 2: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America; 3: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America

Evaluating the Chronology of the Joiner's Shop in a Changing Monticello Landscape

The Joiner's Shop at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello was the structure in which highly-skilled free and enslaved craftsmen manufactured decorative woodwork and furniture for Jefferson's mansion during the late-18th and early-19th centuries. While the Joiner's Shop is the largest structure on Mulberry Row, the center of work and domestic life at the Plantation, little is known regarding its construction history, whether the space was divided based on work and domestic activities, or how the building was used after Jefferson's death in 1826. Developing and evaluating archaeological chronologies for artifact assemblages from recent excavations within and around the structure may delineate temporal trends and site-specific variation. This level of analysis can provide a better idea of how the Joiner's Shop fit into the constantly changing Monticello landscape.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Arjona, Jamie M.

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, United States of America

Queer Animacies: Disorienting Materialities in Archaeology

This essay draws from contemporary strands of affect and materiality in queer theory to discuss a network of queer animacies in the historic record. Using examples of late 19th and early 20th century jook joints, I explore a range of affective material relationships that threaten heteronormative ideals. This attempts to move beyond privileging sexual acts and orientations as defining queerness, towards a queer historical framework attuned to the vast network of human and material affiliations that queered social norms (Blackmore 2011). I illustrate how spatial and material textures can create transgressive atmospheres that reciprocally stick to human bodies. These historical ontologies and the political forces that vilified them urge us to consider a world of queer matter beyond representations of identity and sexual orientation. They remind us of contemporary material engagements that disrupt normative conceptions of intimacy and offer a theoretical framework for queer perspectives in historical archaeology.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Armstrong, Douglas

Syracuse University, United States of America

Trents Plantation Barbados: Some Comparisons of Data Analyzed Using DAACS and a Long Used Analysis System

As participants in the DRC we learned the DAACS database system and entered an initial group of 3000 data entries for Trents Plantation, Barbados. At Syracuse University we had been using a database using a combination of Access© and Excel© which had become cumbersome and was in need of being updated. DAACS and the DRC provided an opportunity to learn a new system and to collaborate with a group of colleagues, as well as to input on the new DAACS analysis system. This paper reviews our initial experience, presents some comparison of data entered in our old system and DAACS, as well as some of the problems of translation of the new system. In summation, this paper evaluates our experience and finds value in the comprehensive and integrated approach represented by DAACS not only for processing the data from Trents, but for future comparative analyses.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Arnott, Sigrid (1); Maki, David (2)

1: Sigrid Arnott Consulting LLC, United States of America; 2: Archaeo-Physics, LLC

American Forts and Dakota Burial Mounds: Landscapes of Mourning and Dominion at the Boundaries of Colonialist Expansion

For hundreds of years, the Dakota landscaped natural liminal zones (high promontories above water) with burial earthworks. These sacred landscapes signaled boundaries between spiritual realms, the living and the dead, and local village domains. During the 19th century, the U.S. Government took ownership of the Dakota homelands in Minnesota and the Dakota Territory leading to violent conflict and decades of war. At the boundary of this conflict forts were built to “sweep the region now occupied by hostiles” and protect new Euro-American settlers. Fort Sisseton, constructed in South Dakota, during the 1864 Dakota Campaign, and Fort Juelson built in 1876 by Minnesota immigrants during an Indian Panic were both knowingly constructed on top of Dakota burial mounds, appropriating sacred cemetery landscapes to demonstrate the military and cultural dominion of the colonizers. Geophysical survey and historical research explore the archaeological expression and significance of these interlocked landscapes.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Astudillo, Fernando (1); Stahl, Peter (2); Delgado, Florencio (3)

1: Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University (Canada); 2: Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria (Canada); 3: Colegio de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, Universidad San Francisco de Quito (Ecuador)

The Sociopolitical Landscapes of Hacienda “El Progreso”, 1887-1904: Historical Ecology of the Galápagos Islands

Hacienda El Progreso was one of the largest and most advanced companies of Ecuador during the late 19th century. It covered the southwestern highlands of San Cristobal Island in the Galápagos archipelago. Sugar cane, alcohol, and coffee were the main products exported. As a result, vast areas of

the island were deforested to create agricultural parcels and grasslands. During its active years a series of cultural events modified the natural landscape and formed a unique political landscape. Today, the preserved remains of Cobos' house constitute the only extant heritage site in the Galápagos. It is believed that Galápagos was unoccupied by humans before its discovery in 1535. Historical Ecology is concerned with an understanding of the effects of initial human activities (Balée 2006). This approach is applied in a study of El Progreso's history and its resulting ecological effects. This poster presents an overview of the first field season.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Ausejo, Carlos; Cortez, Vicente

Centro Peruano de Arqueología Marítima y Subacuática, Peru (CPAMS)

The Meaning Of The Offshore: The Role Of Islands In The Maritime Cultural Landscape Of Peru

The authors will present their research about the relationship of the islands to the mainland in Peru, emphasizing the islands role as sacred places, economic spaces, and harbors for oceanic crossroads. This paper will present the close relationship between the islands and the Andean mainland over time, from prehispanic times to present day, including a panoramic view of the role and value societies place on the islands located in the Peruvian offshore.

Using written sources such as ethno historic documents, chronicles, reports, and travelogues, the authors will compare historic views of the islands with archaeological evidence collected from during the guano extraction in the 19th century. The historic evidence will also be compared with representations of navigation and the sea from prehispanic coastal cultures, and with the preliminary results of the few systematic archaeological projects carried out on the islands in recent years, both in land and underwater.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Austin, Karl M

American University and Stone Ridge School, United States of America

Maroons And The Underground Railroad In The Great Dismal Swamp During The Antebellum

The Great Dismal Swamp Landscape Study has focused on the lives of Maroons living in the Great Dismal Swamp during the 17th and 18th centuries. In addition, the Great Dismal Swamp was arguably both a destination and channel for the Underground Railroad. Cultural transformations that took place at the start of the 19th century and the role of the Great Dismal Swamp in the UGRR demonstrate concepts of agency in different relationalities, including personhood, materiality and fields of action. Recent excavations found a number of artifacts, including lead shot and gunflints, as well as features that suggest the interior community was taking a more defensive approach at the start of the 19th century. This paper will provide a summary of recent work in the Great Dismal Swamp and the implications they might have for individuals that comprised an interior community deep in the swamp and individuals traveling on the UGRR.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Bagley, Joseph M.

City of Boston, United States of America

Obligations and Opportunities of Old Collections, a Boston Perspective

The City of Boston Archaeology Laboratory contains nearly two-dozen archaeological assemblages totaling 2,000 boxes and well over 1,000,000 artifacts. The vast majority of these collections were excavated between 1975 and 1995, which poses a monumental challenge of re-cataloging, re-organizing, and re-analyzing collections that have defined the early history of Northeast historical archaeology. These collections also represent a great opportunity for students and researchers to examine collections without the risks associated with new fieldwork, which too often results in a lack of relevant data, redesigned theses, and years of additional enrollment. Beyond the realm of academia, these assemblages represent ideal opportunities for public engagement through the sharing of collection highlights online, display opportunities, or involving the public in the process of re-discovery of old collections. This paper celebrates Boston's approach to the inclusion of public interaction and academic research in older collections.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Baldwin Deathridge, Kristen

Appalachian State University, United States of America

What's So Different About Public History?

When historical archaeologists discuss public archaeology, does their use of “public” imply the same things as intended by public historians? As more archaeology undergraduate and graduate students are enrolled in public history coursework (and public history students enrolled in archaeology courses), how is this relevant to their training? This paper will provide a brief review of public history’s development as a distinct field, noting current trends in civic engagement. It discusses the relationship between archaeology and public history as it relates to the author’s research and teaching.

SYM-2 Inspirations from Public History: Recommendations for Collaboration and Community Outreach Drawn Across Disciplinary Boundaries; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Ball, Dave

BOEM, United States of America

Best Practices for Managing UCH on the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf

Located along the western boundary of the continental United States, the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf holds a vast array of potential archaeological and historic resources, resources which must be considered during the federal permitting process for offshore renewable energy. In order to better manage these resources and take into account potential adverse effects that could occur as a result of offshore renewable energy development, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is undertaking a proactive management strategy by funding research efforts that provide baseline information on known and potential underwater cultural heritage resources, and by identifying best practices for incorporating information from indigenous communities in the planning process.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Barnes, Jodi

Arkansas Archeological Survey, United States of America

From Caffè Latte to Mass: An Intimate Archaeology of a World War II Italian Prisoner of War Camp

Camp Monticello, located in southeast Arkansas, served as a Prisoner of War camp for Italians from 1943 to 1946. The spatial arrangement of the camp, which consists of two officer's compounds and three enlisted men's compounds, was structured according to the central principles of surveillance, discipline, and control. The food, clothing, and possessions of Camp Monticello's inmates were provided by the institution. From mess hall menus and a chapel, archeological research reveals intimate information about the men and the ways they attempted to maintain their cultural identities and regain some of their individuality.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Barnett, Ashley J (1); Deneau, Keri (2)

1: Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, United States of America; 2: U.S. Forest Service

Bridging the Boundary Between Archeological Site Protection and Natural Resources Invasive Species Management in the National Park Service: A Case Study of *Robinia pseudoacacia* Management at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Archeologists have identified many historic archeological sites by the presence of cultural vegetation. When Euro-Americans claimed homesteads, they often planted exotic vegetation species on their properties, either for beautification of their land or for utilitarian purposes. In the National Park Service (NPS), natural resource programs now consider many of these non-native species to be invasive and have instituted management plans to stop the uncontrolled spread of these plants. The fact that many of these invasive species are located on or stem from historic homesteads complicates the vegetation management, necessitating that NPS natural resource personnel and archeologists cooperate to balance the needs for archeological site protection and invasive species management. This study uses the example of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) management at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore to illustrate the ways that NPS archeologists and natural resource personnel cooperate to balance these needs.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Barton, Christopher P.

Montclair State University, United States of America

Summer Harvests, Winter Meals: Home Canning at the African American Community of Timbuctoo, NJ

This paper focuses on the continuing work at the African American community of Timbuctoo in Westampton, New Jersey. While our initial guiding questions sought to uncover cultural retentions that could be retraced to West Africa, the realities of our archaeological work shifted our focus to a complex discourse on social and economic class. Specifically, this paper discusses the practice of home canning as a medium to resist and improvise against economic marginalization. Through this discussion, the seemingly mundane presence of items related to home canning at Timbuctoo has led us to some interesting and relevant interpretations for historical archaeology. Our interpretations of home canning

at Timbuctoo are further contextualized into broader sociohistorical events and moments in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

SYM-24 The Periphery of the Research Project: Tangential Narratives, Side Data, and Interesting Tidbits; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 15:30-17:00

Bartoy, Kevin M.

Washington State Department of Transportation, United States of America

“The (Pacific North)West Is The Best”: Marley Brown's Influence Comes Full Circle

In the past twenty years, historical archaeology in the American West has developed into a mature field of study. Prior to this time, with a few notable exceptions, historical archaeology in the United States was firmly rooted to the east of the Mississippi. Many budding historical archaeologists in the west went east to become initiated to the discipline. For many of these undergraduate and graduate students, Marley Brown was an embedded westerner, who opened the door of the eastern establishment. With Marley as mentor, these young archaeologists were not only introduced to bow ties and loafers, but also to a critical perspective on theory and methods that connected them with innovative ideas and individuals throughout the world. This contribution examines how Marley's mentoring of one formerly-young westerner has influenced archaeological practice in the Pacific Northwest, Marley's native home.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Bassett, Hayden F.

The College of William & Mary, United States of America

The Relational Landscape of Plantation Slavery: An Archaeological Survey of Enslaved Life at Good Hope Estate, Trelawny, Jamaica

The enslaved community is often treated as a homogenous group – living, eating, dressing, buying, selling, and dwelling in the same way. This imposition of sameness fails to recognize the differential experience of enslaved laborers, and different means of agency existing within divided conditions of enslavement. This paper surveys the findings of recent archaeological investigations of the slave village of Good Hope estate, an 18th/early-19th-century sugar plantation in Trelawny, Jamaica. Home to 400 to 500 enslaved laborers at any one time between 1766 and 1838, the discovery and excavation of the village site provides insights into the differential lives and 'dwelling' practices of an enslaved community, and the active ways in which they manipulated the conditions of enslavement. As a case study of the DAACS Research Consortium, this paper further addresses the experiences of remote cataloguing into DAACS from the field, and the advantages of comparative data-recovery for this research.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Battle-Baptiste, Whitney

University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States of America

In the Most Unlikely of Places: Marley R. Brown III, the College of William & Mary, and Foundational Moments in African Diaspora Archaeology

Through the nineties, there were significant moments in the development of African Diaspora archaeology as a field and as a practice. We were moving our focus from the Main House to the daily lives of captive people and interpreting plantation landscapes differently. We witnessed major archaeological discoveries, such as the African Burial Ground in New York City and the Levi Jordan Plantation in Texas, and it was the beginning of lively debates about the practice of community engagement. These conversations, these debates were ever present in the hallways and offices of the Department of Archaeological Research at Colonial Williamsburg. This paper is a testimony of one person who was present and greatly influenced by those foundational moments, transformational conversations, and the influence of a Director that pushed us to think and move and grow, in what seemed like the most unlikely of places for it to happen.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Battle-Baptiste, Whitney

University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States of America

Trade Winds and Rich Red Soil: Memory and Collective Heritage at Millars Settlement, Eleuthera, Bahamas

In 1783, following the American Revolution, the British government resettled thousands of Loyalists throughout the Bahamas. The mostly American-born Loyalists brought in captivity, a large population of American-born African descent peoples and were given Bahamian land grants to establish a cotton plantation economy. Cotton never fared well and most plantations shifted toward subsistence activities and basic needs until slavery ended in 1838. Although former plantation owners and emancipated Afro-Bahamian people lived and worked in close proximity, there remained a well-entrenched racially-based social hierarchy. This paper is a critical exploration of how community memory and collective heritage not only tell a deeper story of captivity and freedom, but challenge the role and purpose of historical archaeology on the island.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Bauer, Charlotte D

Louisiana State University, United States of America

A Preliminary Investigation Of Poydras College

Poydras College was Catholic boys' boarding school located off of False River near New Roads, Louisiana. The school was in operation from 1836-1861 with sparse openings during the Civil War before the main building was destroyed by fire in 1881. This presentation will discuss the historical significance of the college as well as the archaeological methods and the historical research aimed at locating the main building and attempting to place the site in the broader context of early efforts in higher education in Louisiana.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Bauer, Skylar

Western Michigan University, United States of America

Consuming Leisure: The Vacationing Experience at Apple Island (Michigan)

The history of Apple Island, a private vacation destination in eastern Michigan, reveals the origins and the complexity of American leisure in the 19th and 20th centuries. Tensions between labor and leisure, secular and religious, country and urban, relaxation and idleness all intersect at Apple Island making it an ideal case study to examine the vacationing experience. Moreover, Apple Island provides the unique opportunity to study an influential and close-knit community who traveled from afar to summer on the property. Using materials collected from archaeological investigations and archival research, I look at the material manifestations of vacations to confront ideological tensions and to assess the social web that links the Islanders. I also consider the landscape which Apple Island is part of to reflect on its relationship to surrounding resorts and services.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Beaman, Thomas E.

Wake Technical Community College, United States of America

The Documentation, Interpretation, and Partial Restoration of Civil War Era Forts on the Lower Cape Fear River: Common Archaeological Threads from 50 Years of Investigations

Located in southeastern North Carolina, Wilmington was one of the most active trans-Atlantic ports for Confederate blockade runners during the American Civil War. Second only to Charleston, it was also the most heavily fortified port on the Atlantic Coast. Four primary forts—Johnston, Caswell, Fisher, and Anderson—were seated along the Lower Cape Fear River between Wilmington and the Atlantic Ocean to protect the port and its brisk trade of blockade running. While early investigations began during the centennial anniversary of the Civil War, the current sesquicentennial commemorations have led to renewed archaeological interest at these sites. This study will summarize the past 50 years of archaeological research at each fort. Each will be considered individually as to the purposes of projects, and the overall results will form a collective summary of the common threads that have and continue to guide archaeological exploration at these sites.

SYM-14 Archaeological Research of the American Civil War; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 09:00-11:00

Beasley, Thomas F.

Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, Canada

The Evolution and Role of Avocationalists in Underwater Archaeology

Underwater Archaeology started soon after scuba diving began in the early 1950s. For about the next 20 years, divers began to discover, document and analyze shipwrecks. In the early 1970s, those divers began to form groups to work on larger projects and to learn about archaeology. At about the same time, archaeology at universities began to offer courses and the discipline of underwater archaeology took root. Some of the avocational groups such as the Nautical Archaeology Society and the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia have flourished. In other jurisdictions, the prevailing archaeological and diving communities remained isolated and avocational organizations did not develop or prosper. The paper will review the history of avocationalists in underwater archaeology; the role, mission, membership base, size, and projects of the major avocational organizations around the world; and analyze the conditions, culture, and legislation under which an avocational organization will evolve and prosper.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Beaulieu, Sarah E.

Simon Fraser University, Canada

Remembering the Forgotten: Archaeology at the Morrissey WW1 Internment Camp

Many Canadians are aware of the Japanese Internment Camps from WWII; however, very few are aware of the concentration camps that Canada built during WWI. Between 1914-1920, Canada arrested and interned 8549 Austro-Hungarians, Germans and Turks and interned them across Canada. Morrissey Internment Camp is situated in the abandoned coal-mining town of Morrissey, British Columbia and housed a population of 3-400 prisoners between 1915-1918. In 1954, the Canadian government destroyed most of the internment records, claiming lack of space, and consequently very little is known about Canada's first internment operations. As a result, the archaeologist becomes a unique steward of internment history, contributing information lacking in the fragmented historical record. Today, the local population refers to the Morrissey Internment Camp as a local retreat that housed destitute foreigners during the Great War. My research examines how perceptions of the Morrissey Internment Camp have evolved over the past century.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Beaupre, Andrew R.

College of William and Mary, United States of America

'Digging in the Dirt? I Can Do That!' Archaeology in Middle Level Education

With the increasing concentration in American archaeology on public education and outreach, archeologists are being asked to adapt educational programs to a number of different audiences. Perhaps the most critical of these is the middle schooler. Trapped between the basic skill development of primary school and the content heavy standards of high school, the contentious liminality of middle level education is combined with the turbulent years of adolescence to create an audience starved for information about 'real world' applications of education yet with limited depth of experience as a frame of reference for complex theoretical ideas. This paper discusses the instruction of middle school students in the field of historical archaeology. The author shares experiences and information gathered through guest lectures in the school system, and hand-on summer camp programs.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Beeker, Charles

Indiana University, United States of America

Perspectives on Underwater Cultural Heritage Management of Hispaniola

Hispaniola is the epicenter of Colombian contact from the 1492 Santa Maria to the first sustained interaction between peoples of the Old and New Worlds at La Isabela. Since 1992, Indiana University has worked in the Dominican Republic to study and protect its significant historic and prehistoric Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH). Most notably, the Living Museums in the Sea initiative is a sustainable management strategy that provides an alternative to the commercial exploitation of submerged cultural resources and is consistent with the guidelines of the 2001 UNESCO Convention for

Protection of the UCH. As a globally valid model, Indiana University is actively promoting Living Museums in the Sea as a component of UCH management efforts in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. *GEN-01 Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage: Navigating the Natural Hazards, the Man-Made Hazards, and the Red Tape; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-10:00*

Begley, Christopher T. (1); Wright, Anne E. (2)

1: Transylvania University, United States of America; 2: The Exploration Foundation, United States of America

Underwater 3D Imaging with Structured Light: Implications for Ethics and Economics

A prototype underwater 3D imaging technology is discussed that is both inexpensive and creates accurate, high resolution 3D data. We focus on the connection between this technology and archaeological ethics and economics. First, we discuss a cutting edge, low cost, highly portable and user-friendly 3D imaging system using structured light, which has generated very high resolution images in both terrestrial and underwater contexts. Next, we compare it to other low-cost 3D techniques. Finally, we discuss the ethical and economic implications of this technology. As a zero-impact data gathering technique, and with low cost, low tech components making up the actual scanner, this technology could greatly expand the contexts in which zero-impact studies are plausible, following ethical guidelines in the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. In terms of economics, the low cost makes it widely available, decreasing the inequity in access to advanced archaeological tools. *GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00*

Beluche, Renato (1); Horrell, Christopher E. (2); Delgado, James P. (3); Borgens, Amy A. (5); Irion, Jack (7); Cantelas, Fank (4); Hanselmann, Fredrick "Fritz" (6); Brennan, Michael (8)

1: Independent Scholar; 2: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; 3: NOAA; 4: NOAA; 5: Texas Historical Commission; 6: Texas State University; 7: BOEM; 8: Ocean Exploration Trust

No Way Back from Here: Preliminary Results of the Monterrey Shipwreck Project

This paper provides an overview and summation of all of the presentations in this symposium. Preliminary findings and interpretations of the data collected during all phases of the Monterrey Shipwreck Project are also presented. These findings and interpretations are based on our current knowledge of these sites, their associated artifact assemblages, and knowledge of the historic and cultural context of the early 19th century Gulf of Mexico. A discussion of the success and failures of some of the tools and methodologies is also presented. The title "No Way Back from Here" is an admission that while we are focused on the science of archaeology and its meaning, we also recognize the importance in providing a meaningful discussion of the successes, challenges, and obstacles faced in the field. Our hope is to improve our techniques and methodologies as we plan for future work at these unique examples of underwater cultural heritage.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Bender, Laura

Midwest Archeological Center - NPS, United States of America

A Day in the Life: Artifacts from Pipestone Indian Boarding School, Pipestone, Minnesota

Agency as reflected in the archeological record is a well-studied and disputed theme among archeologists. Broad generalizations arise from these conversations resulting in an over-simplification of the conditions under which the record was created. It is easy to paint the narrative that emerges in black and white terms. Life in the United States was rarely that simple during the Indian boarding school area. Oral histories show that employees and students alike had mixed feelings about their schools. Practices which appear deplorable by today's standards often arose out of necessity; and the original purpose, to strip students of their culture, fell by the wayside as administrators labored to keep schools running. This paper examines artifacts collected from the Pipestone Indian Boarding School and, aided by oral histories and school records, attempts to understand life at the school within the context of the larger political and economic climate of the day.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Bendig, Charles D

University of West Florida, United States of America

Heart Of The Ship: The Amidships Investigation Of The Emanuel Point II Shipwreck

During the summer of 2014, students and staff from the University of West Florida continued the on-going excavation of a sixteenth-century shipwreck associated with the ill-fated Spanish colonization fleet of Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano (1559). Throughout the ten-week summer field school, along with a subsequent fall season, underwater archaeologists attempted to locate the mainmast step and bilge pump assembly of the Emanuel Point II Ship. This paper covers the theoretical model designed and applied by the author to systematically locate and document this important construction feature.

GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

Bielmann, Amanda C; MacInnes, Mairee

The University of Idaho, United States of America

Out on the Porch: Evidence of Play on Idaho's Frontier

The ideal child of the 19th century was seen and not heard, and today the lives of these children are often overlooked in the documentation of the past. They did, however, have a lasting impact on their surroundings in the American West. Recent excavations of a surgeon's quarters at Fort Boise reveal insights into some of the earliest evidence of play in the state of Idaho. Artifacts unearthed from below the home's porch include toys and educational materials dating to the turn of the twentieth century. These artifacts, rather than being discarded into a trash area, were lost beneath the floorboards. The child-related artifacts, along with some other artifacts of domesticity hint at past activities played out on the quintessential home surface: the front porch.

SYM-8 Unearthing the Gem State: Historical Archaeology in Idaho; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Bleed, Peter (1); Young, Allison M (2)

1: University of Nebraska, Lincoln; 2: National Park Service, United States of America

Artistic Endeavors in Nebraska's Prisoner of War Camps

During the Second World War, thousands of prisoners of war were transported to the United States to be held for the duration of the conflict. The Geneva Convention served as the primary doctrine influencing how camps were built and how the prisoner populations were treated. Under the convention, prisoners were able to work for a wage as well as pursue hobbies in areas like education, sports, and the arts. This paper explores how the artistic pursuits of German POWs influenced the material record in regards to site interpretation and museum collections. The discussion is focused on a set of sheet rock murals from the Indianola POW camp in western Nebraska. The murals were removed and preserved prior to the destruction of the camp.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Bloch, Lindsay C.

UNC-Chapel Hill, United States of America

Made in America? Sourcing the Coarse Earthenwares of Chesapeake Plantations

Unlike many other goods at the time, which were wholly imported from Great Britain or elsewhere abroad, utilitarian coarse earthenwares were also produced locally within the colonies. In the Chesapeake, it has been suggested that these local wares were reserved for those unable to trade directly with England. This paper presents the results of elemental analysis via laser ablation ICP-MS in order to identify the sources of utilitarian earthenwares used by plantation households. Employing a reference set of kiln wasters from historic pottery sites across the Mid-Atlantic and Great Britain, vessels from plantation households of varying economic status were grouped by elemental composition. This analysis reveals which households relied upon local and regional products, imported wares, or a combination of both. Each household's degree of participation within the market system, from neighborly bartering to trans-Atlantic commerce, is assessed, illuminating historic patterns in the access and consumption of these everyday goods.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Blondino, Joseph R.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, United States of America

"He Himself Will Share in the Hardship, and Partake of Every Inconvenience": Finding George Washington at Valley Forge

Recent excavations at General Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge have provided a somewhat rare glimpse of the Continental Army's Commander in Chief. The house occupied by the General during his six month stay at the Valley Forge encampment served as both Washington's residence and fulfilled the role of headquarters of the entire rebel army during that period. Excavations at the site yielded a great deal of information about everyday life at headquarters, as well providing insight into how the militarization of a domestic landscape manifests in ways which are both subtle and overt. Headquarters serves as a prime example of how such sites must be viewed as neither strictly military nor domestic spaces, but as places where Washington and other high-ranking personnel negotiated between their private and professional lives to normalize their experiences during wartime.

SYM-26 Archaeological Perspectives on the World of George Washington; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-09:45

Bojakowski, Katie (1,2,3); Bojakowski, Piotr (1,2,3)

1: Atlantic World Marine Archaeology Research Institute; 2: Ashford University, United States of America; 3: Institute of Nautical Archaeology

The Wreck of the Warwick: History and final analysis of an early 17th-century Virginia Company ship

The Warwick which carried the new governor, settlers, their possession, tools, and provisions across the Atlantic to the nascent Bermuda colony in 1619 sank during a hurricane while at anchorage in Castle Harbour. Over the course of four field seasons, a team of archaeologists, students, and volunteers excavated and recorded the Warwick's hull. The remains of the Warwick are one of the largest and most articulated fragments of an early 17th century English ship. Notwithstanding the historical designation of the vessel as the "magazine" ship, the Warwick was far from being an ordinary freighter. As the analysis of its structure continues, it appears this ship was a finely crafted and finished vessel and a powerful fighting machine. The Warwick has a unique place in the history of Atlantic shipbuilding and the social history of Bermuda; while at the same time, it is an iconic representation of English business ventures. *GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30*

Bojakowski, Piotr (1,2,3); Custer Bojakowski, Katie (1,2,3); Naughton, Perry (4,5,6); Bianco, Michael (4,5,7); Wilby, Antonella (6)

1: Atlantic World Marine Archaeology Research Institute; 2: Institute of Nautical Archaeology; 3: Ashford University; 4: Center for Interdisciplinary Science of Art, Architecture and Archaeology; 5: Qualcomm Institute; 6: University of California San Diego

Emerald Bay Project: Digital Monitoring of the Two 19th-century Submerged Barges

Excavated and recorded in 1989-1990, the two 19th-century submerged barges of the Emerald Bay require continuous attention and monitoring. Located along the south-west shoreline of the Lake Tahoe, California, the barges are of a considerable archaeological, historical, and recreational significance in the area. As they are also part of the interpreted shipwreck site within the California State Parks system, the goal of this 2014 survey was to perform a non-disturbance assessment of the site to support cultural monitoring, testing, and development of the digital technologies, 3D recording, and structure for motion (SfM) for historic preservation as applied to underwater environment.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Boland, Dale Elizabeth

Stantec Consulting Ltd., Canada

Living Within and Without the Borders of Others: An Historic Period First Nations Hunting/Trapping Site in Northern Alberta

Although the Cold Lake First Nation signed Treaty Six in 1876, granting them a small treated territory of some 19,000 hectares, many families continued their winter forays in search of game and furs into traditional territories well off the Reserve for many decades. Recent archaeological research, ahead of a proposed pipeline development, has focussed on one such wintering site, located within what is now the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range. Evidence of family groups reusing this base camp has been

recovered, showcasing their persistence in the continuation of traditional activities while also demonstrating a growing reliance on Euro-Canadian material culture.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Bondioli, Mauro (3); Castro, Filipe (1); Nicolardi, Mariangela (3); Radic-Rossi, Irena (2)

1: Texas A&M University, United States of America; 2: University of Zadar, Croatia; 3: Independent Researcher, Venice, Italy

New Developments on the Gnalic Project

This paper presents the latest results of the ongoing historical and archaeological research on Gagliana grossa, a merchantman built in Venice in 1569. It sunk while travelling from Venice to Constantinople, in November of 1583, near the small island of Gnalic, not far away from Biograd na moru, in today's Croatia.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Borgens, Amy A (1); Horrell, Christopher E (2); Delgado, James P (3); Irion, Jack B (4); Hanselmann, Frederick H (5); Cantelas, Frank (3); Brennan, Michael L (6)

1: Texas Historical Commission, United States of America; 2: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; 3: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; 4: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; 5: Meadows Center for Water and the Environment at Texas

On the Offensive: The Small Arms and Artillery of Monterrey Shipwreck A

Sailing on the open seas could often be treacherous and the Gulf of Mexico was a theater for such activities with its history of privateering and naval actions. Vessels at that time could be armed both offensively and defensively, but could also be transporting such military cargoes to aid in the many conflicts abounding during the formative early decades of the 19th century. ROV investigations of Monterrey A discovered two collections of small arms and six cannon within the hull remains. Video documentation of the artillery and recovery and analysis of a small assortment of firearm artifacts allude to a mixed collection of multi-national arms and at least two types of cannon. Such assemblages may be part and parcel for privateers and the more informal vessels of the emerging navies that operated in the Gulf of Mexico during the period.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Borrelli, Jeremy

East Carolina University, United States of America

The Bay of Storms and Tavern of the Seas: Risk and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of the Harbour at Cape Town

South Africa's connection with the sea is most prevalent in its founding harbor, Cape Town. Until the opening of the Suez Canal, the passage by the Cape of Good Hope represented the most important oceanic route to the East. The passage, however, quickly became known for unpredictable storms that devastated shipping in locations such as Table Bay. This paper examines the way the nineteenth century

British government managed the risks associated with using Table Bay as a harbor of refuge and how this is reflected in the archaeological record. The role that risk played in the development and use of Cape Town can be demonstrated by applying historical, economic and geo-spatial analyses within a maritime cultural landscape framework that correlates behavioral responses to both natural and cultural phenomena.

SYM-11 Sea Ports and Sea Power: South African Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Shipwreck Case Studies; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:00

Botwick, Brad

New South Associates, Inc., United States of America

The Evolution Of African American Settlement On A Georgia Plantation

Investigations of an African American slave and freedpeople settlement near Savannah, Georgia revealed the sequence of its internal organization between its establishment as a plantation slave quarter in the 1820s and its abandonment at the end of the century. Reconstruction of the quarter's layout suggested that at the time of its establishment, houses were arranged in an informal cluster according to principles the slaves established. Later in the antebellum period, the quarter took on a linear configuration that corresponded to a more typical plantation layout. This change was accompanied by new architectural styles. Almost immediately after the Civil War, however, the settlement organization reverted to a clustered arrangement associated with the African-American Gullah/Geechee culture. The study thus documented the presence of African or African-American settlement traits in the early 1800s as well as suggesting their quick re-adoption once planter-enforced settlement rules were removed.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Bowen, Joanne V.

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, United States of America

Thinking Big: From New England to the Chesapeake and Beyond

From his student years at Brown University, Marley Brown initiated projects that led the field of Historical Archaeology. During the 1970's when he directed the Mott Farm Field School in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, he linked household cycles and family histories to depositional histories. As Director of Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg he again led the field by embedding urban households into Williamsburg's neighborhoods, the Chesapeake, and the broader colonial world. As students, we formed a collaborative partnership that continued when I became Curator of Zooarchaeology at Colonial Williamsburg. Foodways research followed a similar trajectory, first embedding agrarian household consumption within New England's broad colonial sphere, followed by embedding household consumption within the Chesapeake's plantation system and its laborers that produced food for rural and urban households. This paper will explore the boundaries and peripheries of household consumption.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Bradley, Ryan J

East Carolina University, United States of America

Shore Whalers of the Outer Banks: A Material Culture Study

Since the Colonial period, inhabitants of the Outer Banks of North Carolina processed right whales to augment their existence until the turn of the 20th century. What began as drift-whale scavenging became organized hunts. Each spring, the locals kept lookouts from high dunes and launched boats from shore in pursuit of whales. The historical record indicates that they did so for over two centuries with moderate success. Locating archaeological signatures along this coast is problematic due to the dynamic landscape encountered there. This paper examines ex situ material culture found within the state of the North Carolina. These artifacts, from both public and private collections, are currently all that remain from this ephemeral industry. This paper explores what the artifacts can tell us about the industry, the people that plied it, and the quarry they pursued.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Brennan, Michael L. (1,2); Vaughn, J. Ian (2); Borgens, Amy A. (3); Delgado, James P. (4); Horrell, Christopher E. (5); Hanselmann, Frederick H. (6); Irion, Jack B. (7); Cantelas, Frank (8)

1: Ocean Exploration Trust; 2: University of Rhode Island; 3: Texas Historical Commission; 4: NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries; 5: BSEE; 6: Meadows Center for Water and the Environment, Texas State University; 7: BOEM; 8: NOAA Office of Ocean Exp

Geomorphology and Site Formation Processes of Three 19th Century Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico

The investigation of three early nineteenth century shipwrecks, believed to be contemporary with one another based on the artifact assemblages, was conducted in 2013 at over 1400 m depth in the northern Gulf of Mexico. High resolution mapping of the three sites was conducted from ROV-mounted stereo cameras and multibeam sonar, which produced photomosaics and microbathymetry maps. From these data, we can determine how sediment moved around each site and the geomorphology of the shipwrecks following them coming into equilibrium with the marine environment. Additionally, sediment push cores were collected from the Monterrey A wreck site as well as 60 m away. Geochemical analyses showed copper and lead leached into the sediments adjacent to the wreck from the chemical dissolution of the copper sheathing of the hull, which may impact the biology that has colonized the site.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Brewer, Katherine L

The University of New Mexico, United States of America

Engendered Death: A Comprehensive Analysis of Identity in the Mission System of 17th Century Spanish Florida

Personal identity, while always fluid, was especially so in the borderlands that made up seventeenth-century Spanish Florida due to the collision of many different cultures within the colonial system. The Spanish missions set up by the Franciscans who travelled to the frontier of Spanish territory in Florida served as places wherein the Apalachee, the Guale, and the Timucua could negotiate issues of identity such as gender, social status, and age. Analysis of cemetery populations excavated from several of those

missions has provided insights into the results of this negotiation. The methods utilized, if replicated elsewhere, could reveal identity formation strategies in other areas, not only in other Spanish colonial contexts but other colonial settings, both European and non-European, as well.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Bright, John

Submerged Resources Center, United States of America

Naval Battlefield Reconstruction as a Predictive Model for Deep Water Remote Sensing: Search for Bluefields and U-576

In 2011, the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program awarded a grant to East Carolina University and NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary to conduct a battlefield analysis of a naval action which occurred off North Carolina during the Second World War. Specifically, researchers investigated action initiated against convoy KS-520 by German U-576 in July, 1942. Though the primary objective of the grant was to conduct historical and archeological evaluation of this naval engagement, it also resulted in a geospatial model that NOAA subsequently implemented in a remote-sensing search for two of the battle's casualties: merchantman Bluefields and U-576. Combining a suite of remote sensing technology, researchers on the NOAA-led Battle of the Atlantic Expedition have tentatively located and identified both vessels in nearly 700 feet of water during the 2012, 2013, and 2014 field seasons. This paper explores both the predictive model and the remote sensing data collected therein.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Brighton, Stephen A.

University of Maryland, United States of America

Bringing It All Back Home: The Archaeology of Diasporic Homelands

In the context of modern history, diaspora is traditionally defined as a reluctant scattering of a large number of people to two or more international locations. Most studies in the social sciences and humanities have concentrated efforts towards understanding how new experiences and contacts have shaped diasporic groups once away from their homelands. In essence, most studies are structured by the culture continuity/cultural change dynamic in new places of settlement. The established focus of diasporic studies represents a portion of the whole and neglects the study of continued social, political, and economic impacts of diaspora on those who did not or could not leave their homeland. The work presented here discusses the Irish Diaspora in terms of the homeland through the author's initial work in Skibbereen, County Cork on cabin clusters belonging to various economic classes ranging in date between 1750 and 1930.

SYM-10 Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

Broadwater, John D.

Spritsail Enterprises, United States of America

Deep Space: The Recovery of Saturn V Booster Engines From a Depth of 4000 Meters

The Apollo Program received a high priority after President John F. Kennedy's 1961 address to Congress declaring his support for "landing a man on the Moon" by the end of the decade. This ambitious goal was achieved on July 20, 1969, during the Apollo 11 Mission, when astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the Moon. On each mission the Saturn V first stage plunged into the Atlantic Ocean with its five enormous F-1 engines. In March 2013 a scientific team sponsored by Jeff Bezos, founder and CEO of Amazon, recovered components from several F-1 engines, one of which was from Apollo 11. The recovery team included an archaeologist who helped plan and document the expedition and oversee the temporary stabilization of the recovered objects.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Brock, Terry P.

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Claiming a House of Bondage: Examining Spatial Relationships of Domestic Slavery at Montpelier

The arrangement of domestic slavery in elite 18th and 19th century homes was built on an unsteady relationship between the enslaved laborers and the owner of the households. At Montpelier, this was amplified by a plantation landscape crafted as an entertainment space, and who's creation and maintenance relied entirely on the obedience and cooperation of enslaved laborers. These laborers lived and worked in and around the Mansion, and were integral to the performance of domesticity that James and Dolley Madison curated. This relationship was delicately negotiated by the slaves and Madisons, and should be reflected in the archaeological and architectural record. This paper will examine this relationship at Montpelier, with a particular focus on ways that the areas of work and bondage within and surrounding the manor were co-opted and claimed as African American spaces.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Brooks, Alasdair (1); Al-Kaabi, Omar (2); Power, Timothy (3); Sheehan, Peter (2)

1: Independent Consultant, Dubai, United Arab Emirates; 2: Abu Dhabi Tourism & Culture Authority, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; 3: Zayed University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

New Objects, Old Trade: 19th-and 20th-century European Ceramics and Glass in Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Historical archaeology has often examined the role of material culture within the new and increasingly globalised trade networks brought about by European colonial and economic expansion in the post-1500 period. The 19th- and 20th-century European ceramics and glass recovered in the inland oasis city of Al Ain, in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, do not necessarily indicate that the arrival of new European material culture types are associated with the replacement or wholesale transformation of trade routes within the Gulf region, but instead offer insights into how European goods from this period interfaced with long-lasting and often resilient trans-continental Indian Ocean trade routes that pre-dated Vasco de Gama's arrival in the region in 1498, and which in some cases have continued to the present day.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Brooks, Jason N

Louisiana State University, United States of America

Living the Not So Sweet Life: Archaeological Investigations in the Chatsworth Plantation Quarters

Southern Louisiana was home to one of the largest cash crops cultivated during antebellum times. Sugarcane was grown in a relatively small area in South Louisiana, but had far reaching impacts at both the local and regional level. This poster will discuss the archaeology taking place at the Chatsworth Plantation site. I will also examine the spatial layout of Chatsworth, a sugar producing plantation, and discuss possible reasons for the use of the particular layout. In addition, I will provide insight into the lives of those people that once inhabited the structures located in the quarters area.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Brown, Daniel M.

Coastal Carolina University, United States of America

Frames, Futtocks, and a Fistful of Coins: the Final Report of the Corolla Wreck, North Carolina's Oldest Known Ship Remains

This paper presents the final report of the Corolla Wreck, North Carolina's oldest ship remains. Included is a historical archaeological analysis of the wooden structural remains comprising just ten partial frames and less than two dozen associated artifacts.

SYM-12 Shipwreck Archaeology Without a Ship: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Shipwreck Materials from Terrestrial Sites and the Historic Record; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:15

Brown, David A. (1); Harpole, Thane H. (1); Betti, Colleen (2); Hayden, Anna (1)

1: The Fairfield Foundation, United States of America; 2: The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Decoding the Midden: How DAACS Helped Reveal the Secrets of the Most Complicated Context at Fairfield Plantation, Gloucester County, Virginia

Fairfield Plantation's midden spans an historically complex period in Virginia's history (mid-18th-to-mid-19th century). This refuse deposit includes materials representing a cross section of the plantation's population, particularly those living in and near the 1694 manor house. Although plowing in the late 19th and 20th century impacted the interpretive potential of the midden, all was not lost. DAACS cataloging of artifacts recovered from 138 five-foot-square test units within and bordering the midden revealed significant value was added to this assemblage through the standardized, highly detailed recording of descriptive attributes. In particular, analysis revealed distinct areas of periodic use that coincided with and revealed greater cultural complexities in the larger designed landscape. Analysis also identified disposal patterns connected with an earlier slave quarter's swept yard, shifting material consumption trends among both white property owners and enslaved Africans, and the eventual abandonment of the work yard as the plantation transitioned into tenancy.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Bruner, Kale M. (1); Pastron, Allen G. (2)

1: University of Kansas, United States of America; 2: Archeo-Tec Inc., Oakland, California

Archaeology of Shifting Landscapes on the Historic San Francisco Waterfront

Geographically situated at the northern margins of the Spanish empire and the among outposts of multinational commercial activities, the San Francisco Bay served as a hub of maritime traffic on the western coast of North America in the early nineteenth century. Evidence for use of the San Francisco waterfront in its natural state is preserved more than twelve feet below the modern city surface at Thompson's Cove (CA-SFR-186H). Stratified deposits document the sequence of physical alterations and improvements to the waterfront leading up to and through the Gold Rush era and the transition of the physical, natural landscape to the constructed, commerce-based landscape of the Gold Rush waterfront. Coupled with the historic record including texts and maps, and using a multi-scalar interpretive approach, the archaeology of Thompson's Cove reflects the shift of the San Francisco waterfront from peripheral to pivotal in maritime history.

GEN-08 Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

Brunette, Jeremy C

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, United States of America

Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Locations of Sulphur Springs, Oklahoma: A GIS-based Investigation of Cultural Resources Within Chickasaw National Recreation Area

Sulphur Springs, located in south-central Oklahoma on what is now Chickasaw National Recreation area presents a complex tale of frontier politics. Located around a series of mineral and fresh-water springs, Sulphur Springs was an attempt by European Americans to create a health resort on land owned by the Chickasaw Nation. National politics, including the Dawes Act, and issues involving water quality led to the purchase of the town's improvements in 1902, and again in 1904. This purchase became Platt National Park, and, in 1976, Chickasaw National Recreation Area. Through the creation of a GIS database utilizing historic maps, government appraisal records, and Sanborn fire insurance maps, a glimpse into the short history of Sulphur Springs emerged. This history was examined through ground-truthing, and surface survey which were used to examine lodging accommodations, within an emerging resort town.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Bryant, Robert C (1); Glover, Jeffrey B (2); Johnson, Ian (3)

1: Georgia State University, United States of America; 2: Georgia State University, United States of America; 3: University of Sydney, Australia

The Phoenix Project: Applications of Gamification for Online Civic Engagement

The MARTA collection, held by Georgia State University, is a large body of legacy archaeological data collected in the late 1970s that documents the history of Atlanta. The current Phoenix project is building on those original efforts and represents an ideal opportunity to explore new praxis-oriented methodologies by making the collection easily accessible to the public as an example of civic engagement through community archaeology outreach. Key to this civic engagement is the digitization of artifacts and associated metadata as well as the use of the Heurist online data management system. In particular, we employ new concepts of gamification integrated with existing social media formats to promote a diverse community of self-sustainable interaction with digital material that will benefit both Georgia State University and the community it serves. Further, the project will contribute to the on-going dialogue within archaeology about how to improve public outreach and engagement.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Buchanan, Courtney H.

California State University Channel Islands, United States of America

Frontiers, Peripheries, and Borderlands: Agents of Identity Change and Formation in Southern California

The study of frontiers and borderlands in archaeology has evolved over the years from viewing them as rigid boundaries, to permeable peripheries, to active areas of contact and interaction. They are fascinating moments in time that represent the meetings of different peoples, societies, cultures, and beliefs. They are also regions where profound personal and social changes occurred, oftentimes directly because of their removed nature from a central authority. This paper will consider one particular frontier region - Southern California - as it evolved from a Spanish, to Mexican, to American frontier area. It will incorporate new understandings of identity formation and fluidity in regions of cultural contacts and interactions. It will also analyze the different types of frontiers and borderlands that the Native Americans and incoming European/American populations defined, dismantled, and negotiated to create the area we know today as Southern California.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Buchner, C. Andrew

Panamerican Consultants, Inc, United States of America

Excavations at Historic Jacksonport State Park (3JA53)

The town of Jacksonport, Arkansas was established in the late 1830s near the confluence of the White and Black rivers, and rose to prominence during the 1850s to 1870s as a key steamboat town and as the Jackson County seat. However, after being bypassed by the railroad the town declined and by 1892, it was largely deserted. In 2009, the planned construction of a collection management facility lead to data recovery excavations within two town lots, as well as the recovery of detailed archival information regarding occupational history of the lots. Importantly, a rich archaeological deposit was sampled that provides a glimpse into the life ways of Hampton Lewis, an African-American ("mulatto") carpenter who moved his family to Jacksonport from Tennessee after the Civil War, and who occupied one of the study lots from 1868-1882, during Jacksonport's heyday.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Buckler, Aleisha R

The University of Queensland, Australia

Human-Environment Interaction in Colonial Queensland: Establishment, Use and Abandonment of the Port of St Lawrence and Implications for the Archaeological Record

This paper explores the recursive relationships between people and the environment in a colonial port setting on the coast of Queensland, Australia. Established in c.1860, the St Lawrence port settlement and the lives of its inhabitants were mediated by the dynamic coastal environment which characterises the surrounding region. Transformations of the physical environment prompted by settlers to allow for

port development changed the geomorphology of the creek environment and led to accelerated erosion at the wharf site, and following a catastrophic cyclonic event in 1874 ultimately to the abandonment of the port. This paper considers the implications of past human-environment interaction for the formation and preservation of the archaeological record at St Lawrence and contributes to an understanding of the rapidity and nature of landscape change as a consequence of colonial settlement and land-use intensification.

GEN-08 Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

Buckley, David

William Self Associates, Inc., United States of America

Ethnic Identity And The San Francisco Bay Waterfront During The Mid To Late 19th Century

The recent archaeological excavations along the former San Francisco waterfront have provided important insights into the cultural and ethnic identity of waterfront residents and maritime workers in 19th-century San Francisco. Excavations from 201 Folsom Street, 300 Spear Street, and relating to the Transbay Terminal (Block 6) have provided archaeological evidence that can be connected with residents involved in a variety of occupations related to maritime commerce. Historical documents, including censuses, city directories and newspapers, help to further develop our understanding of the cultural and ethnic makeup of the area through the mid and late 19th Century. This paper will discuss the historical and archaeological evidence related to the ethnic and cultural identities of maritime workers along Yerba Buena cove in comparison with previously studied trends of San Francisco waterfront workers and residents.

SYM-31 San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Budsberg, Nicholas C.

Texas A&M University, United States of America

Revisiting the Highbourne Cay Shipwreck Site: Research Potential, Conservation *in situ*, and the future of Bahamian Material Culture

The Highbourne Cay Shipwreck, found in the Exumas, Bahamas, is the most intact example of a 'Ship of Discovery' in the world. The identity and purpose are still unknown, yet a recent, non-intrusive visit to the site recorded no obvious signs of damage to the ballast mound. Because the site has been disturbed and re-covered on two documented occasions, valuable reflexive questions can be asked decades later regarding the effectiveness of conservation *in situ*. Soon, the Bahamas will be lifting their moratorium on public salvage, and a major change to the Bahamian national approach is needed in order to protect and manage their underwater cultural resources. With little infrastructure designated for artifact conservation in the islands, and sparse support for the National Museum System, it seems highly unlikely that artifacts lifted through salvage could be properly cared for within the Bahamas at this current state.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Bulger, Teresa D.

William Self Associates, Inc., United States of America

Women and Children First: The Archaeology of Motherhood and Childhood on San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove

Popular images of the maritime industry in places like San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove often focus on men — whether working on docks or ships, or on land at iron works and carpenter's shops. Less visible in the historical record of these spaces are the women and children also living, and often working, along the waterfront. Historical research on the neighborhood that bordered Yerba Buena Cove in the late-19th-century suggests that most residences were occupied by families, rather than by single men. This paper will examine the experiences of mothers and children within households along the 19th-century shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove where poverty, hard work, and poor living conditions were the reality of everyday life. Domestic assemblages from William Self Associates' 2013 excavations at Block 6 and 201 Folsom Street will be used to address these questions.

SYM-31 San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Bumsted, Michael C

Independent, Canada; University of Aberdeen, Scotland

From Beaver Pelt to Hatters' Felt: The Use and Impact of Canadian Beaver on Britain

Historians and archaeologists in North America have expended much energy studying the fur trade. The role which beaver played in this is especially well discussed, and the importance that it had to European expansion into the North American interior has been thoroughly examined. The same cannot be said for what happened to the goods Europeans acquired once they took them back to Europe. Beaver, and the other Hudson's Bay Company imports, had social and economic impacts on the British end of the fur trade which were equally as widespread as those which took place in North America.

This paper will discuss the benefits an interdisciplinary approach to researching materials like beaver, and the journey it took from the Canadian interior to the streets of European metropolises. It will also highlight some of the specific findings of my research, including a new perspective on the end of beavers' fashion dominance.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Camp, Stacey

University of Idaho, Sociology & Anthropology, United States of America

Redefining the Archaeological "Site": Landscapes of Japanese American Incarceration

The archaeology of Japanese and Japanese American interment has burgeoned in recent years, developing in large part out of research conducted by the National Park Service, and, to a more limited extent, cultural resource management firms and archaeologists working within the context of academia. This paper places these previously conducted research projects in dialogue by looking at the challenges inherent in conducting research on both demographically large and small internment camps. In particular, it will focus on the challenge of reconstructing context, provenience information, and consumption and depositional practices within internment camps. Despite these limitations, this

presentation seeks to offer methodological ways forward for the nascent, yet growing field of the archaeology of Japanese American incarceration.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Campbell, Peter B.

University of Southampton, United States of America

MaritimeArchaeology.com: A community-based platform for underwater archaeology

The Internet is a public outreach tool and integral part of developing research collaborations.

Unfortunately, the Internet is inundated with pseudo-archaeology and treasure hunters discussing underwater cultural heritage. These websites turn up alongside professional websites in search engine results, making it difficult to locate reliable information. Traditionally, archaeologists have built websites independently of each other with the result of many professional websites having poor search engine optimization and ranking alongside non-professional websites.

This talk argues for the creation of a cohesive online voice for the field of maritime archaeology that would rank high in searches, but also increase the search engine ranking of websites linked to it.

MaritimeArchaeology.com is a community-based website built through contributions by professionals.

The site is designed to draw search engine hits and redirect Internet users to linked professional maritime archaeology websites including universities, contract firms, museums, and government agencies.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Cantelas, Frank (1); Borgens, Amy (2); Brennan, Michael (3); Delgado, James (4); Hanselmann, Fritz (5); Horrell, Christopher (6); Irion, Jack (7)

1: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, United States of America; 2: Texas Historical Commission; 3: Ocean Exploration Trust; 4: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, United States of America; 5: Meadows Center for Water & the Environment

A Model And Tools For Investigating The Monterrey Shipwrecks

Work on the Monterrey shipwrecks, conducted from the NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer and the Ocean Exploration Trust vessel E/V Nautilus, has used some of the most advanced remotely operated vehicles and communication systems ever designed for exploring the deep ocean. Both ships use telepresence as their operational model to enable shore-based scientists to engage in live interdisciplinary scientific exploration over the internet. This not only raises the intellectual capital of the project by increasing the number of participating archaeologists and ocean scientists, it serves as a highly effective outreach tool reaching a world-wide public audience. This has proven to be an effective model for collaborative interdisciplinary scientific study of the Monterrey shipwrecks.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Caporaso, Alicia L.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America

A Puzzle from the Deep: The Mystery of the Empty 19th Century Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico

An intriguing mystery has presented itself in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM): the discovery of several 19th century shipwrecks apparently bare of portable artifacts. Improved technology has, in the past decade, allowed for cheaper and safer production of oil in the deep waters of the GOM. Under the direction of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, companies are required to conduct high-resolution geophysical surveys of their leases in advance of bottom disturbance. This has resulted in the discovery of several well-preserved deep-water shipwrecks dating from the colonial period through WWII. Remotely Operated Vehicle investigations have revealed that many of these vessels retain expensive features such as copper sheathing or propulsion equipment, yet are seemingly devoid of small objects such as bottles and ceramics. This presentation explores potential explanations for the presence of these empty shipwrecks and attempts to place them within the greater archaeological landscape of the GOM.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Carey, Mia L

University of Florida, United States of America

Slavery and Freedom on the Periphery: Faunal Analysis of Four Ante- and Post-bellum Maryland Sites

Vertebrate faunal remains recovered from four Maryland cultural resource management projects provide a unique opportunity to explore the dietary patterns of formerly enslaved and free African Americans in the late-18th to early-20th centuries. Maryland straddled the border between a slave based, plantation economy and a free labor economy, allowing its African American communities more opportunities to gain their freedom and earn a living. Faunal assemblages were analyzed and compared to assess consumption practices over the span of the 19th century. Though the samples are relatively small, preliminary results indicate that the data closely resembles other faunal assemblages in the Chesapeake region. Samples suggest a moderate reliance on large domesticates with non-commercialized secondary butchering practices. The taxa present appear to demonstrate stable consumer choice patterns over a long time span, despite the broad and sustained cultural, social, and economic changes that occurred during this period.

GEN-16 Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

Carlson, David R

University of Washington, United States of America

A Proposal for Investigating Identity, Class, and Labor in Washington State Worker Settlements

This paper will propose research to address the formation of ethnic identity and class consciousness as manifested in the material remains of workers and administrators in Washington State working camps. From the mid-1800s to the Great Depression, logging and mining camps and company towns formed a critical part of Washington's and the Pacific Northwest's economies. The archaeology of labor-related sites in this region and period has been historically under-researched, and the relationship between ethnic identity, class consciousness, and the material culture of workers in industrial settings is a topic of interest to historical archaeology. Thus, investigating late 19th to early 20th century labor in Washington's peripheral settlements will improve our understanding of local history and the social context of work. Here I will review prior work on labor, and then propose future avenues of research to address its social context and material relationship to ethnicity and class in the region.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.

Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg, USA

Mariners' Maladies: Examining Medical Equipage From The *Queen Anne's Revenge* Shipwreck

Treating the sick and injured of a sea-bound community on shipboard was challenging in the best of times. Chronic and periodic illnesses, wounds, amputations, toothaches, burns and other indescribable maladies of the crew, captain, and enslaved cargo had to be treated. Evidence of the tools used to heal the sick and wounded has been recovered from shipwreck 31CR314, identified as Blackbeard's *Queen Anne's Revenge* (formerly *La Concorde*, a French slaver). Excavations by NC Department of Cultural Resources have been on-going since the wreck was located in 1996. The medical equipage found so far includes galley pots, syringes, clysters, a blood porringer, a mortar and pestle, and apothecary weight sets. Traveling the inter-continental boundaries of the Atlantic Ocean, sources and uses of these unique artifacts will be examined along with the patients, doctors, and shipboard medicine of the 17th and early 18th centuries' Golden Age of Piracy.

GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

Carrier, Brandi (2); Bright, John C. (1); Hoffman, William (2); Conlin, Dave (1)

1: National Park Service, United States of America; 2: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America

Recent Advances in Marine Magnetic Survey: Case Studies from the Application of the *Magnetometer Survey Python Toolbox V 1.0*

Between March, 2013, and October, 2014, the National Park Service Submerged Resources Center and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Office of Renewable Energy Programs collaborated on a marine magnetic research and testing initiative resulting in the development of a custom ArcGIS python toolbox for visualizing and assessing marine magnetic survey data used to identify submerged cultural material. These tools, and the mathematical models driving them, were applied in numerous survey planning, data analysis, data interpretation, and survey assessment functions by both agencies during the 2014 field season. The results of these applications, presented as case studies, are discussed as they relate to new approaches in magnetic survey planning, visualization, interpretation, and survey coverage assessment and their implications for government resource management.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Cascella, Melissa

ICF International

What's in the Cellar: the Archaeology of an 1885 Officers' Quarters at Fort Walla Walla, Washington

This paper will provide insights into the daily lives of the families that lived on Fort Walla Walla, one of the Pacific Northwest's earliest communities, from its early use as a military base and into its transition to a veteran's facility. Established in 1858, Fort Walla Walla was built along the Oregon Trail by the U.S.

Army to defend settlers moving into the territory and played a major military role into the early 1900s. After the Fort closed in 1910, it was converted into a veteran's hospital and today, Fort Walla Walla (known as the Jonathan M. Wainwright VA Medical Center) is an important and irreplaceable part of U.S. history listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The results of archaeological data recovery efforts on two cellars associated with Building 43, an Officers' quarters duplex dating from 1885 to the late 1920s, will be examined and discussed.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Castillo, Mario A

University of California-Berkeley, United States of America

An Investigation Of Surface Assemblages Related To Contemporary Immigration In Southern Arizona

For the last twenty years an archaeological record of immigration has taken shape in Arizona's wilderness. This material record results from millions of undocumented men, women and children who have entered the U.S. without authorization by walking across the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona. Along the way these people eat, rest, and deposit a variety of objects (e.g., water bottles, clothes, personal effects) at ad-hoc resting areas known as migrant sites. These surface assemblages are affected by formation processes which include deposition of materials by migrants, removal of items by non-migrants and physical disturbance by wildlife and desert environment. In this paper, I present a field method for investigating formation processes of migrant site assemblages using contemporary survey instruments, digital photography and Geographic Information Systems. The results indicate that physical (and ephemeral) process of contemporary immigration in Arizona are actively erased, appropriated, and re-imagined by human and non-human actors.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Castillo, Victoria

Yukon College, Canada

"Women Smoking Leather": Identifying Women and Their Ethnicity at Fort Selkirk

Fort Selkirk served as a small subarctic fur trade post for the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in central Yukon from 1848-1852. The company's priority was the trade of European goods in exchange for furs trapped and hunted by Northern Tutchone and other Indigenous groups in the region. A review of Fort Selkirk journal records indicates the fort employed and housed a pluralistic population which included British, Indigenous and Metis men who worked as clerks, labourers and meat hunters. Mostly missing from the written record is the presence of women. Archaeological excavations recovered a variety of European and Indigenous-use artifacts including those made from bone and antler. Some of these were traditionally used by Northern Tutchone women. The recovered artifacts, their spatial distribution, as well as HBC journals are analyzed to ascertain the presence, ethnicity and role of Indigenous and non-Indigenous women within the fort.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Castro, Filipe (1); Dias, Denise G. (2)

1: Texas A&M University, United States of America; 2: Universidade Estadual de S. Paulo

Whole Molding Construction in Baía de Todos os Santos, Brazil

The survival of late medieval Mediterranean techniques to conceive and build ships and boats in Brazil was noted by John Patrick Sarsfield in the 1980s, but his study of the Valença shipwrights was interrupted by his tragic death in 1990. This paper is a contribution to the understanding of these shipbuilding techniques, which are still widely used in the region, from Valença to the Baía de Todos os Santos area.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Catsambis, Alexis; Schwarz, George

Naval History & Heritage Command, United States of America

The Galloping Ghost of the Java Coast: A cursory Site Assessment of WWII Heavy Cruiser USS *Houston*

Between June 9-13, 2014, a joint Dive Exercise between the U.S. Navy and the Indonesian Navy was undertaken on the site believed to be the wreck of USS Houston (CA-30) as part of Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training Indonesia 2014. The 182m wreck, located in Banten Bay within the territorial waters of Indonesia, sank in combat during the Battle of Sunda Strait, resulting in one of the greatest losses of life associated with a single sinking event in U.S. Navy history. During the exercise, the wreck was documented and evaluated through the use of diving operations, a side-scan sonar, and a remotely operated vehicle in an effort to assess the vessel's state of preservation. This paper will present an overview of the joint effort, the methodology that was followed in surveying the site within a limited time-frame, and preliminary results of the assessment.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Cavallo, Katherine D. (1,2)

1: Temple University, United States of America; 2: Marcus Hook Preservation Society, United States of America

A Window to the Past: The Archaeological Significance of the Plank Log House to Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania

Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania is a town with a history as long as European settlement in the Middle Atlantic United States region. First a Swedish trading outpost, then owned by the Dutch, and finally incorporated into William Penn's holdings, the Borough of Marcus Hook now refers to itself as the Cornerstone of Pennsylvania. During the 18th century, the town had a major market which was the last port of call on the trade route to Philadelphia. The Plank Log House on Market Street, was built in the mid 1730s and was inhabited until 2004. With two demolished sections, and plenty of undisturbed land, the Plank House, and its lot, has plenty of archaeological potential. Thousands of artifacts have already been recovered from the earliest occupation to the present, giving a glimpse into Middle class life along the Delaware River.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Cavender, Bailey M.

University of Idaho, United States of America

The Little Town That Could: The Railroad in Sandpoint, Idaho 1880-1935

This paper investigates the history of Sandpoint, Idaho and the impact that the railroad had on it from the time surveyors for the Northern Pacific Railroad arrived in 1880 until 1935. Sandpoint was not only a stopping point for the Northern Pacific, but for the Great Northern Railway as well. The use of the railroad impacted the course of the United States in a major way. By allowing the easier and often safer transportation of goods and people across the country, the national economy was able to rapidly grow. Cities and towns increasingly began to use goods from all over the world, not just ones produced locally. More importantly, railroads provided avenues for towns like Sandpoint to grow and prosper.

SYM-8 Unearthing the Gem State: Historical Archaeology in Idaho; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Chambers, Camille L.; Smith, Frederick H.

The College of William and Mary, United States of America

An Analysis of the Slave Village site at St. Nicholas Abbey

Established in the 1600s, St. Nicholas Abbey is a sugar plantation that has been preserved as a historical site in Barbados. In 2007, excavations led by Dr. Fredrick Smith revealed the location of a slave village. Excavations from the 2014 summer field season were conducted to establish the physical and temporal boundaries of the site. Artifacts from both the 2007 and 2014 excavations were cataloged into the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). The DAACS cataloging of these artifacts will further facilitate the broader dissertation research of Sean Devlin and Stephanie Bergman at St. Nicholas Abbey. Artifacts date from the late 1700s to the late 1800s; encompassing the transitional period between slavery, emancipation, and tenantry. As part of the DAACS Research Consortium, an analysis of the excavations, artifacts, and history of Barbados will present an understanding of the changing lives of the people living and working on the plantation.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Chemello, Claudia (1); Mardikian, Paul (1); Morrand, Kate E (2)

1: Terra Mare Conservation LLC; 2: Naval History & Heritage Command, United States of America

Howell Mark I Torpedo No. 24: Discovery, History, Research and Conservation

As one of its many functions, the Naval History & Heritage Command (NHHHC) Underwater Archaeology Branch operates the Archaeology & Conservation Laboratory in order to conserve, document, research and curate US Navy's archaeological artifacts. The Archaeology & Conservation Lab also conducts scientific and historical research to better inform conservation treatments, contribute data to archaeological research questions and help interpret the US Navy's submerged cultural heritage. NHHHC's Underwater Archaeology team and conservators from Terra Mare Conservation LLC are working together to document, study and preserve a rare 19th century Howell Mark I torpedo discovered off the coast of San Diego in 2013. This poster highlights the history, discovery, research and conservation of a truly unique piece of US Navy history.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Chenoweth, John

University of Michigan-Dearborn

The Meanings of “Litter” in Yosemite National Park

The concepts of “nature” and “culture” have been carefully critiqued by anthropologists over the last few decades, but they still remain in the forefront of the public debate over the environment and how best to preserve it. The question of how modern people see the natural and cultural realms is at the heart of this issue. This project explores the line between these ideas by analyzing the behavior of one segment of the modern public: visitors to Yosemite National Park. Employing the “toolkit” of archaeological analysis, items left by visitors were collected from various locations in the park and cataloged. The goal has been to understand modern conceptions of nature and culture, the interactions between them, and some of the implications of these cultural constructions for environmental action.
SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Cheung, Jacqueline Y.

Friends of the Dalles Chinatown, United States of America

Features of War: The Archaeology of Defense, Skirmish and Occupation at Captain Jack’s Stronghold, Lava Beds National Monument

Approximately 60 Modoc warriors and their families occupied and held off over 600 U.S. Army soldiers and volunteers at Captain Jack’s Stronghold during the 1872-1873 Modoc War. A 2008 wildfire revealed a remarkably intact Indian War battlefield that includes Modoc and U.S. Army camp areas, stacked rock fortifications and artillery emplacements. The 2008-2010 archaeological survey identified, mapped, and documented hundreds of features and artifacts, which provide insights into how the Modocs protected and provided for their families under siege, and how the rugged, rocky landscape affected U.S. Army troop movements and strategies.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Chidester, Robert C.; Knaub, Colene E.

The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc., United States of America

The Sand Creek Sugarbush: Traces of an Extractive Agricultural Industry in Portage County, Ohio

During Fall 2013 and Spring/Summer 2014, The Mannik & Smith Group conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 4,700 acres at the Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center in Portage County, Ohio. A total of 83 loci of historic activity predating the establishment of the military base in 1940 were recorded during the survey. Among these were three sites, all located along Sand Creek near the center of the modern base, that have been identified as early 20th-century maple sugar house locations. The discovery of these three sites, all presumably representing a single larger sugarbush, has provided the opportunity to re-think the approach to site significance evaluation as applied to previously recorded maple sugaring locations in northeastern Ohio. In particular, landscape characteristics associated with these sites are emphasized over the presence or absence of extensive subsurface deposits.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Christensen, Kim

University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

Message(s) in a Jar: Mason Jars, Archaeological Narratives, and Contemporary Fascinations

Mason jars, as workhorses of home food preservation beginning in the late nineteenth-century, have functioned both as indicators of social and economic status within archaeological contexts and currently as objects of fascination in the DIY marketplace. This paper parses out the various discourses within which mason jars have been placed historically and contemporarily by their users, promoters, and archaeologists, and seeks to understand how gender, race, class, and nostalgia continue to inform their uses and interpretation.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Christman, Carrie A.; Mattana, Alex H.

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc, United States of America

The Legacy Of The Minnesota Civilian Conservation Corps: Evaluating Civilian Conservation Corps Camps As Archaeological Properties

In 2013, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG) investigated Minnesota's Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) camps as archaeological properties through funding from the Minnesota Historical Society and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites (Board). The project included developing a comprehensive CCC camp database and documenting 10 Minnesota CCC camps to develop a methodology where Minnesota CCC camps could be evaluated and determined eligible under Criterion D for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Camps were located in State Parks, State Forests, a National Forest, and Bois Forte Reservation (CCC-Indian Division). CCRG surveyed each camp by recording features with GPS, using metal detectors, and employing minimal shovel testing. Four camps were determined to be NRHP eligible. Continuing archaeological research could examine artifact distribution and consumerism between officers and enrollees, differences amongst CCC, Indian Division, and African American CCC camps, and spatial use within the camps.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Church, Minette C.

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, United States of America

Roadside America in the West: History along the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail

The highways and byways of the Colorado/New Mexico borderlands are dotted with publicly funded roadside interpretive signs providing a short history of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. The goal of these signs is commemoration and education of the traveling public, yet the facts are questionable and nuances are flattened. Must accuracy be sacrificed to achieve brevity and accessibility? The time has come to challenge the roadside nationalist narrative in favor of one that people who live and motor along the trail in 2015 might actually recognize. Every semester we stand before classrooms as diverse as these borderlands highway travelers. Archaeology as a discipline is well

placed to share stories of the Santa Fe Trail with the descendants of those who lived along it, incorporating their perspectives. A roadside interpretive sign is a limited genre, but surely we can do better than the shopworn tales they currently provide.

SYM-19 A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

Church, Robert; Warren, Daniel; Westrick, Robert

C&C Technologies, Inc., United States of America

Deep Wrecks in 3D: AUV and ROV Laser and Sonar Scans of Deepwater Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico

In 2013 and 2014, C&C Technologies, Inc. joined a multidisciplinary team to examine the impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on deepwater shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico. One of the primary components for C&C's focus within this team was to collect AUV and ROV mounted 3D laser and sonar data of the wreck sites. The shipwrecks ranged in date and type from nineteenth century wooden sailing vessels to twentieth century steel hull military and commercial vessels. The water depths of these sites range from 470 to 4,890 feet below sea level. The 3D data, with up to 5 mm of resolution, provides not only a highly accurate representation of each site but also a base line for long term monitoring of site changes and degradation.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Clark, Bonnie J.

University of Denver, United States of America

Archaeology, Shadowed Pasts, and the Making of Heritage

As Laurajane Smith contends, heritage is not a series of sites, but of practices. Practitioners of contemporary archaeology are lodged firmly in that practice, participating through the data we uncover, the stakeholders we engage, and even the media attention we draw to particular historic events but not others. The archaeology of Amache, the site of a World War II-era Japanese American internment camp, is a long-term, community-based project focused on a past that has often been muted in historical discourse. As such the project provides a case study of how contemporary archaeology can contribute to the making and remaking of heritage. It does so not only through researching the tangible record, but perhaps even more importantly through the dialogue the archaeology has enabled.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Clark, Loren R

University of Southampton, United Kingdom

Maritime Archaeology in Albania: Connecting the Dots Along an Overlooked Coastline

While Albania boasts over 400 kilometers of coastline, very little research has been done to learn about the significance of this dynamic coast. Until recently, it has been difficult for outside research to be done in Albania, but that is rapidly changing thanks to government agencies supporting research in many different fields targeted specifically along the coast and in the offshore regions. Because of this renewed energy in bringing attention to the coast, this project has sought to aid in the overall management of

submerged cultural resources in Albania by presenting a baseline of datasets from many different disciplines as well as analysis of coastal morphology changes and the potential for submerged sites along the entire Albanian coastline. In doing so, this project will also seek to bring awareness and future researchers to an area of the Adriatic Sea that has been overlooked for far too long.

GEN-15 Recognizing, Reassessing and Reconstructing European Maritime Cultural Landscapes from the Late Neolithic to the 20th Century; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 10:30-12:00

Colombo, Leah G.; Gifford, John A.

University of Miami, United States of America

Preliminary Results: Development of a Predictive Model to Locate Potential Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Florida Bay, Everglades National Park

The National Park Service has recognized a need to identify submerged inundated prehistoric archaeological sites within the Florida Bay region of Everglades National Park (EVER) in order to further develop knowledge of its available cultural resources. Numerous archaeological sites have been found in terrestrial regions of EVER; however very little is known about buried, inundated, or submerged sites. Working in conjunction with RSMAS, a project was developed to identify the parameters necessary to build a predictive model for prehistoric site locations in Florida Bay. This paper will present the preliminary results of the 2014 field season, which included a sub-bottom profile and vibracore survey of a NE to SW transect of Florida Bay. Initial conclusions regarding where sites may be located will be discussed. In addition, the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise on Florida Bay since the initial flooding will also be discussed.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Comer, Elizabeth A.

EAC/Archaeology, Inc., United States of America

Lives Wrought in the Furnace: New Research on the Labor Force at Catoctin Furnace

Starting in 1776, Catoctin Furnace was a thriving iron-making community at the base of the Catoctin Mountains in northern Frederick County, Maryland. Enslaved blacks and European immigrants comprised the labor force. The growth of large iron-making corporations ultimately doomed this rural industrial complex, and it ceased operation in 1903. We know much about the owners of the complex. However, the story of the laborers is only beginning to emerge. Several archaeological reports and a recent history have all touched upon them, but a focused history of the people who carried out vital daily operations has yet to emerge, as is the case at many industrial sites in Maryland. This paper surveys the results of recent research on this hidden population that has utilized data from new excavations, Lidar data, X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, dendrochronological research, geophysics, forensic skeletal examination, craniometric analysis, stable isotope analysis, and mitochondrial DNA analysis.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Comer, Margaret A

Cambridge University, United States of America

Memory and Heritage Before and After 1991: A Case Study from the Solovetsky Islands

As recent battles over the fate and meaning of the gulag site in Perm have shown, gulag heritage in Russia remains highly dissonant. Questions of how to manage and interpret former gulags have become increasingly politically charged in the last few years, following a brief thaw during the perestroika and glasnost periods. The island site of the infamous Solovetsky Gulag offers an illuminating case study of the struggles of stakeholders – monks, other island residents, tourism industry workers, visitors, archaeologists, those with personal or family ties to the site, etc. – to balance the preservation of physical heritage and interpretation of cultural heritage, both at the site and in wider arenas, with concurrent concerns like community development, catering to differing visitor needs and desires (e.g., pilgrimages and whale watching), and responding to government, religious, and popular pressures surrounding the question of what this site means for Russia and for the world.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Cominiello, Leigh A. R.

University of New Mexico, United States of America

The Wetherill Homestead and Trading Post, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico

The University of New Mexico, in partnership with the National Park Service, is currently conducting research on the first trading post in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. Documentary research and test excavations indicate the Wetherill Homestead and Trading Post operated from the mid-1890s to the early 1900s. The site functioned as a center for archaeological research, residence, ranching, and trade. These findings have archaeological and historical implications related to late nineteenth and early twentieth century commerce, consumption, and the role of trading posts in the Southwest.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Connolly, Thomas J. (1); Schablitsky, Julie M. (1); Neyland, Robert S. (2); Tasa, Guy L. (3); Singer, Vivien J. (4); Rose, Chelsea (5); Roller, Michael P. (6); Ward, Bob (7); Craig, John S. (1); Dexter, Jaime (1)

1: University of Oregon Museum of Natural & Cultural History; 2: Naval History and Heritage Command, United States Navy; 3: Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation; 4: Osteolabs, Olympia, Washington; 5: Southern Oregon University

Investigations at Amisfield: A Late Medieval Scottish Tower House

The “Debatable Lands” of the Scottish-English border region remained a frontier in a virtual state of war for centuries. Conflicts with England (the Border Wars) were punctuated with feuds among powerful Scottish families for dominance. Landholding families built small fortified towers for security in this hostile environment. Amisfield Tower, one of the best preserved small towers in Scotland, served the Charteris family from at least AD 1400 to 1630. Excavations adjacent to the tower sampled a stratified midden—rich in artifacts and faunal and botanical remains—exceeding two meters deep that provides information on the history of the tower’s construction, and the economic and domestic lives of the tower’s occupants and supporting community. This evidence is accompanied by a rich textual record of Amisfield’s violent history.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Connolly, Thomas J; Knowles, Julia A.

University of Oregon Museum of Natural & Cultural History, United States of America

The Dalles to Sandy River Wagon Road: Overland through the Columbia River Gorge

Upon reaching the Oregon Cascades, most Oregon Trail pioneers either rafted their wagons down the Columbia River or traveled the Barlow Road overland around the south side of Mt. Hood to the Willamette Valley, both treacherous options. Following the discovery of gold in eastern Oregon, reliable overland travel became an increasing priority, and the state appropriated resources in 1872 to build a wagon road through the Columbia River Gorge. Treacherous slopes, steep grades, and construction of the first rail line through the Gorge by the early 1880s muted the road's effectiveness, but it was an important initial step by the state to manage a multi-county transportation project, anticipating the later and more successful Columbia River Highway built between 1913 and 1922. The wagon road's surviving grades remain as tangible examples of early road engineering, and are an important part of the transportation history in the Far West.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Conrad, Cyler N. (1); Pastron, Allen G. (2)

1: Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America; 2: Archeo-Tec, Inc., Consulting Archaeologists, Oakland, California, United States of America

Global Networks of Trade, Migration and Consumption: Evidence from the Gold Rush-Era Fauna at Thompson's Cove (CA-SFR-186H), San Francisco, California

San Francisco, originally known as Yerba Buena, became a confluence of international trade, human migration and commercial activity during the California Gold Rush (1848-1855). How did the massive influx of argonauts to the San Francisco Bay area affect domestic, native and exotic fauna in this region? A recently excavated site, Thompson's Cove (CA-SFR-186H), located on the original shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove in present day downtown San Francisco, provides new evidence into this global network of trade and population movement by the presence, diversity and composition of the archaeofaunal assemblage at the site. Dating between the late-1840s to 1860s, the fauna from Thompson's Cove captures the dynamic interchange between pre-Gold Rush economic activity and Gold Rush-era importation and subsistence activity in Alta California.

GEN-16 Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

Cook, Gregory D.; Bratten, John; Worth, John

University of West Florida

Research Updates on the Emanuel Point II Shipwreck Project, the Study of a Vessel from Luna's 1559 Fleet

In this paper we will present an update on the continuing archaeological and historic research on the second shipwreck identified as a vessel from Don Tristán de Luna y Arrellano's 1559 fleet. Known as "Emanuel Point II", archaeologists and students from the University of West Florida have focused recent excavations on the vessel's stern and midships area, and have uncovered new artifacts and significant areas of hull structure never before exposed. Historic research on the expedition and vessels in the fleet

has continued as well, providing new insights into Luna's voyage and attempt to settle in northwest Florida.

GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

Coons, Aaron; Supernant, Kisha

University of Alberta

Mapping the Buffalo Lake Métis Wintering Site

Mapping techniques change over time, and with that we are presented with new ways of visualizing and recording information at archaeological sites. Although work was undertaken at the Buffalo Lake Métis Wintering Site for a number of years in the 1970s, since then newer technologies such as Total Stations and RTK GNSS receivers have allowed for accurate maps to be more easily created at the site scale. This poster looks at how our understanding of the spatial organization of the cabin features at the Buffalo Lake Métis Wintering Site has changed as a result of our ability to more confidently locate them within the landscape, and provides an update on recent work that has occurred during the 2014 field season.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Cooper, Leslie S (1); Bates, Lynsey A (2); Galle, Jillian E (3); Bollwerk, Elizabeth (4)

1: Monticello; 2: Monticello; 3: Monticello; 4: Monticello

Preparing Archaeological Data for the Cloud: Digital Collaboration within the DAACS Research Consortium

The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) Research Consortium facilitates collaborative scholarship in the humanities and social sciences, especially in archaeology, across institutional and spatial boundaries. The primary products of the Mellon Grant were a web-based platform for the existing DAACS database, as well as a comprehensive training session wherein institutional partners and research assistants learned cataloging protocols in a collaborative in-house environment with DAACS staff. Session participants were then equipped to enter context and artifact data online for their own archaeological pilot studies, which will be published on the DAACS website, thereby allowing seamless comparison among published sites within the early-modern Atlantic World. This paper discusses this ongoing project in terms of the collaborative and iterative process of the training sessions and preparation of public content about the pilot studies for the website.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Copperstone, Chance H.; Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnett

University of Arizona, United States of America

Slave Foodways at James Madison's Montpelier A.D. 1810- 1830

Based primarily on similarities in occupation, the enslaved population at Montpelier formed distinct enclaves within the plantation, both spatially and within the hierarchy of the operation of the plantation. While food rations at Montpelier were nominally the same for each of these groups, position within the plantation hierarchy created differing opportunity to supplement those rations through access to both the Madison's themselves and to the means to acquire wild game. Zooarchaeological

analysis of faunal remains recovered by the Montpelier Foundation identifies variability in access to various sources of meat amongst the slave groups at James Madison's Montpelier plantation. Preliminary analysis suggests that skilled laborers had a diverse diet similar to that of the Madison's themselves, while domestic and field slaves were restricted largely to meats provided through the plantation's provisioning system.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Cotz, Christian J.

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Making the Invisible Visible: Interpreting the Plantation Landscape at James Madison's Montpelier

Montpelier was the lifelong home of James Madison, father of the Constitution, architect of the Bill of Rights, liberty-lover, and lifelong slave-owner. Just as importantly, Montpelier was home to a community of as many as six generations of enslaved Africans and African Americans who built the plantation, who generated the Madison family's wealth, and who enabled James Madison to pursue a life of learning and public service. As archaeological excavations and documentary research allow us to comprehend more about the enslaved community, Montpelier's Education Department conveys this information to the visiting public. This session will explore Montpelier's efforts to work with scholars and descendants in order to better interpret the enslaved community and reclaim the plantation landscape.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Crane, Brian D.

Versar, Inc., United States of America

Late 17th-Century Demographic and Settlement Patterns Among Swedish Families in the Delaware Valley

Following Holland's takeover of the New Sweden colony in 1655, the Swedish communities along the Delaware River continued to grow and spread. A database of individuals and families based on historical and genealogical data opens a window on the demographics of the 17th-century Swedish settlements. The 1671 and 1693 Censuses of the Swedes on the Delaware list the names of each listed head of household who was a member of one of the Swedish Lutheran churches. Genealogists, particularly the late Peter Stebbins Craig, have identified the family members of these households along with other particulars, including the names of the communities where they lived. These data allow for an exploration of second generation Swedish family structure, intermarriage and settlement patterns. Combining this genealogical research with GIS data show the dispersal of Swedish settlers along the Delaware River and their integration with surrounding English, Dutch, and German communities.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Creese, John L. (1); Bragdon, Kathleen (2)

1: University of Toronto; 2: The College of William and Mary

Persons and Mortuary Practices in the Native Northeast

The incorporation of the dead into the social practices of the living – as revealed by mortuary practices in the Native Northeast – is especially relevant to current archaeological theories of materiality, value, and consumption. This paper presents comparative data from southern New England Algonquian and northern Iroquoian societies to argue that mass burials (including ossuaries and cemeteries) typical of sixteenth and seventeenth century Northeastern aboriginal societies reflected new indigenous ideas about the relation between the individual and the community that emerged in the contact era. Mortuary ceremonies were occasions where the accumulation and fragmentation of powerful and valued substances – artifacts and human bodies – served to reconfigure relations among living persons within wider collective groups. Our comparative study allows a more nuanced ethnological interpretation of these practices than has previously been attempted.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Cromwell, Robert J

National Park Service, United States of America

“Where Ornament and Function are so Agreeably Combined” Redux: A New Look at Consumer Choice Studies Using English Ceramic Wares at Several 19th Century Fur Trade Sites Along the Columbia River

This paper takes a new look at my 2006 doctoral dissertation, where I analyzed over 20,000 British-manufactured ceramic ware sherds excavated from archaeological households at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Washington. These archaeological households are located both within the ca. 1829-1860 Hudson’s Bay Company Fort Vancouver palisade site, as well as in the associated employee (Kanaka) Village site. This allows for synthesis of the data and to compare household dynamics from a broad spectrum of socio-economic class associated households. Data from ceramic sherds were synthesized to define the minimum number of vessels and decorative patterns by household, and these data were used to create economic value indexes utilizing the George Miller CC Index. The results of this dissertation are now compared with ceramic assemblages from several other British fur trade forts located along the lower Columbia River, as well as several Chinookan Village sites.

SYM-19 A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

Croucher, Sarah K.

Wesleyan University, United States of America

“Africa” in Connecticut

In this paper I discuss how archaeological interpretations of nineteenth century free black communities can be strengthened when Africa as a discursive concept is included alongside our analyses of race. In the southern U.S. historical archaeologists have long been attuned to the tangible material presence of enslaved Africans and their descendants. I address the question of “Africa” in relation to nineteenth century free communities of color in Connecticut, arguing that the discursive nature of Africa as a source of identity and practice mattered just as much in the north as it did on plantations. Individuals and communities recognized Africa in multiple ways: The Amistad trial brought about an active discourse between Africans and African Americans in the early 1840s, individuals of African descent noted Africa

as the land of their ancestors, while simultaneously formulating plans to send missionaries to “civilize” Africans and fighting against the force of the colonization movement.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Cuellar, Samuel M

Nautical Archaeology Program, Texas A&M University, United States of America

Infrared Imaging and Artifacts: Attempting to See Beyond the Human Eye

Infrared photography has been a useful tool for archaeologists in observing unseen macrofeatures, particularly with aerial photography and satellite imaging. However, the infrared spectrum's potential usefulness to archaeologists extends beyond the macroscale. Recovery of trace details, writing, corrosion patterns, and other elements invisible to the human eye and visible light photography may be possible through the use of infrared photography. Using a converted Canon 20D digital Single-Lens Reflex (dSLR) camera, this paper explores the effect of incorporating different lighting techniques in conjunction with an affordable infrared imaging system to analyze the potential of documenting hidden details of artifacts both pre- and post-conservation. Artifact types include metals, a 19th-century Bible with handwritten notes, cloth, wood, and ceramics.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Dale, Emily S.

University of Nevada-Reno, United States of America

There's a Hole in my Bucket! (But I Put it There on Purpose): Modified Can Use at Rural Woodcutting Camps in Mineral County, Nevada

In 2014, in conjunction with the University of Nevada-Reno, I led a Forest Service Passport in Time project in a survey of rural Chinese woodcutting camps surrounding the turn-of-the-century mining boomtowns of Aurora, Nevada and Bodie, California. In addition to the expected glass bottle fragments, rusting cans, and Chinese-related ceramics and opium tins, we discovered a large portion of the material culture, specifically cans, buckets, and other metal objects, had been modified and repurposed for a variety of new uses. This poster explores the various types of modified metal artifacts and their implications for understanding the lives of rural Chinese woodcutters. Overall, this research is instrumental in providing a more holistic regional perspective of the Chinese throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s in urban and rural environments of western Nevada, particularly addressing their contributions to the mining industry of the West.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Damian, Michelle M.

University of Southern California, United States of America

Transcending Geographic Boundaries: Maritime Archaeology Worldwide on the Museum of Underwater Archaeology

This year, the Museum of Underwater Archaeology (MUA) enters its second decade as a medium for online dissemination of information about maritime archaeology projects at the professional, student,

and avocational levels. This paper will highlight the next steps of the MUA as we reach beyond the traditional confines of museum exhibits and actively work to promote endeavors that transcend geographical and disciplinary boundaries. Recent innovations include project centers that focus on multiple projects within a particular region, interdisciplinary projects that highlight archaeological intersections with art and science, partnerships with brick-and-mortar museums to provide digital versions of their exhibits for remote viewing, and hosting online editions of conference proceedings worldwide. We hope to introduce ways in which archaeologists can get involved in online outreach, either through the auspices of the MUA or in their own endeavors.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Damour, Melanie (1); Hamdan, Leila (2); Horrell, Christopher (3)

1: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America; 2: George Mason University, United States of America; 3: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, United States of America

Gulf of Mexico Shipwrecks, Corrosion, Hydrocarbon Exposure, Microbiology, and Archaeology (GOM-SCHEMA): Studying the Effects of a Major Oil Spill on Submerged Cultural Resources

Schema, broadly defined, is “a representative framework or plan”. After the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Natural Resource Damage Assessment process began and the scientific community, along with several research consortia, flocked to the Gulf of Mexico to study the spill's impacts. In the fervor of project design, research questions, and the need to understand these impacts on various resources, shipwrecks (another potentially impacted resource) were largely ignored. Through Federal and academic partnerships and contracts primarily funded by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, a multidisciplinary team of scientists was assembled to examine the effects of oil and dispersant exposure on deepwater shipwrecks and their resident microbial communities. Shipwrecks in differentially spill-impacted and unimpacted areas were analyzed and compared for local microbial community structure and function and degradation/corrosion processes. Presented here is the project's “schema” — its design and objectives, site selection criteria, and development through partnerships.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Danis, Ann E.

University of California, Berkeley

Feeling Queer(ed)

Is sensory archaeology queer archaeology?

This paper uses examples from the historic archaeology of confinement and enculturation to explore the potential of a sensory approach as a queer methodology. The primacy of vision has been challenged by both sensory archaeologists and queer theorists, and both acknowledge a multiplicity and fluidity of the senses. Envisioning a multi-sensorial subject allows archaeologists to approach the queerness of individual and group experience outside the confines of monolithic identities. While a theory of the senses relies on notions of the “habitual,” this engagement does not deny the coexistence of unique momentary experience and repeated performance. Focusing on soundscapes of confinement and relocation, this paper unpacks the inherent queerness of archaeoacoustics specifically and a sensory approach generally in historic contexts.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Davidson, James M.

University of Florida, United States of America

The Quandary Of Diaspora: Folk Culture And African And Scottish Interactions At The Kingsley Plantation (1814-1839), Fort George Island, Florida

Recognizing ethnic identities through materiality has long been a goal of American historical archaeology, in particular within the African Diaspora. The ability to identify and interpret archaeologically the material residues of these past social behaviors has most successfully relied upon exclusive contexts of interaction and access; African customs may be “recognized” in slave cabins, while European customs and beliefs may manifest materially within predominately or exclusively Euroamerican contexts. But what of multi-generational social interactions, creolization at all levels of social life, and shared spatial contexts, where myriad cultures interacted to ultimately form the archaeological record? What changes in African belief seen materially may be due to diasporic processes – multi-ethnic African households, improvisation, or creolization of many different African and European cultural traditions? Such complexities will be explored through the archaeological dataset derived from eight years of excavations at the Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida.

SYM-10 Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

Davis, Jackson; von Wandruszka, Ray

University of Idaho, United States of America

The Identification Of Historical Glasses By Silicon Isotope Ratios

The identification of historical glasses is of broad interest in historical archaeology. Analysis by ICP spectrometry is commonly used for this purpose, but this is costly. An alternative is presented by the determination of silicon isotope ratios, which require milligram quantities of glass and can be carried out with gas chromatograph-mass spectrometers that are routine instruments in most modern chemical laboratories. The methodology is based on the conversion of the silicates in glass to gaseous SiF₄, which is isolated by the gas chromatograph and quantified by the mass spectrometer on the basis of the 3 silicon isotopes, ²⁸Si, ²⁹Si, and ³⁰Si. Previous work has shown that the isotope ratios can be used to identify geological silicates, but the technique has not been applied to historical glasses. The present work indicates that this is possible, predicated on the appropriate methodology for SiF₄ generation and statistical analysis of the mass spectrometric results.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Davis, Jordan E

Calvin College, United States of America

“Not By Angels”: Religious Place-Making in the Sonoran Desert

When the archaeological traces of migrant religion are encountered in the Sonoran Desert by journalists, humanitarian workers, and social scientists, they are often interpreted as static containers of

human belief. Previous discussions of this type of material culture have highlighted the perpetuation of colonial discourses that continue to demarcate and enforce the borders of both religious and migration studies, including the privileging of Western, Protestant, and male comprehensions of “religious experience.” The resulting marginalization and exclusion of alternative (particularly materialist) ontological frames within academic studies of religion demands critical evaluation. In an effort to better understand the material traces of embodied and emplaced religious production of Mexican and Central American undocumented border crossers, this paper draws on a rematerialized, interdisciplinary approach to religious place-making at three migrant shrine sites documented by the Undocumented Migration Project in the Bartolo Mountain region of southern Arizona.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Davis, Mary Anne (1); Osgood, Susie (2)

1: Idaho State Historical Society; 2: Boise National Forest

Exploring The Merchandise Of The Pon Yam Store In Idaho City: What Do We Tell The Public About Chinese Olives And Dracontomelon?

The Boise National Forest and the Idaho City Historical Foundation formed a partnership to restore the Pon Yam Store to its original character as a nineteenth century Chinese merchant’s shop, and adapt the building for use as a museum and research center. An opportunity to excavate under the floor boards in the store by FS archaeologists and volunteers provided a look at artifacts not usually found in archaeological sites due to a lack of preservation. Firecrackers, incense sticks, and botanical remains were preserved in the dry soil under the boards. The collected botanical remains included a vast number of Chinese olive seeds and a smaller number of an unknown seed eventually identified as Dracontomelon. How rare are these Dracontomelon seeds in the archaeological record of the West?

SYM-8 Unearthing the Gem State: Historical Archaeology in Idaho; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

De León, Jason (1,2)

1: University of Michigan; 2: Institute for Field Research

On Dangerous Ground: Documenting the Undocumented Migration Project 2009-2014

Started in 2009, the Undocumented Migration Project (UMP) developed out of an attempt to couple archaeological data on what border crossers left in the Arizona desert with ethnographic data collected at migrant shelters in Northern Mexico. The initial goal was to understand the informal economy that structured human smuggling and the various technologies of survival and subterfuge that people employed while crossing the Sonoran Desert. Since 2009, the project’s scope has significantly expanded to focus on a wide range of topics including the various forms of violence experienced in the desert, the role of non-humans in border enforcement, and what the types of deaths migrants experience can tell us about notions of citizenship and sovereignty. In this paper I briefly trace the intellectual history of the UMP, discuss its relationship and contribution to the fields of ethnography, forensic science, and archaeology of the contemporary, and discuss the project’s future directions.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Deeley, Kathryn H

University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Consumerism As A Strategy For Negotiating Racism: A Comparative Study Of African Americans In Jim Crow Era Annapolis, MD

Archaeologists have studied many different ways in which African Americans coped with the racist structures of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America. One way in which this was done was through consumer choice as part of the capitalist market used to create African American consumer aesthetics. With this understanding, archaeologists can study how commodities were used to express internally imposed classes within the African American community. In this paper, the archaeological evidence of consumptive behaviors are examined as a demonstration of conscious choices made by four different African American households in Annapolis, Maryland. The aesthetics created by these choices are then compared to show the similarities and differences between them and how these demonstrate that Victorian ideals were ignored in order to create a dining etiquette that was both uniquely African American and had an ability to differentiate status groups within a single African American community. *GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45*

Deetz, J.Eric (1); Agbe-Davies, Anna S. (2)

1: Coastal Carolina Research, United States of America; 2: University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

To be, Rather Than to Seem: Comparative Colonialism and the Idea of the Old North State.

North Carolina has often been described as “a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit” a sentiment also reflected in the official state motto “to be rather than to seem.” The idea that North Carolina was markedly different from either of its colonial neighbors has been almost universally accepted. The contrast has been forwarded by North Carolinians for generations, from historians to presidential candidates. For example, the often cited lack of a deep-water port has been used to explain differences in areas as varied as early colonial settlement patterns or to the nature of slavery. Using an archaeological and documentary record reflecting 430 years of colonial history, this paper identifies avenues of potential research that could test the veracity of these perceptions.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Delgado, James P. (1); Irion, Jack (2); Cantelas, Frank (3); Hanselmann, Frederick (4); Horrell, Christopher (5); Borgens, Amy (6); Langley, Susan (7); Brennan, Michael (8)

1: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, United States of America; 2: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America; 3: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, United States of America; 4: Meadows Center for Water & the Envir

Copper-Clad Ghost: The “Monterrey A Shipwreck”

Archaeological assessment and limited test excavation of the Monterrey A shipwreck provides an initial characterization of an early 19th century armed vessel whose remains are comprised of articulated two-dimensional features as well as a substantial portion of seemingly well-preserved three dimensional hull remains of the copper-sheathed hull. The form and lines of the hull are present, and with the various features, suggest that this armed vessel of approximately 200 tons was a two-masted craft, likely a schooner. Similar to Baltimore-built schooners and brigs of the early 19th century, the vessel's identity

and home port remain unknown. Site characteristics and artifacts such as the navigational instruments suggest a sudden loss, probably in a violent storm, and with no survivors.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

DeMuth, R. Carl

Indiana University - Bloomington, United States of America

Everyone Was Black in the Mines: Exploring the Reasons for Relaxed Racial Tensions in Early West Virginia Coal Company Towns.

While racial inequality was frequently the norm in many early 20th century communities, several historians have noted that many central Appalachian coal mining 'company towns' tended toward more equitable white/black race relations. The progressive nature of these histories is opposed to our modern stereotypes of the region, and may provide an important outlet for positive narratives of Appalachia. This paper draws largely on oral histories and documentary evidence to understand the processes that led to this anomalous situation, examining the ways in which aspects of miner agency and company policy both defied and complied to racial norms of the early 20th century. Ultimately, I argue that these relaxed racial tensions can be partially credited to the liminal experiences of living in a geographically isolated, impoverished community and underground mining. Such perspectives provide a less negative view of coal companies, complicating our current understanding of the relationship between labor and inequality.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Dennis, L. Meghan

Hays and Dennis, LLC., United States of America

End-of-Life Choices and 19th Century North Georgia Cemeteries

In 1835, Carmel Baptist Church was established in the rural town of BrickStore, Georgia. Though not a large settlement by modern standards, Carmel drew from a dense population and was located in a built-up and developed area. Only 16 years later, the church combined with another congregation and instead of staying in BrickStore, the new Carmel Baptist Church was moved outside of the settled zone and into an unpopulated area marked only by the junction of two country roads. The cemetery established at the site became a locus for local internments.

An examination of Carmel Cemetery in comparison to other local cemeteries, both group and family, shows that the choice of burial site was not as simple as closest geographic location. By looking at these patterns, conclusions can be drawn about family life and end of life choices in the late 19th and early 20th century rural North Georgia.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Desmarais, Hannah C

University of Massachusetts Boston

Geographically and Socially on the Periphery: People of Color and their Role in Social Life in Nantucket, Massachusetts

The Boston-Higginbotham House, located on the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, was constructed by Seneca Boston, an African-American former slave, and his native Wampanoag wife Thankful Micah in the 18th century. The couple's descendants continued to own and inhabit the home for more than a century until it passed to the Boston Museum of African American History. Archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Massachusetts Boston at the home in 2008 shed light on the ways inhabitants negotiated their identities as people of color. The continued investigation of the home in 2014 adds to this knowledge, examining the location of the island of Nantucket as geographically on the periphery and the social position of the house's inhabitants as non-Anglo-Americans. The research shows that although Seneca Boston and his descendants lived socially on the periphery in a rural community, they purposefully and actively participated in the vibrant community's social life.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Devine, Jamie J (1); Weis, Delfin A (2)

1: University of Denver; 2: Southern Methodist University

Don't be Afraid of the Numbers: Finding Kids in your Archaeological Space

The archaeology of childhood has developed over the past two decades, however the full depth of this field of study has not been explored. Prior to the late 1800s, over half the population of the United States was under the age of 20. Toys and artifacts associated with children are often overlooked and marginalized in the archaeological record. It is through children that culture is taught, altered, and created. Childhood is a period of time when personhood is malleable and can be influenced. This critical demography and period of cultural formation in individual lives can be easily incorporated into current research designs. Research was conducted at Fort Garland, the coal company town of Berwind, and the Ludlow massacre sites in Colorado. Through the incorporation of spatial distribution and frequency counts in methodology children can be quantified in the archaeological record.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Devlin, Erin K

University of Wisconsin Eau Claire, United States of America

Traditional Associations?: Public History, Collaborative Practice, and Alternative Histories

In recent years, public historians have placed increased emphasis on collaborative practice—the need to reach out to an expanded array of community stakeholders, the desire to share authority through co-creative planning processes, and the effort to create engaging experiences for visitors. These developments have been motivated, in part, by an effort to diversify the public history landscape and to incorporate non-white and non-elite histories into public memory.

This paper will explore the unique challenges presented by engaging in collaborative practice while investigating the history of Lewis Mountain, a segregated campground for African American visitors in Shenandoah National Park. The study of this site raised questions about progressive historical narratives, and narrow definitions of “traditionally associated peoples” with a recognized stake in the preservation cultural resources in SNP. These questions—related to research ethics, community outreach, and cultural resource management—resonate for public historians as well as historical archaeologists.

SYM-2 Inspirations from Public History: Recommendations for Collaboration and Community Outreach Drawn Across Disciplinary Boundaries; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Devlin, Sean E

University of Minnesota, United States of America

Education as a form of *la perruque* at Emancipation on Barbados

The role educational programs in the post-emancipatory context is an issue that archaeologists tend to categorize as a disciplinary practice in the Foucaultian sense, where instruction, with its material manifestations as archaeological evidence, were a means to impose control over the former slaves in the new labor system. By adapting the ideas of De Certeau, we can complicate our understanding of how practice was used both strategically by those in power and tactically by the former slaves. Specifically, an examination of some preliminary findings from an emancipation era Barbadian plantation village will highlight how the former slaves “rented” time and place within their domestic environment on the periphery of such disciplinary practice to do their own work of meaning making. The resultant interpretation allows for a multivalency of contextual meanings and allows for us to understand how freedmen crossed the boundary between place and space in this nineteenth century context.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Dewey, Christopher T

Beeswax Wreck Project, United States of America

On the Periphery of the New World: The Beeswax Wreck Project

This paper reviews the search for the suspected wreck of a Spanish Manila galleon off the Oregon Coast that sank near the end of the seventeenth century. Included are summaries of the 2006-2009 terrestrial surveys and the 2013-2014 diving operations. The sometimes-conflicting historical record is summarized and compared to the results of four terrestrial and two underwater field seasons. The result is an informed estimate of the wreck’s location.

SYM-12 Shipwreck Archaeology Without a Ship: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Shipwreck Materials from Terrestrial Sites and the Historic Record; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:15

Dielissen, Sandie

Simon Fraser University, Canada

Being A 'Good' Girl: Crafting Gender in Indian Residential Schools

As part of the project of colonialism in North America, churches and missionaries introduced their standards of childhood through the education of Aboriginal peoples. Indian residential schools determined what it meant for Aboriginal girls to become proper women. Western ideals of femininity, modelled behaviour, appearance and clothing, personal possessions, and household goods informed respectability, and Aboriginal girls were taught a Christian home life geared towards removing them from their otherwise savage, morally degraded, and uncultured behaviour. Being a ‘good’ girl was reinforced through the material culture and physical environment. Viewed through a feminist lens, study of the material culture of these institutions provides tangible meaning to the role of education in

crafting gender and re-creating identity among Aboriginal women and within Aboriginal communities. This paper explores the relationship between Aboriginal girls and the how the praxis of daily life in these institutions crafted new ideas of gender, gender roles, and gender politics.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Dikkaya, Fahri

Bilkent University, Turkey

The Archaeology of Borderlands: North Western Anatolia in the Early Ottoman Period

Anatolia in the Early Ottoman Period and its socio-political transformations and interactions represented the temporal and spatial rhythms of inseparable structures between new comers and locals. As populations moved and interacted locally and regionally in the Western Anatolian borderlands, these rhythms through their crossing and exchanges set the stage for a network of interconnections among regional groups. This network functioned in a dynamic history of political consolidation of Turkmens and collapse of Byzantines with economic shifts and material cultural diffusions in both worlds. Thus, the shape and extent of interactive networks constructed a new landscape, especially in North Western Anatolia, as cultural and political landscapes. In this context, this paper will analyse socio-political transformations and interactions through archaeological and historical data.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Dixon, Kelly J. (1); Smith, Carrie E. (2)

1: University of Montana, United States of America; 2: U.S. Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest

Archaeology of Chinese Woodchoppers and the Forests of the Lake Tahoe Basin: Exploring the Intersections of Extractive Industries, Transportation, and Labor

During the late 1860s and early 1870s, Chinese “woodchoppers” lived and worked in the vast forests of the South Lake Tahoe Basin in the eastern Sierra Nevada, near Genoa, Nevada, leaving distinctive archaeological signatures wherever they worked and lived. The laborers in these isolated camps supplied Nevada’s Comstock mines with forest products, as the Comstock had already depleted its own local sources of lumber, approximately 30 miles away. This relatively well-preserved local cultural landscape of temporary work camps was part of a regional and transnational network fueled by industrial capitalism that provides a catalyst for investigating the intersections between extractive industries, transportation, labor, and the drastic nature of cultural ecological change in the American West.

SYM-19 A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

Dodds, Tricia; Jaffke, Denise

California State Parks, USA

Into the Blue: Underwater Archaeology in California State Parks

The Underwater Parks of California are located primarily along the coastline, stretching from Mendocino County in the north to San Diego County in the south. Mono Lake, D.L. Bliss, Emerald Bay-Lake Tahoe,

and Lake Perris represent inland underwater parks. The California Department of Parks and Recreation's underwater parks program was established in 1968 to preserve the best and most unique representative examples of the state's natural underwater ecosystems found in coastal and inland waters. Since that time, Parks has established 19 underwater parks with over 60 proposals for new parks under consideration. Currently, State Parks manages almost one quarter of California's coastline. This paper will provide an overview of this important program, review our current knowledge of submerged cultural resources by highlighting projects already accomplished, and outline our goals for future underwater archaeological projects to continue protecting California's cultural resources.

GEN-01 Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage: Navigating the Natural Hazards, the Man-Made Hazards, and the Red Tape; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-10:00

Doering-White, John A.

University of Michigan, United States of America

Material Boundaries of Citizenship: Central American Clandestine Migration through Mexico

Each year, hundreds of thousands of undocumented Central American migrants transit through Mexico by hopping freight trains. Migrants navigate organized crime networks and government officials that seek to extort and detain them. They also receive assistance from sympathetic Mexican citizens and a network of humanitarian shelters that have developed along common migrant routes. Throughout this process, migrants seek to both highlight their presence as non-citizens and blend in with the citizen population. The objects that migrants carry with them, leave behind, and pick up along the way illuminate how citizenship and non-citizenship are expressed, interpreted, and manipulated amongst social and material infrastructures of clandestine mobility. By collecting and documenting the material culture of migration, along with participant observation in and around migrant shelters in southern Mexico, this paper combines ethnography and contemporary archaeology in order to investigate how the boundaries of citizenship and non-citizenship are negotiated materially through clandestine migration.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Dostal, Christopher (1); Borgens, Amy (2)

1: Texas A&M University, United States of America; 2: Texas Historical Commission

The Conservation of the *Monterrey A* Artifacts

In the Gulf of Mexico in July of 2013, the research vessel E/V Nautilus sent the remotely operated vehicle Hercules down to a depth of over 1330m to survey and recover artifacts from an early 19th-century shipwreck known as the *Monterrey A* that had been surveyed the year before. They recovered more than 60 artifacts, all of which are currently being conserved and studied at the Texas A&M Conservation Research Laboratory. This paper presents a survey of the techniques currently being used to conserve and analyze the assemblage, as well as an assessment of the efficacy of these techniques. 3D modelling has been implemented as part of the documentation process using both laser scanning and photo-modeling. Elemental analysis by means of x-ray fluorescence has given insight into not only the composition of the artifacts, but in some cases has even helped in dating the wreck by identifying artifact manufacture techniques.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Downer, Joseph A.

The George Washington University

Hallowed Ground, Sacred Space: The African-American Cemetery at George Washington's Mount Vernon and the Plantation Landscapes of the Enslaved

The cemeteries used by slaves on many plantations in the 18th and 19th centuries were places where communities could practice forms of resistance and develop distinct African-American traditions. These spaces often went unrecorded by elites, whose constructed landscapes were designed to convey messages of their own status and authority. Therefore, few records exist that document the usage of slave burial grounds. Furthermore, poor preservation and modern development have obliterated many cemeteries from the landscape. At George Washington's Mount Vernon, the African-American cemetery represents the last cemetery utilized by Washington's slaves to remain virtually untouched by modern development. This was just one of many cemeteries that allowed slaves an opportunity to redefine portions of the constructed landscapes of white elites into repurposed spaces. Here, slaves could resist assimilation by elites, and cultivate distinct cultural traditions. An analysis of historical records and archaeological survey can yield valuable information on these reconstructed landscapes.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Drummond, Justine A. (1); De León, Jason P. (2)

1: University of Victoria, Canada; 2: University of Michigan

Humanitarian Sites: A Contemporary Archaeological and Ethnographic Study of Clandestine Culture Contact among Undocumented Migrants, Humanitarian Aid Groups, and the U.S. Border Patrol

For over a decade, Arizona humanitarian groups such as Samaritans and No More Deaths have attempted to help undocumented migrants by leaving water bottles along the many trails in the Sonoran Desert leading from Mexico into the United States. These humanitarian sites have become a source of public controversy, viewed as acts of littering or attempts to aid illegal immigration. During the 2012 and 2013 field seasons of the Undocumented Migration Project, we conducted an archaeological analysis of humanitarian sites to better understand site distribution practices, modification and usage, and associations with other artifacts and site types. Participant observation was conducted during multiple hikes with Samaritans volunteers. In this paper we argue that humanitarian sites illustrate migrant strategies of survival, provide insight into how some humanitarians perceive migrants, and reveal evidence of underlying (often hidden) hostilities existing between Border Patrol and both migrants and those who attempt to help them.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Edney, Joanne L (1); Spennemann, Dirk HR (2)

1: Charles Sturt University, Australia.; 2: Institute of Land, Water & Society, Australia

Can Artificial Reef Wrecks Reduce Diver Impacts on Historic Shipwrecks? A Case Study from Australia

Wreck diving is an increasingly popular activity, and has seen increasing numbers of divers visiting historic shipwreck sites. In some cases this has led to adverse impacts on these sites. A range of

management strategies are used to manage diver impacts, ranging from exclusion to limiting the number of divers. Another strategy that deserves closer evaluation is the use of artificial reef wrecks. Artificial reef wrecks are popular attractions, and the number of vessels being sunk as dive sites has increased significantly in recent years, particularly in Australia and North America. Artificial reefs have been demonstrated to successfully reduce diver pressure on natural reefs, therefore it may be expected that there are similar outcomes for historic shipwrecks. This paper reports on the findings of a recent study of Australian wreck divers which shows user support for the deployment of artificial reef wrecks to reduce diver impacts on culturally and historically significant wrecks.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Edwards, Andrew

Colonial Williamsburg, United States of America

Taking Down Boundaries, or How to Build an Integrated Archaeology Program

Two of the most influential institutions involved in making Historical Archaeology the discipline we enjoy today are The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF) and The College of William and Mary (W&M). Although located in the same tiny town, until 1982 they might have existed on separate planets. When Marley Brown became director of CWF's archaeology program in 1982, he quickly formed a liaison with the College. By hiring students and recent alumni of the Anthropology Department's new graduate program, he established a lasting and collegial relationship with that department. Marley was able to build Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research into a dynamic team reaching from Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Jamestown to greater Virginia, Bermuda, and Barbados. Two of Marley's creations, the annual W&M/CWF field school and the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research just celebrated their 30th and 27th anniversaries.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Edwards-Ingram, Ywone D.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, United States of America

Marley, Polly, and Me: Reflections on Archaeology and Social Relations

Since the 1980s, the archaeological study of African Americans has moved from the periphery to the center of research and interpretive initiatives at Colonial Williamsburg. For over two decades, Marley Brown directed the museum's archaeological program and worked tirelessly to build teamwork and foster ties among individuals of different racial and ethnic groups. To highlight Brown's contributions to the field of African American Archaeology, I use interpretations from my study of the archaeological remains of the home-site of an enslaved nursemaid called Polly Valentine. This nineteenth-century site in Colonial Williamsburg, excavated in the late 1980s, serves as a springboard to discuss the deep-seated nature of our work to bring sensitive topics and controversial areas to the forefront of research endeavors. My goal is to centralize social relations as invaluable in studying the past and for dealing with the complexities of archaeological practices.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Eichelberger, Justin E

Oregon State University, United States of America

The Archaeology of Class, Status and Authority Within Mid-19th Century U. S. Army Commissioned Officers: Examples from Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, Oregon 1856-1866

In 1856 Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins were established to guard the newly established Oregon Coast Reservation. Charged with controlling traffic in and out of the northern part of the reservation these posts served as “post-graduate schools” for several officers who would later become high ranking generals during the American Civil War. During their service these men, often affluent and well educated, held the highest social, economic and military ranks at these frontier military posts. This paper examines the material culture associated with six of the commissioned officer’s houses from these posts. The archaeological assemblages from these houses vary in terms of artifact quality, quantity and variety by military rank and suggests that although mid-19th century U. S. Army officers were united by notions of class, status and authority they were competitive individuals that were interested in displaying and affirming their military, social and economic position.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Eichner, Katrina C. L.

UC Berkeley, United States of America

Queering the Norm: Reinterpreting the Heterosexual Ideal

This paper aims to problematize the concept of heteronormativity through a queer perspective. Too often, heterosexuality is posited as a universal norm against which queer identities can be examined. Through a look at archaeological deposits associated with heterosexual relationships and practices - such as courtship, marriage, and prostitution- this discussion queers the 'normalness' of heterosexuality by showing that an ideal heterosexuality is rarely, if ever, truly performed. Using examples from a 19th c. military fort and community in West Texas, this paper will investigate how a queer framework can produce a more fluid, thus more inclusive, understanding of sexual practice in the past. Moreover, by using performance theory to challenge the concept of a lived normative experience, this investigation engages with progressive politics that aim to reevaluate the social constructiveness of sexual identity.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Elder, J. Tait (1); Archer, Steve (2); Riser, Luran (2); Cascella, Melissa (1)

1: ICF International; 2: Washington State Department of Transportation

On Seattle’s Edge: A Native American Refuge on the Late Nineteenth Century Waterfront

In the nineteenth century, Seattle enterprises depended on Native Americans for labor but settlers increasingly displaced Natives and tensions led to sometimes hostile conflict. In response, a Seattle ordinance was passed in 1865 which limited Native American encampments within the city limits. Located at the peripheral margin of the city, Ballast Island became a crucial layover for Native Americans and also represents an important, but infrequently discussed, element of the historical narrative – Native Americans adapting to, and participating in, a rapidly changing world. In March of 2014, archaeological investigations in support of the SR 99 Bored Tunnel Project provided an opportunity to identify and delineate a portion of the island, which is currently buried below the current ground

surface. This paper discusses the historical significance of Seattle's Ballast Island and the methods used to identify the boundary of the island which included geotechnical archaeological techniques.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Elouga, Martin

University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon

Fortifications among the Tikars in Cameroon. Temporal security borders and indicators of an autarchic economic and social life

Shortly after settling in the upper Mbam catchment due to migration which took them from the Adamawa highlands to their current habitat, the Tikars faced attacks from neighboring and distant ethnic groups. The fortifications that encircle the chiefdoms created indicate the conflicts that marred relations with other social groups. These fortifications which could be seen as factors of reconfiguration of space in the chiefdoms, were temporal borders put in place to ensure the safety of property and people. The universe of confinement that came about as a result, brought about an autarchic economic and social life style among the Tikars. This new perspective in the analysis of fortifications is different from the causal and phenomenological approaches used this far. It lays the foundation for a profound reflection on this military architecture which isolated groups and at the same time represented an ingeniously built original structure to secure property and persons.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Enright, Jeffrey; Grinnan, Joseph J; Hanks, Matthew; Tubby, Ray; Linville, Nick

SEARCH, United States of America

Flats, Steamers, and Ironclads: The Impassable Confederate Defense of Mobile Bay

SEARCH, in partnership with Alabama Port Authority and other local, state, and federal agencies, conducted a maritime archaeological assessment of Mobile Bay, Alabama, including archival research and a marine remote sensing survey. As a result of this investigation, archaeologists documented numerous navigational obstructions placed in upper Mobile Bay during the American Civil War. These obstructions consist of shipwrecks, bricks, and wood pilings. This Confederate obstruction provides a unique opportunity to examine multiple vessel types of the same era in one geographic location. Previous archaeological investigations conducted on the obstruction include work by Espey, Huston and Associates in the 1980s and additional research conducted by Florida State University under the direction of David Ball in the mid-1990s. Utilizing historical documents as well as updated and improved remote sensing data, this paper provides new insight into the obstruction and rich Civil War-era maritime history of Mobile Bay.

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Farley, William A.

University of Connecticut, United States of America

How to Reduce the Boxes in your Laboratory and Produce Good Research: Archaeobotanical Analyses and Rehabilitated Collections

We have all heard the adage that “one hour in the field equals ten in the lab”. It is proof of this saying that nearly every archaeological laboratory boasts an impressive collection of meticulously collected soil samples. Nearly every complex archaeological excavation has the potential to yield hundreds or even thousands of liters of carefully collected sediment, despite the excavator’s knowledge that the mass majority will never be analyzed. Archaeobotanists can find great research value in these underappreciated backlogs. In my paper I argue and offer evidence that in each of these collections there lie the potential for valid avenues of research. As a case study I offer some of my own research completed in 2012 on botanical samples collected from two sites excavated in the early 1990s. While working with these collections did present significant challenges, few were insurmountable and even fewer were directly related to their age.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Farris, Glenn J.

Farris, West & Schulz, United States of America

Finding the Russian Village at Fort Ross: GPR and Magnetometer Survey

At the Russian American Company settlement of Fort Ross on the California Coast was a village housing a vibrant community of Russians, Native Californians, Native Alaskans, and Creoles. Using a drawing of the village made in 1841, along with various visitors’ accounts and inventories of the settlement, we are able to reconstruct a partial image of this community. However, in order to locate the old village on the ground, a composite research group of students and professors from UC Berkeley, along with several independent researchers has set out to find evidence for its actual placement. This is being done utilizing ground-penetrating radar, combined with magnetometer studies to provide data to guide further archaeological testing. This paper will report on the history and the results of this Phase I survey.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Fellows, Kristen R.

North Dakota State University

Illegitimate Children, Single Parents, and Methodism in an African American Enclave in the Dominican Republic

In previous research on an African American enclave in Samaná, Dominican Republic baptism and marriage records have provided a wealth of information; this data has been looked at for marriage patterns within and beyond the confines of the community, naming practices, and even spatial information regarding where individuals lived. This paper, however, will begin a discussion on a component of these documents which has, to date, gone unexplored: legitimacy rates and the baptism of illegitimate children. The African Americans living in Samaná often tried to distance themselves from their Dominican and Haitian counterparts through their emphasis on education and their adherence to their Protestant faith. How, then, does the baptism and presence of illegitimate children and their single parents within the community fit into the Americans’ model of the larger Samanese society? This paper will contribute to a more well-rounded view of this diasporic community.

SYM-24 The Periphery of the Research Project: Tangential Narratives, Side Data, and Interesting Tidbits; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 15:30-17:00

Fennell, Christopher C.

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, United States of America

Atlantic Traverses, Contrastive Illuminations

Research projects in historical archaeology have been greatly enhanced by trans-Atlantic, comparative perspectives and questions probing the contours of European colonial impacts. Marley Brown's work has provided a key intellectual impetus to these developments. His focus has compelled colleagues to exhaust interdisciplinary data sets in each research project, and to frame questions with a large-scale, comparative perspective. A remarkable variety of research questions are being addressed, often engaging with theoretical debates on subjects such as racism, class structures, social group identity, agency, power, ethnicity, and self-determination. In a period when many of our colleagues are lost in post-structuralist and post-humanist gyres of speculation, Brown's intellectual voice navigates a path of enduring knowledge claims on vital cultural dynamics.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Ferland, Sara C.

Arizona Department of Transportation

Historical Archaeology in Transportation Projects in Arizona

Transportation projects come with a unique set of challenges; including the limitation of fieldwork to the right-of-way, the potential for a project to bisect entire landscapes, and sometimes the fact that the road itself is a resource. This paper will provide an overview of the types of historical resources and issues that are encountered during transportation-related projects in Arizona, and examples of how we address them.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Fino, Nazih M.

William Self Associates, Inc, United States of America

Low-cost System for Image-Based 3D Documentation in Archaeology

The paper presents an image-based scene reconstruction algorithm for the 3D documentation of a lighter boat from the Gold Rush Era. It follows the structure-from-motion approach and uses low-cost equipment that is part of the standard documentation procedure at an archaeological site---a digital camera and a total station. Points measured with the total station are used to transform the model into the projected coordinate systems used at the excavation site such that measuring and geo-referencing becomes possible.

SYM-31 San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Fitz-Gerald, Kyla E

University of Idaho, United States of America

Hygiene, Masculinity, and Imprisonment: The Archaeology of Japanese Internees at Idaho's Kooskia Internment Camp

Historical archaeology provides many insights about unexpected aspects of daily life. One example is the hygiene and beauty practices of the men at World War II Kooskia Internment camp located near Kooskia, Idaho. Excavations in 2010 and 2013 resulted in the recovery of a variety of objects documenting men's grooming in the camp, including items such as cold cream jars, a cologne bottle, and shampoo bottles. This work explores how these everyday objects provide new insight into the hygiene practices of the Kooskia Internees and how they reflected influences of both Japanese and American culture during a period of considerable animosity towards Japanese Americans.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Fleming, William L

East Carolina University, United States of America

Site Study and Reconstruction of the Pillar Dollar Wreck, Biscayne Bay, Florida

Long known to treasure hunters, the "Pillar Dollar" Wreck in Biscayne Bay, Florida, remains relatively unstudied. Ballast scatters and some wooden structures are visible on the sand, though what remains buried underneath is still a mystery. This project aims to uncover that mystery, and, if possible, reconstruct the vessel in an effort to gain more information regarding its origins and identity.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Fogle, Kevin

University of South Carolina, United States of America

Blurred Boundaries: Internal and Illicit Plantation Economies

Craft production, hired time, personal cotton plots, theft, and diverse trade networks created a patchwork of economic opportunities for several hundred slaves on Witherspoon Island, a 19th century cotton plantation in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina. This paper explores the impact of household and community involvement in a myriad of economic practices that were at times sanctioned, expressly forbidden, or tacitly accepted by the plantation management. When the archaeological and documentary records are overlaid, they offer a fragmentary glimpse of production, consumption and exchange within this large enslaved community on an absentee plantation.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Fong, Kelly

California State University, Northridge

Building Diaspora: Surviving and Thriving in the Shadow of Imperialism

In the aftermath of mid-19th century Western imperialist and capitalist expansion in China, the Chinese Diaspora grew beyond Southeast Asia as migrants left southern China for Australia, North America, and South America. Despite being separated by the Pacific Ocean, these Chinese communities in the United

States did not live in isolation. Instead, they remained highly connected to their home villages and districts in southern China as well as communities throughout the Diaspora through the movement of people, ideas, food, money, politics, and material culture. This paper examines how district, dialect, and village networks that transverse regional, national, and continental boundaries became a backbone of Chinese American society in the face of racism and outright exclusion in the United States. By understanding the Chinese American community in light of diaspora, we can better understand how this exploited, marginalized, and racialized community survived and thrived on the periphery in the United States.

SYM-10 Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

Ford, Ben L.

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, United States of America

The Lake Oneida Durham Boat

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries Durham boats were an important means to carry goods along the inland rivers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Prior to the construction of canals these boats were one of the few ways to move substantial cargoes and they figured prominently in the economic development of the region. Despite this importance no archaeological examples have been recorded. However, preliminary analysis of a shipwreck in Oneida Lake suggests that it is the remains of a Durham boat. This paper will summarize what is known about Durham boats and compare the historical descriptions to the archaeological remains.

GEN-04 Where the Forest Meets the Water's Cool: New Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Fox, Georgia

California State University, Chico, United States of America

Cores and Peripheries: Betty's Hope, A Synergy of Approaches to the Archaeology of a Caribbean Sugar Plantation

The Betty's Hope Field Project has been ongoing for the last eight years, and comprises two components: ongoing research and the summer field school. AS a 300-year-old sugar plantation on Antigua, Betty's Hope offers a myriad of opportunities to explore plantation life and Caribbean archaeology. Within the theme of this year's SHA conference on boundaries and peripheries, the paper will address some of the exciting new developments and directions our research is taking us, and how it relates to Antigua, and the complex networks that played out among consumers and producers in a maritime endeavor that spanned almost three centuries. The paper will also focus on what we have accomplished to date, some theoretical approaches, and new directions that also include environmental archaeology, cultural heritage tourism, and site preservation issues.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Fox, Georgia (1); Layton, Thomas (2)

1: California State University, Chico; 2: California State University, Chico

Impact of the Frolic: A Shipwreck that Transcends the World

In the summer of 1984, archaeologist Dr. Thomas Layton unearthed some unexpected Chinese artifacts at a Native American site in Mendocino County. Driven to discover their origins, Dr. Layton set out on a 30-year quest to solve the riddle of the mysterious sherds. What he eventually uncovered was a story of vast cultural connections and a shipwreck that impacted California forever. This 28-minute-long video—made by the Advanced Laboratory for Visual Anthropology at California State University, Chico—is based on Dr. Layton's research and chronicles the exciting story in a way that shows how historical archaeologists work from the body of evidence complemented by painstaking archival research, making historical archaeology come alive for the viewing audience

DOC-1 Film Screening: "Impact of the Frolic: A Shipwreck that Transcends the World"; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 12:00-12:45

Fox, Kara D

East Carolina University, United States of America

Matters of Steel: Examining the Deterioration of a World War II Merchant Shipwreck

Between May 24th and June 1st, 2014, NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary collaborated with the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group to survey and map the merchant shipwreck Caribsea, a freighter sunk off the coast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina in 1942 by the German submarine U-158. The data acquired from this project was instrumental in a study designed to illustrate and interpret site formation processes affecting World War II ferrous-hulled merchant shipwrecks. This paper will outline the results of the research to-date, including the historical context of Caribsea, the archaeological methodology undertaken, and finally the application of the subsequent site plan in the development of 3D multi-stage deterioration models.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Fracchia, Adam D.

University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Assessing the Value and Potential of Labor Archaeology: A Description of the Labor Archaeology of the Industrial Era National Historic Landmark Theme Study

Work and labor relations have been under attack over the last several decades. Many of the same issues and problems confronting workers today were faced by workers in the past. Historical archaeology has the ability to use archaeology to highlight these connections and thus, contribute to the study of labor and the current labor dialogue and struggles. This paper details the latest draft of the Labor Archaeology of the Industrial Era National Historic Landmark Theme Study and its usefulness and limitations as a tool for researching and evaluating the significance of sites and districts associated with labor from the Industrial Revolution to the present. Through an outline of topics, such as property types, applicable research questions, and assessment of NHL status, the theme study offers a framework from which to examine and emphasize the diversity and wealth of labor history and bring this history into the national consciousness.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

France Stine, Linda G. (1); Burnett, Teddi (2)

1: University of North Carolina Greensboro, United States of America; 2: Independent scholar

Boundaries In Greensboro's 19th-Century Landscape: Households, Estate Lots, And Urbanization

During the early decades of the 1840s several of Guilford County's wealthier citizens constructed artfully designed estates within a short walk or ride of burgeoning downtown Greensboro. The finest example of an urban estate with picturesque landscape is the Italianate Blandwood Mansion, designed by A. J. Davis for Governor J. M. Morehead. Blandwood, The Elms and other large estates circling the one square mile core of Greensboro held numerous outbuildings, including housing for enslaved African-Americans. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy's urbanization model detailing the processes at urban farmsteads is compared to the political, economic, and social processes occurring at these estates, using Blandwood as the primary case study.

GEN-08 Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

Franklin, Maria

University of Texas at Austin

Marley Brown, the Golden Horseshoe, and African Diaspora Archaeology

Marley Brown is little recognized for the tremendous role he played in mentoring those of us who, with his support and encouragement, pursued research on the African diaspora. It wasn't his style to seek the spotlight, and he was far more concerned with social justice and the positive growth of the discipline which he considered to be inseparable issues. Brown not only opened doors for many of us, he served as a critical sounding board for our fledgling ideas and was generous with his advice. In this paper I recount what I learned from Brown during my years at CW – critical lessons that still matter – and, more broadly, how his mentoring and research priorities have had a lasting effect on African diaspora archaeology.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Freeland, Chelsea R.

East Carolina University, United States of America

The Artifact Collection from *Modern Greece*: Using 50 Years of Conservation to Answer New Questions

This paper analyzes the salvage of artifacts from Modern Greece, a Civil War blockade-runner off Wilmington, NC. The NC Underwater Archaeology Branch brought up over 10,000 artifacts in 1962-63. Parts of the collection underwent conservation, while others remained in storage at Fort Fisher. Recently, students from ECU completed a re-housing project to allow for identification of conservation targets and prevent degradation. This paper discusses the retrieval and housing as related to the collection's prospects for archaeological research. Additionally, it covers the challenges and benefits of this collection for a specific research objective: examining the salvage during the war, in order to identify why soldiers at Fort Fisher chose to save some objects, but not others. This was accomplished by assessing types of value associated with these objects in 1862 to determine whether the objects saved had a higher market value, or a higher use-value value, than those left to sink.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Freeman, Mark

University of Knoxville, TN

Digital Archaeological Data: An Examination Of Different Publishing Models

The open data movement, inter-site analysis, and the desire for public outreach are encouraging archaeologists to share data, as well as results. Yet the history of archaeological collections provides concerns about access and preservation that extend to managing digital assets. This paper will examine the availability of digital archaeological data in Virginia, based on a recent survey, and examine the strengths and weaknesses of different models of archaeological data publication.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Fu, Chuanyu; Dennis, L. Meghan

Hays & Dennis, LLC., United States of America

What can we infer about family plots scatterings in a 19th Century Southern Georgia church grave site.

Through human history, the deceased have been buried, their bodies or representations placed in a space, most near their familial ties. Graves are not only places of rest but places to revisit the past and sanctuaries of still powerful affections. Why, in a 19th century Northern Georgia church gravesite do family plots of the same name scatter throughout different locations on the site, even within the same time periods? Why were the boundaries of the family plots physically set yet the relations of the same family cover different plots?

This paper will explore the history and characteristics of Carmel Church and its progression into a modern day collection of generations of families and their stories. The graves, their spaces, and their neighboring graves hold many tales that seem “strange” without context.

The graves brings a connection to the present from the past, yet also tell stories of their own origins.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Furlong Minkoff, Mary

University of Maryland, United States of America

Domestic Labor in Black and Green: Deciphering the Shared experiences of African American and Irish Domestic Workers in the same Northern Virginia Households and Communities

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries wealthy American households relied on domestic labor for the running of the home. In the Northeast, this labor was provided by European immigrants, who often moved from job to job seeking better opportunities. While in the South, African Americans continued to perform the same work many had performed under slavery, often staying in the same geographical region as their family and former owners. In Northern Virginia, these two forms of domestic labor practices came together in the same communities and even the same households. In this paper, I will examine the experiences of African American and Irish laborers who worked and lived side by side in the great homes of Northern Virginia's most prominent families. Using historical documents, oral histories, and archaeological data, I will consider each worker's access to family and community support, differences in duties, and relationship with their employers.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Gadsby, David; Conlin, Dave

National Park Service

“...Concerning their Common Heritage...”: Archaeological Site Stewardship and International Cooperation in the National Park Service

In 2011, The National Park Service signed two international Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on the management and protection of sites that lie within the park system, but are of interest or importance to foreign governments. The first, signed with the United Kingdom, provides specific protections for a particular resource, the wreck of the 18th-century frigate HMS Fowey. The second, signed with the government of the Kingdom of Spain, expresses the participants' mutual interest in wide variety of Hispanic archaeological resources -- both submerged and terrestrial-- and has engendered a series of joint heritage interpretation projects. We examine the circumstances surrounding the creation of these two very different documents --including summaries of some relevant sites-- and explore their implications for the management and preservation of archaeological sites in National Parks.

SYM-25 Reaching Across the Pond: The Archaeological Investigation and Management of the HMS Fowey (1748) Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 15:45-17:00

Gaieski, Jill Bennett (1,2); Schurr, Theodore G. (1,2)

1: National Geographic Society, United States of America; 2: University of Pennsylvania, Department of Anthropology

The St. David's Island Project: Ethnogenesis in Real Time

Conversations about history have a way of shaping historical narrative, often unintentionally and usually in unexpected ways. Similarly, identity is an ongoing enterprise where individuals adapt, adopt, discard, and change in relation to the vagaries of a remembered past and to realities in the present. This paper focuses on Bermuda's St. David's Islanders, and examines how this geographically isolated and culturally distinct community (re)created an American Indian identity more than three centuries following forced relocation of its ancestors. Using archival, genealogical, oral historical, and genetic data, I show how these conversations have been instrumental in recovering an indigenous American past and creating an American Indian identity in the present. From early inquiries about “missing Indians” to modern attempts at reconnection, from conjecture about native origins based on exclusively on phenotypes to sharing memories and family traditions, these ideas have collectively served as the building blocks for a meta-narrative about indigeneity.

SYM-24 The Periphery of the Research Project: Tangential Narratives, Side Data, and Interesting Tidbits; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 15:30-17:00

Gallagher, Nathan A.

Texas A&M University, United States of America

British Colonial Bateaux in North America

Bateaux were a key utility craft in military operations in the colonies of North America. Their size, durability, and ease of construction made them ideal for moving troops and supplies over the lakes and

rivers of New England and New France. The purpose of this presentation is to provide a construction analysis of the remains of some British colonial bateaux recovered from Lake George and place them in their historical context. The craft were built from a very simple design, and were hastily and lightly constructed, but they were still sturdy enough to survive the lakes and rivers they were expected to traverse. Aspects of their construction show specific adaptation to this type of environment. By synthesizing the analysis of these remains with abundant primary resources that mention these boats, the British colonial bateau can be explained in context.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Gallant, Thomas W.

University of California, San Diego, United States of America

Mediterranean Vistas, Local Experiences: An Historical Archaeology and Social History of Everyday Life on a Greek Island: Andros 16th-19th Centuries

This paper examines the historical archaeology of everyday life using the results of KASHAP. This multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary project tracks the human and environmental histories of two Greek islands. One main theme is how being integrated as peripheries into major premodern empires, the Venetian Empire and the Ottoman Empires, shaped everyday life and how the transition to nation-state, which transformed the islands into a border zones, impacted society and economy. Focusing on the island of Andros and utilizing GIS analyzes and high resolution satellite images in conjunction with the results from two seasons of fieldwork (excavation and survey) and archival research, this paper analyzes the structure and use of domestic space, the rural economy, and the regional structure of field systems, terraces and settlements. Though preliminary, this paper demonstrates how adopting a multidisciplinary approach has the potential to revolutionize our understanding of the historical archaeology and social history of rural Greece.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Galle, Jillian (1); Neiman, Fraser (2)

1: Monticello, United States of America; 2: Monticello, United States of America

Introducing the DAACS Research Consortium

The DAACS Research Consortium is a novel and ambitious experiment in the use of web technologies to increase the quality and comparability of archaeological data, to promote collaboration and data sharing among diverse archaeologists, to encourage and comparative analysis and synthesis, and ultimately to advance our understanding of early modern slave societies using archaeological data. In this paper we sketch the specific strategies that DRC collaborators are developing to achieve these goals and offer a critical assessment of our progress to date.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Gardner, A. Dudley; Jensen, Adreanna

Western Wyoming College, United States of America

Chinese Railroad Workers in Wyoming and Mongolia, 1890-1955

Chinese railroad laborers, who worked overseas, left a distinct archaeological foot print where ever they lived. Here we want to look at how this footprint is manifested in Mongolia and Wyoming (1890-1955). This comparison considers the similarity in topography and the dissimilarity in the land the immigrants worked in. What is intriguing is the similarity in material culture and spatial organization. We want to briefly present the similarities and dissimilarities between the two experiences, but we primarily want to look at how the archaeological footprint in both landscapes was similar. Our focus will be on spatial analysis but will consider other elements that made the Chinese cultural adaptation to new lands distinct.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Garrow, Patrick H.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., United States of America

An Early Twentieth Century Ceramic Assemblage from a Burned House in Northern Georgia

Most of the sites we investigate have architectural remains, middens, and features. Artifacts collected from middens often span the history of the site. Features may represent frozen moments in time, but rarely reflect the total material culture of the household and contain artifacts that have been removed from their household and discarded. The site discussed in this paper contains a residence that was destroyed by fire during the second decade of the twentieth century. The house was occupied when it was destroyed, and the 75 ceramic vessels recovered during the excavation represent the total ceramic assemblage that was in the house at the time of the fire. Further, the house site was excavated in a manner that made it possible to determine the layout of the structure and the function of each room within the structure. This paper discusses the ceramic assemblage and its context within the burned out household.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Gelé, Agnès P.

Laval University, Canada

Material Culture Studies in a Transatlantic Perspective: How to Define an Adequate Theoretical Framework?

Since the beginnings of the discipline, the French archaeologists have superposed descriptive, analytical and interpretative stages to study the artifacts. The objects were first defined in a typo-chronological perspective, as dating element reflecting spatio-temporal evolutions. The processual perspective introduced by André Leroi-Gourhan had few impact on French historical archaeology, due to political and academic contexts. However, it allowed to see the artifacts in a consummation point of view and shed light on the questions of their use, function and significance. The French archaeologists base now their interpretation on spatial analysis crossed with sociological one's, even if the typo-chronological perspective is still important.

Those stages are not so different from the culture-historical, processual and post-processual perspectives. By spotting the similarities and differences between French and North-American material culture studies, the purpose of this paper is to offer an adequate theoretical framework to study material culture in a transatlantic perspective.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Gibb, James G.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, United States of America

Present in the Past: Environmental Archaeology and Public Policy

Eroding farmland, diminishing forest stocks, sediments choking navigable waterways....these are environmental changes wrought, at least in part, by human decisions and human actions. In the present, these are highly politicized issues, providing thin veils to debates about ideology. Exploring environmental changes in the distant past creates a safe place in which dialogue participants have little or no vested interest and ideology a less prominent role. Public dissemination of archaeological research into historic changes in the lands and waters of Southern Maryland, USA, specifically dealing with erosion and sedimentation, have a direct bearing on the current statewide "rain tax" debate. Research at the Port Tobacco townsite and the Sellman's Connection plantation contribute to a scientific basis for public policy without direct reference to the politics of imposing a new tax to fund solutions to a centuries-old problem.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Gibbons, Kevin S.; Hambrecht, George

University of Maryland

Icelandic Livestock Improvement on a Millennial Scale: Biometrical Analyses of Caprine Morphology

The increase in the size of domestic animals across Europe has often been characterized as a result of the Second Agricultural Revolution. However, zooarchaeology has been able to explore incremental improvements to livestock across Europe beginning in the late medieval period. Intellectually connected to Europe but isolated from significant trade routes, Iceland is a unique location from which to explore the various factors at work during the last millennium that lead to notable increases in the size and stature of livestock through the biometrical analysis of faunal remains. Statistical analyses of sheep/goat bone dimensions from four Icelandic sites dating from the settlement period to the early modern period indicate a statistically significant increase in size over time. This work represents the first steps in building a national Iceland model of livestock breeding and improvements.

GEN-16 Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

Gijanto, Liza

St. Mary's College of Maryland, United States of America

The African Diaspora in West Africa: The Atlantic Slave Trade and Colonial Eras on the Gambia River

The Gambia River was an active site of the Atlantic slave trade and British efforts to legitimize trade in the 19th century. African peoples were brought from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone as part of different commercial and colonial ventures while others were sent to the Americas as enslaved. Geographically part of the African Diaspora as both a site of departure and settlement, this paper

explores African populations resettled along the river as slaves and liberated Africans in the 18th and 19th centuries. In doing so, the aim is to refocus the place of West Africa in diaspora studies from one of secondary enquiry, often engaged with by New World scholars when seeking to define creole ethnicities, to a point of comparison for enslaved and emancipated communities throughout the African Atlantic world.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Gillevet, Patrick M. (1); McGown, Christine (1); Fitzgerald, Lisa A. (2); Hamdan, Leila J. (1)

1: George Mason University, United States of America; 2: U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, United States of America

Microbial Ecology of Gulf of Mexico Shipwrecks

Microbiomes associated with wooden and steel shipwrecks were investigated using next generation sequencing. Samples were derived from *in situ* biofilm monitoring platforms deployed for ~4 months, and sediment collected ~2-5 m from shipwrecks. The goal of the investigation is to determine rates of recruitment and community structure at sites located within and outside of areas impacted by the Deepwater Horizon spill (DWHs). Sediments will elucidate the influence of shipwrecks on the geochemistry and biodiversity of the surrounding seafloor. Taxonomic classification of dominant and rare members of shipwreck microbiomes and metabolic information extracted from sequence data yield new understanding of microbial processes associated with site formation. Physicochemical data helps describe features that shape shipwreck microbiomes. The study provides novel information on the identity of microbial inhabitants of shipwrecks, their role in site preservation, and impacts of the DWHs on the primary colonizers of shipwrecks in the deep ocean.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Gilmore III, R. Grant

College of Charleston, South Carolina

Archaeological Perspectives on Atlantic World Historic Preservation

Cultural, social, economic and geographic issues facing historic preservation practitioners across the Atlantic World will be explored in this talk. Special emphasis will be placed on those working in the Caribbean, Central/South America, West Africa and Europe where boundaries are sometimes irrelevant and being on the periphery is significant. Local/indigenous experiences and observations regarding valuing the historic past will be critically addressed. Participants will also gain insights into the variation in historic preservation law across the Atlantic World.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Gleason, Eric B.

Friends of Chinatown, The Dalles

"Rebuilding" Chinatown in The Dalles, Oregon

Uncovered during ongoing efforts to restore the last standing Chinese operated laundry and merchandise store in The Dalles, Oregon, test excavation at site 35WS453 has exposed the deep roots of a largely vanished community. The thick stratified deposits at the site are the product of nearly a century's worth of intensive occupation, followed by a long period of near abandonment. By coupling archival research with the archaeological record, we are gaining a clearer understanding of the site setting, its context as part of the development of The Dalles, and the lifeways of a segment of overseas Chinese community following the passage of the Exclusion Act.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Gleason, Eric B.

Friends of the Dalles Chinatown, United States of America

Capturing the Stronghold on Glass: Using 19th Century Stereographic Photographs for Enhanced Battlefield Survey at Lava Beds National Monument

In April 1873 Eadweard Muybridge and Louis Heller came to the Lava Beds in northern California to photograph the sites, scenes, and participants of the Modoc War. They produced more than 75 stereo photographs, providing an unparalleled record documenting fortifications, weapons, U.S. Army field camps, and Modoc cave and camp locations. Many of these photographs detail Captain Jack's Stronghold, the site of both Modoc and U.S. Army camps, and two major battles. These photographs proved to be invaluable aids during a comprehensive survey of the Stronghold following a wildfire in August 2008.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Glickman, Jessica

University of Rhode Island, United States of America

Slave Ships: Identifying Them in the Archaeological Record and Understanding Their Unique Characteristics

This paper briefly examines the structure and construction of the slave ships in the United States and England and looks at how slave ships are different in structure and function from other merchant vessels. By examining them as special purpose ships, trends in structure and construction become apparent and prove to be unique to slave ships. The material culture found in the archaeological record that could identify a ship as having participated in the slave trade will also be examined. The hypothesis being that using all the evidence available related to the ships themselves, new tools and models can be developed to help identify ships that participated in the slave trade in the underwater archaeological record.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Godbout, Genevieve

The University of Chicago, United States of America

Dinner Parties and Hospitality at the Betty's Hope Plantation (Antigua), 1783-1904

This paper examines practices of hospitality and convivial dining at the Betty's Hope plantation, Antigua, between 1783 and 1904. Dinner parties are codified social gatherings that gained popularity in Britain during the eighteenth century, in the context of class emulation and the emergence of consumerism. Dinner parties figure consistently in accounts of plantation life in the Caribbean, whether in the often satirical and deprecating written accounts of contemporary visitors, or in common historiographical tropes about planter sociality and excess in the British West Indies. This paper critically explores how the institution of the dinner party took shape at the Betty's Hope plantation throughout the long nineteenth century, in complex dialog with British metropolitan practices and imperial networks of trade. Close attention is given to the changing landscape of provisioning in Antigua during the period considered, as well as to the representation of planter social life in correspondence and travel diaries.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Gokee, Cameron

Appalachian State University, United States of America

Pain and Perseverance: An Archaeological Study of the First-Aid and Ethnopharmacology of Undocumented Migration

Undocumented migrants crossing the Sonoran Desert must survive the dangers of extreme heat and rugged terrain, while simultaneously avoiding apprehension and physical abuse by the US Border Patrol. A successful migration attempt therefore depends, in part, on the ability to endure or alleviate pain experienced en route. In order to better understand how health concerns play into the strategies and experiences of migrants, this paper presents an analysis of pharmaceutical and aid-related artifacts recovered by the Undocumented Migration Project from migrant sites in southern Arizona. These materials show that pharmaceutical consumption is part of a migrant-specific habitus for coping with dangers and pain arising from both travel across the desert and preexisting conditions related to age, gender, fitness, class, or life history. When considered alongside ethnographic accounts, the use of pharmaceuticals in moments of pain may help to advance a phenomenology of border crossing in ways that informants themselves cannot.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Goldstein, Lynne

Michigan State University, United States of America

Sustainability and Public Archaeology: Michigan State University's Campus Archaeology Program

This paper examines sustainability and public archaeology from several perspectives. The focus is the Michigan State University (MSU) Campus Archaeology Program (CAP). One major focus of my work has been establishing mechanisms to ensure that the program continues. Another challenge has been crafting ways to ensure knowledge about and participation in what we do. On a university campus, people come and go yearly, and within four years, your wonderful excavation or program will be part of the past. Finally, CAP has tried to examine MSU history from the perspective of sustainability (in the environmental sense). We have archaeological and historic evidence that can be combined to address how sustainable the university has been over time, especially in the areas of transportation, food, and energy. All of these sustainability perspectives will be applied to broader lessons learned and whether these lessons can be transferred elsewhere.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Goldstone, Simon H

East Carolina University, United States of America

Gender Differentiation in Jewish Memorials: An Ethnoarchaeological Examination of the Headstones in the B'nai Israel Cemetery

An ethnoarchaeological approach to the study of historic cemeteries and associated gravemarkers offers a tested and non-invasive methodology which can garner insight into the collective and personal identity of individuals within and between specific cultural groups. For the investigation of the Jewish diaspora, such ethnoarchaeological studies have proven to be one of the richest sources of data on religious and cultural practices related to death and burial. Past studies have examined diversity in Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Jewish cemeteries throughout North America and the Caribbean. This paper will examine the morphological and stylistic changes in headstone form and inscription diachronically with specific focus on patterns of gender differentiation at the B'nai Israel Cemetery in Gainesville, Florida. As one of the oldest, Jewish-specific cemeteries in North Florida, B'nai Israel offers opportunities to analyze long term changes in headstone construction and spatial arrangement.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward

Monmouth University, United States of America

One Artifact, Multiple Interpretations: Postcolonial Archaeology and the Analysis of Chinese Coins

This paper examines how a focus on “culturally bounded” groups restricts historical archaeology’s exploration of oppressive social practices such as slavery, racism, and inequality. Competing interpretations of a single class of material culture – in this case, Chinese coins – illuminates how bias enters archaeological interpretations in subtle ways. Chinese coins, also known as wen have been recovered from historic sites on nearly every continent. The author focuses on the interpretation of these artifacts in Chinese American, Native American, African American, and European American contexts. The discovery of similar artifacts in different contexts produces unique interpretations, which is expected to some degree. However, differing interpretations of Chinese coins often have more to do with the supposed cultural characteristics of each group under investigation rather than archaeological evidence. Juxtaposing numerous studies of this single artifact class reveals a potentially troubling interpretive trend among historical archaeologists. Insights from diaspora and postcolonial theories are also explored by the author.

SYM-10 Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

Goodwin, Jessica L

AHS

Drawing From The Well: The Life Of A Founding Family, Boise, Idaho, 1864-1907

In 2012, an abandoned well was discovered beneath the porch at the Cyrus Jacobs-Uberuaga House in Boise, Idaho. The house, now a part of the Basque Museum and Cultural Center, is already a cultural and

historical landmark, both for its importance to Boise's early history and its Basque population. The nearly 16,000 artifacts recovered in 2012 shed light on the house's earliest occupation by the Jacobs family, from 1864-1907. The Jacobs were one of the founding families of Boise and helped shape it economically, politically, and socially. The material culture of the Jacobs family reflects how they were positioned socially in early Boise, and how they replicated prevalent middle class values related to class and gender roles. Combined with archival research, this data provides important clues about life in Boise and the West in the late 19th century.

SYM-8 Unearthing the Gem State: Historical Archaeology in Idaho; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Goudge, Charlotte

University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Rum and Archaeology: A Preliminary Report of the Excavation of the Still House on the Betty's Hope Plantation, Antigua.

A great deal of research has been undertaken on the slave trade, sugar and the African diaspora, however, the impact of rum has garnered little attention from scholars. Rum was an important social and economic catalyst during the 17th-20th centuries, impacting all strata of society from the lowest slaves to the highest echelons of British society. During the 18th and 19th centuries rum developed from a waste product into highly desirable merchandise that was used as a social lubrication to ease tension while buying and selling slaves. The lack of archaeological analysis on rum production has resulted in a superficial understanding of the importance of the rum trade in terms of the impact it had on individual cultures, classes and ethnic groups. This paper will discuss the preliminary data retrieved during the last two field seasons excavating the distillery at Betty's Hope Plantation, Antigua.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Govaerts, Lotte E (1,2)

1: Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; 2: Smithsonian Institution

Insights into Nineteenth Century US Westward Expansion from the River Basin Surveys Collections.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Louisiana Purchase significantly expanded the United States. For decades thereafter, the Missouri River was the main transportation route for US interests in the new northwestern regions of its territory. Consequently, many sites related to US colonialist expansion in the form of fur trade posts, military forts, Indian Agencies, and early US settlement, were located along the Missouri River. Several of these sites were investigated during the River Basin Surveys (RBS – a large scale salvage project that took place in the mid-twentieth century), prior to their inundation. Materials collected during the RBS are curated at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. This paper explores how these "old" collections can provide new insights into the processes by which the US expanded its influence and presence westward throughout the nineteenth century.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Govorcin, Sebastian (2); Torres, Rodrigo (1); Yamafune, Kotaro (1); Cule, Suzana (2)

1: Texas A&M University, United States of America; 2: University of Zadar, Croatia

The Hull Recording in the 2014 Field Season at Gnalic

In 2014 the excavation and recording of the Gnalic shipwreck hull remains, using photogrammetry and integrating standard surveying techniques within a GIS environment, continued during eight weeks. This paper describes the 2014 field season at Gnalic and presents the latest developments in the hull recording.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Grady, Sarah A. (1); Cripps, Laura (2)

1: Smithsonian Environmental Research Center; 2: Howard Community College

Metal Detecting as a Preliminary Survey Tool in Archaeology

Smithsonian citizen scientists have surveyed several 18th and 19th century sites using conventional archaeological methods along with a metal detector as a non-invasive way to explore site structure. Metal detecting is a cost-effective, preliminary method of survey and can be used to aid in identifying and delineating site locations. This paper will discuss our survey findings in relation to a 17th century site, where subsequent magnetometer survey and excavations confirmed our initial conclusions drawn from the metal detector survey.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Graff, Rebecca S

Lake Forest College, United States of America

Teaching With and For the Recent Past: Applying Contemporary Archaeology Pedagogically

From abandoned council flats to the World Trade Center site, scholars are attempting to understand the material remains of the very recent past by using the methodology of archaeological “excavation.” These archaeologies of the contemporary past make familiar items unfamiliar as they explore material residues of late capitalist, post-industrial societies and beyond, participating in what Holtorf calls the merging of “archaeology in the modern world with the archaeology of the modern world.” The classroom is a key interface between archaeology as it is theorized and practiced and as it is perceived by society, and it is common pedagogical practice to assign a version of Rathje’s “Le Projet du Garbàge” to introductory archaeology students before delving into more traditional case studies. Drawing from current coursework and research in the Chicago area, this paper asks how a more intentional rather than incidental focus on contemporary archaeology might serve to educate future publics.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Grafft-Weiss, Amber J

University of Florida, United States of America

Food for Thought: Comparing Diets of Enslaved People on Southern Plantations through Preliminary Faunal Analysis

Extensive excavation at Kingsley Plantation (within the Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve National Park in Jacksonville, Florida) has yielded a wealth of data through which to interpret the lifeways of enslaved Africans who lived and worked there between 1814 and the Civil War. Located on Fort George Island, Kingsley Plantation offered an environment rich in terrestrial as well as estuarine faunal resources. Through preliminary analysis of faunal samples collected from cabin interiors as well as a back yard midden, a clearer picture emerges of diet among the enslaved. Moreover, comparison of these samples with those collected through excavations of plantations elsewhere in the South may reveal how diet at Kingsley Plantation was similar to, or different from, foodways on similar sites. Where contrasting patterns exist, differences may be explored through distinctions of natural resources, slaveholder pressures, and individual or group preferences.

GEN-16 Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

Gray, Dorrick (1); Topping, Michelle (2)

1: Jamaica National Heritage Trust; 2: Jamaica National Heritage Trust

From Manual to Digital Cataloguing: The The New Street Study, Jamaica

The Jamaica National Heritage Trust curates archaeological assemblages from excavations conducted in Jamaica over the past 50 years. Until recently, the artifact and context inventories were created on paper. In May 2014 DAACS trained staff from the Jamaica National Heritage Trust in the digitization of the inventory process using the DAACS Research Consortium web-accessible database application. The New Street Collection from Port Royal was chosen as the Trust's case study site. This DRC application allows us to go into more detail about the information that can be gathered from one piece of artifact; these are measurements of sherd size, stylistic elements, colour types and wear condition to name a few. This system is new so we are still in the learning process however so far it has proven to be a system that will organize the inventory of all our collections and make them web accessible.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Greer, Matthew C.

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Interactions Across the Landscape: Interpreting Social Relationships within Montpelier's Black Community

Social relationships structure daily life in a variety of ways. However, when considering the social world that existed inside slave quarters across Virginia, archaeologists have not been able to come to a consensus on how to approach the study of social networks; with some researchers focusing on social standing, seen most often through the role of material wealth to create connections and others focusing on how interactions can be meaningfully interpreted from the archaeological record. This paper demonstrates a way to bridge these two theoretical stances, by seeing if wealth mattered in the social relationships within the Black community at Virginia's Montpelier plantation. Through assessing the amount of costly consumer goods recovered from three sites to the various indications of social interaction their occupants participated in, it appears as if the amount of wealth a household displayed did not affect the social relationships with the slave community.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Griffin, Dennis G.

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, United States of America

Russian Occupation of St. Matthew and Hall Islands, Bering Sea Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

St. Matthew and Hall islands are located in the Bering Sea, far from the Alaskan mainland. First discovered by the Russians between 1764 and 1766, little attempt was made to occupy or utilize these islands until 1809 when a fur hunting expedition was sent to St. Matthew to over-winter. In 2012, the USF&WS sent an archaeologist to attempt to locate the site of this earlier Russian hunting camp with archaeological investigations focused on the testing of an earlier identified cabin site on St. Matthew Island and an attempt to locate the site of cabin remains on Hall Island, noted in 1920. This paper summarizes the findings of the 2012 archaeological investigation as they relate to the earlier Russian use of these islands.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Grutesen, Dana Isabell; Meister, Sarah E.

Lindenwood University, United States of America

The Beauty of Artifacts: A Study of Gendered Artifacts on a Student Led Campus Excavation

Founded in 1827, Lindenwood University was one of the few all-girl colleges of its time and was located on the American Frontier in St. Charles, Missouri. A student-led project on campus is currently analyzing artifacts from an excavation of what is believed to be a trash dump containing items from students and faculty dating back to the mid-19th century. Gendered artifacts, such as cold cream jars, are heavily represented and are a focal point of the project. Using these and other artifacts, Lindenwood anthropology students are gaining a better understanding about socio-economic issues of the education of women in the 19th century.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Guiry, Eric

University of British Columbia, Canada

A cod-awful smell: Novel evidence for fisheries management and land use at 17th-18th century Ferryland and its social, economic, and sensorial implications

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Pool Plantation at Ferryland, Newfoundland was a major commercial fishing port and regional seat of power. Turbulence during the Anglo-French wars (1689-1713) resulted in the destruction of the settlement. Though the site is rich in archaeology, little evidence exists to explore how these events changed the community's physical, economic, and social infrastructure. This poster describes an approach to identifying patterns in past land-use by considering stable isotope data for the diets of rats as a proxy for the presence of cod offal and, by extension, the relative location of fisheries activities. Results show that the administrative hub and residence of

Ferryland's elite was kept clean of fisheries waste during the seventeenth century. During the eighteenth century, however, the area became the place of intense fishery activities and was probably less densely populated. The sensorial, social, and economic implications of the transition are discussed.
POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Gunter, Madeleine A.

College of William and Mary, United States of America

Contextualizing European Copper Distribution Across the Seventeenth-Century American Southeast: A Geoarchaeological Approach

European alloy copper artifacts are frequently found in sixteenth and seventeenth-century Native American archaeological sites across Virginia and North Carolina. Smith and Hally (2014) ask a simple yet important question about these items: How were they obtained by Native Americans? While historical documents suggest possible mechanisms for European copper distribution (including trade and tribute), the most important clues about these objects come from their archaeological contexts. This study uses geoarchaeological methods to "contextualize" copper alloy artifacts found at a seventeenth-century Native American site in Virginia's Dan River basin—with the broader goal of elucidating the complex, region-wide distribution patterns of English and Spanish-made copper across the Virginia Piedmont.
POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Gunter, Madeleine A.; Kirby, Benjamin

College of William and Mary, United States of America

Sourcing a Secret Recipe: An XRF Study of Barbadian Ceramics

During the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, enslaved African and poor white potters produced redware vessels in eastern parishes across the British Caribbean Island of Barbados. While potters predominantly catered to the burgeoning Barbadian sugar industry, they also crafted domestic vessel forms that emerged as key fixtures in local markets. Despite their economic impact, Barbadian potters are archaeologically invisible: The utilitarian wares they produced are nearly identical to European-made vessels. Siedow's (2010, 2011) SEM studies of Scotland District wares and Gunter's (2013) XRF analysis of radiolarian-rich Scotland District clays, however, suggest that radiolarian may serve as a diagnostic marker of some Barbadian-made earthenwares. Building upon these studies, this paper compares the chemical and radiolarian "fingerprint" of one Scotland District pothouse's unique clay "recipe" with those of redware assemblages from the historic period—with the goal of defining the clay "recipes" used by local Barbadian potters during the eighteenth-century sugar trade.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Haas, Mallory R.

SHIPS Project, UK

Scrannying for Spidge amongst the Shipwrecks; Interviewing the Pirates of Plymouth, England.

Over the past 2 years the SHIPS Project has set out to conduct several dozen oral histories concerning divers' recollections from the early days of scuba diving in Plymouth, UK. These oral histories were undertaken for several reasons, to better understand the layout of virgin shipwrecks when first located,

to record the items recovered, which are affectionately known as ‘spidge’, and to document the human interest and lust for ‘scrannying’. What has been explored and expanded upon within the oral histories is the true appreciation for the cultural heritage of these shipwrecks, from within this diving community. We have also gained trust and access to recording finds information, allowing us to build our knowledge of Plymouth Sound’s cultural heritage. Within the process, we were able to capture interviews that convey the vagabond adventure that lures a person to become a diver, while finding the true definition of a pirate.

GEN-15 Recognizing, Reassessing and Reconstructing European Maritime Cultural Landscapes from the Late Neolithic to the 20th Century; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 10:30-12:00

Hall, Katherine M.W. (1); Antoniou, Anna (2); Beck, Jess (3); De León, Jason (4)

1: University of Puget Sound; 2: University of Michigan; 3: University of Michigan; 4: University of Michigan

“Etched in Bone”: The Forensic Taphonomy of Undocumented Migration in the Sonoran Desert

Since 1998, the remains of over 2,500 undocumented migrants have been recovered along the Arizona-Mexico border. Many of these remains are unidentified due to the rapid rate of decomposition, the disarticulation and dispersal of skeletons by animals, and the tendency of many migrants to travel without identification. In this paper we examine the nexus of taphonomic and political processes and actors that influence the decomposition, recovery, and identification of migrant bodies as well as discuss the results of two seasons of forensic experiments. We argue that the environment and scavengers can rapidly destroy remains and that the current counts of migrant fatalities grossly underestimate the actual number of deaths. Moreover, we posit that the post-mortem treatment of migrant bodies tells us much about the brutality of current border enforcement strategies and the value (or lack thereof) that the American public attaches to the lives of the undocumented.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Haller, Jonathan M (1); Morton, Ashley M (2)

1: Benz GIS Services LLC, United States of America; 2: Fort Walla Walla Museum, United States of America

Defining Historical Community Boundaries with GIS: Walla Walla’s Chinatown

In 2014 Fort Walla Walla Museum performed a cultural resource survey of the City Hall Parking Lot in downtown Walla Walla, Washington. Archival research, namely Sanborn fire insurance maps, revealed this location to be a major locus of activity including a Chinatown from 1888 and up to around 1905. While Sanborn maps indicate an area in which many Overseas and American-born Chinese lived and ran businesses, other sources like city directories and federal census records show Walla Walla’s Chinatown to be largely under documented. Furthermore, local accounts of the Chinatown location conflict with these sources and indicate multiple instances of a Chinatown. GIS analysis was utilized as a means to visualize the likelihood of fixed boundaries for this Chinese community.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Hallinan, Stephanie

University of Massachusetts Boston

Understanding the Placement of LA 20,000, a Spanish Colonial Settlement Located in New Mexico

This project will explore the environmental and social factors that influenced the placement of Spanish New Mexican sites by looking at the location of LA 20,000, a seventeenth-century secular ranch located about 25 miles southwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico. This project will use GIS to explore the environmental factors essential to the Spanish colonists who settled as farmers, specifically focusing on the natural resources around LA 20,000, including distance to water, soil fertility, and topography. The distance to Pueblo villages will also be measured since the colonists settled as close to the villages as possible to have laborers for their farms and households, while also following the laws the Spanish Crown put in place regarding the protection of Pueblo lands from colonists' incursion. This project will help understand how the early Spanish colonists in New Mexico chose the locations of their settlements.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Hamdan, Leila (1); Damour, Melanie (2); Horrell, Christopher (3)

1: George Mason University, United States of America; 2: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America; 3: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, United States of America

Gulf of Mexico SCHEMA: Studying the Effects of a Major Oil Spill on Submerged Cultural Resources. Where Do We Go From Here?

As a result of this project, we better understand microbial communities' role in biofilm formation, wood degradation, and metal corrosion in the deep biosphere; however, new questions were raised. More information is needed to understand the ecosystemic role of shipwrecks and long-term impacts from oil spills. The diversity of micro- and macro- infauna and their response to environmental events indicates the suitability of shipwrecks as ecosystem monitoring platforms. Microbial response to hydrocarbon exposure can inform scientists about ecosystem recovery over time while long-term monitoring and quantification of shipwreck degradation and corrosion using 3-D laser/sonar data can inform scientists about site formation processes. A biogeochemical and archaeological approach to studying shipwrecks and microbial response allows for assessment of micro- to macro-scale impacts. Interdisciplinary studies such as this benefit from the knowledge provided by diverse fields of science while imparting appreciation for the biological, historical, and cultural importance of shipwrecks.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Hannon, Erin; Wiederick, Brock

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Canada

A Fur Trade Era Ice House in Edmonton, Alberta

Archaeological site FjPi-63 is located in Edmonton, Alberta, on the North Saskatchewan River. Studies have been undertaken at the site since the late 1970's, including historic resource impact assessments, archaeological excavations and construction monitoring. These studies have revealed evidence of both fur-trading establishments at the site as well as a First Nations component at least 6000 years old. Excavations undertaken by AMEC in 2012 and 2013 revealed portions of structural remains from the early 19th century Edmonton House / Fort Augustus IV. During subsequent construction monitoring, two partially intact fur trade era ice houses were revealed. Anaerobic preservation conditions resulted in the recovery of a variety of unique artifacts. Analysis of the construction materials and techniques, and of the recovered organic artifacts will enhance the archaeological record for fur-trade sites in the region.

Hanselmann, Frederick H. (1); Horrell, Christopher (2); Borgens, Amy (3); Delgado, James (4); Irion, Jack (5); Cantelas, Frank (6); Brennan, Michael (7); Mills, Reuben (8)

1: Texas State University, United States of America; 2: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; 3: Texas Historical Commission; 4: NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries; 5: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; 6: NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration

From Compliance to Investigation: Research Design and Methodology of the Monterrey Shipwrecks Project

In 2011, three potential sites were discovered during oil and gas industry surveys approximately 320 kilometers southeast of Galveston, TX, and reported accordingly. NOAA OER's 2012 cruise that revealed one site to be a shipwreck – Monterrey Shipwreck A – and was selected for further investigation. A research design focusing on specific questions and targeting individual data sets was drafted in order to place the site within a larger theoretical and methodological framework as a means to provide context for the eventual findings. Monterrey Shipwreck A became the subject of a 2013 project to document, map, sample the shipwreck remains, and dive on the other two targets, which yielded two more shipwrecks, and, if part of a convoy, are some of the most significant sites in the Gulf of Mexico. As part of the overall project design, live telepresence served as a significant component of public outreach and dissemination of the initial results.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Harrenstein, Tristan J.

Florida Public Archaeology Network, United States of America

Overwhelmed with Possibilities: A Model for Urban Heritage Tourism Development

The city of Pensacola, FL has been attempting to create a heritage tourism industry for half a century but has never achieved the same level of success of some of the most notable destinations they were trying to emulate. This is, in part, due to a significant level of development in the historic district, much of which is now historic as well, combined with an impressively complex history concentrated in a relatively small area. If Pensacola, and any community in a similar situation, is to develop an effective heritage tourism program then a well organized plan is required. This paper presents a model for the development of an interpretive program which aims to provide the best possible results for the community, the tourist, and the archaeological resources.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Harris, Khadene (1); Armstrong, Alan (2); Hauser, Mark (3)

1: Northwestern University; 2: Northwestern University; 3: Northwestern University

Settlement Organization at Sugarloaf Estate

This paper is a summary of the ongoing analysis of artifacts and spatial data recovered from the enslaved quarters of the Sugarloaf Estate in northern Dominica. The enslaved village associated with the estate was established sometime before 1771 and abandoned in 1834 after a violent hurricane

destroyed much of the village and left at least 3 dead. Initial interpretations of the landscape have emphasized symmetry, optics, and relationships of power. Yet such interpretations are premised on a short period of construction. With its shorter occupation and abrupt abandonment, we are able to scrutinize the villages' chronology closely to further our understanding how such ideas of control and symmetry shaped the material lives of Sugarloaf's enslaved population. To that end, our project works in conjunction with the DRC Initiative to both catalogue and analyze data already collected in an effort to compare Sugarloaf with sites that had shorter term occupations.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Harris, Lynn

East Carolina University, United States of America

The Cape Point Maritime Cultural Landscape: Lighthouses, Shipwrecks, Baboons and Heritage Tourism in South Africa

Since 2004, the Cape Point Nature Reserve has been part of the Cape Floral Kingdom, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The spectacular reserve has an abundance of wildlife, historic shipwrecks and a lighthouse. A shipwreck hiking trail is a popular feature. Heritage visitation combined with nature tourism is a key component in South African economic growth today. The Cape Point area is a good example of showcasing a global maritime cultural landscape in a broader context and this study explores the shipwreck legacies with an emphasis on educational and management practices

SYM-11 Sea Ports and Sea Power: South African Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Shipwreck Case Studies; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:00

Hartmeyer, Philip A

Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, United States of America

Iced Isolation: Opportunity and Desolation in America's Northern Frontier

Beginning 7,000 years ago, humans have engaged Lake Superior's Southern Shore in different ways. Entrepreneurs, voyagers, immigrants, and society's periphery have relished, and shattered, in Superior's raw, unforgiving climate. The region has been a hotbed for cyclical social and economic change as different ethnic and demographic groups clashed in the ice and snow. This paper presents a unique piece of Lake Superior's landscape, the Keweenaw Peninsula, as an "island of industry in a sea of trees" that was only accessible by water up until the 1880s. Frozen or fluid, water was the only means to access this remote frontier. Consequently, an entire culture of Superior-bound steamships was birthed to support, and supply the frontiersmen living on America's northern borderland. Historical and archaeological research will be used to present the Keweenaw Peninsula as a frontier land of opportunity amidst desolation, connected only by water.

GEN-04 Where the Forest Meets the Water's Cool: New Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Heacock, Christine H

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Setting Boundaries: Identifying the Homes of Enslaved Field Workers at James Madison's Montpelier

During the 2012-2013 field season, the Montpelier Archaeology Department excavated the remains of houses occupied by field workers on the Madison plantation . These structures were not built using sub-surface methods that would leave direct architectural evidence. In the absence of post- in- hole construction or foundations, the determination of building boundaries can be quite challenging for archaeologists. Drawing on the evidence from Montpelier and other examples lacking features directly related to building construction, this paper will show how the careful examination of subfloor pits, borrow pits, artifact distributions, and digital plotting of architectural material can help determine the orientation, use, and spatial arrangement of buildings on unplowed historical sites

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Heath, Barbara J.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, United States of America

Rediscovering the Landscapes of Wingos and Indian Camp: An Archaeological Perspective

This paper discusses methodologies for tracing the development of domestic and work spaces associated with enslaved people at Poplar Forest and Indian Camp, two plantations located in the Virginia piedmont. The rediscovery of these ephemeral landscapes has been accomplished through a multilayered approach to diverse types of evidence including soil chemistry, artifact distributions, ethnobotanical remains, features, remote sensing and the documentary record. Together, these sources reveal aspects of the layout and function of spaces on plantation peripheries, such as the Wingos Quarter at Poplar Forest, and help to document landscapes that many scholars do not commonly associate with plantations, such as the tavern-store-plantation complex that developed at Indian Camp in the early 19th-century.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Heffner, Sarah C

PAR Environmental Services, Inc., United States of America

Exploring Healthcare Practices of Chinese Railroad Workers in North America

Chinese laborers on the North American transcontinental railroads performed dangerous and labor-intensive work, and many died or were seriously injured as a result of explosions, cave-ins, and severe and unpredictable weather. These workers received meager wages and may have faced additional health risks from ethnic violence and malnutrition. Little is known about how these individuals treated their injuries and ailments and, to this date, not a single document written by a Chinese railroad worker has been discovered. Analysis of medicinal artifacts recovered from railroad sites in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, dating from 1869-1910, combined with research on existing documentary and archaeological sources on Chinese medicine in 19th-century North America, can provide us with a better understanding of the healthcare practices of Chinese railroad workers.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Hegberg, Erin

University of New Mexico, United States of America

Making Ends Meet in 19th Century New Mexico

In 19th century frontier New Mexico consumer relationships reflected important social networks that were essential to the survival of Hispanic settlements. These relationships played a vital role in the formation and maintenance of modern Hispanic identity during the Mexican and American Territorial Periods. Using close statistical analysis of technological styles in the New Mexican ceramic assemblages of two sites, this poster examines personal relationships Hispanos cultivated with neighboring Pueblo and nomadic Native American groups to acquire their pottery, and the implications of these relationships for Hispanic identity. Preliminary results indicate that social identities and ethnicities on the frontier were becoming more binary as a widening division opened between Hispanic groups and Native American groups. Hispanos sought to minimize the social markers of their hybrid histories in response to American prejudices. However, it appears that Hispanic identity also grew to encompass a wide range of settled lifestyles and personal histories.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Hemmeter, John R.; White, Paul J.

UAA, United States of America

**Tales from Timbers: Reconstructing the History of Technological Change at the Cleary Hill Gold Mill.
John Hemmeter and Paul White**

The Cleary Hill Mill, situated 20 miles north of Fairbanks, is a deteriorating vestige of one of Alaska's historically most important industries. Built in 1911 for processing gold ores, the mill began with a set of technologies well tested in western mineral districts. Despite remaining modest in size, archaeological evidence indicates that the mill was subjected to considerable transformation over its operative life; being burned, reconstructed, extended, repurposed, and partially scrapped. This poster emphasizes how this longer and lesser-known history of the mill has left telltale residues in the mill structure. By using material evidence to reconstruct different phases of operation, this poster highlights the dynamism inherent to milling operations, differences in decision-making, and the utility of detailed structural recording.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Henderson, Samantha J.

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Seeds, Weeds, and Feed: Macrobotanical Analysis of Enslaved African-American Plant Use and Foodways at a James Madison's Montpelier

In 2008, the archaeology department at James Madison's Montpelier began a multi-year project that sought to understand the community dynamics between enslaved workers at the plantation in the early 19th century. This study excavated and analyzed four sites: South Yard, Stable Quarter, Field Quarter, and Tobacco Barn Quarter. Each of these sites represents a different community of enslaved workers, from those who worked in the mansion to field hands. In this paper, I discuss and compare the macrobotanical remains from these four sites. I describe the macrobotanical assemblages from each site, showing possible differences in subsistence strategies of the people living at these quarters. The

macrobotanical remains will show the similarities and differences between the sites and importance of countless plant species as medicinals, foods, and fuels for enslaved African-Americans.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Henry, Shea

Simon Fraser University, Canada

More than a Supply Stop: The Maima Village Before and After Columbus

In the winter of 1503-04, Christopher Columbus was marooned and provisioned by the Taino village of Maima located on the north central coast of Jamaica. What we know about the Taino of this village remains what was written in the accounts of those marooned Spanish explorers. After the year spent in this village the Spanish returned to the area and founded the settlement of Sevilla la Nueva, resulting in the people of Maima becoming victims of forced labor, conversion and disease. What is missing from the archaeological and historical records is evidence of the people's lives just before contact, which this paper endeavors to explore. Recent excavations on the site have revealed a complexity to the village, previously overlooked for its connection to Columbus and the historic events following contact. This research provides context for the contact and post contact events that led to the end of Maima.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Herson, Chandler S

Great Northern Archaeology, LLC, United States of America

"A Pipe for for a king": the sun burst stone pipe of Pickawillany, Piqua, Ohio

In the summer of 2013, the Ohio Historical Connection and Hocking Community College Summer Archaeological field school held joint excavations at the Pickawillany site, a British fur trading outpost and Miami Indian Village from the 1740s. During excavations, a stone pipe fragment, bearing a sun burst pattern was recovered. This poster examines this unique artifact and the contact in which it was discovered.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Hess, Michael (1); Hoff, Aliya R. (2); Meyer, Dominique (1); Rissolo, Dominique (1); Leira Guillermo, Luis (3); Glover, Jeffrey B. (4); Amador, Fabio Esteban (5); Vaughn, Andrew (4); Kuester, Falko (1)

1: University of California, San Diego; 2: Arizona State University; 3: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico; 4: Georgia State University; 5: National Geographic Society

Digital Documentation and Assessment of the Remote Colonial Church at Ecab, Quintana Roo, Mexico

Located on the remote northeastern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula sits the 16th century church at Ecab, thought to be the first church in Mexico, which is in a fragile state of decay and in need of documentation and conservation. The church as well as the curate's house have been abandoned since 1644 and have both survived centuries of hurricanes and erosion. The site, also referred to as Boca Iglesias, was a remote encomienda in colonial Mexico and still remains isolated today on a coastal rise only accessible by boat. The remoteness of Boca Iglesias and the size of the structures created a difficult

challenge for performing cultural heritage diagnostics. The diagnostic tools utilized included terrestrial laser scanning, airborne imaging, stereo photography and high-resolution photography, which were all used simultaneously in order to capture enough data to accurately capture the current state of preservation.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Hetzel, Christopher; Cascella, Melissa

ICF International

Between Desert and Oasis: Historic Irrigation Systems in the Western United States

On the boundary between archaeology and architecture, irrigation systems and their unique features are often expansive and exhibit subtle nuances, presenting challenges to cultural resources professionals on how to best record and evaluate these distinctive resources. Using experience gleaned from large projects in California and Oregon, topics to be discussed include methodologies, lessons learned, and insights into potential recordation efficiencies. Also, the historical significance behind these sometimes underappreciated resources will be shared.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Higbee, Jeanne

Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

All the Small Things: An Analysis of Small Finds at James Madison's Montpelier Plantation

Over the past two decades, archaeology at Montpelier has provided a critical perspective into the lives of the enslaved individuals who lived and worked on the plantation. Excavations of the Montpelier Field Quarter and the South Yard have yielded a unique opportunity to further our understanding of the cultural impact on the landscape. Small finds, such as sewing and smoking implements are examples of important domestic artifacts found at many of these excavations. The proposed research will examine the spatial distribution of small finds on the Montpelier landscape as they apply to the subsequent structures. Comparative analysis will show the similarities and differences in daily life between different enslaved workers homes.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Higgs, Andrew S.

Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, United States of America

Saddle Plates, Sheaves And Sulfur: The Archaeological Visibility Of Chilkoot Pass Aerial Trams

Chilkoot Trail tramways played a significant role assisting stampeders crossing the perilous Chilkoot Pass during the peak years of the Klondike Gold Rush, 1897-1899. Competing freight companies constructed three different aerial tram systems to haul equipment and goods over the steep and narrow pass. Today, no tram structures remain standing – all physical evidence of the tram systems survive only as archaeological features scattered among the high outcrops and boulder strewn landscape. Historical

documents, period photographs, and archaeological survey have been used to reconstruct tramway routes and details concerning their construction. This presentation will focus on the tram feature ruins and artifacts found in the Pass that contribute to a greater understanding of the development, operational and abandonment phases of the three companies.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Hill, Jobie R. (1); Graham, Willie (2); Hallock, Gardiner (1)

1: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America; 2: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, USA

Materializing the Past: Ghosting Slave Landscapes at James Madison's Montpelier

Starting in 2010 the Montpelier Foundation, the organization that operates James Madison's plantation in Orange County, Virginia, began a systematic process to reestablish elements of the ca. 1812 slave occupied landscape found adjacent to the Madisons' house. These ghosted structures, which include slave dwellings, smoke houses and a kitchen, are based on archaeological and documentary evidence and were recreated using traditional framing techniques. More recently the Foundation finished a ghosted recreation of a log slave dwelling found adjacent to the earlier recreations and is planning on recreating an additional log slave dwelling that was discovered archaeologically in one of Madison's agricultural fields. Authors Jobie Hill, Willie Graham, and Gardiner Hallock will detail the archaeological evidence, documentary records, and surviving historic structures that were used to develop designs for the ghosted structures and place the reconstructed buildings into a regional historical context that explains their form and function.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Ho, Bert S. (1); Lawson, Charles (2); Keller, Jessica (1)

1: Submerged Resources Center, National Park Service, United States of America; 2: Biscayne National Park, National Park Service, United States of America

New Management Strategies for Submerged Cultural Resources in the U.S. National Park Service

With ever increasing stresses to cultural resources in the U.S. National Parks from natural and man-made threats, managers of these resources must evolve and adapt to protect and preserve them all. Some solutions limit or deny access because of the delicate state of the resource or because of the sensitive nature of its history. However, providing access and presenting the past to park visitors in a meaningful way is a primary responsibility of managing places that belong to all Americans. For the NPS's Submerged Resources Center, there is a unique responsibility of aiding parks in interpreting and sharing resources both natural and cultural that are hidden underwater from most visitors. In this paper, new management solutions for sensitive submerged cultural resources will be discussed and analyzed for both their faults and hopefully their possible successes at providing a better visitor experience, while preserving the past for future generations.

GEN-01 Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage: Navigating the Natural Hazards, the Man-Made Hazards, and the Red Tape; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-10:00

Hodges, Alison D

Illinois State University, United States of America

Resistance and the Church in Sixteenth-Century El Salvador

This paper examines ceramics from the church of San Pedro y San Pablo, Caluco, El Salvador, to investigate the pressures of Spanish evangelization during the Colonial Period. It compares the church's ceramic assemblage to two privately-owned houses, also within Caluco. Examining choices in ceramic styles for serving food and drink is one way to examine the colonial policies of *reducción*, which were to instill a regular, commonplace Christian order in everyday life. The materials in question were a large number of Spanish majolicas, as well as 300 locally-made vessels, and form, decoration, and ware was noted for each. The relative importance of majolica versus indigenous-made pottery shows that practices in the shadow of the church were distinct from those farther away. Residents of Caluco faced harsh conditions because of greed and abuse related to cacao production. Subverting canonical material practices was a way to band together.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Hodges, Ryan A.; Wines, Kassandra B.; Sebring, Raynor M.; Trosch, Molly M.; Salomon, M'Elise F.; Parker, Elizabeth I.; Hickey, Megan A.; Cahusac, Anthony M.; Greaves, Lauren T.; Trigg, Dorothy H.
Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, United States of America

Digging the Kitchen at Roanoke College

This poster displays the data found from a phase 1 archaeological survey of a mid-19th century plantation kitchen in Salem, Virginia. The survey was conducted in 2014 by students in Dr. Kelley Deetz's archaeology of slavery course at Roanoke college as well as Tom Klatka from Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Data shows a thick kitchen midden and the artifacts highlight plantation life in the Roanoke Valley. This project is on the Roanoke College campus and will develop into a public archaeology site.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Holman, Tamara

University of Alaska Anchorage, United States of America

Constructing Technology in the Mining Workplace: Gold Mining in Depression-Era Fairbanks, Alaska

Industrial landscapes can present a rather impersonal perspective due to their immense scale and emphasis upon technical processes. Anthropological perspectives on technology nevertheless emphasize that all technological systems are socially constructed, drawing attention to the political and cultural considerations behind decision-making. This paper utilizes a sociotechnical systems approach to investigate depression-era gold mining near Fairbanks, Alaska. Attention is given to the relationships among miners and the technological cultures of work as identified through census data, mining company records, and findings from archaeological surveys conducted between 2011 and 2014. Specifically, this paper examines how social networks influenced technological choice among lode (hard-rock) miners and posits how social networks are reflected in the material evidence.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Holt, Peter

The SHIPS Project, United Kingdom

The A7 Project - An investigation of HM Submarine A7

January 2014 was the 100th anniversary of the loss of the Royal Navy submarine A7, sunk during a training exercise off Plymouth, England. All contemporary salvage attempts failed and the submarine was abandoned on the seabed and forgotten, but the wreck was rediscovered by sports divers in 1981. In 2001, problems with sports divers removing parts of the submarine prompted the UK Ministry of Defence to designate the site under the Protection of Military Remains Act and all diving was banned. In 2014 the SHIPS Project team were granted a license to dive and record the remains of HMS/M A7, the first license granted for an MOD Controlled site. The A7 Project is a non-intrusive investigation of the submarine which includes research in to her life and loss, a high resolution geophysical survey of the area, a detailed hull condition assessment and a comprehensive programme of outreach and publications.

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Hoover, Robert L.

Hoover Archaeological Consultants, United States of America

Going to the Dogs: Forensic Canine Surveys at Mission San Antonio de Padua, California

Two surveys by the Institute of Canine Forensics were conducted at Mission San Antonio de Padua (1771-1834) in 2013. The first was a traditional field survey around the outside of the mission cemetery and in other areas known to contain more recent human burials. The second was a survey of the archaeological collections of the archaeological field school (1776-2004), in a completely new application of this method. Dogs specially trained and certified in historic human remains detection examined both areas. Canine forensics is a non-destructive, cost and time efficient, and culturally acceptable method of prediction that is embraced by both preservationists and Native Americans. Negative evidence is straightforward, but positive alerts require more interpretation. This survey confirms oral traditions and reveals additional data that was not known. As site preservation receives greater emphasis, such methods will become much more widespread as they are in other parts of the world.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Horning, Audrey

Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

Towards a Cumulative Practice: Reflections on the Influence of Marley R. Brown III

In 1999, Marley Brown defined his approach to historical archaeology as a 'cumulative practice marked by proper respect for the role of theory... but one which privileges the discovery of real and significant patterning in the archaeological record.' Along with imposing intellectual rigour on archaeological interpretation, Marley has always sought new ways of discovering, recording, and 'disciplining' data, applying rigorous sampling methods; prioritizing environmental data; embracing GIS and digital recording in the 1980s. This willingness to take risks also once led him to entrust a 25 year-old graduate student with running the first archaeological fieldwork at Jamestown since the 1950s. Drawing from that experience and my subsequent career on both sides of the Atlantic, I will reflect upon the centrality of

Marley's influence not only on my own career, but more importantly upon the global practice of historical archaeology and particularly comparative colonialism.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Horrell, Christopher E. (1); Borgens, Amy A. (2); Hanselmann, Fredrick "Fritz" (3); Delgado, James P. (4); Cantelas, Frank (5); Brennan, Michael (6); Irion, Jack (7)

1: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, United States of America; 2: Texas Historical Commission; 3: Texas State University; 4: NOAA; 5: NOAA; 6: Ocean Exploration Trust; 7: BOEM

More Questions than Answers: An Assessment of Bottles, Utilitarian and Fine Wares, and Galley Stoves from the Monterrey Shipwreck Project

Monterrey Shipwreck A, replete with an amazing collection of material culture, was systematically investigated during the summer of 2013. This collaborative project, consisting of archaeologists from State, Federal, and academic institutions, set out to document, map, and recover artifacts in an effort to answer questions related to the maritime history and culture of the Gulf of Mexico during the early 19th century. While excavation and recovery of material culture occurred at Monterrey Shipwreck A, detailed photo-mosaics and video data were acquired at the other two Monterrey Shipwreck sites. Each site, unique in its own way, has a phenomenal artifact assemblage with material culture hailing from Europe, the United States, and Latin America. This paper focuses on material culture related to food preparation and consumption including bottles, ceramics, and galley stoves providing some answers to our initial questions and leading us down a longer path to other equally informative questions.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Horton, Elizabeth A.

National Park Service

"The Rules of Good Breeding Must be Punctiliously Observed": Constructing Space at Mid-Nineteenth Century Fort Vancouver, Washington

The U.S. Army's Fort Vancouver in southwest Washington was headquarters for Pacific Northwest military exploration and campaigns in the mid-19th century. Between 1849 and the mid-1880s, members of the military community operated within a rigid social climate with firm cultural expectations and rules of behavior that were explicitly codified and articulated within the larger Victorian societal culture of gentility. Drawing upon datasets derived from the archaeological record and documentary sources, I examine how the military system reproduced and reinforced culturally idealized class and gender roles through multiple levels of constructed space simultaneously. The built environment, internal military resource distribution system, and military regulations provided formal, institutionalized metaphors that embodied and transmitted military values simultaneously at the community, household, and individual levels of space. The experiences of both men and women are discussed for three military households: junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and laundresses, and enlisted men.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Howard, Jerry

University of Massachusetts Boston, United States of America

African Diaspora Archaeology “The Bocas Way”

This research is an investigation into the African Diaspora and an archaeological approach that is based on exploring the African Diaspora in a complex, multi-ethnic, multiracial situation, where I was able to draw on excavations, archival documents, and ethnography to infer the process of culture change and emergent identities. The research takes place within the western Caribbean island community of Bocas del Toro, Panama. In this presentation I will present my perspectives and approach to Diaspora in Bocas. Through an ethnographic approach to African Diaspora archaeology I will reveal the historical consciousness of Bocatorenos, and demonstrate how an early 19th century pirate identity unifies Bocatorenos and repels European modes of racialization. To accomplish this goal, I present the Bocatoreno narrative of place known as “the Bocas Way” and will demonstrate how the “Bocas Way” is conceptualized and incorporated into my project through collaboration and the implementation of African Diaspora archaeology.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Howe, Aaron

Western Michigan University, United States of America

Men of Good Timber: An Archaeological Investigation of Labor in Michigan's Upper Peninsula

Questions of labor and everyday life have been commonplace in archaeology. At Coalwood, a cordwood camp that operated from 1901-1912 in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, these issues become especially important since labor experienced a dramatic transformation when the camp shifted from housing a large number of male laborers to being organized by individual households. In this paper I use archaeological evidence to examine the social relations these laborers were engaged in that produced and reproduced their everyday life as well as the broader patterns of capitalistic production. In doing so, I hope to show how a focus on labor helps to explicate the very workings of capitalism.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Howe, Nathaniel

Northwest Seaport, Seattle

Not Dead Yet: The Surviving Voice of Wooden Shipbuilding

In the Pacific Northwest there is still significant overlap between archaeological material and extant cultural niches. This overlap enables ethnography and living history to provide critical insight. For nautical archaeologists, the enigmatic details of early west coast ship construction may be explained by the handful of shipwrights who still work on the region's commercial wooden fishing fleet today. These tradesmen, however, are the last of their kind. The wooden fleet is dwindling and soon it will disappear along with generations of accumulated knowledge. While the Northwest's rare overlap of living and bygone trades still exists, Northwest Seaport in Seattle is focusing on recording this knowledge in the process of restoring its museum ship fleet, combining archaeological research with the insight of the last generation of traditional shipwrights.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:45

Hoyt, Joseph C

NOAA, United States of America

Archaeology and the Battle of the Atlantic: Approaches, Methods and Results of Studying and Underwater Battlefield

Seven years of focused research has been directed towards studying and characterizing WWII losses off the coast of North Carolina. During this time, NOAA has worked with multiple state, federal, academic and private sector partners to increase our understanding of this large collection of resources. This project evolved over time in both theoretical approaches as well as methodologies employed to collect data. Over the course of seven years an incredible amount of information has been uncovered: Newly discovered wreck sites, detailed site-specific assessments, vast wide-area remote sensing, intensive historical analysis, high-resolution acoustic surveys and a wide range of photo/video documentation. Likewise, this project also employed nearly every tool available to archaeologists: Staged-decompression diving, side-scan sonar, multibeam surveys, magnetometry, AUVs, ROVs, native 3D video and partnerships with avocational groups. Each of these tools allowed for the collection of an unparalleled data set on WWII shipwrecks in U.S. waters.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Hudgins, Carter C.

Drayton Hall Preservation Trust, United States of America

Drayton Hall Reimagined: New Perspectives on the Commercial, Ornamental and Intellectual Landscapes of John Drayton (c.1715-1779)

Recent research has exposed how Drayton Hall (c.1738) was conceived by wealthy planter John Drayton to operate as a gentleman's suburban estate at the center of his vast network of commercial plantations that stretched across South Carolina and Georgia. Drawing from extant architecture, archaeological evidence, landscape features and surviving documentary records, this study will further our knowledge of one of South Carolina's greatest plantation networks by examining the social, economic and intellectual influences behind its creation and operation with a focus on the colonial identity established by its builder. Beginning with an assessment of John Drayton as a planter, a merchant and an intellectual, this work will progress to examine the material conditions of Drayton in the context of the expanding British Empire in order to obtain an expanded look at an elite colonial plantation.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Hutchins, Karen A

EBI Consulting

Revisiting Parting Ways Forty Years Later: Some Research Challenges and Successes

Nearly 30,000 18th- and 19th-century artifacts were recovered during the excavation of the small African American community of Parting Ways in Plymouth, Massachusetts by James Deetz beginning in

1975. The artifacts are currently housed at the Massachusetts Historical Commission in Boston. Original interpretations attributed all the artifacts to the late 18th- and 19th-century African American occupation of the site, but subsequent research indicated that Parting Ways was occupied in the middle of the 18th century by several Anglo-American families. To make meaningful conclusions about the African American inhabitants of the site it was first imperative to properly attribute the 18th-century artifacts. Although no field notes remain with the collection and much of the site was not excavated stratigraphically, the detailed artifact bag log, well-labeled artifacts, site maps, new excavations conducted in 1989, and database software, allowed for the reconstruction of the excavations and the attribution of most artifacts.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Hyde, David G.

University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

Queering the Household Group: Challenging the Boundaries of an Archaeological Unit

The use of queer theory in archaeology aims to challenge static social structures. This paper focuses on how traditional assumptions of family and the household can be problematized through an investigation of non-household 'households' – such as saloons and other non-domestic residential spaces. In deconstructing the family, queer theory has elucidated the Western and modern biases that underlie the traditional definition of this social group. By challenging normative social constructions of family, this research engages with queer theory as a means to access a more fluid understanding of households as archaeological units. Households can no longer be assumed to be a unit of analysis that is a natural or self-evident construction based in heterosexual relations, kinship, and lineage.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Hyttinen, Marika (1); Ylimaunu, Timo (2); Kallio-Seppä, Titta (3); Mullins, Paul R. (4)

1: University of Oulu, Finland; 2: University of Oulu, Finland; 3: University of Oulu, Finland; 4: Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

The Pitch Tar Mill – the material memory of specialized production site in the town of Oulu, Northern Finland

The town of Oulu, northern Finland, had one of the northernmost pitch tar mills in global scale. Thousands of barrels of tar were cooked into a pitch tar in the island of Pikisaari annually during the 18th and 19th centuries. The island has been specialized production site for pitch tar and ship building during the 17th and 19th centuries and metal industry at 20th century. Thus, the pitch was not the only product of the mill area. There have been found artifacts, like tools and stone ware and glass bottles, which indicate side products of the pitch tar cooking and that there was some workshop in the mill area. In our presentation will be discussed production of different kind of commodities and how the pitch tar mill was connected into the global economic networks.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Idol, Coy J.

East Carolina University, United States of America

Investigations into the Oldest Standing Structure in North Carolina

Dendrochronology has returned a felling date of 1718/1719 for parts of the Lane House, 304 E. Queen St, Edenton, North Carolina. This makes the hall and parlor frame house the oldest standing structure in North Carolina. At the time it was built it would have been one of only 20 houses on Queen Anne's Creek. It did not become Edenton until 1722, when it also became the first colonial capital of North Carolina. Local historians feel that the Lane House does not sit on its original location. The historical record is ambiguous as to if or when the house moved. Using the artifacts recovered from excavations under the house and in the yard areas a terminus post quem will be established to determine when the house arrived at its current location and provide insight into any activities that took place prior to the house's arrival.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Irion, Jack B (1); Cantelas, Frank (3); Borgens, Amy (2); Delgado, James (4); Hanselmann, Frederick H (5); Horrell, Christopher E (6); Brennan, Michael L (7)

1: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America; 2: Texas Historical Commission; 3: NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration and Research, United States of America; 4: NOAA Office of Marine Sanctuaries, United States of America; 5: Meadows Center,

The Discovery of the Monterrey Shipwrecks: A Find by Design

Roughly 200 years ago, three sailing ships met apparently violent ends in the northern Gulf of Mexico nearly 320 kilometers southeast of Galveston, crashing to the bottom over 1300 meters below. The three ships were very different: one likely a topsail schooner, fast and armed; one a small merchantman, its hold packed with bales of hides; and the third, the largest, empty of cargo, but sheathed in copper and possibly outfitted for a transatlantic voyage. These three vessels were among the latest in a long series of discoveries made as the result of exploration for mineral resources in the deep waters of the Gulf. The dramatic and often violent history of the Gulf region and its global significance is revealed as a result of an effective cooperation between industry, federal and state agencies, and academia.

SYM-13 The Monterrey Shipwreck Project: Three Early 19th Century Wrecks In The Northern Gulf Of Mexico.; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Jageman, Karla J.

National Park Service/Great Basin National Park, United States of America

The Boom and Bust of Tungsten Mining: A View from the Johnson Lake Mine

The Johnson Lake Mine was an early twentieth century tungsten mine. It is located above 10,000 feet on the eastern slope of the South Snake Range in east-central Nevada in what is now Great Basin National Park. The mine was in operation from 1908 – 1950. It was owned and operated by Alfred "Timberline" Johnson, Thomas Dearden, Sr. and Joseph Dearden. This presentation will discuss the recorded historic features and artifacts with a brief synopsis of the capitalism of tungsten mining as it relates to the Johnson Lake Mine. It will also discuss the estimated historic population of the mine and the historic and archeological evidence for the presence of a woman at the site.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Jamieson, Ross

Simon Fraser University, Canada

Sites of Difficult Memory: The Haciendas of Chimborazo, Ecuador

From the 17th century until the land reforms of the last fifty years, hacienda agriculture dominated the highland region surrounding Chimborazo, Ecuador. Many of the central building complexes of these operations now stand as ruins on the landscape. Through interviews, historical research, and site survey, I explore the role that these ruins play as silent witnesses to a difficult past for rural indigenous communities today.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Jarvis, Michael J. (1,2)

1: University of Rochester, United States of America; 2: Director, Smiths Island Archaeology Project

Bermuda in Microcosm: The Smiths Island Archaeology Project, 1610-2014

Building on MRB3's dedication to comparative colonial archaeology, the SIAP incorporates 22 terrestrial sites and adjoining waters to investigate Bermuda's changing history and Atlantic integration across four centuries. Fieldwork since 2010 has uncovered Bermuda's earliest home (timber-frame, c. 1615 to c. 1714), a maritime quarantine building, a cave site, an 18th c. doctor's home, a c. 1759 whale processing complex, several quarries, limekilns, and docks, a small enslaved/free black settlement, four additional house sites, and extensive evidence of 1970s commercial hydroponic farming. We are also searching for Bermuda's first farmstead (1610-1612) and capital, which was briefly located on Smiths Island in August 1612. Collectively, these sites illuminate aspects of Bermuda's agricultural, maritime, medical, military, and economic past and holistically reveal the cultural activities of white, black, and Native American men, women, and children residing in Bermuda.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Jeanty, Naphtalie

University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

Queerness is for White People: The Effects of the Idea of African American Sexual Deviancy among 19th Century Buffalo Soldiers

This paper investigates male identified homosociality within black communities by tracing male relationships within 19th century gendered labor spaces. Using examples from Fort Davis, Texas, this study analyzes Buffalo Soldier troops stationed there from 1867-1891. A queer perspective allows this research to focus on the bonds and relationships amongst African American soldiers that do not subscribe to traditional heteronormative practice. Because so often these relationships are obscured within documentary and material record, this paper engages with queer politics that aim to address queer identities within African American communities- both historic and modern.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Johnston, Lori; Cullimore, Roy
Droycon Bioconcepts Inc, Canada

Corrosion and Microbiological Evaluation of a Recovered Experimental Platform from the site of DKM U166

In 2003, an experimental corrosion platform was placed at the bow of the German submarine, U-166. This platform incorporated fifteen coupons including high carbon, low carbon steel, aluminum, and copper along with oak and mahogany wood coupons. This platform was recovered in 2014 and evaluated for microbiologically influenced corrosion. During the eleven years of deep ocean placement, the oak coupons degraded in four to six years while the mahogany disappeared after ten years. Biomass was generated on the high carbon, low carbon, and aluminum coupons, but not on the copper. Gravimetric analysis of the coupons revealed that the stressed steel coupons had up to 39% loss of metals, but the copper coupons exhibited no significant losses. A differential formation of biomass was present which may imply there were electromagnetic fluxes from the reaction of the copper coupons with the others causing microbiologically influenced corrosion of the metals.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Joklik, Judith P; Roller, Michael P
University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

‘Carmelo’s Cabinet’: The Material Culture of Collections in the Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania

Personal collections of objects reflect individual orderings of the material world, particularly when they encompass the realms of work, domestic life, health, aesthetics and religion. As complete sets, they are like an idealized version of an archaeological assemblage: intact, curated, annotated, and often traceable to an individual life trajectory and historical period. Carmelo Fierro was an Italian immigrant who came to America in 1902, carrying with him a small cabinet packed with small objects that evolved to reflect his life as a coal miner and then a grocer in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. Each object was carefully catalogued, identified, and photographed and the chronology of the collection is being reconstructed. The cabinet serves both as a comparative sample for excavated materials from the Lattimer Archaeology Project and also as a glimpse into the ways in which a life is constructed materially across time and space.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Jones, Douglas
BOEM, United States of America

Battle of the Gulf: Archaeological Investigations in the other American Theater of World War II U-boat Operations

Following the early success of Operation Drumbeat off the American East Coast, German Naval Vice Admiral Karl Dönitz turned his periscopes towards similarly wide-open hunting grounds in the Gulf of Mexico. For a brief but intense period beginning in the spring of 1942 U-boat attacks claimed over 50 Allied Merchant Marine casualties in the Gulf, and crippled many more. Over the last decade many of these wrecks have been located during federally-regulated oil and gas surveys, and subsequently been the subjects of archaeological and biological studies. This paper will highlight the historical and

archaeological research that has been conducted to date, the role of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management in this process, and where continued research on Battle of the Gulf wrecks may head in the future.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Jones, Emily Lena (1); Sturm, Jennie O. (1,2); Mack, Stephanie E. (1); Sisneros, Samuel Eugene (1)

1: University of New Mexico; 2: TAG Research

Searching for the Plaza Vieja: historical archaeology, ground-penetrating radar, and community outreach in Belen, New Mexico

This poster describes a collaborative project between archaeologists, historians, and community members to identify the location of the original plaza and associated structures in Belen, New Mexico. Established in 1741, Belen's initial Spanish settlement was near the Rio Grande, but as the city grew, development shifted to the west. By the late 19th century, the original plaza, or Plaza Vieja, and associated Catholic church were abandoned. Although the Plaza Vieja was occasionally referenced in local news throughout the 20th century and the landowners maintained an interest in the site, the old Belen town center has largely been forgotten; official narratives of Belen's history focus on the post-railroad period. At the request of the current landowner and a public historian, we undertook a project to identify the Plaza Vieja and to assess the integrity of associated deposits using ground-penetrating radar. Here we present our results and discuss possibilities for future work.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Jones, Kari

Presidio Trust

Carissimo Salvatore: An Archaeological view of Italian Service Units at the Presidio of San Francisco

Over 50,000 Italian prisoners of war were transported to the United States during World War II. After Italy negotiated an armistice with the Allies, POWs were presented with a choice. Those that signed an oath of allegiance to the new Italian government were assigned to Italian Service Units (ISUs). They provided support services for the United States military in exchange for limited freedoms and better living conditions. Those that refused to sign the oath remained in POW camps. This paper presents the discovery and archaeological recovery of a cache of personal effects of ISUs at the Presidio of San Francisco, a United States Army Post. The private items ISUs stashed away illuminate their lives at an intimate scale and reflect the relationships they negotiated with their American superiors. Divergences and overlap with the experiences of Italians in POW camps and networks with Italian-American communities are also explored.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Jones, Toby N. (1); Nayling, Nigel (2)

1: Newport Medieval Ship Project, Newport Museum and Art Gallery, Wales, United Kingdom; 2: School of Archaeology, History and Anthropology, University of Wales Trinity Saint David

The Newport Medieval Ship in Context: The Life and Times of a 15th Century Merchant Vessel Trading in Western Europe

This paper presents a summary of recent research into the broader economic, cultural and political world in which the Newport Medieval Ship was built and operated. Digital modeling of the original hull form has revealed the dimensions, capacity, and performance of the vessel. Examination of the individual ship timbers and overall hull form have led to a greater understanding of shipbuilding and woodland resource management in the late medieval period. Archaeological research has helped to illuminate the origins of the vessel and revealed details about its use-life. Direct evidence of trade between the Iberian Peninsula and the British Isles has been uncovered, along with clues relating to the origin and size of the crew and general aspects of daily-life on board the ship. In addition, the online publication of a comprehensive digital archive has enabled unprecedented access to the wealth of detailed archaeological data produced by the project.

GEN-15 Recognizing, Reassessing and Reconstructing European Maritime Cultural Landscapes from the Late Neolithic to the 20th Century; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 10:30-12:00

Jordan, Amy

University of Washington, United States of America

Alone in the Deep Blue Sea: A comparison of Indonesian Colonial Period nutmeg plantations and New World plantations

Plantations on the nutmeg-bearing Banda Islands are contemporaneous with early North American plantations and are an excellent place to investigate cross-cultural responses to colonialism. The Banda Islands were the world's sole source of nutmeg in the 16th century and control over this spice was a major goal for European powers during the Age of Expansion. Consequently, the Banda Islands were the location of early experiments in colonialism by European powers and can provide information for cross cultural studies of the different responses to colonialism, as suggested by Deetz (1991). Using models of ethnogenesis and resistance developed from the study of New World plantations, I review how well these models fit the archaeological record from three colonial era nutmeg plantations in the Banda Islands, Maluku Province, Indonesia.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Joy, Brandy (1); Cobb, Charles (1); Herron, Tammy (2)

1: University of South Carolina/South Caroline Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, United States of America; 2: Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

Cultural Brokerage and Pluralism on the Silver Bluff Plantation and Trading Post on the Carolina Frontier

Irish émigré George Galphin established a trading post on the Carolina frontier in the mid-1700s. His skills working with Native Americans provided him considerable wealth through the deerskin trade. He was widely regarded among the Creek Nation, and he represented the Carolina colony on several occasions in major negotiations with Native American groups. Galphin parlayed his wealth into a considerable plantation on his trading post property, and his plantation at Silver Bluff became one of the largest slave-holding estates on the frontier. Excavations at Silver Bluff have provided a considerable assemblage of artifacts relating to a multi-cultural milieu of Native Americans, enslaved Africans, and Europeans. Attribute-based analyses of the collections based on DAACS protocols shed light on the organization of plantation and trading post space, and on how the frontier experience contrasted with lifeways in the interior of the Carolina colony.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Kaktins, Mara

George Washington Foundation, United States of America

“Old Fortunes, New Fortunes, Lost Fortunes” Utilizing a Forgotten Assemblage to Help Reconstruct Betty Washington and Fielding Lewis’s Dining Room (and So Much More)

Decades worth of artifacts excavated from Kenmore, the house of Betty Washington Lewis (George’s sister) and her husband Fielding Lewis, have recently been reanalyzed by George Washington Foundation archaeologists with the intent of shedding light upon what equipage would have graced the Lewis’s dining room table. Re-examination of this collection proved both informative and surprising, yielding clues as to what life was like for this family during and immediately following the Revolution, as well as how their relation to George Washington drastically changed their fortunes. Our findings have also helped inform curators working to accurately refurnish Kenmore’s dining room, raised questions regarding the true socio-economic conditions of a prominent Virginia family in the post-Revolutionary period, and highlighted the potential of re-examining extant archaeological collections.

SYM-26 Archaeological Perspectives on the World of George Washington; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-09:45

Kallio-Seppä, Titta (1); Ylimaunu, Timo (1); Junno, Juho-Antti (1); Mullins, Paul R. (2); Väre, Tiina (1); Heino, Matti (1); Tranberg, Annamari (1); Lipkin, Sanna (1); Niskanen, Markku (1); Vilkkama, Rosa (1); Niinimäki, Sirpa (1); Tuovinen, Saara (1)

1: University of Oulu, Finland; 2: Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Church mummies in the northern Ostrobothnia, Finland

This poster will present the initial analysis of several hundred mummies recovered from a series of Ostrobothnian churches. The bioarchaeology project by the University of Oulu, Finland analyzed the mummified burials interred underneath the church floors in late-medieval and early modern Sweden. The poster will examine the mummified burials and the material culture of churches as a single assemblage illuminating the transformation in a late-medieval and early modern Nordic worldview.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Kamp-Whittaker, April E

Arizona State University, United States of America

Friend or Foe: Constructing the National Identity of Japanese American Children in Amache, a WWII Internment Center

During World War II thousands of Japanese American families were relocated from the west coast to the interior of the United States. Internment along with rampant racism and cultural stereotyping focused public attention on individuals of Japanese descent in this country and raised questions about identity and national allegiance. Research from Amache, the internment camp located in Colorado, is used to explore issues of children’s national identity and broader understanding of the war. Photographs, toys, and individual stories demonstrate how Japanese American children navigated the complicated politics of the 1940’s to construct individual narratives of self.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Kasper, Kimberly (1); Reinhart, Katharine (2); Maclin, Ellie (3)

1: Rhodes College, United States of America; 2: Public Archaeology Lab, United States of America; 3: Rhodes College, United States of America

At the Crossroads of Consumption: 19th Century Slave Life in Western Tennessee

In eight years of excavations on the 20,000 acre Ames land base in western Tennessee, a clearer picture of the 19th century of everyday life and the associated patterns of consumption of the antebellum south has emerged. With over twenty contiguous plantations, we are able to compare specific characteristics of the material culture from large (3,000+ acres) to small plantations (300 acres). Our current focus is on Fanny Dickens, a woman of financial means who established a small plantation after the death of her husband (1841-1853). Within this paper, we explore the daily lives of the slaves owned by Dickens through the types of environments and architecture in which they resided, the ceramics they utilized, the foodstuffs they ate and the medicines they ingested. This type of analysis allows an exploration of the power dynamics involved in the shifting patterns of consumption between plantation owners and associated slaves.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Kaufmann, Kira E.

CCRG, United States of America

Ship Graveyards: What Complete Shipwreck Removal Reveals About 19th Century Barge, Dredge and Tug Boat Construction

Great Lakes barge and dredge vessels were the workhorses that launched the 20th century's economy in the region. However, these ships were historically and archaeologically marginalized. They were not the vessels whose travels were recorded in historic newspapers, or whose architectural plans were archived. Very little information about 19th century barge and dredge ship construction had been recorded for Great Lakes vessels. Eleven shipwrecks, including barges, dredges, tugs, and a schooner barge, were removed from Lake Michigan-accessible rivers in Wisconsin in 2013 and 2014. These removals provided a rare opportunity to learn about 19th century vessel construction.

SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Kelleher, Deirdre A

Temple University, United States of America

Rediscovering Elfreth's Alley's 19th-century History through Public Archaeology

During the 19th century, Elfreth's Alley in Old City Philadelphia was the bustling home of a community of immigrants from across Europe. Today, however, the residential street is remembered and lauded primarily for its early colonial roots. The Alley, which was formed circa 1702 and contains 32 brick row houses, was designated a National Historic Landmark District in 1960 and was later listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a notable representation of surviving, early American architecture. While the Alley is popularly referred to as the oldest continuously-occupied residential street in the

United States, studying and discussing the later, post-colonial periods of occupation on the Alley is often problematic against the backdrop of the preserved, 18th-century streetscape. This paper examines how creating a public archaeology program at Elfreth's Alley has helped bridge the metaphorical and pedagogical gap of examining 19th-century life in Philadelphia at a colonially-centered, historic site.
GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Keller, Jessica A. (1); Marano, Joshua (1); Sherwood, Christopher R. (2); Lawson, Charles (1); Beavers, Rebecca (1); Wright, Jeneva (3)

1: National Park Service, United States of America; 2: U.S. Geological Survey, United States of America; 3: East Carolina University, United States of America

***In situ* Site Stabilization of HMS Fowey**

HMS Fowey, located in Biscayne National Park, was uncovered and surveyed by the National Park Service (NPS) in 2013, after being damaged by Tropical Storm Sandy in 2012. The objective of the project was to record its current condition and surrounding environment, and to develop an *in situ* stabilization plan. Geological, geophysical, and oceanographic data were collected at the site and processed by NPS and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). These data, along with archaeological site information gathered from documentation, were combined with a review of previous attempts to stabilize submerged archeological remains around the world. The dynamics of the site and the relative merits of proven *in situ* stabilization methods were considered, and a range of management options for the protecting and preserving HMS Fowey were developed through this multidisciplinary study. The most suitable *in situ* stabilization method was selected, implemented, and has entered into the first monitoring phase.
SYM-25 Reaching Across the Pond: The Archaeological Investigation and Management of the HMS Fowey (1748) Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 15:45-17:00

Kelsey, Peter W.

Autodesk, Inc.

Technology for Underwater Heritage: Mapping World War II Sites in the Pacific

The National Park Service is investigating large scale yet highly accurate distributed models that could assist preservation activities across the Pacific. Recent innovations regarding reality capture and computer modeling technologies specific to the marine environment, including LiDAR, SONAR and photogrammetry are providing value to heritage projects in the Pacific.

The first comprehensive survey of the USS Arizona ship and memorial at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii since 1984 began in November of 2013 combining these technologies for the first time.

The team deployed LiDAR, SONAR and photogrammetry to create a survey grade, 3D computer model that will serve to monitor change over time. The Arizona Memorial project and another project in Kosrae, FSM will be presented. Integrating these site examples into a larger scale landscape model provides starting points and templates to survey, register and model individual cultural heritage sites across vast distances like the Pacific Ocean.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Kennedy, Carolyn

Texas A&M University, United States of America

The Shelburne Shipyard Steamboat Graveyard: Four Early Nineteenth-Century Steamboats from Lake Champlain

Steamboat construction of the early nineteenth century remains largely forgotten and unstudied. Historical records provide little detail to how construction techniques were evolving in this experimental phase of steam-powered vessels. A survey of Lake Champlain's Shelburne Shipyard revealed the remains of four nineteenth-century steamboats, three of which were built prior to 1840. The four hulls were recorded for comparative study during a field school which took place in the month of June, 2014. Their unique and differing features illustrate the innovative approaches utilized by shipwrights specifically adapted to steamboats. This presentation discusses the results of this archaeological survey, including the similarities and differences observed between these four steamboats and other contemporary steamboats.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Kennedy, Jonathan R

Indiana University, United States of America

Plant and Animal Consumption in the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose, California

The Market Street Chinatown was a major urban Chinese community in nineteenth century San Jose, California. From 1866 to 1887, the community housed and served as a home base to several thousand Chinese residents and laborers. Excavated in the 1980s, the Market Street Chinatown yielded an incredibly rich collection of material culture as well as faunal and floral remains. This paper examines food consumption and food choice amongst Market Street's nineteenth century Chinese residents. The author draws upon previously published botanical as well as recently collected faunal data from the site, and, ultimately, shows that Market Street's residents utilized a combination of traditional and novel plants and animals to construct their diet. This combination of both the familiar and the unfamiliar typifies Chinese immigrant dietary strategies, and this paper explores how this broad pattern played out at the local scale in the Market Street Chinatown.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

King, Julia A

St. Mary's College of Maryland

Marley Brown: The View From Maryland

When I first met Marley Brown, I thought, what a character. Some thirty years later, Marley is still a character who has made major contributions to Chesapeake historical archaeology. During his tenure as director of CW's department of archaeological research, Marley expanded the program's focus to include sites along the James and York rivers, building a spatial and temporal context that has served all of us working in the region, including those of us in Maryland. Marley's refreshing generosity with data has facilitated the building of new databases and new models for interpreting colonialism and the colonial experience. His name may not be on every paper written about the Chesapeake, but the long arm of his influence is there nonetheless. This presentation brings a Maryland perspective to the enduring value and colorful manner of Marley's work. Historical archaeology is the richer for the mark Marley has made on the field.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

King, Nathaniel R

East Carolina University, United States of America

Thomas T. Tucker: A Beached US Liberty Ship in Cape Point Nature Reserve, South Africa

Thomas Tucker, a US Liberty ship operated by the Merchants and Miners Company on behalf of the US Maritime Commission, was part of the 42-ship convoy carrying material to the African Front during World War II. The ship was reported lost in action – torpedoed at Cape Point. The cargo included 25 Sherman tanks, 16 tank cars, 200 motor vehicles, and barbed wire. This disarticulated beach shipwreck site provides an ideal educational opportunity for students to conduct basic pre-disturbance archaeological recording, geo-referencing and digital mapping. This case study analyzes site formation processes on the site, examines the concept of *in situ* preservation of beached wrecks in South Africa, and discusses Liberty ships as part of a global maritime heritage.

SYM-11 Sea Ports and Sea Power: South African Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Shipwreck Case Studies; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:00

King, Nathaniel R; Mollema, Ivor R.

East Carolina University, United States of America

Sandalwood and Starfish: A Study of the Shipwreck Brunswick (1805) and Site Formation Processes in Simons Bay

Brunswick was constructed in 1792 in London as a 1,244 ton East Indiaman with 30 guns. The ship was on its sixth voyage to the Far East when it was captured by a French frigate brought into Cape Town and wrecked in 1805. NAS Project Sandalwood investigations of the shipwreck site in 1994 and 1995, followed up by University of Cape Town research in 2013 yielded information the maritime environment of the site revealing that while the metal on the shipwreck was stable, timbers were damaged by mussels and starfish. Interdisciplinary research teams continued to gather baseline data on the flora and fauna on Brunswick and to monitor the effects of natural processes on shipwrecks. In 2014 an East Carolina University team compiled further historical and environmental data in the Bay with specific attention to sedimentary processes, bathymetry, and marine populations building on the foundations of past research.

SYM-11 Sea Ports and Sea Power: South African Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Shipwreck Case Studies; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:00

Klejbuk, Margaret E

Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc, United States of America

Social Defense: The Construction of Late Medieval Societal and Spatial Boundaries in Newcastle upon Tyne and York

In anthropology, the “body” is a culture-specific concept often defined as separate from the mind, and during the nineteenth century was used in the study of non-Western cultures to better understand “the other.” This paper investigates the application of the “body” concept to late medieval urban landscapes by examining how social hierarchy was organized and defined within town walls. The northern British

towns of Newcastle and York are used as case studies: both were founded as Roman garrisons geographically bounded by rivers, were home to the four major medieval religious brotherhoods, and had hospitals close to, if not located within, their walls. Combining archaeological and historical data, social boundaries within the spatial constraints of a “walled” environment will be examined through the primary social institutions of monasteries, hospitals, and guilds, and how the construction and maintenance of those implicit boundaries intersected with the explicit defensive functions of the walls themselves.

GEN-08 Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

Kline, E. Nadia

University of Massachusetts Boston

Finding the Mikveh: Using technology to confirm oral histories at an early 20th century site in Portsmouth, New Hampshire

During the summer of 2014, a group of archaeologists, volunteers, and students excavated at a former house site at Strawberry Banke Museum in Portsmouth, NH. Archaeological excavation was undertaken with the goal of locating a mikveh (Jewish ritual bath) in the basement. Physical evidence of this important component of Jewish community life and ethnic identity was undocumented, and the only proof of its existence was from oral histories. A former resident of the house still living in Portsmouth remembered the mikveh being in the eastern part of the house’s basement, while geophysical survey undertaken before excavation showed an anomaly on the western side. Two separate excavation blocks were opened to investigate both possible locations for the mikveh. This paper will discuss the value of technology in expanding narratives built on oral histories and the possibilities for their combined use in urban archaeological settings.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Kloske, John R.

SRI International, United States of America

Using Autonomous Underwater Vehicles for Locating and Surveying Battle of the Atlantic Shipwrecks off the Coast of North Carolina

An Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) was used to locate and conduct detailed surveys of shipwrecks from the Battle of the Atlantic. A proven method for developing operationally efficient AUV dive plans was used for these surveys. The AUV dive plans were based on the characteristics of the search area, the capabilities of the AUV and onboard sensors, and the nature of the shipwreck of interest and required data products. The dive plans took into consideration the risk assessment and the established safe working criteria. Because of this systematic approach, we safely minimized the cost of operations while maximizing the number of accurate data products, each with the corresponding metadata. Examples of both wide-area search and detailed survey strategies are reviewed, along with the final data products created from these AUV dives.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Knepper, Dennis; Hayes, Raymond L; Utley, Bill; Smailes, Jim; German, Greg; van der Hoeven, Francois
Foundation STIMACUR, Curacao

Underwater Survey of the Historic Anchorage for Portsmouth, Dominica

The town of Portsmouth, located on the northwestern coast of Dominica, is bordered by Prince Rupert's Bay. Utilized as a deepwater port off the Guadeloupe Passage, this coastline was preferred as a watering site by the indigenous Kalinago and by sailing ships entering and leaving the Caribbean Sea. Dominica, originally a British colonial outpost (1763-1977), is strategically situated between the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. From its inception, Portsmouth was a planned community and exchange depot. Resources and troops for security of the area were provided from Fort Shirley, situated on the adjacent peninsular Cabrits. During this archaeological project, diving surveys were made of GPS-referenced areas using 15-meter circle searches for exposed artifacts within the area designated on historic charts. Artifacts were identified, photographed *in situ*, and their distribution recorded to delineate the anchorage. These data document European visitations to Dominica and development of today's vibrant community at Portsmouth.

GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

Koenig, Stephanie

Texas A&M University, United States of America

Common Men in Uncommon Times: Examining Archaeological and Historical Evidence to Reconstruct the Daily Lives of Civil War Sailors

The American Civil War was a tumultuous period in history for the United States, forcing brother against brother in a battle over the secession of the Confederate States. To study the Civil War sailor, a wealth of archival information exists in the form of personal narratives. Like their ships, naval crews were very much a reflection of where they were built and supplied. This paper extracts evidence for shipboard life from these sources and seeks to contextualize the daily lives of sailors within their societal framework. The primary sources predictably reflect a standardized lifestyle, but was there any variation between Confederate and United States shipboard conditions? Historical evidence is being supplemented with archaeologically-recovered materials from CSS Alabama and USS Tulip to determine whether the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the United States, Confederacy, or the vessel's nation of manufacture were reflected in their shipboard living conditions and associated personal effects.

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Korth, Kate E.; Ryzewski, Krysta; Malette, Samantha; Scharra, Kaitlin; Brace VI, C. Lorin; Jazayeri, Mark
Wayne State University, United States of America

Shaping the City from Detroit's Rediscovered Archaeological Collections

Unearthing Detroit is a collections-based and community archaeology research project focused on the extensive salvage collections recovered from major downtown construction projects during the 1960s and 70s that are now housed in Wayne State University's Grosscup Museum of Anthropology. Inspired by the findings of recent collections-based research at Market Street Chinatown (San Jose) and CoVA's Repositories Survey, Unearthing Detroit project members revisited the Renaissance Center collections comprising about 20,000 artifacts over the course of the past 18 months. This poster presents the

methods used to examine the Renaissance Center collections, and includes a discussion of the challenges we encountered in working with a 40 year old assemblage. Despite these challenges, our resulting multi-scalar analysis of the finds reveals the growth of an urban center and the accompanying socio-economic transformations over the course of three centuries on the fluid border between the US and Canada.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Kostro, Mark

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, United States of America

Tobacco Houses of the Early Colonial Chesapeake

Tobacco houses and barns – specialized agricultural buildings for curing and storing tobacco -- were common features upon the Chesapeake region's landscape throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Each plantation or farm had at least one, and depending on its size, potentially more than one. Today, colonial-era tobacco houses are all but extinct in the region, leaving the archaeological record as a principal source on these one-time ubiquitous structures. Drawing upon excavation data from throughout the region, this paper explores tobacco house construction, use, and their unique spatial dynamics as components of a landscape made distinctive by the cultivation of tobacco.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Labode, Modupe

IUPUI, United States of America

Interpreting Race in Public: Collaborations Between Historical Archaeologists and Public Historians

Public historians and historical archaeologists often share goals of communicating knowledge about the past with the non-specialist public. However, public historians and historical archaeologists rarely collaborate or communicate with one another about their approaches to stakeholders and the past. To indicate how such collaborations enhance public interpretations of history, I will first briefly describe my experiences, as a public historian, of working with historical archaeologists on projects interpreting Native American and African American history. I will then discuss practical, institutional, and disciplinary factors that facilitate or constrain such collaboration. My presentation will conclude with my observations about how these interdisciplinary collaborations complicate and enrich public interpretations of race and have the potential to counter racially-biased narratives.

SYM-2 Inspirations from Public History: Recommendations for Collaboration and Community Outreach Drawn Across Disciplinary Boundaries; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

LaBounty, Andrew E.

National Park Service, United States of America

Landscapes of Industry and Ancestry, Voyageurs National Park in 1927

In the summer of 1927, the International Joint Commission acquired a series of aerial photographs to survey the waters separating the U.S. and Canada. These photographs were purchased over several years by Voyageurs National Park, and stereo pairs were selected for 3D analysis and digitization to a GIS. In combination with known archeological site locations, more than 600 associated features have

been recorded from 1927. These features range from ephemeral Ojibwe structures to sprawling lumber camps. Together, they more accurately portray isolated archeological sites as a system of interrelated occupations. Spaces between sites are also brought to life by evidence of trails, piers, portages, and other landscape features. Artifact images and historical narratives are currently being added to the database, which will result in a comprehensive research and spatial analysis tool for the park's many cultural landscapes.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Lamzik, Kathryn E.

Louis Berger, United States of America

Phase III Investigations Of The Noxon Tenancy, 7NC-F-133, New Castle County, Delaware: An Examination Of The Faunal Material

In 2012, Louis Berger cultural resources staff completed Phase III archaeological excavations at the Noxon Tenancy site (7NC-F-133), as part of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) U.S. 301 project. After completion of the field and laboratory work, over 2,000 pieces of particularly well-preserved faunal material were recorded from across the site, including bone recovered from the wood-lined well, pit, and sheet midden features. This project affords researchers with the opportunity to further examine consumer choice, species diversity, and livestock management practices in colonial Delaware during the mid-18th century, while also providing a broader contextual understanding of the ubiquitous rural domestic site of the Mid-Atlantic region. The presentation also examines the specific laboratory and analytical techniques drawn upon during analysis and reviews the reliability and repeatability of the quantitative and qualitative faunal data, including minimum number of individuals (MNI), biomass estimates, and number of identified specimen (NISP) totals.

GEN-16 Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

Lane, Edward B (1); Lane, Brent (2,3)

1: North Carolina State University; 2: U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 3: First Colony Foundation

Ground Truthing the Future: Using Contact Era Archaeological Information to Test and Communicate Sea Level Change

Coastal North Carolina has 3,375 miles of shoreline, much of it fronting low-lying lands increasingly vulnerable to flooding and inundation exacerbated by a long-term process of sea-level rise. This vulnerability has made the area a fruitful laboratory for environmental science studies of sea level change and its environmental and societal effects. But the issue of forecasting sea level rise for public policy and land use management has become controversial due in part to the difficulty of describing sea level forecasts as an extrapolation of demonstrated past change and its effects on human activities. Much of the affected areas have well researched contact era Native American and early Colonial sites that offer quantitative and qualitative evidence of both the extent and effects of historic sea level change. The researchers used such archaeological site information to augment environmental sciences studies to enhance the communicability of sea level change information.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Lane, Erwin Walker (1); Lane, Brent (2,3)

1: East Carolina University; 2: U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 3: First Colony Foundation

“Arming the Roanoke Colony”: Illustrating Bellicosity through Archival and Archaeological Findings

Sir Walter Raleigh’s attempted English colony in coastal North Carolina is best known for the failure of its 1587 “Lost Colony”. But that colony was preceded by a 1585-86 exploratory settlement that accomplished much of its mission to explore and describe the region’s lands, flora, fauna and peoples. Officially peaceful, this “First Colony” nonetheless engaged in military actions with indigenous peoples. Although direct archaeological evidence of its military capability is scant, a recently discovered 1585 manuscript details its weaponry and military personnel plans. Combining this information with archaeological findings of armament from European contact era sites illustrates the dichotomy between the Roanoke Colony’s stated peaceful intentions and its bellicose capabilities.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Lawson, Charles F.; Marano, Joshua L.

National Park Service, United States of America

Interpreting What Cannot Be Seen: The Challenges of Developing Public Outreach for an Inaccessible Site.

In regards to the protection of cultural sites, the National Park Service’s mandate requires the agency to preserve resources for the betterment of future generations. Decades of restricted access and recent stabilization activities completed at the HMS Fowey shipwreck have effectively closed archaeological access to it for the discernible future. While the National Park Service did not come lightly to the decision to physically remove access from the site, it is only after several decades of monitoring significant loss at the site, both to erosion and looting, that this option was considered. This presentation will discuss the specific measures including a number of displays, publications, and public outreach program that, while the site is inaccessible for future visitation or research, have been developed in conjunction with the ongoing monitoring of the site in order to better facilitate stewardship of the once threatened and archaeologically sensitive resource.

SYM-25 Reaching Across the Pond: The Archaeological Investigation and Management of the HMS Fowey (1748) Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 15:45-17:00

Lee, Lori

Flagler College, United States of America

“Finery and Small Comforts”: The intersection of gender, consumerism, and slavery in nineteenth century Virginia

In the context of enslavement, supply constrained individual expression and consumer choice at varying scales. Within a plantation household, supply took the form of provisions selected by the master for enslaved laborers. At the scale of local markets and stores, supply and variable adherence to laws constrained which goods were available to slaves who were able to purchase or trade for them. In this paper, I synthesize historical and archaeological evidence to consider how supply and distribution impacted which goods were available to enslaved laborers in nineteenth century Virginia, particularly in the central region of the state. I also consider what choices among these goods reveal about the needs, desires, prospects, and risks of enslaved consumers.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Lemke, Ashley K; O'Shea, John M

University of Michigan, United States of America

Prehistoric Archaeology Underwater: Lessons from Hunting Caribou Hunters beneath Lake Huron

Underwater prehistoric archaeology has begun to flourish in recent years, and archaeologists can now take stock of the unique challenges and triumphs of this sub-discipline. Evolving beyond shipwrecks, underwater research today investigates major global changes in sea level and addresses some of the most important questions in prehistory. This evolution requires a new outlook on underwater archaeology in general, as well as new tools and approaches to investigate a broader range of questions. Research on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge (AAR) in Lake Huron provides evidence of ancient caribou hunters and their lifeways which is unavailable on land. This presentation will discuss our research in Lake Huron and the important lessons it provides for underwater archaeologists working with prehistoric datasets and landscapes.

GEN-04 Where the Forest Meets the Water's Cool: New Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Lenik, Steve

St. Mary's College of Maryland, United States of America

Catholic Parishes and Colonization: A Frontier Parish in Grand Bay, Dominica

The Catholic parishes that were established as units of ecclesiastical jurisdiction are among the range of institutions, including chartered companies, missions, and military installations, deployed by nation-states in the Americas to exert control over the daily lives of African, European, and indigenous peoples. As administrative units in the colonization of newly acquired territories in the Caribbean islands, parishes introduced administrative boundaries and religious personnel who intended to assert and maintain social power. Parishes also had material manifestations in chapels, crosses, presbyteries, and material culture, which leave residues that can appear in the archaeological record. The role of parishes in colonization is explored in a study of a parish founded by French Jesuits in Dominica in the late 1740s, by reconstructing the spatial extent of this parish in the frontier landscape and recording the free and enslaved people who are documented in the parish register.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Lentz, Kari L.

William Self Associates, United States of America

Tokens of Travel: Material Culture of Transoceanic Journeys in San Francisco

During the second half of the nineteenth century thousands of travelers embarked on voyages aboard steamships headed for San Francisco that could last weeks or months. In the past decade, William Self Associates has conducted multiple excavations within Yerba Buena Cove that have yielded an abundance of archaeological materials. This paper focuses on dinnerware pieces excavated from domestic privies dating to the 1870s that were originally utilized for meals aboard vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The paper examines the function of tableware during maritime expeditions as well its potential purpose once collected piecemeal by disembarked crewmembers or passengers. This

paper posits that these artifacts may have operated as keepsakes or mementos that reminded migrants of their time spent aboard a ship—as some scholars have described—in a “world between worlds” that served as a liminal space “between origin and destination.”

SYM-31 San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Leone, Mark P.; Skolnik, Benjamin A.

University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Another Place for Thinking: A Decade of Making Connections at Wye House

In a 2005 article in *World Archaeology*, Dan Hicks revisits the William Paca garden in Annapolis, calling it “a place for thinking”, not only in the literal sense used by Leone but also in that scholars frequently revisit it as they work out disciplinary issues in the present. As we think about “Peripheries and Boundaries”, we cannot help but to think beyond them, to the connections that tie together the sites we excavate and to the people we find there both in the past and in the present. In this paper, we look back at ten years of excavation by Archaeology in Annapolis at Wye House on Maryland’s Eastern Shore and consider the ways in which this plantation, once home to Frederick Douglass, has been for us ‘another place for thinking’ about not just the past and the archaeological record, but also about the purpose and use of the discipline.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Levy, Philip (1); Muraca, David (2)

1: University of South Florida, United States of America; 2: The George Washington Foundation

Two Meals for Two Tables: Comparing the Diets of Free and Enslaved Washingtons

This paper compares faunal assemblages from two 1740s cellars located in the heart of the home lot of Ferry Farm—the childhood home of George Washington. Excavation of these cellars yielded rich assemblages of faunal material containing a wide array of animals and offering detailed perspectives on diet. What makes these cellars of special interest though is that they came respectively from the homes of the free Washingtons and the enslaved Washingtons. This means that these two contemporary features provide windows into the same moment in time as experienced by two very different domestic environments within the same large household complex and economy. The 1740s is usually understood as a time of hardship at Ferry Farm and this paper uses these assemblages to critique the function of the current idea of household on sites of enslavement within a larger context of economic distress.

SYM-26 Archaeological Perspectives on the World of George Washington; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-09:45

Lewarch, Dennis E.

Suquamish Tribe

Delineating Ancestral Tribal Territories in Western Washington Based on Flawed Interpretations of Historic Records and Archaeology: A Review of Contemporary Practices and Consequences

Historians and anthropologists have reviewed the history of problems associated with delineating tribes and tribal territories in Western Washington, noting often uncritical acceptance of historic records at

face value, such as failure to consider the context, goals, and cultural viewpoints of those generating records. Such problems, unfortunately, persist in contemporary contexts where tribes create fictional histories to accommodate modern political and economic goals. Here I review flawed interpretations of historic records and archaeology for Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound that derive from legal cases associated with treaty-reserved rights to fish, hunt, and harvest shellfish and crab. Consequences of flawed scholarship extend beyond treaty-reserved access to resources that have economic effects, to projection of cultural hegemony by some tribes to rewrite histories and to force public agencies to ignore legitimate histories and claims of other tribes, including access to traditional cultural historic landscapes and claims to ancestral archaeological resources.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Libbon, Jonathan R.

AK Environmental, United States of America

The Smoke of Industry Hovering as a Blessing Over the Village: The Study of a Landscape of Control in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, rapidly industrialized throughout the 1860s and 1870s. The close proximity to the region's natural resources and major east coast markets placed Harrisburg at the forefront of the American industrial revolution in the late nineteenth century. The Harrisburg Nail Works represented one of the largest industrial complexes in the Harrisburg region during this time. The owners of the Harrisburg Nail Works designed a factory system that stressed surveillance and control, and dramatically altered the surrounding landscape to extend the surveillance and control outside of the factory grounds. Understanding how the owners of the Harrisburg Nail Works changed the landscape from space into place can provide insight into overt and covert forms of control utilized by management. It can also be a starting point to understand the response of the community and the individual to these forms of control and the larger process of industrialization.

GEN-08 Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

Lickliter-Mundon, Megan

Texas A&M University, United States of America

Rediscovering Airship Artifacts

USS Macon, the last large Navy airship, was lost along with the bi-planes it carried off the Coast of California in 1935. The wreck site was discovered in 1990 and surveyed in 1991, 1992, and 2006. Before the site was included within the boundaries of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary a small diagnostic recovery effort was made and several artifacts were brought up, conserved, and then distributed to museums around the US. Twenty years later, that information is lost - it is unknown how and in what condition the artifacts arrived in the museums and not only what the conservation process was, but how it has held up over the years. This session describes rediscovering the life of underwater aviation archaeology artifacts from recovery to present day, as well as current documentation efforts, 3D laser scanning and photogrammetry, and the relevance of all these efforts.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Little, Brenda J. (1); Gerke, Tammie L. (2); Lee, Jason S. (1); Ray, Richard I. (3)

1: Naval Research Laboratory, United States of America; 2: Miami University, Middletown, OH; 3: NVision Solutions, Long Beach, MS

Morphology and Mineralogy of Consolidated Iron Corrosion Products From Historic Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico

Consolidated iron corrosion products (rusticles, tubercles and flakes) were collected from historic shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico before (2004) and after (2014) the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (2010). In all cases the iron corrosion products were stratified. Goethite and lepidocrocite were identified by powder X-ray diffraction in samples before and after the spill. The internal structure of samples collected before the spill has been examined in detail with environmental scanning electron microscopy (ESEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). TEM and ESEM images of core regions indicate iron encrusted stalks indicative of iron-oxidizing bacteria and demonstrate the association of bacteria (conclusion based on shapes and sizes) with iron minerals. Examination of samples collected before and after the spill in impacted and control areas is ongoing.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Lorenc, Marc

University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States of America

Counter-Archaeology: Blending Critical Race Theory and Community-Based Participatory Research

Exploring connections between critical race theory (CRT) and community-based participatory research (CBPR), the methodology outlined in this paper examines how archaeology can be both transformative and empowering through its involvement in civic engagement, critical pedagogy, and social activism. The paper examines various ways in which CRT can broaden our conception of materiality, accountability, inclusion, and collaboration through an analysis of systemic inequality and its varied effects on archaeological projects. Termed Counter-Archaeology, this paper focuses on how archaeologists are capable of transformative action through their active participation in dismantling white supremacy. Current collaborative work at the Historic Office and Homestead of Dr. James Still in Medford, New Jersey serves as a case study in the preliminary application of this methodology. As a long-term sustainable project, collaborative work at the Still site demonstrates the dynamic terrain of CBPR, public history, heritage site management, and accountability towards various stakeholder concerns and interests.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Luiz, Jade W

Boston University, United States of America

“Beware of All Houses Not Recommended”: Sensory Experience and Commercial Success of a Nineteenth-Century Boston Brothel

Places of organized prostitution in the nineteenth-century operated within a very particular sensory framework. In many ways male patrons were paying for ambiance and sensory experience as well as sex. Through analysis of the material remains of brothel sites, such as items related to dining, lighting, or

even personal hygiene, archaeology can potentially recreate the experienced context of these spaces. Sites, such as the brothel at 27/29 Endicott Street in Boston's North End, have the potential to reveal not only the environmental decisions being made by the brothel madams, but also how these choices were driving the brothel's success.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Lydecker, Andrew D

Panamerican Consultants, Inc, United States of America

Confederate obstructions in the Savannah River

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, in partnership with the Georgia Ports Authority, is proposing to expand the Savannah Harbor navigation channel on the Savannah River. As designed, the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project (SHEP) will consist of deepening and widening various portions of the harbor. Previous surveys have identified the remains of six Confederate timber crib obstructions within the Area of Potential Effect, and as proposed, the SHEP will adversely affect the NRHP eligible obstructions. Once part of a complex system of obstructions consisting of rubble filled timber cribs, sunken vessels, pilings, and torpedoes, they represent the remains of what was perhaps the greatest deterrent to Union naval expeditions against Savannah. This paper will explore the historic context of construction and use of these cribs, as well as post war removal efforts, along with their modern day archaeological assessment and mitigation.

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Lynch, Michelle

Simon Fraser University, United States of America

Changes and Choices in Heiltsuk Consumption of Euro-American Goods at Old Bella Bella, BC, 1833-1899

The contact-era Heiltsuk village of Old Bella Bella, British Columbia, site of both HBC Fort McLoughlin (1833-1843) and a Methodist mission (1880-1890), existed during a time of rapid changes. Missionary influence resulted in a shift among the Heiltsuk from traditional longhouses to European-style single-family frame houses, creating two spatially and temporally separate archaeological assemblages. Using data collected during a 1982 excavation of this site, this study compares artifact assemblages from one contact-era traditional house and one frame house in order to analyze changes in the frequencies of various artifact types. This research examines the process of adoption of European material culture on the Northwest Coast by looking at how European goods were incorporated into Heiltsuk culture over time and explores the idea that material culture was actively used by the missionaries as a tool of enculturation.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Mabelitini, Brian

Gray & Pape, Inc., United States of America

Archaeological Investigations of Camp Frazer, Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky

Camp Frazer was established by the Union Army in Cynthiana, Kentucky in September 1861. Built on the farm of Dr. Joel C. Frazer, this post typically garrisoned 900 soldiers. Archival research indicates that a brick structure on the Frazer farm was used by the army as a hospital before being burned by Confederate troops on July 17, 1862. Archaeological investigations located this structure along with numerous military items *in situ* within the destruction debris. This research sheds light on the military occupation and use of this site.

SYM-14 Archaeological Research of the American Civil War; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 09:00-11:00

MacKenzie, Morgan

Morgan MacKenzie, United States of America

Hurricane Sandy and the New Jersey Waterway Debris Removal Project: Archaeological Methodology During Sediment and Debris Removal Operations

Hurricane Sandy made landfall in New Jersey, 29-31 October, 2012. The New Jersey Waterway Debris Removal Project was a collaborative effort to remove storm debris and accumulated sediment following the storm. This paper will address archaeological methodology and Section 106 compliance conducted by Dewberry during the NJ DEP Waterway Debris Removal Project as well as unexpected discoveries encountered during operations.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Maki, David (1); Arnott, Sigrid (2)

1: Archaeo-Physics, LLC; 2: Sigrid Arnott Consulting, LLC

Non-Invasive Documentation of Burial Mounds and Historic Earthworks from the Dakota Heartland: A Combined Approach Utilizing LiDAR and Shallow Subsurface Geophysical Methods

Recent collaboration between archaeologists, geophysicists, tribes, and preservationists has improved documentation and preservation of precontact and historic earthworks using non-invasive methods. The availability of LiDAR data has revolutionized preservation efforts in the historic Dakota homeland by allowing us to identify and document cemeteries over large areas. At the site-specific scale, aerial LiDAR imaging is utilized in conjunction with subsurface geophysical imaging of earthworks to improve documentation of internal features. The results allow better interpretation, management, and protection of sacred and historic resources. Methods of visualizing surface topographic features using a suite of LiDAR data processing and analysis tools are discussed. LiDAR derived surface topography is combined with subsurface data obtained from GPR, magnetic field gradient, magnetic susceptibility, and electrical resistivity surveys. This combined approach results in digital models depicting both the topographic expression of burial mounds and the visualization of buried archaeological features that have no surface expression.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Malischke, LisaMarie

University of Alabama, United States of America

Breaking Boundaries on the Periphery: The Demise of Fort St. Pierre, 1719-1729, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), in present-day Mississippi, was a short-lived fort on the periphery of colonial Louisiane. In December of 1729 its physical boundaries, the dry moat and palisade, were breached and burned as the fort and its soldiers were attacked by Yazoo and Koroa warriors. Using statistical and documentary evidence, along with newly analyzed information from the 1977 excavations, this presentation will discuss first the slow-decline and then immediate demise of the fort. It will provide archaeological evidence as to life at this periphery location and a possible looting event during its final hours. Lastly, the geographical “un”-bounding of the area as a result of this attack will be discussed.
GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Maniery, Mary L.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc., United States of America

Scraping Our Way To The Past: A Methodological Approach For Chinese Rural Work Camps

Recovering meaningful information from ephemeral, short-term work camps in the west is challenging, given the brief occupation time, absence of shelters other than tents or portable structures, and informal layout and design. One methodological approach that has proved effective for research at camps with shallow or no subsurface deposits focuses on exposing and investigating the horizontal deposits across the sites. Archaeological studies of Chinese occupied camps related to mining, railroad construction, fishing, and other activities have identified discrete functional areas within a site, subtle features and spatial layout by using broad surface exposures and detailed mapping. This presentation summarizes past archaeological work at these types of sites and outlines an effective methodological approach for Chinese work camps.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Mankel, Magda E

University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Understanding The Material And Spatial Strategies Of Border Crossers Through Water Bottles And Beverage Containers

Because of the clandestine and complex nature of undocumented migration in southern Arizona, many aspects of this social process have proven difficult to systematically analyze using ethnography alone. Using a combination of ethnographic and archaeological data collected between 2009 and 2014, this paper uses statistical analysis to further understand the relationships between artifacts associated with clandestine migration and the material and spatial strategies migrants employ to cross southern Arizona's desert. Drawing on Singer and Massey's theorizations regarding undocumented migration as a social process, this analysis considers how categorical and nominal data concerning water bottles, beverage containers, distance from border, and site types provide insights into the choices and the routinized patterns of movement, consumption and deposition that migrants make throughout this process. These insights are crucial in understanding the complex endeavor that is border crossing and in building a more nuanced narrative about this experience and landscape.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Marano, Joshua L.

National Park Service, United States of America

Not on an Even Keel: An Archeological Investigation and Interpretation of the Structural Remains of HMS Fowey (1748).

One of the primary objectives of the expanded archeological testing of the HMS Fowey shipwreck site was to gather the information necessary to define the extent of future stabilization efforts at the site. Given the substantial loss of archeological material since the site's initial discovery in 1978, the evaluation and documentation of the surviving intact hull structure was paramount. In addition to providing a thorough documentation of the archeological remains of the surviving structural components of HMS Fowey, this project addressed a number of issues not previously discussed in earlier works on the wreck including the role of the site formation processes in the selective preservation of the vessel and the lack of an interpretation of the site based on the structural remains. Furthermore, when combined with the data from previous projects, this work presents a more complete archeological dataset from which more definitive interpretations may be made.

SYM-25 Reaching Across the Pond: The Archaeological Investigation and Management of the HMS Fowey (1748) Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 15:45-17:00

Marc, Jacques F.

Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, Canada

Regional Shipwreck Surveys – The Mainstay of UASBC

One of the challenges for avocational U/W archaeology groups is finding an appropriate role in the professional archaeology community. The Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia (UASBC) tried its hand at many underwater archaeology activities early in its history including underwater excavations, which was exciting but proved too costly and time consuming. The UASBC recognized early on, that in order to manage the submerged cultural resources of BC, the provincial Archaeology Branch needed accurate information about the location, history and status of the its shipwreck resources - information that was not being gathered by government professionals. The UASBC has developed a survey methodology that is non invasive, inexpensive and can be easily done by sport and technical divers with NAS training. This paper will explore the Society's nine regional surveys and publishing endeavors.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Markert, Patricia G

University of Maryland, United States of America

Objects and Voices: Conversations about artifacts, memory, and meaning with the former residents of Timbuctoo, NJ

Today's historical archaeology places significant emphasis on the value and necessity of working with communities to create knowledge, and making that knowledge both useful and accessible to the public. Oral history has risen as a forefront method for this co-production of knowledge, allowing for voices beyond those of academics to be heard in the telling (and re-telling) of history. As historical archaeologists, we are just beginning to explore novel ways of incorporating oral history and the voices of descendent communities into the various stages of archaeological practice. Engaging in these

dialogues has the potential to create a multivocal and relevant archaeology not just in the field, but in the collaborative analysis and dissemination of our research. This paper explores the use of oral history in the interpretation and curation of artifacts from three field seasons at Timbuctoo, NJ, in an ongoing collaboration between archaeologists and the former residents of Timbuctoo.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Markert, Patricia G.; Skolnik, Benjamin A.; Woehlke, Stefan F.

University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Adding Lasers to the Archaeological Toolkit: The Costs and Benefits of Terrestrial LiDAR in Digital Archaeology

In recent years, companies such as FARO and CyArk have begun incorporating 3D laser scanners into field-ready packages. Archaeologists have successfully employed these new 3D laser-scanning techniques to record sites such as Mount Rushmore and Merv in modern-day Turkmenistan. Despite the potential benefits of using this technology, which produces quickly scanned, high-resolution images of topography and features, several limitations have slowed it from entering the archaeologist's standard toolkit. It exceeds the budget of many archaeological research projects and the large quantities of digital data recorded by these machines (often millions of points) present challenges in both manipulation and curation of these datasets. Additionally, methodologies that incorporate these scanners as a part of excavation remain undeveloped. This paper explores the use of a 3D laser scanner by Archaeology in Annapolis at several sites, and offers an evaluation of its successes and shortcomings as a tool to aid archaeological excavation and research.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Markus, David M

University of Florida, United States of America

The Archaeology of Yiddish Folklore: Towards an Understanding of Jewish Folk Practice in the 19th Century

Jews, as a cultural and religious group, have been largely underrepresented in archaeological studies of diaspora populations. Recently there has been a paradigm shift in diaspora archaeology toward understanding these populations from both the perspective of their originating geography as well as their diasporic home. The archaeology of Jewry in North America has largely centered on a period, from 1820-1880, that largely saw migrations from Eastern European populations. These people, known ethnically as Ashkenazi, brought with them a vibrant culture and folklore imbedded in the Yiddish language. The incorporation of a deep understanding of Jewish folk religious traditions from Eastern Europe allows for a more holistic and nuanced understanding of Jewish domestic life archaeologically. This paper will present a case study that incorporates a multi-locale view of Jewish identity that addresses the multi-vocal and dynamic landscape of Jewish religious and secular life in the diaspora.

SYM-10 Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

Marshall, Lydia Wilson

DePauw University, Greencastle, IN

Degrees of Freedom: Emancipated and Self-Emancipated People in Indiana and Kenya in the 19th Century

This paper uses two geographically disparate case studies to explore the roles of freedom and coercion in the lives of emancipated and self-emancipated people. Comparative archaeologies of freedom have much to teach us about the robust and enduring legacies of slavery. In mid- to late 19th-century Kenya, runaways (in Swahili, watoro) established independent settlements in the hinterlands after escaping enslavement on the coast. In 1879, hundreds of so-called “Exodusters” — African-American migrants from the South, most formerly enslaved—settled in Putnam County, Indiana. This paper uses archaeological, oral historical, and documentary data in a comparative framework to explore how the lives of both watoro and Exodusters continued to be shaped by their former enslavement. These data show that freedom was achieved by degree and that archaeologists of the African Diaspora would do well to approach emancipation as a diachronic process rather than a legal event.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Martin, Alexandra G.

Strawbery Banke Museum, The College of William & Mary

Living Waters, Living History: Investigating a 20th Century Mikveh at Puddle Dock

Over the summer of 2014, Strawberry Banke Museum archaeologists and students excavated at a house site, which oral history suggested was the location of an early 20th century mikveh (Jewish ritual bath). Research found that the house was once owned by the Portsmouth, NH Hebrew Ladies’ Society, who later sold the house to Temple Israel, just a few blocks away. By 1935, the mikveh was no longer in use. This presentation explores the history of Portsmouth’s Jewish immigrant community, who settled at Puddle Dock, an urban neighborhood on the Piscataqua river, around the turn of the 20th century. The first generation of Jewish immigrants entered new and unfamiliar surroundings. Bounded by the shared practice of ritual immersion, the many Jewish families in Portsmouth quickly established themselves as a vibrant community. The congregants of Temple Israel were valuable collaborators on the present research.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Martindale, Karen E.

Texas A&M University

Reconstructing La Belle's Casks

In 1686, the French ship of exploration La Belle sank in Matagorda Bay off the coast of what is now Texas. The ship was excavated in 1996-97 by the Texas Historical Commission, and the ship and its cargo are currently being conserved and prepared for display by Texas A&M University's Conservation Research Laboratory. Amongst the cargo were wood casks containing various trade goods and supplies. This poster presents the methodology developed by the CRL staff to create a simple, stable, and reversible support structure for the various sized casks found on La Belle.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Matsumoto, Go; Wagner, Mark

Southern Illinois University, United States of America

Ironclads and Indian Mounds: The U.S. Mississippi River Squadron Naval Base at Mound City, Illinois

From 1862-1865 Mound City, Illinois, on the Ohio River was the home of the 200 ship strong Union Navy Mississippi River Squadron that broke the southern stranglehold on the Mississippi River. Commanded by Commodore Foote and Admiral Porter, the naval base played a crucial role in constructing and repairing armored ships throughout the war. Base facilities included a shipways, foundry, carpenters shop, storehouses, and hospital. The only visible remnants of the base today are portions of the wooden "ways" used to launch and repair the vessels of the fleet. In 2013 SIU researchers created a GIS map that revealed the locations of the base structures, a prehistoric Indian mound, and the probable location of Admiral Porter's burned flagship, the "Black Hawk", for the first time. Subsequent archaeological survey of these areas recovered historic artifacts potentially associated with the naval base as well as prehistoric artifacts possibly associated with "Big Mound".
SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Matthews, Christopher N.

Montclair State University, United States of America

Learning DIY from the University of Orange

Orange, New Jersey is like many other aging American cities in that it has de-industrialized, declined, and suffered the impacts of urban renewal over the last 50 years. Part of this story is happening now as Orange is primed for re-development as a bedroom community serving a commuter population connected to New York by train and highway. The threat of gentrification has spawned interesting reactions. Some are nostalgic, looking at what Orange used to be so that what it becomes is not completely severed from its past. Another, which has inspired my participation, is the University of Orange, "a free people's university dedicated to lifelong learning, civic engagement, and urban restoration." UofO epitomizes the spirit of community-based, DIY intellectual activism also found in many punk rock scenes. This paper explains this ethos and discusses how archaeology and related research and engagements with and through the UofO are coming to light.

SYM-5 Punk Public Archaeology; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-12:00

Mauldin, Raymond P (1); Munoz, Cynthia M (2)

1: Center for Archaeological Research, UT San Antonio, United States of America; 2: Center for Archaeological Research, UT San Antonio, United States of America

Stable Isotopes and Historic Period Diets at the Spanish Mission of San Juan Capistrano, Bexar County, San Antonio, Texas

San Juan Capistrano was one of several missions established in Texas in the early 1700s. Stable isotopic data from burials at this Mission suggests that mission populations consumed a C4/CAM diet with enriched nitrogen. While some of these isotopic results are consistent with historic accounts of Mission diet, the dependence on C4 based animals with high nitrogen values led to suggestions that isotopic values reflected a pre-mission signature, possibly from the Texas Coast (Cargill 1996). We present

isotopic data from 39 animals recovered from recent excavations at San Juan which we use to reconstruct aspects of mission diets. We suggest that the consumption of cows and selected high C4 nitrogen sources would elevate human nitrogen values, mimicking a coastal signature. San Juan Mission population may have been recent coastal immigrants, but it is likely that they consumed a local diet with high C4 and enriched nitrogen components.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

McBride, Kim A. (1); McBride, W. Stephen (2); Danner, Kathie (3); Waggoner, Denise (4); Osborne, Todd (5)

1: Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky; 2: Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park; 3: Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park; 4: Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park; 5: University of Kentucky

Archaeology Of The William Berkley Sutler Store, Camp Nelson Civil War Depot, Jessamine County, Kentucky

Archaeological excavations at the William Berkley sutler store at the Camp Nelson Civil War Depot, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, have been directed at understanding the architectural construction and layout of the store building, products that were sold at the store, and activities that took place there. Nails, window glass, and architectural features suggest that this building was a frame or board and batten building set on wooden piers. A large assemblage of bottle glass and tin cans suggests that foodstuffs, liquor/beer, and medicine were common items sold at the store. The distribution of drinking glasses, bottle glass, ceramics, animal bone, and smoking pipes suggests that a consumption area, with a possible "bar," was located at the back of the store and refuse areas located at a further distance.

SYM-14 Archaeological Research of the American Civil War; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 09:00-11:00

McBride, W. Stephen (1); Mink, Philip B. (2); Henry, Edward R. (3)

1: Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park and McBride Preservation Services, United States of America; 2: Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky; 3: Washington University, Department of Anthropology

Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations of the Tebbs Bend Battlefield, Taylor County, Kentucky

In 2011 McBride Preservation Services and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted geophysical surveys and archaeological excavations of the Tebbs Bend Civil War Battlefield for the Tebbs Bend-Green River Bridge Battlefield Association and the American Battlefield Protection Program. This investigation consisted of archival research, military terrain analysis, geophysical surveys, and archaeological survey and testing and resulted in the discovery and exposure of sections of the forward Union rifle pits and the pre-battle Union stockade, as well as the recovery of numerous Civil War era artifacts.

SYM-14 Archaeological Research of the American Civil War; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 09:00-11:00

McCague, Elizabeth A.; Gijanto, Liza

St. Mary's College of Maryland

Bead trade in the latter Atlantic world: A case study of 19th century sites in The Gambia, West Africa

The Gambia River was a frontline of Atlantic trade among European merchants in the Atlantic world, particularly in regards to the exchange of glass beads established to promote commercial interactions

with the local population. Though the 19th century marks the decline of the era on the Gambia River, the trends seen in the bead trade highlight the lasting implications of colonial involvements. This paper will address bead assemblages from Juffure, Berefet, and the colonial capital of Banjul recovered between 2006 and 2014 as part of archaeological investigations under the direction of Dr. Liza Gijanto. Trade beads are analyzed for shape, color, and size to assess 19th century colonial involvements at sites along the Gambia River. The analysis results offer a greater understanding of consumer preference, fluctuating commercial markets, and colonial influence during the decline of Atlantic trade on the river through the exchange and use of everyday material culture.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

McClure, Rick

U.S. Forest Service, United States of America

Immigration Service Records and the Archaeology of Chinatown, The Dalles, Oregon

As a key transportation hub and supply center on the Columbia River during the 19th century, the city of The Dalles, Oregon attracted significant numbers of overseas Chinese workers and merchants. By the 1880s a distinct “Chinatown” district had emerged. Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act included close monitoring of the population by Federal agents. Records of the Immigration Service housed at the Seattle branch of the National Archives include the case files for many community residents. These records provide remarkable context to the archaeology of site 45WS453, a mercantile and residential block at the center of the Chinatown community. Content pertaining to kinship and social organization, community structure, residential patterns 1880, mercantile practices, and social and business interactions between Chinese and non-Chinese all have a direct bearing on the interpretation of the artifact assemblage recovered during recent archaeological excavations.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

McGovern, Allison Manfra

The Graduate Center, CUNY, United States of America

Surf and Turf: Understanding Montaukett Economic Strategies through the Whaling Era

This paper explores the daily practices within two 19th century Native Algonquin households at Indian Fields, a Montaukett village in eastern Long Island, New York. Though geographically distant from the white settlements of East Hampton Town, the Montaukett residents of these households were intimately entangled in local and global economic activities and social networks. Their participation in whaling, seafaring, and agriculture, the dominant economic activities, often led to absences from home. Remaining residents sustained their households through hunting, fishing, service work, and small-scale craft production. An archaeological analysis of two households, which cover the height and decline of the whaling industry, provides a comparison for understanding subsistence, production, consumption, and exchange at local indigenous sites, within the broader economic and socio-political context. The economic and social strategies employed at Indian Fields in the 19th century are essential to a contemporary understanding of Montaukett survivance.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

McGraw, Matt

Louisiana State University, United States of America

Cogs and Cane: The Evolution of Technology at a 19th Century Louisiana Sugar Mill

The mechanical din of the Industrial Revolution is not typically associated with 19th century Southern US plantation life. However, the advances in science and technology resulting from the Industrial Revolution enabled the Louisiana sugar industry to flourish in spite of climatic restrictions. Chatsworth Plantation (16EBR192) operated in East Baton Rouge Parish from the late 1830's until the bankrupt plantation was sold at a Sheriff's auction in 1928. The Chatsworth Plantation sugar mill was excavated by archaeologists from the LSU Rural Life Museum between October 2012 and June 2013. In this paper I will discuss the results of that excavation, the evolution of technology utilized at the Chatsworth sugar mill and the possible effects of the technology on the mill laborers, both enslaved and free.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

McIlvoy, Karen E

University of Florida, United States of America

Guns on the Plantation: Situating the Use of Firearms by Enslaved Persons at Kingsley Plantation, Florida

Kingsley Plantation, in Duval County, Florida, is located on a tranquil island that has seen many dynamic eras in its past. Fort George Island's largest slave owner was Zephaniah Kingsley, the slave trading Africophile that owned the plantation in the early nineteenth century. Recent excavations of the slave quarters at Kingsley Plantation have revealed the presence of firearms of various types in every domestic context investigated. These weapons were of the most up-to-date technology available and in a variety of sizes, suggesting a purpose beyond the hunting of game animals. This paper will present the archaeological evidence of firearms at Kingsley Plantation and explore the social and political settings and circumstances that led Zephaniah Kingsley to arm his slaves.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

McKinnon, Jennifer F (1); Carrell, Toni (2)

1: East Carolina University, United States of America; 2: Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research

Interpretive film and television public service announcements: documenting and protecting the Battle of Saipan

WWII in the Pacific is a particularly difficult subject as it consumed not just the world powers battling for water and land, but also the Indigenous and civilian communities whose island homes were the backdrop for the war. This paper illustrates the process of creating an interpretive film and public service announcements that are a multi-vocal and inclusive in their content and message. An 18-minute interpretive film about Saipan's WWII underwater heritage and several short public service announcements about protecting WWII-related caves will be shown, preceded and followed by an introduction and discussion. This paper is thirty minutes long.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

McMahon, Kate E. (1); Hamilton, Nathan D. (2)

1: Howard University; 2: University of Southern Maine

11,000 Forged Nails: The Use of Archaeology in the Restoration of the 1766 Shillaber House in Portsmouth, New Hampshire

The Shillaber house was constructed in 1766 by Jonathan Shillaber, an Englishman-turned-revolutionary American earthenware potter, in the Knight's Ferry area of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Adjacent to living outdoor history museum Strawberry Banke, the house was reconstructed and restored by owner Hollis Brodrick during the late 1990s and early 2000s. In a conscientious effort not to destroy the small, urban context of the backyard, excavations were conducted between 2006 and 2008, with a total of 20,500 artifacts recovered. This assemblage reflects primarily an 18th and 19th century occupation in the house. The artifacts informed the reconstruction and restoration efforts of the home, which had fallen into severe disrepair during the 20th century. This paper will address the role of private property ownership and stewardship in a historically significant area and the use of public archaeology in order to inform the restoration of the Shillaber house.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

McMurry, Sean E

Enviroscientists, Inc.

Finding Successful Solutions for Environmental, Engineering, Cultural Resources, and Public Relations Challenges at the Presidio of San Francisco, California

In 2012-2014, AMEC successfully balanced the needs of the National Park Service (NPS), the Presidio Trust, and regulators to preserve historic resources, maintain public relations, engineer safe and effective solutions, and address environmental concerns during remediation activities to remove contaminated soil at the Presidio of San Francisco, a NHL and NRHP-listed property. For over 150 years, the Presidio, located near the Golden Gate Bridge, was used by the U.S. Army to protect San Francisco. Remedial activities removed approximately 14,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Working with NPS staff, AMEC archaeologists developed an archaeological monitoring, sampling, and excavation strategy that preserved archaeological resources while keeping the project on schedule and budget. The 32 features recovered included a buried 1870s ammunition magazine and large, intact 1870s and 1890s coastal defense battery features. This presentation discusses the challenges of working in an archaeological landscape and the innovative techniques used during remedial excavations.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

McQuinn, Corey D.

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., United States of America

Corduroy Roads as a Feature of the American Landscape: Historical Reports from the Trenches

Corduroy roads are an infrequently considered element of the American frontier landscape. A recent discovery of an 18th-century corduroy road along New York's border with Ontario suggests that corduroy roads have a great deal of research potential not only in archaeology, but also in ecology and the study of past landscapes. This paper examines the historical record of corduroy roads in newspapers and popular accounts. While corduroy roads are rarely well documented archaeologically, the historical record suggests that these features are much more common than we think. Also, contemporary accounts of corduroy roads display a very interesting contradictory nature, balancing decay, degradation, and abandonment with a celebration of American pioneering and growing public fascination with archaeology. Finally, the occurrence of corduroy roads in late 19th-century utility trenches, as reported in newspaper articles, may be a useful tool in predicting the presence of corduroy in transportation projects.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Meide, Chuck

Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), United States of America

The Search for the Lost French Fleet of 1565: Results of the 2014 Survey

In July of 2014 the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), in partnership with the National Park Service, the Center for Historical Archaeology, and the Institute for Maritime History, and with funding from the State of Florida and the NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration, launched an expedition to search for the lost colonization vessels of Jean Ribault. These ships had been intended to supply the nascent French colony at Fort Caroline in present-day Jacksonville, Florida. Instead they were shipwrecked by a sudden storm in September 1565, after attempting to attack a rival Spanish force lead by Pedro Menéndez at St. Augustine. LAMP conducted a geophysical survey followed by diver testing in Canaveral National Seashore waters. This paper summarizes the methodology and results of the project, which coincides with the 450th anniversary of this pivotal event and the subsequent founding of St. Augustine, the oldest continually occupied European settlement in the U.S.A.

GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

Meierhoff, James W (1); Paiz, Lorena (2)

1: University of Illinois at Chicago, United States of America; 2: University of Texas at Austin, United States of America

Nineteenth Century Maya Refugees and the Reoccupation of Tikal, Guatemala

After nearly millennia of isolation and abandonment, Tikal, the once mighty city of the ancient Classic Maya, was briefly reoccupied by Maya refugees fleeing the violence of the Caste War of Yucatan (1847-1901). While small, this village was comprised of a conglomeration of at least three different Maya speaking groups, seeking safety and autonomy in the frontier zone of the dense and sparsely occupied Petén Jungle. This remote region was exploited for centuries by groups escaping ecclesiastical, colonial, and later nationalistic control. During the Caste War waves of migration continued to enter this area. A broader phenomenon of migration into the Caste War era frontier zone is the reoccupation of ancient Maya cities that had been abandoned for hundreds of years. This presentation will discuss the occupation of the ruined city of Tikal, Guatemala, with an emphasis on new data of the refugee village gathered during the 2014 field season.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Menaker, Alexander

University of Texas-Austin, United States of America

“Rebels” and “Idolators” in the Valley of Volcanoes: An Archaeological and Historical Inquiry of Andagua, Peru, 1000AD-1800AD

This paper outlines developing dissertation research that integrates archaeological and historical evidence about the community of Andagua and the Ayo Valley in the Southern Peruvian Andes. Constructed as a Spanish colonial *reducción*, Andagua resides in a seldom-visited highland area, and today is merely considered a rural, provincial neighbor of Arequipa. Andagua, however, has a striking past evident in the substantial prehispanic remains that surround and lie buried beneath the contemporary town. Andagua and the surrounding valley have not received any systematic attention from archaeologists, while an intriguing court case from the mid-18th century recounts how Spanish officials burned ancestral mummies and attempted to eradicate Andean religious beliefs and practices. This research asks, how and why did ancestor veneration and mummy worship continue into the mid-18th century among the colonial Andean community of Andagua, and yet at the same time the Andean community identified as subjects of the King of Spain?

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Metz, Micca A

AMEC E&I, United States of America

Manifest Disease: An Analysis of Pioneer and Tribal Cemeteries in Early Washington

This analysis examines differences in mortality between tribal and pioneer individuals living in contemporary Pierce County, near Joint Base Lewis-McChord, during the time between the declaration of the Washington Territory in 1853 and Washington entering the Union in 1889. This study will center on historic mortuary monuments with a focus on how the growing population in an area affects the health of indigenous groups as well as the health of the incoming pioneers. The mortality rates of these cultural groups will be compared to one another, but they will also be compared internally during an analysis of sex and age ratios for each group. This investigation will examine a pattern of altered mortality during this 36 year interval in Washingtonian history.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Michaud, Cassandra

Montgomery Parks, United States of America

“The Once Great Plantation is Now a Wilderness”: Investigations at the Josiah Henson Site, Montgomery County, Maryland

In 2006, Montgomery Parks purchased a house and one acre of land in suburban Maryland, beginning historical and archaeological investigations into the site and its association with Josiah Henson, a Reverend, Underground Railroad conductor, and escaped slave. Known to local residents for its relationship to Harriett Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the 19th century abolitionist novel, the site

was the subject of much myth about the existing structures and their link to Henson, who was enslaved on this farm as a young man in the first quarter of the 19th century. Continued research has established a clearer understanding of the chronology and landscape of the site. This paper will discuss the results of that research and the challenges of parsing out the lived life of Henson from the popular view of the fictional character of Uncle Tom, as well as the change in landscape over the last two hundred years.
GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Mills, Robin O.

Bureau of Land Management, United States of America

Lipton Tea Tins Chronology

Embossed Lipton Tea tin cans are a ubiquitous form of material culture found in many sites throughout the Western states and Alaska. Tins dating from the early-20th century through about World War II used paper labels, which almost never survive archaeologically. Tins with paper labels were purchased on eBay, which provided enough information to allow dating of the embossed Lipton tins commonly found in sites.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Mires, Calvin

Program in Maritime Studies

Values in Maritime Archaeological Heritage: A Socio-Economic Study in Understanding the Public's Perceptions and Willingness to Pay for Preserving Shipwrecks in the Graveyard of Atlantic, North Carolina

Off the coast of North Carolina's Outer Banks are the remains of ships spanning hundreds of years of history, architecture, technology, industry, and maritime culture. Potentially more than 2,000 ships have been lost in "The Graveyard of the Atlantic" due to a combination of natural and human factors. These shipwrecks are tangible artifacts to the past and constitute important archaeological resources. They also serve as dramatic links to North Carolina's historic maritime heritage, helping to establish a sense of identity and place within American history. This paper presents results from an exploratory study that combined qualitative and quantitative methodologies from the fields of archaeology, economics, and sociology, by engaging different populations in a series of interviews and surveys. The study was designed to understand and evaluate North Carolina's residents' perceptions and willingness to pay for preservation of shipwrecks in the Graveyard of the Atlantic.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

Arkansas Archeological Survey

A Canoe on a Sand Bar: The Remarkable Story of the Guth Canoe in Northeast Arkansas

For thousands of years before motorized transportation, dugout canoes were the mode of water travel in interior North America. Due to their perishable nature, they are rarely found archaeologically. Most have been preserved due to being kept submerged in anaerobic conditions or buried in underwater

sediments. In Arkansas, only a handful have been found, all in riverine situations. The severe flooding in northeast Arkansas in 2008 dislodged a dugout in the St. Francis River that ended up on a sandbar. When a local resident discovered it, he transported it to his home and kept it in wet conditions. He contacted the Arkansas Archeological Survey about it, and I took measurements and a sample for wood identification and possible radiocarbon dating. I discouraged the owner from radiocarbon dating because I thought it was historic. When the sample was dated, the calibrated range was AD 1310-1450. It is now at Cahokia.

SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Mlyn, Leah B (1); De Leon, Jason (2)

1: New York University; 2: University of Michigan

“Cherry-Picking” the Material Record of Border Crossings: Artifact Selection and Narrative Construction Among Non-Migrants

Since 2000, over 4 million people have been apprehended trying to cross without authorization into the U.S. from Mexico via the Arizona desert. During this process millions of pounds of artifacts associated with migration have been left behind. This includes clothes, consumables, and personal effects. Subsequently, humanitarian groups, artists, local U.S. citizens, museum curators, and anthropologists have collected and used these artifacts in a multitude of ways. In this paper we draw on interviews and participant observation data collected with the aforementioned groups to explore how value judgments, emotion, class, ethnicity, gender, and political ideology impact what is collected and how artifacts are interpreted and deployed in various contexts. We also draw on recent scholarship focused on the political nature of archaeological inference to explore the complexities of trying to use the material culture of clandestine migration to demystify this highly contentious social process.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Mogensen, Brett C.; Davidson, James M.

University of Florida

Investigating Slave Life at an East Florida Sugar Plantation: Preliminary Results of the 2014 University of Florida Historical Archaeological Field School at Bulow Plantation, Flagler County, Florida

From 1821 until its destruction by the Seminoles in 1836, Bulow Plantation (8FL7) in Flagler County, Florida represented one of the largest sugar producing operations in East Florida. Beyond being a site of production, the plantation was also home to roughly two hundred enslaved African-Americans during this period. In the 2014 field season, the University of Florida conducted excavations focusing on a single domestic slave cabin. Preliminary results of these excavations will be presented with particular attention paid to above and below-ground architecture. These results will also be compared to other plantation sites in East Florida.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Molenda, John P.

Columbia University, United States of America

Railroad Camps in the High Sierras

Railroad construction camps occupied by Chinese laborers have been investigated archaeologically since the 1960s. The upcoming 150 year anniversary of the construction of the first transcontinental railroad has spurred renewed interest in these sites. This paper will discuss what we have learned from previous studies of railroad work camps and how they inform current interpretations, with special emphasis on drawing connections between the archaeological record and theoretical frameworks for understanding the daily practices and lifeworlds of Overseas Chinese laborers.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Mollema, Ivor R.

East Carolina University, United States of America

Technology and Empire: A Comparative Analysis of British and Dutch Maritime Technologies during the Napoleonic Era

A study of the Dutch vessel *Bato* (1806) and British vessel *Brunswick* (1805) wrecked in Simons Bay, South Africa presents a unique opportunity to compare and analyse the maritime shipbuilding technologies available to these two powerful seafaring nations during the Napoleonic Era (1792-1815). Preliminary research of the material culture record yields data about British and Dutch access and utilization of specific shipbuilding timbers, iron knees, metal sheathings, and variety of fastenings. Primary source documents like the log books, journals, ledgers, naval treatises and eye witness accounts contain pertinent information about the history of *Bato* and its role as a Dutch warship at the end of the Golden Age, an under-represented historical and archaeological theme.

SYM-11 Sea Ports and Sea Power: South African Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Shipwreck Case Studies; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:00

Monroe, J. Cameron

University of California, Santa Cruz, United States of America

‘When the King breaks a town, he builds another’: Space, Politics, and Gerrymandered Identities in Precolonial Dahomey

Scholars have long argued that sub-Saharan Africa in the era of the slave trade was dominated by ethnically distinct communities whose members underwent the process of creolization after being displaced to the New World. Archaeological research across West Africa, however, is challenging this notion, revealing how West African cultural identity transformed in response to intersecting economic, political, and cultural forces unleashed by trans-Atlantic commerce. This paper examines the political underpinnings of cultural identity in the Kingdom of Dahomey, focusing on the relationship between settlement history, political transformation, and Fon ethnic identity at Cana. Archaeological data reveals a history of long-term settlement across the region. However, oral historical accounts contain narratives of resettlement, war, and slave trading in which the state had a heavy hand in structuring the social landscape of these cities, rendering urban landscapes of power that refashioned the everyday experience of the world vis-à-vis an emerging state sphere.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Moore III, James D.; Jordan, Brian A.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America

The Degradation of Wooden- and Steel-Hulled Shipwrecks in the Marine Environment

A combination of oceanographic processes continuously interact with exposed shipwreck hull surfaces. Wood degradation primarily occurs when organisms break down cell structures, and marine borers and bacteria are the most common wood degraders found at shipwreck sites. Wood degradation also depends on other factors including the tree species utilized, level of microbial activity, and site-specific environmental conditions. In addition, the corrosion of steel-hulled shipwrecks does not occur in a uniform manner over time and can vary across a site. Corrosion variability is initially controlled by oxygen concentrations, which influence the presence and activity of marine microorganisms. While microorganisms can form protective biofilms on the exposed metal and corrosion layer surfaces, species-specific microbial metabolic processes, such as from sulfate-reducing bacteria, can subsequently accelerate or further reduce the corrosion process. The effects of an oil spill and dispersants on the natural biological processes that occur on shipwreck sites are presently being studied.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Morgan, Colleen

University of York, United Kingdom

Punk as an Organizing Structure and Ethos for Emancipatory Archaeological Practice

“Think about the kind of revolution you want to live and work in. What do you need to know to start that revolution? Demand that your teachers teach you that.” -Big Daddy Soul

The basic principles of punk archaeology reflect an anarchist ethos: voluntary membership in a community and participation in this community. Building things—interpretations, sites, bonfires, earth ovens, Harris Matrices—together. Foregrounding political action and integrity in our work. It is the work of the punk archaeologist to “expose, subvert, and undermine structures of domination...in a democratic fashion” (Graeber 2004:7). Public archaeology and community archaeology are embedded in this project; punk archaeology is collectivist action, with especial attention to marginalized and disenfranchised peoples. In this paper I present punk archaeology as a provocative and productive counter to fast capitalism and structural violence.

Graeber, D. (2004). *Fragments of an anarchist anthropology*. Chicago: Prickly Paradigm Press.

SYM-5 Punk Public Archaeology; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-12:00

Morine, Chris M

University of Denver

German POWs in Colorado: The Archaeology of Confinement at Camp Trinidad

From 1943 to 1946, the U.S. government held over 3,000 German POWs at Camp Trinidad in southern Colorado. In 2013, archaeological fieldwork and research was conducted in order to better understand the daily lives of those incarcerated within the conformity of institutional confinement. The information gathered, in the form of artifacts, environmental features, and personal narratives, has uncovered stories about those that used them and has allowed for the development of lesser known details of the

prisoners. Much of what is known about the inmates and details surrounding the POW system in the U.S. revolve largely around high profiled events and reports. In this paper, I will present the results of my research in order to reveal the strategies for negotiation of survival, coping, and exchange (Casella 2007), which yield valuable information about the daily activities that took place within the camp along a spectrum from camp-wide to the individual.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Morris, Annelise E.

University of California Berkeley, United States of America

Jumping the Legal Color Line: Negotiating Racial Geographies in the 19th Century

The legal status and civil rights of Free Persons of Color in the U.S. were constantly being negotiated throughout the 19th century from state to state, and varied from relative amounts of freedom and legal rights to strict “Black Laws” barely removed from slavery. This paper explores the ways in which Free Black Pioneers utilized the changing state and local boundaries (and with them, quickly changing legal status for Free People of Color) to their advantage, capitalizing on their racial ambiguity, as well as the uncertainty of early state laws concerning their legal status in Indiana and Illinois territories. Exploring the changing frontier as a liminal space, I argue that in the first half of the 19th century, Free People of Color actively negotiated racial geographies and geopolitical boundaries in order to secure access to local legal and social institutions.

SYM-10 Historical Archaeologies of Diaspora: Moving Between Boundaries and Beyond Peripheries; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 15:30-17:15

Moses, Sharon K.

Northern Arizona University, United States of America; RPA

African Slave Spells and Root Work: Crossing the Boundary of Past to Present in Contemporary Cemeteries

Recurring evidence of “root work” or “hoodoo” and other African magic rituals have been found periodically in and around the graves of the recently dead in contemporary cemeteries located in the South. This paper is an exploration of the connection between the author’s excavation site, a slave street on a former rice plantation located in the South Carolina Low Country, and descendants that maintain conjuring traditions and practices. Slaves used “root work” and rituals for health curatives, to provide justice in the face of injustice and to ask supernatural forces for protection against oppressors. Contemporary motivations have crossed the boundaries of the past; again addressing issues of poverty, health, inequality and empowerment through religious traditions and ritual.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Mosier, Cara A

Western Michigan University, United States of America

Marginalizing the Native: An Exploration of the Influence of Alcohol on Native-French Politics during the 17th-19th Century Fur Trade

From the late 17th to the mid-19th century, Native American and French communities have engaged in dynamic and extensive trade relations. Alcohol became a significant factor that was both heavily exploited and employed during these exchanges. The trade and consumption of alcohol caused a radical change in the way these two peoples interacted. By exploring patterns in the variation of alcohol use at both Native and French sites and employing ethnohistorical data from additional sites in northern North America, I will attempt to explain the role alcohol has played in the fluid relations of the fur trade and in the ever-shifting political climate between Natives and French.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Moyer, Teresa

National Park Service, United States of America

Barriers to Access, or the Ways Racism Continues

Black history at historic plantations concerns more than slavery and freedom; it also tells the story of why blacks in the past are omitted at places with so much of their history to tell. Historic plantations offer rich laboratories in which to examine the ways that racism changes and stays the same through the circumstances that enable black history to be revealed or hidden. By studying the interpretation--or lack thereof--of black history at places like Mount Clare, we can learn from the past and apply the lessons learned in order to effect change for a more equal and just society. This paper outlines the obstacles put up to inhibit access to the archeological collections so key to telling the black story of Mount Clare.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Mrozowski, Stephen

Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, United States of America

In Appreciation Of Marley Brown

I first met Marley Brown in 1973 when he was both a PhD candidate at Brown University and an Assistant Professor – a dual status that reflected his role in the early development of Historical Archaeology. As both a student of the young field and one of its early leaders, Marley had a unique place in the growth of Historical Archaeology in New England. Marley would go on to be an inspiration, mentor, critic, collaborator and friend. Anyone who has worked with Marley knows that he could be all of these things within the same moment. Sometimes warm, sometimes stinging, always generous, Marley has always been among the best anthropologists in the field with a keen appreciation for the importance of theory. My paper will present a personal reflection and appreciation of Marley and the critical role he has played in shaping a career.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Mueller-Heubach, Oliver

William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, United States of America

On The Rim Of The Southern Cause: Quaker Potters In The Confederate Capital

In Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, northerners, free blacks, and Quakers operating on the periphery of the Southern cause challenged its basic foundations. Here, overlooking the James River and its busy docks at 'Rocketts,' stood the stoneware pottery of the Quaker Parr family. Already prominent potters in Baltimore, the Parrs came to Richmond a decade earlier and now partnered with a local auctioneer of Quaker extraction. In trying to keep their operation afloat, the Parrs came up against the Confederate military, con artists, local newspapers, and ideological division within their own family. In spite of these difficulties, the family business would enjoy a half-century as a local institution before succumbing to the more mundane threats of market forces. This study of craft and belief under siege is based on my dissertation on the archaeology and history of Richmond's potteries.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Mullaley, Meris J

Museum of History & Industry, United States of America

Interpreting The Architectural And Colonial Palimpsests Of The Fort Vancouver Village

In the mid-19th century, the Fort Vancouver employee Village was one of the most diverse settlements on the Pacific Coast. Trappers, tradesmen, and laborers from Europe, North America, and Hawaii worked and lived within a highly stratified colonial social structure. Inspired by an 1845 description of the Village, with houses that were "as various in form" as their occupants, this investigation examined community-level social relationships in the Village through vernacular architecture and landscape. Their homes have been the site of archaeological research for nearly 50 years, but the architectural features and artifacts have until now received limited attention. This paper presents a possible life history of the Village, with a focus on the architecture of the houses and the arrangement of the community. Do the houses and vernacular landscape reflect processes of creolization and community development, or distinction and segregation among the Village residents?

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Mullins, Paul (1); Ylimaunu, Timo (2)

1: Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ., Indianapolis, United States of America; 2: University of Oulu

Imagining Conformity: Consumption and Sameness in the Postwar African American Suburbs

In the wake of World War II many Americans settled in suburbs that have been persistently derided for their apparent social, material, and class homogeneity. This paper examines the African American experience of post-World War II suburbanization and the attractions of suburban life for African America. The paper examines an Indianapolis, Indiana subdivision that placed consumption at the heart of postwar citizenship. Rather than frame such suburban materiality simply as resistance to anti-Black racism, the study illuminates the African American imagination of visual and material "sameness" and underscores the challenges of an archaeological focus on stylistic distinction.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Murray, Michael C.

University of Southampton, United Kingdom

Recording Historic Shipwrecks at the Speed of Light: An Archaeological Analysis of the ULS-200 Underwater Laser Scanner to Sonar, Video, and Photographic Recording Methodologies

Since the beginning of underwater archaeology, the effective recording of sites has always been a challenge. This study will compare the ULS-200 underwater laser scanning device to other traditional archaeological recording methods, seek to quantify the average amount of time it takes to conduct a scan underwater and evaluate its accuracy in resolving an image at different turbidities and ranges. Within its ideal range, the expected outcome is that while it will take an equal or longer amount of time to acquire an image, the ULS will provide a near microscopic level of detail within +/- 5mm of accuracy. The implications for this new technology in underwater archaeology are simply unprecedented. Under the right conditions, its application will be of tremendous value to the researcher when it comes to reducing critical assumptions in the diagnostic evaluation of various archaeological features underwater.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Myers, Adrian T.

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Canada

The Significance of Hotel Ware Ceramics in the Twentieth Century

Hotel Ware is a highly durable, vitrified ceramic tableware introduced by American potters in the late nineteenth century. The ware became tremendously popular in the first half of the twentieth century, with production peaks in the late 1920s and again in the late 1940s. Hotel Ware was prized for its toughness and cost-effectiveness, and was the ware of choice in nearly every commercial and institutional setting of that period. Excavations at trash middens at the site of Riding Mountain Prison Camp, an institution that held 500 German Wehrmacht prisoners in Canada during the Second World War, produced a large collection of the various things discarded during the camp's short two years of occupation. Hotel Ware ceramics recovered from those excavations are the basis for this case study that demonstrates how the provisioning of ceramics by institutions is a calculated project that works on both pragmatic and ideological levels.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Mytum, Harold C

University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

Men do Art and Women do Craft, but Both can do Archaeology: Gender and Civilian Internment on the Isle of Man

The British interned both men and women on the Isle of Man during World War 2. The men were housed in camps in Douglas, Ramsay and Peel, and the women (and later, married couples) were in a large camp comprising both Port Erin and Port St Mary. Each camp developed its own sub-culture, but gender stereotypes amongst both staff and internees created different expectations. Famous artists produced important, innovative works in the men's camps, where newspapers were also regularly published., but the women instead created exchange networks utilizing their domestic skills. This has resulted in better representation of male internment in the surviving materials, so receiving more academic attention. A contrast to the gendered activity was archaeological excavation by Gerhard Bersu and his wife Maria, which involved both men and women. The excavations physically took place outside the camps, and also outside at least some of the contemporary expectations of gender.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Nance, Benjamin C. (1); Smith, Samuel D. (2)

1: Tennessee Division of Archaeology, United States of America; 2: (retired) Tennessee Division of Archaeology

Archaeological Survey of Tennessee's Rosenwald Schools

In 1911 Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee Institute, met with Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck, and Company, to discuss building schools for African-American children in the American South. From 1912 to 1932 the Rosenwald program helped fund more than 5,300 schools, shops, and teachers' homes. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology is currently conducting a survey to locate and record the sites of Tennessee's 354 schools, 10 shops, and 9 teachers' homes. The project is one in a series of thematic site surveys that began in the mid-1970s. Thus far Division researchers have visited about half of the Rosenwald sites. This presentation summarizes the methods used for locating the sites and the types of remains that have been observed, including some standing buildings. The goal of the project is to locate and record all the school sites then produce a final report of the findings.

GEN-17 The Archaeology of Education: From Pedagogy to Practice; Ravenna A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:30

Nassaney, Michael S (1); LaRoche, Cheryl (2)

1: Western Michigan University, United States of America; 2: University of Maryland, United States of America

Racism and the Society for Historical Archaeology: Advancing an Anti-Racist Institutional Identity

Archaeologists are well aware of the ways in which our personal and political lives influence our practice. Since the 1980s the profession has paid increasing attention to the racialization of the past and how white privilege, white supremacy, and racial hierarchy structured the material world and our analysis of it. We have paid less attention to how these conditions continue to structure our institutions. Membership surveys in archaeology demonstrate that our professional societies are dominated by European Americans. Practices in our predominantly white discipline support and reproduce values, attitudes, conditions, and worldviews that perpetuate historically constructed privilege. This poster challenges the membership to consider what an anti-racist SHA would look like and how can we attempt to claim an equitable, anti-racist institutional identity.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Neiman, Fraser D.; Galle, Jillian E.

Monticello

Open Science, Core Facilities, and Archaeology

The past decade has witnessed two ongoing transformations in the ways in which scholars create and disseminate knowledge in the natural and social sciences. The first is the open science movement, which aims to make the entire research process and its products, transparent, replicable, and accessible to colleagues and the public. The second is the emergence of "core facilities," organizations that offer widely shared technical resources that individuals researchers would have great difficulty providing for themselves. Describes these trends, assesses their impact on archaeology, and suggest how the DAACS Research Consortium offers one model by which the discipline might engage and benefit from them.

SYM-6 *A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00*

Nelson-DeLong, Nicholas J.

East Carolina University, United States of America

Examining *Lynx* and *Pride of Baltimore II* as Material Culture

The study of privateers during the War of 1812 and Baltimore Schooners are directly linked to one another because it was during this time that the swift sailing vessel reached the pinnacle of its design, which provided the means for America's private navy to be successful. The purpose of this essay is to examine the Baltimore Schooner during the War of 1812 and the replica ships *Lynx* and *Pride of Baltimore II*, to better understand maritime material culture both then and now. The replica Baltimore Schooners in service today serve as working historical artifacts, which provide a better understanding of the War of 1812 and those who fought in America's private navy during that forgotten conflict. The Baltimore Schooner will be examined in correlation to the criteria established by Jonathan Adams in his article "Ships and boats as archaeological source material."

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Ness, Kathryn L

Boston University, United States of America

Using Collections for Trans-Atlantic Studies: A Case Study in the Spanish Atlantic

For decades, archaeologists working throughout the Spanish Atlantic have excavated a wide variety of sites. Today, the artifacts from these excavations are stored in museums and at universities throughout Spain, the Caribbean, and the Americas. Because it can be difficult to locate and access appropriate collections, these artifacts are often overlooked or undervalued. In many cases, however, the collections have an extremely high research potential and are invaluable for conducting trans-Atlantic comparisons and looking at broad-scale questions such as trade and cultural exchange. Furthermore, studying existing collections can save both time and money and is often more feasible than excavating new sites when attempting to conduct inter-regional comparisons. Using research conducted on collections from St. Augustine, Florida and Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, I will show how reevaluating existing collections can provide a wealth of information for a trans-Atlantic study of 18th-century household sites on two continents.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Neyland, Robert S

Naval History & Heritage Command, United States of America

Sunken US Navy Submarines: Archaeological Sites And War Graves of the World Wars

This presentation discusses the quantity and context of the US Navy's submarine losses during World War I, World War II and the Cold War. The wrecks include losses due to combat, misadventure, and intentional scuttling. Submarine wrecks representing war graves are given special consideration since they represent more than wreck sites for research, but also places that should be respected. The

locations and causes of sinking of many submarines have been documented, however the final resting places and fates of others are still unknown. As well as describing the scope of the US Navy's sunken submarines, this presentation also delves into the potential for archaeological research on these sites. *GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00*

Niculescu, Tatiana

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, United States of America

Tides of Celadon: Glaze Developments in the Edgefield Pottery District, SC

Large alkaline glaze stoneware vessels from the Edgefield District of South Carolina have long been studied by ceramic historians and collectors. Manufactured by enslaved laborers in the antebellum period, these vessels were sold throughout the South. Historians and collectors have speculated that a lighter green glaze, called celadon, was manufactured earlier than a darker green-brown glaze. This assertion has not been tested systematically using available archaeological evidence. Excavations in 2011 and 2013 at Pottersville (38ED11) produced thousands of alkaline glaze stoneware sherds that illuminate this topic. I analyze percentages of different sherd colors by layer for the kiln floors and outbuildings at Pottersville to test these historians' observations. The results show that dark green-brown glazed sherds are less common in older layers, while the frequency of celadon sherds remains relatively stable throughout stratigraphic layers.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Nida, Brandon

UC Berkeley, United States of America

Intersectionality and Labor Solidarity at Blair Mountain

Solidarity around labor issues is often seen as a construction of class interest and consciousness. I will examine an alternative view of the formation of solidarity through the theory of intersectionality. Using the case study of the Battle of Blair Mountain, I will explore how a potent form of solidarity was formed through a convergence of racial, class, ethnic, and regional interests. This is in contrast to a traditional view of class solidarity superseding or erasing these different experiences. This theory has a direct relation to radical forms of organizing currently being enacted in both the labor and environmental movement. Through critical applications of frameworks such as intersectional theory, historical archaeology can provide relevant and useful knowledge to a range of groups and people working on social justice issues.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Noble, Vergil E.

National Park Service, United States of America

Landmark Issues in Historical Archaeology

This poster outlines the general process for nominating archaeological sites as National Historic Landmarks and compares the NHL program with the better-known National Register program.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Norman, Neil L.

College of William and Mary, United States of America

On Cudjo's Pipe: Smoking Dialogs in Diasporic Space

As a survivor of the last slaver to make the Atlantic crossing and a community leader in the Jim Crow-era American South of Mobile Alabama, Cudjo Lewis stands as an iconic diasporic figure. We know of Cudjo's life on both sides of the Atlantic from extensive interviews by Zora Neale Hurston, local historians, and reporters from the New York Times. These reports describe a sullen patriarchal figure who spent the last years of his life mourning the death of his children and the impossibility of returning to his home in modern-day Ghana. This paper uses artifacts recovered from in and around Cudjo's home in Africatown Alabama as well as items excavated from sites along the West African coast to revisit the materiality of Cudjo's later years. It argues that aesthetic registers of West African smoking rituals and elite bodily comportment offer more robust interpretations of Cudjo's last years.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Nosal, Janice A.

University of Massachusetts Boston, United States of America

Bringing the Neighborhood Back to Life: Working-Class Consumption and Immigrant Identity in 19th-Century Roxbury, Massachusetts

Working with the past always presents a bevy of challenges for researchers, and when material collections fall into disuse, it can be especially difficult to appreciate their intrinsic value. Incorporating new technological methods (GIS) and primary document research allows archaeologists to synthesize original excavation and background information in innovative ways. The Southwest Corridor Project (Roxbury, Boston, MA), excavated in the 1970s, is a perfect collection for these purposes. Roxbury experienced a significant transformation from an essentially rural community to a more strictly suburban neighborhood during the mid-to-late nineteenth century during which an influx of immigrants settled and worked in the area, often living in multi-family units. Using archaeological material evidence, relevant historical advertisements, and GIS, this ongoing project reinvigorates an aging collection and investigates how residents negotiated immigrant identities and experienced "Americanization" through the material record they left behind at the Tremont Street and the Elmwood Court Housing areas.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Nyman, James A.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States of America

Du Pratz's Dishes: Colonoware from Fort Rosalie, and the Paradox of Globalization

French colonial Fort Rosalie, situated in present day Natchez, Mississippi, was the site of intimate cross cultural exchange. Living in the frontier at a distant outpost of the Louisiana colony, the soldiers felt comfortable incorporating Indigenous foods into their diets, eating from Natchezan vessels, and even

taking Native wives. Far from idyllic however, the European and Indigenous inhabitants of the Natchez Bluffs were swept up in larger paradoxes of globalization spurred by increasing colonial interest in developing the fertile land at the Bluffs.

Native-made colonoware identified from one of Fort Rosalie's barracks reveal how the Indigenous population found ways to make creative accommodations for French tastes, and to expand their market base, while exercising survivance in the face colonial expansion. Meanwhile, the use of colonoware allowed the soldiers to maintain a sense of French identity in the frontier through their daily food regimes, despite their reliance on wild foods.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Ohman, Alexis K

College of William and Mary, United States of America

Mounds of Mollusks: A Preliminary Report of the Zooarchaeological Assemblage Recovered from the Slave/post-Emancipation Laborers' Quarters at Betty's Hope Plantation, Antigua, West Indies

Betty's Hope plantation operated continuously for nearly 300 years during the colonial period in Antigua, West Indies. Since 2007, excavations have been conducted on several parts of the site including the Great House, Service Quarters, and Still House contexts. Zooarchaeological analyses have begun to untangle the foodways patterns in daily life at Betty's Hope, particularly the incorporation of local resources with specific class-based patterns despite the general disdain the English supposedly had for most tropical resources. A new component of this foodways research has come to light from the 2014 field season excavations in the slave/post-Emancipation laborers' quarters. A large volume of faunal remains was recovered, with an extremely heavy emphasis on mollusks. This is in sharp contrast to the other contexts at Betty's Hope, and is the beginning of a new facet of understanding pertaining to the slaves and post-emancipation workers that resided at the plantation.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Oliver, Scott N.; Rigano, Aryel; Brenneman, Marah

Montpelier Foundation

Peripheral Middling Plantations: The Late Antebellum Period at James Madison's Montpelier

The Arlington, Dr. Madison, and Bloomfield plantations were constructed in the early 19th century, surrounding James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County, Virginia. While these plantations are peripheral to the Madison property history, comparing these middling plantations is important to a holistic understanding of the late antebellum landscape in Virginia. Arlington House acts as an essential resource to the public archaeology initiatives of the institution by providing housing for the public programs. The goal of this paper is to reconstruct the history of Arlington House and the adjacent plantations through an analysis of archaeological, historical, and oral records. Comparing these plantations will provide participants of Montpelier's public archaeology programs, as well as the general public, with access to the history of Arlington House and its neighboring plantations as they fit into the larger late antebellum landscape. This will act to further the public engagement initiatives at Montpelier.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Osterlye, Montserrat A.

Presidio Trust, United States of America

El Presidio de San Francisco: Investigating Daily Life on the Spanish Frontier

In 1776, Spain sent thirty families from what is now Mexico to establish El Presidio de San Francisco as the northernmost outpost of their empire. Presidial soldiers defended adjacent Catholic missions and policed California Indians in the San Francisco Bay Area. The historical record is largely silent on the lives of colonial families and their relationships with indigenous people. This paper summarizes research at the archaeological site of El Presidio de San Francisco since its discovery in 1994. Excavation just beyond the walls of the 1815 fort located a deposit rich with California Indian artifacts, providing clues about the expanding reach of colonial institutions in the aftermath of the disintegration of the traditional lifeways of local Ohlone Indians. The Presidio Archaeology Lab is conducting ongoing public research excavations to better understand the colonial landscape and its role in reshaping the lives of Spanish colonists and California Indians.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Ostrander, Thomas M (1,2); Robberts, Charlotte (2); Montgomery, Janet (2); Ottley, Chris (2)

1: ESA Inc, United States of America; 2: University of Durham, United Kingdom

Irresistible Corruption: A Paelopathological Examination of Lead Poisoning and Its Shaping of the Mortality and Morbidity Profile of an Urban Industrial Period Quaker Population in North-East England

This study examined the prevalence, degree and effect of lead poisoning amongst people from Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1711-1857). Tooth enamel samples of fifty individuals were analyzed using ICP-MS. Possible osteological expressions of lead exposure were recorded: reduced stature, dental caries, Harris lines, anemia, vitamin D deficiency and vitamin C deficiency. 96% of people had clinically defined lead poisoning as non-adults. Statistically significant relationships were found between severe lead poisoning and rickets $p=0.0025$, and scurvy $p=0.0473$. Those over the age of 40 did not experience severe lead poisoning as non-adults. Conversely, all individuals examined who were under the age of seven, except one, showed severe lead poisoning. This study suggests endemic lead poisoning throughout an urban industrial period population. The correlations found between severe lead poisoning, juvenile mortality and metabolic disease bear consideration when examining health in industrial period contexts, and may relate to social class, occupation, and aid the identification of migrants.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Owoc, Mary Ann (1); Napoli, Janna (2)

1: Mercyhurst University, United States of America; 2: University of Maryland, United States of America

"Gone But Not Forgotten": Two Hundred Years of Epitaph Memorialization in Northwestern Pennsylvania

Notable trends in the popularity, visibility, origin, and content of gravemarker epitaphs in north-western Pennsylvania from 1800 to the present are presented and discussed within the context of regional and general marker analyses. Notable patterns in epitaph selection and use are also examined alongside comparative consumer and industry data from professional monument manufacturers and organizations to present a comprehensive picture of how the interface of ideology, sentiment, consumer culture, and the monument industry has influenced cemetery material culture over the last 200 years.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Pallas, Jaroslava M; Beste, Sarah

Wayne State University, United States of America

Dining in Detroit: Revisiting 19th Century Faunal Remains from the Renaissance Center Excavations

This poster presents preliminary analysis of the recently cleaned and catalogued faunal remains from one of the features of the Detroit Renaissance excavation as part of the Unearting Detroit project at Wayne State University. Unearting Detroit began as a project to “excavate” our own storage room Grosscup Museum collection. The faunal remains from a privy unit feature from Section J, Level 1 will be focus of analysis. The analysis includes cleaning and preservation methods, examining butchering techniques, and identifying fauna. The 1973 and 1974 salvage excavations left many assemblages without examination and interpretation. These excavations spanned 9 city blocks, most of which are presently apart of the Renaissance Center's foundation. From where our predecessor started, the faunal analysis we contribute aims to provide more data for understating dietary habits of 19th-century Detroiters. By analyzing the assemblage we will provide the quantitative and qualitative interpretations to further the previously generated study.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Palus, Matthew M.

University of Maryland College Park, United States of America

Washington's Board of Public Works and the Burial of Herring Hill in Georgetown, District of Columbia (An Archaeology of Municipal Infrastructure).

A dramatic investment in the infrastructure of Georgetown followed the establishment of a single municipal government for the City of Washington in 1871, and the abolishment of Georgetown's charter as an independent municipality. Establishing new street grades in this context resulted in the near-burial of homes in an African-American section of Georgetown called Herring Hill, which became an unofficial dump for fill excavated during infrastructure work. Beginning in February 2011, The District of Columbia Department of Transportation rehabilitated pavements and all buried utilities in a residential section of the Georgetown neighborhood. This work revealed that some elements of the 19th-century infrastructure remained in service across more than a century. Here I argue for an association between the extant infrastructure and the former African American community of Georgetown, and use this perhaps tangential material culture to discuss the economy of Herring Hill: vigorous, independent, yet rendered irrelevant by municipal planners.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Parkoff, Justin A

Texas A&M University, United States of America

Picking up the Pieces: Interpretation and reconstruction of USS *Westfield* from fragmentary Archaeological evidence

USS Westfield was the flagship of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron during the American Civil War. Originally a New York ferry, Westfield was purchased by the U.S. Navy in 1861 and converted into an armored gunboat. On January 1, 1863 Westfield was destroyed by her captain during the Battle of Galveston to avoid capture. In 2009, the remaining wreckage, consisting of a disarticulated artifact debris field, was recovered from the Texas City Channel in advance of a dredging project. The remaining artifacts offer abundant information about Westfield's steam machinery and armor, as the hull itself was not preserved. This presentation will review these artifacts and demonstrate how even the most scant archaeological evidence can be an asset if properly documented and studied. Furthermore, the presentation will share the future plans for reconstructing the artifacts into an interpretative museum display that exhibits Westfield's steam machinery and the vessel's unique design.

SYM-14 Archaeological Research of the American Civil War; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 09:00-11:00

Patterson, Brianna L

Lindenwood University

A Study of Two Limestone Roads at the Nathan Boone Homestead Site (23SC2155)

Over the course of two field schools held by Lindenwood University, students have unearthed two limestone roads at the Nathan Boone homestead site (23SC2155) in Saint Charles, Missouri. Nathan Boone was the youngest son of Daniel Boone. The Boone family traveled to Missouri in 1799. Limestone, a local building material, was commonly used on the frontier. The two limestone roads at the Nathan Boone site share a close proximity but seem to be meant for separate purposes. Each road has a distinct width and construction style indicating that these are two separate types of roads that served different purposes. These differences and the possible purpose of the roads will be discussed.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Pecoraro, Luke

George Washington's Mount Vernon, United States of America

Re-envisioning Mount Vernon: a digital reconstruction of George Washington's Estate

The role of the estate as providing support to the hinterland community during the Washington family's ownership (c. 1675-1858) and prominence beginning with the MVLA's acquisition of the property have defined community development, both past and present. Though much of the 20th century suburban growth has erased some of the traces of Mount Vernon's landscape, features remain, from old roadways to 20th century worker's cottages. The transformation from single-owner plantation, to small farms, and then to residential housing development all left behind traces which add value to Mount Vernon's history. It is the intent of this project to complete chain-of-title research on the properties within the former plantation's boundaries to visualize change. This paper highlights the first phase of this project focused on Union Farm, one of Washington's optimized farms, and the potential for its use in archaeological research.

SYM-26 Archaeological Perspectives on the World of George Washington; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-09:45

Pelto, Brendan

Michigan Technological University, United States of America

A Ceramic Analysis of a 19th Century Michigan Boarding House

The Clifton site, located on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, was the settlement site for the Cliff Mine, the first profitable copper mine in Michigan. Operating throughout the 1850s and 60s, the town of Clifton began to disappear around 1871 when the Boston and Pittsburgh mining company ceased operations and began to lease out the land to individual prospectors. The Industrial Archaeology program at Michigan Technological University has been performing field work at the Cliff site for the last five years, with the last two years of work being focused on the site of the town itself. A complete ceramic analysis was conducted on the assemblage from the Boarding House trench which yielded surprising results, leading the investigator to suspect that the structure had changed purposes over the two decades of occupancy.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Pendery, Steven R.

CELAT, Université Laval

Acadian Adaptations in North and South America

The tragedy of the deportation of the Acadians from their homeland by the British in the 1750s was compounded by their exploitation by the French government at the conclusion of the Seven Years War. French imperial policy focused on settling and developing portions of tropical colonies such as French Guiana with Acadians and Europeans in order to minimize slave labor. Although more than 9,000 colonists perished upon their arrival in La Guyane, a few hundred Acadians survived in extended coastal and riverine settlements north of Kourou. Here, creolized agricultural and fishing communities offered an alternative to the plantation regime. This paper compares the physical evidence for Acadian settlement systems and environmental relations in Acadia and in French Guiana and explores their possible impact on Acadian adaptations in Louisiana.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Petrich-Guy, Mary C

CH2M Hill, University of Idaho

Hardly "Junk" in the Trunk: Exploring Participant Feedback from Archaeology Education Tool Testing

Though preservation and cultural resource management laws were written with the public in mind, effectively engaging the public is a constant challenge. In the face of demands for measurable results in education programs and the classroom, both archaeologists and educators are turning focus towards assessment. Archaeology teaching kits for elementary classrooms can be useful tools, facilitating an integration of archaeological material into schools. Deaccessioned archaeological materials from the I-95 byway through Sandpoint, Idaho, found new life as hands-on components of teaching kits for Idaho elementary classrooms. Kit development included educator and student testing and feedback, which will be explored here.

SYM-8 Unearthing the Gem State: Historical Archaeology in Idaho; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Philippou, Cassandra M (1); Richards, Vicki (2); Veth, Peter (1); Rodrigues, Jennifer (2); Shefi, Debra (3)

1: The University of Western Australia, Australia; 2: Western Australian Museum, Australia; 3: Flinders University of South Australia

The Australian Historic Shipwreck Preservation Project: *in-situ* preservation techniques for wooden shipwrecks

The Australian Historic Shipwreck Preservation Project (AHSPP) is a three-year national project funded by an Australian Research Council Linkage Grant. Researchers and cultural heritage managers from ten Australian state, territory and federal partners and three universities have collaborated to investigate the long-term efficacy of reburial and stabilisation of heavily impacted submerged timber sites. The AHSPP has focussed on two significant wooden shipwrecks: the colonial trader Clarence (1850), in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, and the ex-slaver James Matthews (1841), in Cockburn Sound, Western Australia. Both sites have been researched, excavated and actively managed for decades, and have been subjected to ongoing anthropogenic and environmental impacts resulting in significant loss of structural remains. Two *in situ* preservation methods are being trialled and the sites are being monitored to assess the long-term viability of the techniques. This will inform the development of practical protocols for in-situ preservation of wooden shipwrecks and associated artefacts.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Pickrell, Jordan E

Historical Research Associates, Inc.

Families on the Frontier

Popular depictions of cowboys and Indians on an open range downplay the complex processes involved in the settlement of the American West. An archaeological study in Bent County, Colorado examines the county as a microcosm of the American West and reveals valuable information about the development of urban communities on the frontier. This paper analyzes documents written by and about families living in the county between 1862 and 1888. Personal journals of settlers and visitors are juxtaposed with regional newspapers and the federal census to evaluate the representations of personal relationships and family ties. How did descriptions of Bent County residents, including Kit Carson and his family, vary between sources? In what ways may the blurring of family ties have worked to promote settlement on the frontier? This paper addresses these questions and considers what the recognition of those same relationships adds to our view of the American West.

SYM-24 The Periphery of the Research Project: Tangential Narratives, Side Data, and Interesting Tidbits; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 15:30-17:00

Pigott, Michelle M

University of West Florida, United States of America

Creolization in the Frontiers: Apalachee Identity and Culture Change in the 18th Century

By the early 18th century, the Northern Gulf Coast was a nexus of cultural exchange; home to many displaced native peoples. After the destruction of their homeland of Tallahassee in 1704, the Apalachee became dispersed across the American Southeast, contacting numerous cultures including the Creeks, several Mobile Bay and Mississippi Valley Indian groups, and French and Spanish colonists. The Pensacola-Mobile region developed into a cultural borderland which facilitated creolization and hybridization of multiple ethnic groups. This discussion of Apalachee history examines the cultural transformations experienced by people in the 18th century, and to determine how it may be reflected in ceramic traditions.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Pippin, Douglas J.; Pawlikowski, Aericka; Honness, Kyle

State University of New York at Oswego, United States of America

Class and Status in the British Army at Fort Haldimand (1778–1784)

During the American Revolutionary War, the British outpost on Carleton Island was an integral connection between the cities of Montréal and Québec, and frontier military posts in the Great Lakes. Situated at the head of the St. Lawrence River, the diverse activity on Carleton Island included a military fortification, naval base, shipyard, merchant warehouses and civilian refugee settlements. In the eighteenth-century British Army, deep class and status differences existed between the officers and the rank and file soldiers. Archaeological excavations at the fortification, Fort Haldimand, recovered evidence about officers' and soldiers' diets, living conditions and the availability of market goods on the frontier. This paper will utilize historic documents and recent analysis of the data from Fort Haldimand to discuss reflections of class and status in the frontier during the American Revolutionary War.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Pirok, Alena R. (1); King, Julia (2)

1: University of South Florida, United States of America; 2: Saint Mary's College of Maryland, United States of America

Haunted Landscapes and Historical Archaeology

Sociologist Michael Mayerfield Bell argues that ghosts -- what he describes as "the sense of the presence of those that are not there" -- haunt all landscapes, operating to "connect us across time and space to the web of social life." Bell does not distinguish between what might be considered memory ghosts and supernatural ghosts; both, he says, lead to a better understanding of the social experience of place. Archaeologists often steer away from ghosts because we consider them "not real." However, if we look at ghost stories and rumors of hauntings as ways that people understand landscape, material culture and archaeology, ghosts' questionable reality represents an alternative, not a nullifying argument. Our paper explores how ghost stories and rumors of hauntings function to explain historical landscapes and should be considered legitimate modes of understanding in historical archaeology.

GEN-02 Nodes and Modes of Connectivity: Old and New World Studies on Frontiers and Borderlands; Ravenna B, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Platt, Sarah (1); Gijanto, Liza (2)

1: Syracuse University; 2: St. Mary's College of Maryland

Archaeology and the Changing Landscape of Community in a Colonial Capital; The Banjul Heritage Project

Banjul was founded in 1816 as part of the British efforts to block the slave trade on the Gambia River. A planned urban center, the city developed around a series of neighborhoods designated as colonial, merchant, and African laborer spaces. Amongst the most prominent settlers were the Aku from Sierra Leone and French traders from Goree who were instrumental in the growth of the colonial economy. In preparation for the 200th anniversary of the city in 2016, the Banjul Heritage Project seeks to highlight contributions of the different residents to Banjul from its founding to the present and the unique character of its neighborhoods, through community engaged and directed research. This paper addresses some of the challenges encountered during two field seasons in Banjul including the absence of an engaged community in the face of a rapid dissolution of a resident population and the legalized destruction of colonial period sites.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Polakowski, Mateusz

East Carolina University, United States of America

The Egadi Island Rams: Preliminary Reconstruction Efforts Of An Ancient Warship

The warships that took part in the Battle of the Egadi Islands (241 BC) were highly specialized and advanced ramming warships, yet our understanding of these vessels is limited to vague historical accounts, artistic depictions, and sparse archaeological evidence. The Egadi Islands Survey Project, a joint project of the Soprintendenza del Mare - Sicily and RPM Nautical Foundation aims to survey and excavate the battle site in order to understand the events of the Egadi Islands Battle. This study will overview current field operations conducted during the 2013-14 field seasons and will focus on developing warship reconstruction efforts made possible thanks to this new evidence. Using measurements compiled from the Egadi rams, along with information on contemporary shipsheds, historical evidence, and timber qualities this research aims to provide new insight on Roman/Carthaginian warship construction.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Polk, Michael R.

Sagebrush Consultants, United States of America

Ethnic Chinese at Central Pacific Railroad Maintenance Camps

The Central Pacific Railroad was completed in May 1869 due, in large part, to the work of thousands of ethnic Chinese railroad workers. After the railroad was complete, it was necessary to upgrade the railroad and carry out maintenance on the far flung transportation network. Railroad documents, previous excavations of ethnic Chinese worker camps in Nevada and recently recorded camps near Promontory Summit, Utah, show that Chinese workers continued to be employed for decades after 1869. It is suggested that maintenance camp design, size, and function continued to generally resemble 1860s construction camps throughout the remainder of the 19th Century. A number of small maintenance camps on parts of the Central Pacific Railroad are described and comparisons made with

known ethnic Chinese construction camps from the 1860s. Use of archaeological site information, railroad documents and census data from 1870, 1880 and 1900 are used to support the idea.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Polk. II, Harding

Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States of America

I Can Handle It

Lard buckets are a ubiquitous artifact on 20th century sites in the west. However they generally provide little information to help date a site. The author has observed certain differences in the construction of lard buckets. Specifically the method by which the bale handle is attached to the body of the can by the addition of a bale ear on or near the upper edge of the body of the can. Field observations at datable sites noted what appeared to be an evolution in the way the bale ear is attached to the can body. Patent records research confirms developmental changes from the late 19th century through the 1950s. This paper explains the progressive changes through the first half of the 20th century and how to identify them. The fundamental changes in bale ear attachment can provide additional temporal markers with which to date western sites.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Pollack, John C (1); Smith, Sheli O (2); Adams, Sean (1); Woodward, Robyn P (1)

1: Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Canada; 2: PAST Foundaton

Schwatka: The History and Engineering of a Late Nineteenth-Century Yukon River Steamboat

In the late 19th century the Klondike Gold Rush in the Yukon Territory created an unprecedented shipbuilding boom along the West Coast of North America. More than 131 riverboats were constructed in a single year, often with considerable design variation. This paper describes the history, unique characteristics and engineering of the well-preserved wooden hull of Schwatka, a stern wheel steamboat now lying in the terrestrial "boneyard" at West Dawson, Yukon, Canada.

SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Pomper, Linda

independent scholar, United States of America

Blue and White Chinese porcelain with datable 16th-century mounts

Besides learning from sherds that have been turned up by terrestrial and underwater archaeologists, we can learn more about dating Chinese porcelain from pieces found with datable mounts in European collections. Five pieces of blue and white porcelain now in the collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York were originally in Burghley House, Stamford, Lincolnshire, where they may have come via trade with Turkey. They are significant because there were very few pieces of Chinese porcelain in England at that time. Before coming to New York, they were in the collection of J.P. Morgan. The mounts have been dated to 1575-85, and the pieces compare closely to sherds found at

Drake's Bay, to sherds found at Baja California that may be from the wreck of a Manila Galleon of 1576, and also those found at Panama Vieja.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Poole, Meredith M.; Edwards-Ingram, Ywone

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, United States of America

Sharing the Interpretive Center at Colonial Williamsburg: Archaeologists, Historical Interpreters, and Descendant Communities

Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg has always involved African Americans in different levels of its practice. Members of this community have worked behind-the-scenes and in more public roles at the museum since its founding in the late 1920s. This presentation addresses the unique ways in which archaeologists have worked with African Americans, and how this interaction has allowed archaeologists to reach descendant communities. Examples from past and ongoing activities are used to illustrate the dynamism of sharing both space and authority through direct engagements, such as field school excavations and slave-site projects, and secondary alliances including forums, open-houses, exhibits, commemorations, and training sessions. Particular focus is given to ways in which archaeologists have heightened their discipline's influence, moving it from the periphery of frontline interaction to more central and direct roles in the museum's public education.

SYM-2 Inspirations from Public History: Recommendations for Collaboration and Community Outreach Drawn Across Disciplinary Boundaries; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Poulsen, Jennifer (1); Santoro, Linda (2)

1: Massachusetts Historical Commission; 2: Massachusetts Historical Commission

Revisiting Past Excavations: An In-Depth Look at Feature B7 from the African Meeting House, Boston, MA

This paper analyzes a pit feature that was identified during a 1984 excavation in the basement of the African Meeting House, located in Boston's Beacon Hill neighborhood. Full excavation of the feature followed in 1986; however, complete analysis of the resulting artifact collection was not possible at the time. Predating the construction of the prominent African Meeting House, the feature is likely the privy of Augustin Raillion, a hairdresser who occupied a house at 44 Joy Street with two tenants from 1799 to 1806. Picking up where previous research was forced to leave off, new analysis of this collection, which includes wine bottles, wig curlers, gaming pieces, nearly complete ceramics, and faunal material, sheds light on the function of the feature and the lives of those who contributed to the deposit.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Powell, Emily E.

Western Michigan University, United States of America

Nyugodjék Békében: Expressions of Identity Change in Sacred Heart Hungarian Cemetery, South Bend IN

Cemeteries and their associated grave markers have been repeatedly identified as a measure of cultural complexity and change in archaeology site studies. Cultural patterns can be revealed through the ritual materials of mourning and death to reflect notable behavior of the living, and these expressions can radically differ depending on social status and identity. The culmination of this Master's thesis explores how one ethnic Hungarian group's expression of identity changed over time by means of shifting language and other patterns evidenced on their gravestones. An empirical examination of a segregated Magyar cemetery in South Bend, Indiana, from when it was established in 1912 to the present, will highlight to what degree Hungarian-Americans expressed their ethnic heritage and how significant retention of that heritage was in a formal mortuary setting.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Powelson, Ellis B.

William Self Associates, Inc., United States of America

The Rise of Global Markets in Gold Rush San Francisco

When the discovery of gold in California was announced to the world, San Francisco almost instantly became the focal point of global activity. A steady flow of ships sailed to the fledgling city, carrying immigrants from ports as far-flung as Hong Kong, Valparaiso, London, and virtually every major entrepot on the eastern seaboard of the United States. Flooding into the city with these new arrivals was a vast assortment of commercial goods. Raw materials such as hardware and building supplies, food and beverages, clothing and domestic items were all unloaded onto San Francisco's newly-constructed wharves and distributed from her warehouses. The archaeological record buried alongside the waterfront of old San Francisco attests to the economic contributions of numerous countries. The author selects several artifacts discovered in San Francisco to illustrate the ways in which global society was transformed as a result of the Gold Rush.

SYM-31 San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Praetzelis, Adrian C. (1); Praetzelis, Mary (2)

1: Sonoma State University, California; 2: Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, California

The Marley R. Brown School of Archaeology or the Hero's Quest in California

Marley had a way of making a bad first impression. So it's odd that neither Adrian nor I can remember when or where we all met. Marley followed Jim Deetz out West in the late 1970s. While Jim inspired students, Marley did battle with regulators and the under-informed from his job at Interagency Archaeological Services. Our boss David Fredrickson probably performed the introduction. Marley knew theory like no one else and we could find our way around any archaeological site. We had a brief and productive collaboration before Marley left for Colonial Williamsburg. A reviewer of one of our reports sarcastically referred to the "Marley Brown School," where theory fused with archaeology in the regulatory context, allegedly creating an impossible and inappropriate mix that could not be reproduced elsewhere. Marley and Jim civilized the West for historical archaeology. We will try to do justice to Marley's contribution to that story.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Pruitt, Beth; Skolnik, Benjamin A.

University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology, United States of America

“This gave me great influence over them”: The Voice of Frederick Douglass at Wye House

As historical archaeologists, we use historical documentation while also frequently claiming that our work “gives voice to the voiceless.” For a decade, Archaeology in Annapolis has been excavating at Wye House on Maryland’s Eastern Shore in an attempt to highlight the lives of enslaved—later freed—Africans and African Americans on the plantation. However, our work of “giving voice” runs into the issue that the most dominant voice from this site comes from Frederick Douglass, who shares his experiences of being enslaved as a boy at Wye House and throughout Talbot County, Maryland. This paper attempts to articulate two researchers’ relationships with Douglass as a historical figure, as an author, as a literary character, in popular culture, and ultimately as a guide into their archaeological research. We ask, ‘How can archaeologists use the experiences of historical figures who spoke for themselves to better tell the narratives of those who could not?’

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Ptacek, Crystal L; Coughlan, Katelyn; Arendt, Beatrix; Martin, L. Kathryn

Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America

Mulberry Row and the Monticello Mountaintop Landscape: New Insights from Archaeological Chronologies

Mulberry Row was once a bustling street of activity where enslaved and free workers labored and lived adjacent to Monticello mansion. This paper outlines new insights into change in slave lifeways and the adjacent landscape, derived from a recently excavated one hundred fifty foot long trench extending across Mulberry Row. We describe new, fine-grained stratigraphic and seriation chronologies that incorporate both continuous layers and discrete features, including a borrow pit and cobble paving. The chronological framework allows new insights into previous archaeological research conducted over the past three decades.

SYM-30 “The task of making improvements on the earth:” Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Purser, Margaret

Sonoma State University, United States of America

The Road From Big Rock Candy Mountain: Boomsurfer Strategies in the American West

People living across the broader West struggled for over a century to deal with both economic and ecological instability and unpredictability. Developing industrial capitalism fluctuated radically in this period, especially in a region where its large-scale extractive industries voraciously exploited environments that were often already fragile and marginal for large-scale settlement. For at least some sector of the population, responses to these challenges tended to emphasize stability and predictability, rather than “success” or “profit” in any conventional sense. Material culture played a key role in these “boomsurfer” strategies, not just in directly technological or economic ways, but also in defining and sustaining the complex networks of reciprocity and social capital that formed their foundation. As a

model, the “boomsurfer” construct can thus provide a powerful tool for integrating a historical archaeology of the West across a range of analytical scales from individual sites to the region as a whole.
SYM-19 A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

Pye, Jeremy W.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

The History and Archaeology of the American Drive-In Theater

The American drive-in movie theater played a valuable role in the entertainment of the country during the mid to late twentieth century. During its heyday in the 1950s, the drive-in theater was a primary family recreation locale. Convenience was key; families could wear anything; they could eat, drink, or smoke in their cars; and there was always a place to park. Many drive-ins installed play areas, picnic areas, and concession stands. Some theaters even offered miniature golf courses, driving ranges, live music, and dancing. The drive-in was not simply a place to watch a movie, it was a community center. Attendance at drive-ins began a steady decline starting in the 1960s leading to their slow demise. Many of the old theaters have succumbed to time or development and have become potentially significant archaeological sites. Unfortunately, relatively little attention has been given in the archaeological literature to these important historical resources.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Ratini, Meagan M.

University of Massachusetts Boston

Underground Then as Now: Seeking Traces of the Underground Railroad in the Mount Gilead AME Church Cemetery

Mount Gilead AME Church in southeastern Pennsylvania formed the heart of a rural African American community throughout much of the 19th century. Oral history associates it with the Underground Railroad, but with little specificity. Since most of the church's congregation has dispersed over the past century, its extant cemetery is the main location where much of the church's history can be reconstructed. This study uses spatial, demographic, and GPR data from the cemetery as well as archival research to understand the makeup and history of the 19th-century community and to determine whether the cemetery itself can provide clearer connections to the Underground Railroad.

GEN-21 Current Research in Mortuary Archaeology; Ravenna A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Raupp, Jason

Flinders University, Australia

Whaleships as Workplaces: An Industrial Approach to Shipwreck Interpretation

Pelagic whaling ships of the early to mid-nineteenth were workplaces which incorporated complex industrial processes that resulted from wider social, cultural and technological changes. Unlike vessels employed in other seaborne trades, whaleships were self-contained and fully integrated industrial platforms that incorporated both the equipment necessary to carry out whaling operations and the domestic spaces that became a meager home for officers and crews for up to five years. The unique

nature of pelagic whaleships provides an opportunity to investigate their remains through the adaptation of methods used in industrial archaeological research.

SYM-4 Fluidity and Connectedness in the Pacific: Maritime Cultural Landscapes and Seascapes; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Reeves, Matthew B.

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Defined by Place?: Setting the Homes of the Enslaved Community at Montpelier into a Regional Context

The plantation landscape of Montpelier is one that was rigorously defined by the Madison family. Set within the mansion's formal grounds and a model farm were the homes of the enslaved laborers who built and ran this plantation. Four years of excavations at half dozen homes of the enslaved community have revealed much in regard to how both the plantation owners and the enslaved community designed and laid out their homes within this constrained setting. These include homes for enslaved domestics within the formal grounds of the mansion, a home of an artisan within a work area, and the homes set further from the mansion that are likely residences for enslaved field workers. While these homes were defined architecturally by their distance from the mansion grounds, we seek to define how the enslaved community defined their own house/yard landscapes by comparing them other enslaved communities in the region.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Reifschneider, Meredith

Stanford University, United States of America

Danish Colonial Healthcare Policy and Enslaved Healing Practices on St. Croix, US Virgin Islands.

This paper explores the relationship between Danish centrally administered healthcare policy and enslaved populations on the island of St. Croix, US Virgin Islands during the nineteenth century. During the period between 1803 and 1848, a series of plantation medical hospitals were constructed on the island in order to provide medical services to enslaved individuals in an effort to reduce mortality and morbidity rates. This paper will address the preliminary archaeological fieldwork stages of my dissertation research aimed at establishing a theoretical and methodological framework for identifying and examining hospital sites and gaining a better understanding of how Danish colonial health policies were negotiated, altered, or enacted on the ground by medical staff, Afro-Caribbean medical practitioners, and enslaved individuals as evidenced by the archaeological record.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Reilly, Matthew

Brown University, United States of America

"Poor White" Economic (In)Activity and the Politics of Work in Barbados

Situated on the fringes of the plantation landscape, the “poor whites” of Barbados occupied unique spaces within local and global capitalist networks during and after the period of slavery. Historically and contemporarily portrayed as being irrelevant within broader economic systems of production, a discourse of marginalization coupled with stereotypes of idleness has severed them from broader Barbadian and global socioeconomics. This paper addresses the power dynamics inherent in identifying, classifying, and recording acceptable forms of labor and reveals the dialectical relationship between such top-down models and the informal and intimate local forms of economic activity that flourish within seemingly marginal spaces. Despite portrayals of inactivity and irrelevance, archaeological and historical evidence collected from a “poor white” Barbadian tenantry reveals that residents prescribed to a “politics of work” in which they participated in local processes of capitalism on their own terms while simultaneously facilitating less formal spheres of economic activity.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Reinhard, Andrew D.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens, United States of America

American Disruptive Archaeologies: The Theory and Practice of Punk

In my presentation, I will look at the five most common tenets of Punk Archaeology as an approach to Public Archaeology, citing contemporary examples of each within an American context:

- Apply a do-it-yourself (DIY) aesthetic to archaeology projects, especially when funding, personnel, and other kinds of support are lacking.
- Study marginalized archaeologies, and conduct the archaeology of cultures and places eschewed by the Academy.
- Study the history and archaeology of Punk and Punk places.
- Engage in actively communicating to and involving the public in all aspects/phases of archaeology.
- Promote a spirit of cooperation and sharing of tools, data, and other resources with all other archaeologists, Punk or not.

I would argue that Punk Archaeology has already progressed well beyond theory and is in active practice in the U.S., even though some of its most ardent practitioners might remain ignorant of this neologism.

SYM-5 Punk Public Archaeology; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-12:00

Reisner, Alyssa D.

ECU Maritime Studies Program, United States of America

Preserving the Past: Managing Prehistoric and Historic Canoes

Cultural resource managers often encounter historic and prehistoric wooden canoes during their archaeological field investigations or inventory process. There is considerable variation in ways that state entities manage these vessels. Different techniques are used, including but not limited to, *in situ* preservation, excavation, conservation, and museum exhibition. The current study examined and compared various options and techniques employed in the management of wooden canoes, mainly focusing on case studies in the southeastern United States. The pertinent laws specifically concerning canoes that are Native American-built were considered where applicable. Choice of methods used to manage and preserve in several different canoe projects was explored, and the technology used by various teams to investigate these important cultural objects was examined. Along with management considerations, the ethnographic and historical context of these culturally significant canoes was

investigated. Recommendations were made which may lead to better outcomes in future canoe management projects.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Rich, Cori

Illinois State University, United States of America

Identifying The Visible: A Look at How Economic Class and Ethnicity Influence Women's Visibility Within a Household

Archaeology has allowed for underrepresented, often invisible, groups of people within history to become visible and have their stories told. Despite archaeologists' best efforts in identifying these underrepresented groups; there is still much work yet to be conducted. There is a lack of information from the eighteenth-century, and even less work done on the way ethnicity and class impact women's visibility within the archaeological record. This paper utilizes seven site reports, from households of different economic positions, dating to the eighteenth-century. Using ceramic assemblages and women's activity related materials, I examine how factors such as class and ethnicity impact women's visibility at these domestic sites. Analysis of this data shows distinct differences between women's activities and visibility when comparing those of the upper class and those of the middle and lower classes, and parallels are seen in the assemblages of both the middle and lower classes.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Richardson, Lorna-Jane

UCL Center for Digital Humanities, United Kingdom

Anarchy in the UK

This paper will view British public archaeology through the lens of the specifically British experience of politically energetic and aggressive militant working class sub-cultural phenomenon of punk rock, which asked questions about social issues such as unemployment, racism, sexism, identity and militarism, and the contradictions inherent within a Punk Public Archaeology approach in the UK. It will situate the DIY aesthetic of British Punk Public Archaeology as a cultural expression within a dominating capitalist economy and discuss the ethics of volunteer labour, prosumer commodification, the lack of state responsibility for archaeological product and the ability of Punk Public Archaeology to effectively challenge exclusionary "cultural violence" (Galtung, 1990, 292).

SYM-5 Punk Public Archaeology; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-12:00

Riggs, Erin P. (1); Reagan, Andrew H. (2); Riggs, Matt L. (3)

1: SUNY Binghamton; 2: GIS Data Resources, Inc.; 3: California State University San Bernardino

Curbed Boundaries: An Analysis of Home Front Material Culture within the Context of Individual vs. Municipal Investments in Contemporary Oakland, CA

This project investigates the material evidence of individual and City investment in the built landscapes of Oakland, California. Through virtual pedestrian survey, we have analyzed 1000 randomly selected home fronts, implementing a five-facet rating scale to document evidence of resident investment in diverse socio-economic areas. Results suggest that while residents throughout all areas of Oakland

invest materially in their homes, they do so differently. Those in higher income areas invest in categories such as plant-life and atmosphere relative to the value of their property. The investment of those in lower income areas is unrelated to home value. Personal investment was compared to city investment to test for bias in use of replacement strategies within negatively characterized neighborhoods as apposed to refinement within positively characterized neighborhoods, thus leading to gentrification and a denial of the worth of individual investments not directly related to property values.
SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Rivera, Patrick S

Veterans Curation Program

Rehabilitating America's Forgotten Excavations: Case Studies from the Veterans Curation Program

Since the passage of historic preservation legislation in the middle of the twentieth century, the pace of mandated excavation has always exceeded the resources devoted to preservation and curation of our national heritage. Many of the archaeological projects conducted on public land have never been properly inventoried, preserved, or publicized. As a result, these investigations remain largely inaccessible to researchers, and they create an immense burden on repositories. In 2009, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District established the Veterans Curation Program (VCP) to address the problem of endangered and underutilized archaeological collections. The VCP has rehabilitated more than 180 collections representing over 1,000,000 artifacts. Each investigation is inventoried, cataloged, preserved, and photographed, and documentary records are used to reconstruct proveniences and contextual data. The collections – which include an historic mill, a plantation, and protohistoric Mississippian villages – constitute an important new resource for education and research.
POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Roberts, Andrew P

Wessex Archaeology, United Kingdom

Project SAMPHIRE: Community Maritime Archaeology in Scotland.

The Scottish Atlantic Maritime Past: Heritage, Investigation, Research and Education (SAMPHIRE) Project is a collaborative effort between professional archaeologists and local communities in western Scotland to identify and document maritime archaeological resources. This paper presents the results of the first two years of the ongoing project and outlines plans for the final year and evaluates the effectiveness and potential legacy of the project.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Rocks-Macqueen, Doug

Landward

The Best Kept Secrets in Archaeology: The numbers no one knows, but everyone talks about.

How many professional archaeologists are there? How much do they make? How many women are archaeologists? Where do they work? It has been 20 years since the data to answer these questions was gathered through a survey and published in the report *The American Archaeologist: A Profile* by Melinda A. Zeder. However, there has yet to be a follow up project. Our only profile of professional

archaeologists is arguably out of date, significantly. This paper uses a variety of different data sources to build up a profile of current American archaeologists and what has happened in the intervening years. While it is not possible to replace such a large scale survey as the one undertaken 20 years ago, this paper will layout what we know, a current profile, and our gaps in knowledge.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Rodgers, Jackie L.

University of West Florida, United States of America

The Sporting Life: Archaeological Evidence of Pensacola's Red Light District Customers

Archaeological studies have been conducted upon red light districts across the United States. While these studies have yielded great insight into the lives of prostitutes, relatively little has been recovered from their customers. Three collections from excavations conducted in 1975 and 2000 upon Pensacola, Florida's red light district have also been studied, with a surprising number of artifacts associated with customers identified. This paper will provide an in-depth analysis of red light district customers through the items they left behind.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Rodriguez, Eric A.

University of Southampton, United Kingdom

Reconstructing Holocene Wetlands of Northern England: New Paleographic Models in the Humber Estuary

With the recent application of paleographic modelling on prehistoric wetland environments, it has been possible to observe not only the landscapes of past societies but also how the dynamic nature of these environs influenced the phenomenology and settlement patterns of such peoples. This paper focuses on two areas from Northern England's Humber Estuary and describes the interactions between the reconstructed palaeolandscapes of Roos Carr and Ferriby and the shifting settlement patterns from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Given the rapid sea-level change of the period, this study contributes to the existing discourse concerning the interconnectivity of climate change, dynamic landscapes and past societies. The aims of this study are not solely focused on reconstructive modelling techniques, but move rather, towards an investigation into the role of dynamic maritime landscapes in crafting Holocene phenomenologies and influencing settlement patterns in the Humber Estuary.

GEN-15 Recognizing, Reassessing and Reconstructing European Maritime Cultural Landscapes from the Late Neolithic to the 20th Century; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 10:30-12:00

Rodriguez, Erin C.

University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

A Multiplicity of Voices: Towards a Queer Field School Pedagogy

A queer theory inspired perspective is valuable not only for broadening the scope of archaeological interpretation and our understanding of past lived experiences, but also for informing an archaeological pedagogy which expands the diversity of authoritative viewpoints in the discipline. Field schools, as one of the most central aspects of archaeological training, have the potential to either reaffirm

heteronormative structures which obscure non-conforming persons and viewpoints or to promote inclusive practices that can benefit the field by expanding the range of experiences, perspectives, and voices in the archaeological discussion. This paper will discuss specific ways in which an explicitly queer-informed field school acts to create a safe space where inclusion is based on analytic archaeological potential rather than correct conformity to perceived social norms.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Rogers, Richard W.

Pacific Exploration Research Group, United States of America

European Influences in Ancient Hawaii

Pacific Cartography establishes three discoveries of the Hawaiian Archipelago during the 16th century. Spanish records note Manila Galleons missing with no trace in the late 16th century and again around 1700. Dutchmen suffered desertion of crewmembers, at islands in the central Pacific at 16 degrees north, in the year 1600 AD. Hawaiian tradition specifically mentions two shipwrecks, with female survivors, and is rife with stories of visitors, many of whom became prominent citizens in an increasingly warlike community. While most historical authors of the 19th century, including every Hawaiian historian, gave a nod to the Spanish discoveries before Cook, the subject fell out of favor by 1920 and remains absent from the latest scholarly publications of Hawaiian history and culture. This paper will review some of the evidence of European contacts with the Hawaiian people prior to 1778 and speculate on the influence these foreigners had on the archipelago.

SYM-12 Shipwreck Archaeology Without a Ship: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Shipwreck Materials from Terrestrial Sites and the Historic Record; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:15

Rogers, Stephen T.

Tennessee Historical Commission, United States of America

Tennessee Face Jugs: An Evolving Tradition

The existence of stoneware face jugs as part of a Southern pottery tradition is well established. Recent scholarship and archaeological testing in Edgefield, South Carolina has sought to establish a chronology for their origins and develop a deeper understanding of their symbolic significance. As conditions surrounding the manufacturing of these face jugs changed through time, their function or meaning also changed. This paper will discuss the historic context of these vessels, explore their African origins, and illustrate how the four documented Tennessee-produced stoneware face jugs help to document this evolving tradition.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Roller, Michael

University of Maryland, United States of America

Who is "Free" Today?: Negotiating the documentary record of labor history for archaeology

Beginning with Marx, labor history was founded upon illuminating the role the working class can play in challenging our system of political economy. As vogelfrei (literally "bird-free") or rightless, unprotected

bodies condemned to only sell their labor, the lives of the working class have been imagined to inhabit a kind of empty raw inertia propelling mass social change. Labor history has responded to this basic idea throughout its disciplinary history, changing with material, political, economic and social conditions. Drawing from the example of transhistorical research on immigration and work in Northeast Pennsylvania, I will explore these ideas, drawing possible directions for the field of labor archaeology. I ask the following questions: Who today, if any, occupies this paradoxical role? How can labor history use archaeological data to interpret this idea, drawing from the insights and weaknesses of labor history's documentations? How can these ideas direct archaeological research on inequality today?

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Rose, Chelsea E.

Southern Oregon University, United States of America

Getting Burned: Fire, Politics, and Cultural Landscapes in the American West

The National Historic Landmark town of Jacksonville, Oregon is celebrated for its nineteenth century past. While saloons, hotels, and shops survive as testament to the days of the Oregon gold rush, the selective preservation of the built environment has created a romanticized frontier landscape. A sleepy park now covers the once bustling Chinese Quarter, which burned to the ground in 1888. Recent public archaeology excavations revealed the remains of a burned building, and led to a fruitful collaboration with the local fire department who helped illustrate the taphonomic processes of the historic fire. While fires often lead to the recovery of well-preserved archaeological deposits, the context of the fire itself as a socio-political artifact has been underexplored. Used as both a deliberate and opportunistic means of controlling and creating social and political landscapes, fire was effective at displacing, marginalizing, or even erasing populations like the Overseas Chinese from historic communities.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Ross, Douglas

Simon Fraser University, Canada

What Have We Done, What Are We Doing, and Where Are We Going with Overseas Chinese Archaeology?

According to this session's organizers there is no dominant Overseas Chinese narrative, but rather one characterized by diversity. They perceive this diversity as a strength and seek to highlight the range of both Chinese experiences and recent archaeological approaches to their lives. Papers address topics ranging from lifeways of urban merchants to healthcare practices of rural railroad workers, consumer habits of Chinatown residents, and the role of burned sites in creating highly politicized landscapes. This is only a fraction of the kinds of studies that have been conducted on Overseas Chinese sites, and here I place this sample of recent work into a broader context via a critical commentary on the past, present, and future of Overseas Chinese archaeology. Drawing on my own experiences, I also seek to address how such diversity might be harnessed to develop broader disciplinary themes and facilitate the development of a stronger research community.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Rousseau, Melanie
Universite Laval, Canada

The Archaeology of God's Wrath – A Major Earthquake on the East Coast in 1663

On the evening of February 5th, 1663, an earthquake estimated to between 7.2 and 7.8 on the Richter scale begins. It is felt from the actual state of New York up to Quebec City and from Montreal to Tadoussac. For Christians this first quake represents the eve of Judgement Day. The earth continues to quake for seven months. The quake is interpreted as God's Wrath following years of alcohol trade and consumption as well as generally poor behaviour in the colony such as a recurring failure to attend mass and to confess. The priests receive confessions day and night, people are returning to the Church and Native Americans are converting to Christianity for weeks on end. This presentation will discuss the traces of this earthquake possibly encountered at the Intendant's Palace site in Quebec City (CeEt-30), as well as the various impacts the event has had on the landscape of the region it affected.

GEN-08 Landscape: Finding an Effective Scale in Urban Archaeology; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:00

Rowe, Sarah M.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, United States of America

Collaborative Archaeology As Punk Archaeology? Considerations From The Maya Region

The punk ethos is alive and well in collaborative archaeology, even if it is rarely acknowledged. Like punk, collaborative archaeology is committed to social change, minimally by giving voice to and enabling the participation of previously marginalized people in archaeological investigations. The types of on-the-ground operations involved with collaborative projects take more time and resources, and can be slower to produce the types of insights common in more traditional approaches to archaeological excavation. The gains from collaborative projects can be profound, but sometimes not in the way normally rewarded by the profession. Because of this, archaeologists must be creative in the sources of funding they seek, make a little go a long way, and become Jacks or Jills of all trades. In this presentation I share insights from several years of coordinating collaborative projects in the Maya Region, emphasizing local conditions and creative solutions for collaboration.

SYM-5 Punk Public Archaeology; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-12:00

Roy, Olivier
CÉLAT/Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Being Intendant in New France, a Step Forward in a Cursus Honorum?

To rise through the ranks of "Ancient Régime" society, noblemen were called upon to fill various positions in the colonial administration. Being Intendant in New France might have been challenging and full of issues, but it was also a fast way to better your position. Among the challenges facing the Intendants, one of them was to reflect his wealth and social status necessary for the duty. Since the objective of my master's thesis is to understand the symbolic importance of material culture as an affirmation of the Intendant's position in society, my focus is to assess the role and function of the Intendant as it is represented in the assemblage recovered from the latrines of his palace. Based on historical documentation and archival research, my paper shows what kind of men occupied this

function and how the emblematic representation of their wealth may have participated in improving their rank in colonial French society.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Sams, Adrienne B

University of West Florida Historic Trust, United States of America

From Big House to Farm House: 100 Years at Arcadia Mill's Simpson Lot

The Simpson House at Arcadia Mill Archaeological Site in northwest Florida represents the high-status residence within a multi-ethnic antebellum community organized by hierarchy, race, and possibly gender. On a bluff overlooking the water-powered mill complex, the big house consisted of a three-story Louisiana-style mansion with a brick basement, veranda and main floor, and a second story. The Simpson House was constructed ca. 1835 and survived the Civil War including a short occupation by Confederate troops, but succumbed to a fire on 1 March, 1935. Recent archaeological excavations of the house coupled with a detailed oral history provide preliminary data regarding 19th-century architecture, material culture associated with a 100 year occupation, and the complementary nature of the documentary and archaeological records.

GEN-14 Narratives Not Forgotten: New Directions in Plantation Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 08:30-12:00

Sanford, Douglas W. (1); Wilkins, Andrew P. (2)

1: University of Mary Washington, United States of America; 2: University of Tennessee, United States of America

Fitting Overseers Into The Plantation Picture: Spatial Analysis At The Oval Site

Studies of plantation landscapes often focus either on the siting of mansions, quarters, and other structures across the plantation at a large scale by the owner, or attempts by the enslaved to exert control over the small-scale spaces of their own houses and yards. This paper adds to the consideration of how examining and comparing small-scale landscapes can contribute to a discussion of the creation and negotiation of intermingled racial and class-based boundaries within plantation contexts. Through a fine-grained spatial analysis of features, artifacts, and soil chemistry distributions, we reconstruct the micro-landscape of the Oval Site, a mid-eighteenth-century overseer's complex at Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Through historical context and comparison with similar sites, our interpretation of the Oval Site leads to a greater than expected degree of socio-economic variation and mobility within the often narrowly conceived role of an overseer.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Sappington, Ericha E

University of West Florida, United States of America

Facilitating Frontier Trade: Supply Logistics at Fort San Marcos de Apalache, a Spanish Outpost in the Borderlands of La Florida, 1677-1796

By the end of the eighteenth-century, the boundaries of Spain's La Florida territory were informally defined by a series of outposts ranging west from St. Augustine to Pensacola. These outposts were strategically placed in order to secure supplies and regulate trade while maintaining Spanish-Indian relations in the territorial borderlands. Within these borderlands lay the fortified port of San Marcos de Apalache, initially established in 1677 in order to monitor the shipment of supplies from Havana to St. Augustine and serve as a center for promoting Spanish-Apalache trade. The purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of colonial frontier studies and their application to the La Florida borderlands while utilizing the archaeological collection associated with Fort San Marcos, in conjunction with a detailed primary document analysis, to examine the logistics of supplying the outpost and determine its role in facilitating Spanish-Indian trade.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Sassorossi, William S.

East Carolina University, United States of America

Defending The East Coast: Adapting And Converting Commercial Ships For Military Operations

The United States was not fully prepared for war in the Atlantic Ocean directly following the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Plans and resources were needed to counter Germany's U-boat operations that quickly followed the Japanese attack. The U.S. Navy acquired ships of all types from both public and commercial sectors and adapted them for military use. The focus of this study will be on converted fishing trawlers, specifically ones ultimately wrecked off of the coast of North Carolina. The vessels YP-389, HMS Senateur Duhamel, and HMT Bedfordshire were used commercially prior to the outbreak of the war and then converted for military operations. The purpose of this study to better understand each ship's use as a military vessel, to include adaptation and conversion methods. Combining historical and archaeological references this study hopes to understand conversion methods and reasoning for adapting commercial vessels for military use.

SYM-20 Battle of the Atlantic: Seven Years Expanding the Horizons of Collaboration and Research; Ravenna B, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:45

Scarlett, Timothy James

Michigan Technological University, United States of America

Inexorably Contemporary: Archaeology as Performance Art at Italian Hall Memorial Site, Calumet, Michigan

In the Fall of 2012, students from Michigan Technological University undertook a Phase I site assessment of the three city lots of the Italian Hall Memorial in Calumet, Michigan, in anticipation of the 100th anniversary of the disaster/massacre. The Keweenaw National Historical Park, which alternately owns or manages the three contiguous lots on behalf of the Village of Calumet, sought help with clearance of cultural resources before they could improve the quality of the memorial's landscaping and plan for more substantial improvements in the long term. Rather than a mundane assessment of subsurface features, the project pushed the team into whirling debates surrounding contemporary communities and active memorialization of the disaster/massacre site. Considering "fieldwork" as akin to the collaborative social performance of 4-D artwork and "fieldworkers" as a community of practice including stakeholders and investigators, future work at the memorial site can help build stronger social connections in Calumet.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Scharra, Kaitlin; Ryzewski, Krysta; Korth, Kate E; Malette, Samantha; Jazayeri, Mark; Brace, C. Lorin
Wayne State University, United States of America

Exploring Old Avenues in New Ways: Urban Archaeology and Public Outreach in Detroit

Over the past year, members of the Unearthing Detroit project at Wayne State University have created digital and public initiatives to increase project outreach. We presented Detroit archaeology to local schools, invited the public to a special outreach day during our local field school excavation, and provided opportunities to volunteer in the museum and lab. Our concurrent digital outreach materials include a webpage, a weekly blog, and an interactive social media platform. The integration of feedback and experience allowed for reflection on how the differences in audience, message, and level of engagement altered our approach. In this poster we present our methods, results, and complications in executing public outreach both digitally and face to face.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Scheid, Dwayne

Syracuse University, Illinois State Archaeological Survey

Subordinate Economies Within The Barbadian Sugar Plantation Economy

Within the Barbadian sugar plantations of the 18th and 19th century, there existed multiple forms of economy. The typical economy, as described by historical texts, consists of sugar plantations exchanging sugar and molasses for goods from England and its North American colonies as well as for slaves from Africa. However, within the sugar plantation complex, a dense and layered sub-economy was impacting and being impacted by the day-to-day operations of the plantations themselves. At the core of this, not necessarily, "independent" economy was the production and exchange of non-staple items produced by in-house, plantation potters for use amongst planters and the enslaved laborers for the production of sugar, molasses and rum. This paper discusses findings at two such plantation sites (the Codrington Pottery Kiln site and the Pothouse site located in the parish of St. John, Barbados) and provides an analysis of production and exchange from within the plantation complex.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Schlagheck, John P

William Self Associates, United States of America

Ugly Duckling and Work Horse: A Mid-19th Century Lighter from San Francisco Bay's Yerba Buena Cove and Its Scale Model

In 2013 WSA recovered a well preserved Gold Rush Era lighter from the original shore of Yerba Buena Cove. This boat, used to "lighten" the load of ships anchored off-shore, is providing new insight into the working craft of early maritime San Francisco. Found in strong association with the 19th-century ship breaking and salvage industry near the cove, the boat's simple design and homely non-standard construction evoke images of the rugged Western frontier.

Using *in situ* photographs and an intensive study of the lighter in conservation, the author has documented the artifact and constructed a 1:12 scale model. This paper provides a description of the

lighter's construction using the scale model as a reflective tool, discusses likely methods of propulsion and steering, and contextualizes the lighter within the world of maritime San Francisco. The author situates the scale model in the broader framework of experimental boat and ship archaeology.
SYM-31 San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Everyday Life along the 19th-century Bay Shore; Aspen Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:30

Schneider, Bruce O.

SWCA Environmental, United States of America

Built on Sand and Sanguine Expectations: Reconstructing the Layout of a Ghost Town, Signal, Arizona Territory

In 1877 and 1878, Signal, Arizona boomed as the site of stamp mills along the Big Sandy River, processing silver ore from the nearby McCrackin Lode. While many proclaimed the McCrackin Lode would be Arizona's Comstock, the boom quickly turned to bust. Signal was a remnant of its previous self during the 1880s, with its mills operating sporadically, and had truly become a ghost town by the 1890s. A challenge to understanding a settlement like Signal, and many ghost towns like it, is the complete lack of maps or photographs showing the layout of the town. This paper presents a case study in using documentary sources, primarily tax assessment records, along with historic aerial photographs, preliminary archaeological surveys, and GIS to reconstruct the morphology of the Signal settlement through time.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Schubert, Ashley (1); Naumann, Madeline (2); De Leon, Jason (3)

1: Museum of Anthropology University of Michigan; 2: Undocumented Migration Project; 3: Department of Anthropology University of Michigan

"Stepping Over the Line": Hyper-Masculinity, Institutionalized Violence, and the Archaeology of the U.S. Border Patrol

The U.S. Border Patrol has come under heavy scrutiny following the deaths of 42 civilians since 2005, numerous reports of migrants being physically and sexually assaulted while in custody, and the surfacing of videos showing aggressive encounters between agents and U.S. citizens. Because a great deal of boundary enforcement happens in remote parts of the desert, documenting how agents do their job is difficult. In this paper, we highlight data from numerous interviews with agents, migrant narratives regarding their apprehension experiences, years of encounters with agents at checkpoints and in the desert, and two seasons of archaeological surveys focused on the material record of boundary enforcement. Drawing on these data, we argue that Border Patrol's hyper-masculine culture coupled with limited accountability sets the stage for violent encounters with migrants and the general public alike and that the archaeological record of border enforcement offers new insight into this troubling phenomenon.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Schumann, Rebecca

University of Illinois, United States of America

“Oh Freedom Over Me:” Space, Agency, and Identity at Elam Baptist Church in Ruthville, Virginia

Founded in 1810, Elam Baptist Church was one of the first Virginian churches that free blacks controlled. The church's architectural layout cited that of local white churches, containing separate entrances for whites, free blacks and enslaved blacks. This paper discusses the ways in which the agency and identity of the local free black community emerged through the historically and spatially specific relationships in which Elam was enmeshed. The boundaries that the free black community created through these entrances played an active role in these relationships, affecting the ways that different people understood the world. By emphasizing the distinctions between those who worshipped there, Elam's architectural landscape constantly shaped the ways that people experienced Elam's physical and social environment. Moreover, Elam's free black congregation used these spatial boundaries to solidify social boundaries between themselves and other groups, in the process constructing a free black identity and rejecting Virginia's dominant social order.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Schuyler, Robert L.

University of Pennsylvania, United States of America

The Elk Horn and the Miller Whose Front Name Was George: Places and People Without History

Most places and people who have existed in world history have left few if any primary or personal records (architectural descriptions, ground plans, inventories, personal letters, journals, diaries, or memoirs). The excavation of a standard 19th Century saloon in Utah and the biography of its owner serve as an example of how multiple ranges of information can be used to reconstruct many average past institutions on both a physical and human level. Only one saloon owner on the Western frontier left an extensive diary. If in contrast attention is moved from such powerful personal documents to social historic sources and material remains it is possible in some situations to produce detailed, focused, almost ethnographic images of the past. The Elk Horn Saloon was established in 1876/77 at a mining town, Silver Reef, in southwestern Utah and was abandoned by 1895. Its excavation and extensive archival research recreate it as an “historic ethnography”.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Schwartz, Erin S.

College of William & Mary

Reading, Writing, and Riots: Constructing Masculinity on an Antebellum College Campus

Recent archaeological excavations at Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, have uncovered a rich assemblage related to one of its earliest buildings. The context in question, Graham Hall (occupied 1804-1835), served as a dormitory, chapel, and classroom space; this mixed space created an environment for college males to test social boundaries, bond with peers, and construct a regionally- and temporally-distinct version of masculinity. This poster integrates archaeological, documentary, and historical evidence, exploring this unique construction process and its intersections with identity and material culture. Artifacts like bone toothbrushes, ceramic shaving bowls, and coat buttons demonstrate masculinity's construction in both public and private spheres. At the same time, these college boys used their materials to differentiate their particular community from previous

generations. This ongoing research also hopes to define potential avenues for further research on Washington & Lee's campus.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Schwarz, George

Institute of Nautical Archaeology, United States of America

An Iberian Smuggler and His Ill-Fated Ship: 2013-2014 Field Surveys for the *Navío* of Pedro Díaz Carlos

In March of 1608, Captain Pedro Díaz Carlos and crew were returning to Spain from a round trip South American voyage. His small vessel was loaded with sugar and other goods when it was shipwrecked at the southernmost tip of Portugal while crewmembers attempted to unload contraband. Possibly a patacho or small caravela, Carlos's ship represents a light class of vessels used for both trans-Atlantic voyaging and coastal work for which we have scant archaeological evidence. In addition to ship-related details, the study of Carlos and his exploits can reveal previously untold information about the illicit trade network that existed in the early-17th century between the Iberian Peninsula and the New World. This presentation provides an update of the 2013 and 2014 archaeological field campaigns, which involved remote sensing surveys near Sagres, Portugal, and investigation of newly-discovered material culture that may be associated with Carlos's elusive vessel.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Schweickart, Eric G.

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Living in Work Spaces and Working in Living Spaces: Intersections of Labor and Domesticity in the Enslaved Community at Montpelier.

The lives of the members of the enslaved community at James Madison's plantation in Virginia, Montpelier, were shaped by the types of work they were expected to do in order to keep the president's mansion and farm running smoothly. Archaeological excavations at several different early 19th century enslaved households at Montpelier reveal the way their inhabitant's labors influenced the domestic activities which took place within and around these structures. By comparing and contrasting the artifacts found associated with buildings inhabited by slaves from different parts of the property this paper shows how plantation tasks were shared between different households and how the nature of an enslaved individual's work effected not only their immediate families' domestic life, but also the lives of others within their kinship network which spanned across Montpelier's enslaved community.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Schweitzer, Teagan A

URS Corporation, United States of America

Stories of the Guinea Fowl in Philadelphia's Agricultural and Culinary Past

While conducting zooarchaeological research as part of an ongoing project exploring Philadelphia's culinary past, I unexpectedly came across the remains of several guinea fowls. These bones were

discovered in a particularly bird-heavy assemblage dating to the mid-18th century from Stenton, a farmstead located just outside of the city owned at the time by James Logan, a wealthy gentleman farmer and secretary to William Penn. Guinea fowls were uncommon in the region in the 18th century and further research revealed that the Logans were the first to import them into Pennsylvania. Without the identification of the guinea fowl in the faunal assemblage, we might never have known about the important role that the Logans played in bringing guinea fowls to the area and the important role that guinea fowls played both in the agricultural and culinary landscape.

SYM-24 The Periphery of the Research Project: Tangential Narratives, Side Data, and Interesting Tidbits; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 15:30-17:00

Schwindinger, Patricia

Texas A&M University, United States of America

A Comparative Study of Dutch and British Ship Speeds from 1750-1850

The paper compares the relative speeds of British and Dutch vessels from 1750 to 1850, using data from the CLIWOC (Climatological Database of the World's Oceans) database. Originally compiled to extend the available information on weather patterns back into the 'pre-instrument' period, the database also includes information on the ships that recorded the data. Average daily speeds and maximum recorded speeds were analyzed for 250 unique Dutch ships and 485 unique British ships in order to identify for trends over time and to compare the two nationalities. A steady improvement in ship design was evident throughout the period, with a sharp increase in speed visible in British ships after the introduction of copper plating in 1780. Dutch East India Company (VOC) ships showed less improvement prior to 1800 as the Company failed, but the gap between nationalities was closed after 1800.

SYM-21 Recent Developments in the Study of Hull Construction; Leschi Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Scogin-Brincefield, Carroll J

Only-N-Texas, United States of America

Dark Shadows of the Homefront: Crystal City and Internment During World War II

Dark Shadows of the Home-front During America's World War II

Crystal City and Internment

Carroll-Scogin-Brincefield MA

The textbooks and historical documentaries all discuss the shameful treatment of Japanese Americans being forced to relocation and internment camps during World War II, but selective amnesia concerning German and Italian Americans have left a void in the true history of internments in the United States. Texas had 21 POW camps and 3 Internment camps, that's twice the amount of POW camps than any state and the largest family internment camp in America.

This paper will discuss the Crystal City Family Internment Camp, the largest internment camp in America and what the archeological and anthropological studies say about camp life, the families interned and the citizens of Crystal City, Texas. Also the correlation between POW camps and internment camps will be discussed as part of an ongoing anthropological study.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Scott, Lindsay S

Arkansas Archaeological Society, United States of America

Sultana: Greatest Maritime Tragedy in United States History: A Nation's Best Kept Secret

The disaster of Sultana has been recognized as the greatest maritime tragedy in United States history. The wreck has little notoriety, despite its significance, due to historical overshadowing and a terminal resting place in the landlocked state of Arkansas. Efforts for salvage were immediate, but archaeological undertakings have been cautious and sporadic. An unwelcoming landscape and lack of interest and funding have consorted so that as we approach the sesquicentennial anniversary of Sultana's sinking, little has yet to be done in the way of recognizing the event. A team of historians, lawyers, city officials, celebrities, and academics have taken it upon themselves to combat the Mighty, muddy Mississippi, a possibly taboo excavation, and a crippling anonymity in hopes to finally afford this disaster the prestigious recognition it deserves, both in a historical and maritime setting.

SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Scott-Ireton, Della A (1); Moates, Jeffrey T. (2)

1: Florida Public Archaeology Network, United States of America; 2: Florida Public Archaeology Network, United States of America

Underwater Historic Preservation for Sport Divers: Florida's Training Courses for Divers and Diving Leadership

Public efforts to support preservation of Florida's historic shipwrecks began in earnest in the late 1980s with the development of the state's Underwater Archaeological Preserve system. As part of the process, local sport divers received training to assist with recording and monitoring these historic wrecks. The success of this program led to the development of the Submerged Sites Education & Archaeological Stewardship (SSEAS) program targeted to sport divers, and the Heritage Awareness Diving Seminar (HADS) targeted to diving leadership. This paper describes these programs and how they are intended to encourage divers to become active in preserving underwater cultural heritage, monitoring wrecksites, and making their own discoveries, in the process producing information instead of simply consuming information. While initial results have been encouraging, they also provide a lesson for orienting collaborative programs to the needs of the audience, rather than only to the needs of archaeologists.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Seaborn, Laurel

Independent researcher, United States of America

Gimballed Beds and Gamming Chairs: Seafaring Wives aboard Nineteenth-Century Sailing Ships

Women lived on sailing ships with their families during the 19th century, and chronicled their experiences in journals and letters now found in historical archives. Their stories remain on the periphery, as their signature is difficult to find in the maritime archaeological record. Primary documents make mention of several items built or brought on board specifically for their comfort or entertainment. Five captain's wives sailed on the 19th-century whaleship Charles W. Morgan, still afloat at Mystic Seaport. One survived seasickness in a small deckhouse built for her use, another slept in a gimballed bed on her voyage, and the third woman refused to use the gamming chair that often dunked

the occupant into the sea. This material culture associated with women could be used in shipwreck archaeology as diagnostics of seafaring wives.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Secci, Massimiliano

Università degli Studi di Sassari, Italy

“New Technologies”: Remote Sensing Tools And Techniques In Italian Underwater Archaeology

Remote sensing techniques and tools are becoming central in Italian underwater archaeology. Government agencies, universities and research centers have been both applying remote sensing potentials to research and developing new tools and procedures. Many university's fellowships around the country have been focusing on developing know-how in this field. Italian underwater archaeology remote sensing is nowadays still in its infancy. Nonetheless, National and EU strategies and funding schemes as well as International developments are pushing for a continuous and possibly accentuated advancement of such tools and methodologies strongly affecting underwater archaeology in the Mediterranean. The present paper wishes to critically examine this situation and make suggestions on possible approaches. It sustains that current changes have great potential for improving understanding of the archaeological resource in the Mediterranean and that such improvement cannot be achieved without a rethinking of underwater archaeology and its relation with neighboring disciplines.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Seetah, Krish

Stanford University, United States of America

Objects past, objects present: materials, resistance and memory from the Le Morne Old Cemetery, Mauritius

The body of literature on slave artefacts and consumptive waste highlight the nuances and complexity of slave life-ways. Despite this, these represent small concessions traded against much greater losses, with the notion of 'social death' poignantly expressing a slave's inevitable disconnect from ancestral practices. Allied to this, but fundamentally different, is the development of numerous syncretic belief systems that have their origins in a marriage between African and European faiths. Thus, burial practice in the past, and syncretic belief today, both represent manifestations of resistance.

This presentation focuses on the Le Morne Old Cemetery, Mauritius. It centres on two material assemblages, both representing resistance but in markedly different ways and at different times. It also introduces a new regional comparative of African religious syncretism, longanis, a belief system that developed within slave communities, and offers both insightful similarities to Atlantic counterparts, as well as unique features in its own right.

SYM-9 New Directions in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Seymour, Brett

National Park Service, United States of America

3-D Photo Modeling Applications in Underwater Archeology

Recent advances in 3-D modeling technologies have entered the field of Archeology. The Submerged Resources Center (SRC) of the National Park Service has begun using this technology in the field of Underwater Archeology. Using the Autodesk program ReCap and underwater digital photography SRC photographers have been able to create 3-D models of discrete features and more recently of whole sites. This paper will introduce the technology of 3-D point clouds and compare the final products of the 3-D models to traditional underwater mapping methods as well as a hybrid approach that combines previous methods and new technologies to map underwater archaeological sites.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Shackel, Paul

University of Maryland, United States of America

An Archeology of Labor in Practice

Labor studies in the twenty-first century are at a crucial turning point. As labor has steadily lost influence in the United States, labor organizations have been increasingly memorializing crucial moments in labor history. These moments are often clashes between labor and capital in which any victory, and sometimes losses, were hard fought. The new National Historic Landmark study of labor archaeology provides guidelines to help us identify significant sites and provide a new way to contribute to labor studies. The document provides a present and a future for ways to think about labor archaeology. However, if we want to make labor archaeology a significant part of the national dialog, we also need to think about how we live our everyday lives in relation to labor.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Sharley, Ann

Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC, United States of America

Russian Colonial-Influenced Architecture in an Alaska Creole Village, Afognak, Alaska

In 2012, at the request of the Native Village of Afognak, a multi-agency team documented Afognak Village, an Alutiiq Creole settlement abandoned following the 1964 Alaska earthquake and tsunami. Village features included pre-contact and historical period archaeological sites, cemeteries, garden plots, fencelines, trails, remnants of a Russian Orthodox church, and numerous residences and outbuildings. Nearly all the buildings had at least partially collapsed and many were in advanced states of archaeological ruin. The buildings' deteriorated condition allowed observation of structural systems originally hidden beneath siding. Numerous buildings were constructed of hand-hewn logs with dovetail-notched corners and moss chinking, construction identical to that of the Russian-American Company Magazin, an extant ca. 1806 Russian Colonial warehouse in nearby Kodiak. Historical research confirms a strong Russian presence on Afognak Island by 1786 and in Afognak Village by 1803. Russian Colonial building traditions persisted in Afognak Village until about 1910, when the area's first sawmill began operation.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Shugar, Miles C

Massachusetts Historical Commission, University of Massachusetts - Boston

From Horse to Electric Power at the Metropolitan Railroad Company Site: An Old Collection Provides a New Narrative of Technological Change

The Metropolitan Railroad Company Site in Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts, was first excavated in the late 1970s by staff of the Museum of Afro American History. Researchers recovered nearly 20,000 artifacts related to the site's life as a horsecar street railway station and carriage manufactory from 1860 to 1891, its subsequent conversion into an electric street railway until around 1920, and finally its modern use as an automobile garage. Using the framework of behavioral archaeology, this project uses GIS-based spatial methods and newly collected documentary evidence to reexamine the site's assemblage of horse accoutrements and carriage manufacturing byproducts. Artifact distribution maps overlaid on detailed historic maps reveal that carriage manufacturing ceased concurrent with street railway electrification, but horse harness craftsmanship continued on to serve in new capacities, highlighting nuances in the narrative of technological change onsite and connecting the life histories of materials to historical actors involved with these transitions.

SYM-3 No Longer Forgotten: Successful Academic Research Drawn from Rehabilitated Collections; Redwood A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Sikes, Kathryn L

Middle Tennessee State University, United States of America

Shared Authority, Reflective Practice, and Community Outreach: Thoughts on Parallel Conversations in Public History and Historical Archaeology

Over the past two decades, publications in public history, museum studies, oral history, historic preservation, and historical archaeology have often followed similar trajectories in seeking to serve a diversity of stakeholders connected to historic sites and promoting discussion of poorly documented and marginalized communities. This paper traces these parallel theoretical concepts and ethical considerations and examines how public archaeologies of the recent past may benefit from closer adherence to the principles and pedagogies of related fields. It also considers how and why public outreach for archaeological sites necessarily diverges in practice in significant ways from that of other fields commonly included under the broad umbrella of public history. How should those distinctions be communicated effectively across disciplines? Finally, this paper reflects upon strategies for disseminating project results to interdisciplinary professional audiences in the aim of wider public impact.

SYM-2 Inspirations from Public History: Recommendations for Collaboration and Community Outreach Drawn Across Disciplinary Boundaries; Metropolitan A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Sivilich, Michelle D.

Gulf Archaeology Research Institute

Expanding KOCOA's Potential: The Role of a West Point Military Academy Education on the Second Seminole War Florida (1835-1842)

The field of conflict archaeology has begun embracing KOCOA as a regular part of battlefield analysis. However, I argue KOCOA can be further expanded to include indirect expressions of warfare and incorporate them into a meaningful discussion of their role in the outcome of conflict. To accomplish

this, I develop a model that allows for the investigation of hypotheses about decision-making processes and their effectiveness using the Second Seminole War (1835-1842) in Florida as a case study. In the early nineteenth century, the military as a cultural institution indoctrinated cadets through extensive training at the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY. I propose this standardized education had a significant effect on the shape, direction, and outcome of the conflict. There was an educational discontinuity between the knowledge gained through training and the knowledge needed in the field when it came to the swamps and hammocks of Florida.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Smith, Frederick

College of William & Mary, United States of America

A Tropical Wave in the Atlantic World: The Comparative Colonial Caribbean Archaeology of Dr. Marley R. Brown III

Few historical archaeologists in the field today have escaped the influence, advice, and impact of Marley R. Brown III. His reach has extended to the tropical shores of the Caribbean, and his work, along with that of his students, has helped shape the direction of Caribbean historical archaeology. In Bermuda, Barbados, and the British Virgin Islands Marley has fostered a generation of students that have moved beyond site specific processes to embrace the big picture of British colonial and African diasporic trajectories in the Atlantic. As a graduate student, Marley encouraged me to pursue comparative colonial archaeological research in Barbados and supported me throughout that process. From my graduate studies to the initial archaeological steps in Barbados, Marley has guided my work. This paper is a testimony to his contributions to our field.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Smith, Hannah P.

Independent Researcher, United States of America

What Are Our Options?: Assessing The Conservation Needs of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site's Waterfront

Since 2010, the Cape Fear River has changed in unexpected ways, revealing a number of colonial-era wharves along the waterfront of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site, near Wilmington, North Carolina. As a result, various groups have carried out research to determine the best course of action for this at-risk area. One particular study, a Master's thesis, developed a research design for the waterfront. While options for site location and excavation were discussed, this work focused on the conservation needs of artifacts from Brunswick's waterfront. Over 1,000 glass and ceramic artifacts, along with several dozen organic artifacts, have been recovered from the wharves. Because each material type has specific conservation needs, the conservation of a knit cap and two leather shoes were undertaken to test possible conservation methods to be used on other artifacts recovered from this, and similar, sites.

GEN-06 It's All in the Details: Examples of How Focused Study Can Help Tell a Story; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Smith, J. Hope

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, United States of America

Using DAACS to Explore Embodied Identities: Potential Approaches

DAACS has proven to be a valuable resource for quantitative studies that explore patterns across sites associated with slavery. However, its analytical potential is not limited to purely statistical applications that utilize abundant artifact types such as ceramics, because the rigorous, highly standardized cataloging protocol used in DAACS captures minute details of artifacts. This makes it a useful resource for the qualitative study of more variable artifacts, such as objects of personal adornment, which can be used to understand the embodied expression of identity within and across plantations. This paper will investigate the potential of DAACS for the study of embodied identity through personal adornment by exploring the possibilities presented by one case study: a mid-18th-century quarter in Piedmont Virginia called Mount Pleasant. This site will be compared with others in DAACS to highlight the potential of using this unique, collaborative catalog for qualitative analysis.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Smith, Sarah K

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Canada

AMEC E&I Archaeological Investigation Results: DhRr-74 Kikayt Village Site

Summary of results of archaeological investigations conducted by AMEC Environment & Infrastructure within the Kikayt village site (DhRr-74) located on the southern bank of the Fraser River in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada. The Kikayt site is identified in the ethnographies of Hill-Tout as a Kwantlen First Nation fishing village, reportedly abandoned by 1858-1859 when the then capitol, New Westminster, was founded across the river. The site was established as an Indian Reserve for the Musqueam (IR#1) and Langley (IR#8) bands in 1879. The IR status was removed from the land by the Department of Indian Affairs and the property was sold in the 1960s to become the modern foreshore industrial park. Recovered artifacts include pre-contact lithic artifacts, faunal remains, and both proto-historic (traditionally modified historic materials) and historic items. The diverse assemblage of historic artifacts identified at DhRr-74 primarily represent domestic activities dating to between 1890 and 1920.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Smith, Sheli O.

PAST Foundation, United States of America

Providing Outreach that Empowers Teachers and Students to Create Integrated STEM Learning

Utilizing the whole experience of a multi-disciplinary expedition to reach teachers and students empowers the recipients. The Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impact study provided an array of information to teachers and students covering diverse topics from how do folks in the southern tip of Louisiana build homes that survive flooding to what do microorganisms tell us about the impact of the oil spill and shipwrecks they thrive upon. Getting the information out through multiple channels from Facebook to traditional websites to super information sites enables bigger and broader reach out into

the public. This paper explores the methods and approach to managing information that has the potential to resonate with numerous audiences and impact education in a more transdisciplinary way. *SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00*

Sorset, Scott R (1); Rees, Mark A (2)

1: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, United States of America; 2: University of Louisiana at Lafayette

What are the Potential Effects of an Oil Spill on Coastal Archaeological Sites?

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette have collaborated to determine the immediate and long-term impacts of an oil spill on cultural resources and archaeological sites in the coastal zone. Nearly five years after the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the immediate and long-term impacts of oil and dispersants on cultural resources and archaeological sites remain unknown. Concerns include effects that might diminish or destroy the site's future research potential including loss of radiocarbon-dating potential, direct impact from oil-spill cleanup equipment, and/or looting. We explore this issue in detail following this first major fieldwork season.

GEN-01 Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage: Navigating the Natural Hazards, the Man-Made Hazards, and the Red Tape; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-10:00

Southworth II, Donald D.

Sagebrush Consultants, United States of America

Urban Archaeology in the City of the Saints and the Growth of a Real Frontier City

While archaeologist in the western United States survey wide open expanses for federal and state agencies, archaeology in the urban centers themselves are often ignored. The majority of city centers consist mostly of businesses and business is money. Archaeology in these districts cost time and money, so archaeology is almost never undertaken unless it is done for an agency that must follow established laws and regulations that include archaeology. The new United States Courthouse for the District of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah, presented just such an opportunity to conduct urban archaeology. The results of these excavations have highlighted contrasting interpretations of the accepted narrative history of the city, and the life style of its inhabitants. This paper presents some of the evidence for a reinterpretation.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Spanu, Pier Giorgio; Secci, Massimiliano

Università degli Studi di Sassari, Italy

"For Me, the Camera is a Sketchbook": a Quick and Low Cost Procedure for 3D Recording *in situ* Underwater Cultural Heritage

Since their invention computers have affected, influenced and often eased several processes in archaeological research. Photogrammetry has long being exploited in underwater archaeology for recording *in situ* underwater cultural heritage. Moreover, the opportunities offered by computer vision are now being tested and fully exploited by archaeologists and heritage researchers. The present paper

discloses the results of a test produced with two softwares combining Structure from Motion and Image Based Modeling algorithms to acquire a 3D model from a set of unreferenced photos. The softwares have been applied on a submerged “breakwater” and a 15 meters long steamship. The softwares have several main advantages: they are Open Source, easy to implement, relatively time saving and require little infrastructure and expedients for data capture. The present paper will present the full workflow required to obtain a photo-realistic, scaled and geographically positioned 3D model of *in situ* underwater cultural heritage.

GEN-13 The Digital Age: Advances to Underwater Archaeological Survey Techniques; Ravenna A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-17:00

Sparks, Shane; Cascella, Melissa

ICF International

Between Dirt and Digital: Finding New Ways to Record Old Stuff!

In this day and age, technology is advancing by leaps and bounds on a daily basis. In some cases, these advances can be incorporated into common or repetitive archaeological methods to improve efficiency, accuracy, and, in some cases, sanity. This poster will present the explorations of two archaeologists, who also have GIS experience, into several new technological advances that have the potential to be used in archaeological contexts. Explorations will include a look at hand-held devices (iPads) for field recordation of both data and gps data, and several applications and software options tested for these devices. Also presented will be lessons learned from recent projects, as well as ideas and directions for future exploration in this new realm of data integration.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.

Oakland University and Peabody Museum, Harvard University, United States of America

Feminist Post-colonial Theory and the Gendering and Sexing of Colonial landscapes in Western North America

Research on landscapes of colonization and colonialism has been predominantly ungendered. Feminist post-colonial theories and research have revealed the centrality of gender and sexual systems and power dynamics in the formation of landscapes of colonization and colonialism. Colonization involves what I call external colonialism, involving invasion and territorial conquest, which was a gendered and sexual landscape process called the conquest of women by the Spanish, and involving English sexual metaphors for natural landscapes. The concept of internal colonialism includes landscape processes of discrimination against minorities within polities, such as ghettos. This paper theorizes conceptualizations of different aspects of gender and sexual colonization and colonialism that were expressed through constructions of cultural landscapes, including attempts to impose European patriarchy, gender segregation, sexual exploitation, and domestic colonialism. Examples from Western North America clarify these different forms of gendered and sexual colonialism and their expressions in cultural landscapes.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Spirek, James D.

University of South Carolina, United States of America

Stopping A Rat-Hole: The Charleston Harbor Stone Fleets, 1861 & 1862.

In late 1861 and early 1862 Union naval blockading forces sank a total of twenty-nine whaling and merchant vessels laden with stones at the entrances to the two main channels at Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. The navy intended for these underwater obstructions to prevent the passage of Confederate blockade runners from entering and exiting the port city. The two stone fleets did not result in the desired effect wished for by Union strategists, but the historical and archaeological record suggests they altered subsequent naval movement on the coastal battlefield. This paper will present a historical sketch of the purchasing, outfitting, and sinking of the two stone fleets and the archaeological consequences of these obstructions on the Charleston Harbor Naval Battlefield.

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Spott, Elizabeth K.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, United States of America

The Function and Use of Metis Status in Late 18th and Early 19th Century Northern Indiana

In the broadest sense, Métis refers to the resulting offspring of unions between Native Americans and Europeans, most often the French (Brown 1979, 2008; Devons 1992; Hatt 1969; Kienetz 1983). More specifically, Métis has served as a racial or ethnic term, as well as a socio-cultural term. John B. Richardville was a Métis individual and was able to successfully bridge the gap between the two worlds of his parents and exploit his access to each of them at different times in his life. He was able to capitalize on his Métis social status to become increasingly successful within the Miami tribe, as well as the larger context of the 19th century fur trade. This paper will examine the function of Métis status in the life of John B. Richardville focusing on its role in the formation of his personal and social identity leading up to, and during his tenure as chief of the Miami tribe.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Springate, Megan E.

University of Maryland, United States of America

Making Women: Gender, Sexuality, and Class at an Early Twentieth Century Women's Retreat

The intimacy of guest artifacts like toiletries, cosmetics, and corset hooks from an early twentieth century privy deposit are compared with the contemporary assemblage recovered from the yard of the male caretaker of a women's retreat located on the shores of Lake George, New York. Founded in 1903, Wiawaka Holiday House provided affordable vacations for "Girl Guests" (single women who worked in the garment factories around nearby Albany) free from the potentially corrupting presence of men. Drawing on queer theory, these artifacts are used to explore the relationships between sexuality and gender expression/performance and class during the development of the "modern American woman."

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Stallard, Lindsey

Oregon State University, United States of America

Old Records and New Tools: Using Historic Land Records to Structure Archaeological Survey and Historic Site Management on the Siuslaw National Forest

Over 3,900 land records are housed at the Siuslaw National Forest (SNF) headquarters offering valuable information on early 20th Century homesteading in Oregon's Coast Range. Current SNF program direction aims to summarize this information to support archaeological site identification and the development of a historic context that will lead to a more effective management strategy for homestead sites. Initial work to meet this goal is underway through this author's research, which will focus on historic land records and associated sites in the Indian Creek watershed in Lane County, Oregon. New methods involving integration of land record information into a database and GIS will be used to formulate expectations concerning site size, layout, and complexity that will be tested through archaeological fieldwork on a sample of homestead sites in the watershed. Archaeological data combined with historical information on consumer and agricultural trends will provide insight into material life of these homesteads.

GEN-12 Management Challenges, Public Relations, and Professional Issues; Metropolitan B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Starbuck, David R.

Plymouth State University, United States of America

Archaeology and Preservation at the Lake George Battlefield

The Lake George Battlefield Park is located at the southern end of Lake George, New York, where it was the setting for the Battle of Lake George between the British and the French in 1755; for an entrenched camp of British reinforcements for Fort William Henry at the time of the massacre in 1757; for Gen. James Abercromby's army in 1758 and Gen. Jeffery Amherst's army in 1759; and then for additional British and American occupations during the American Revolution. The Park thus contains the remains of some 25 years of continuous military action and encampments. Archaeological field work that was begun in 2000 and 2001 under the auspices of SUNY Adirondack was resumed in the summer of 2014, with the ultimate goal of providing a reasonably comprehensive overview of all archaeological resources within the Park. The continuous reoccupations of the site have made this survey unusually challenging.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Steinmetz, Joyce H

East Carolina University

A Proof-of-Concept Study: Can Fishermen Interviews Locate Historic Shipwrecks? Methodology and Preliminary Results

With imminent energy development off the US mid-Atlantic coast, submerged natural and cultural resources must be located, classified, and protected. Commercial bottom fishermen may be an untapped primary source of local environmental knowledge about shipwrecks and hard bottom morphology (natural reefs). This proof-of-concept study utilizes a sequenced multi-disciplinary methodology: ethnographic interviews, GIS cluster analysis of "hang" locations, side scan sonar surveys, and obstruction classification via scientific diving.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Stewart, Haeden E. (1); Ostericher, Ian (2)

1: University of Chicago; 2: University College Dublin

Landscapes of the Borderlands: Efficacy and Ethics of Applying Archaeological Spatial Analysis to Undocumented Migration in the Arizona Desert.

Utilizing an archaeological landscape approach to analyze undocumented migration has significantly improved our understanding of this highly politicized and poorly understood social process. Using spatial methods in conjunction with interviews with migrants, this paper examines the complex geopolitical landscape that is shaped, traversed, and experienced by federal law enforcement, humanitarian workers and undocumented border crossers. While the employment of archaeological spatial methods aids in our understanding of the complexities of border crossing, the act of studying and publishing high-accuracy spatial information about undocumented migration requires a great deal of sensitivity. We highlight what we have learned from five years of survey in the Arizona desert, outline some of the ethical dilemmas that have impacted how we analyze and publish spatial data, and posit that the current border enforcement system is largely a political smokescreen that has taken the lives of thousands of border crossers since the late 1990s.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

Arkansas Archeological Survey, United States of America

“Old Al's Going To Get It” At Least For A While: Recent Riverine Archaeology in Arkansas

To understand Arkansas history, it is constructive to study the use of the extensive network of navigable waterways in and near the State. In the last 30 years, archaeologists have documented recovered Native American canoes, as well as researched vessels employed from the Trail of Tears in the 1830s to the end of the Wooden Age in the 1930s. A major step was at West Memphis on the Mississippi in 1988, when record low water permitted professionals and amateurs to use dry-land field techniques to document model barges, a coal barge, and a stern wheel steamboat. Particular success has been achieved during recent underwater surveys and bank line exposures of side wheelers and other wrecks, including a flat boat, on the Arkansas, Ouachita, and White Rivers. These projects provide tangible evidence of the working rivers before the coming of the massively powerful towboats, and bass boats, of today.

SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Stricker, Leah; Pecoraro, Luke

George Washington's Mount Vernon, United States of America

Digging in the Wilderness: Uncovering George Washington's Formal Mount Vernon Landscape

In January of 1785, George Washington began work to create a western vista that would be visible from his home based on European landscape design principles. This process included developing and redesigning the grounds around the mansion into a single system, reshaping the upper and lower gardens, laying out a bowling green, planting shrubberies and wildernesses, and planning walks around and through these elements. Archaeological investigations in the spring of 2014 focused on the north

wilderness, and revealed features related to multiple phases of planting and configuring trees and paths in the wilderness area. This paper will summarize the excavation, which are part of an on-going attempt to understand the complexities of Washington's formalized home plantation layout, as well as efforts to preserve or restore the varied landscape features.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

Stroud Clarke, Sarah

Drayton Hall/Syracuse University, United States of America

"All's Well That Ends Well": The Re-Examination of Drayton Hall's South Flanker Well

Drayton Hall was established by John Drayton in 1738 to operate as the home seat at the center of his vast commercial plantation network in Charleston, SC. Upon obtaining ownership of Drayton Hall in 1974, the National Trust for Historic Preservation initiated archaeological excavations to expose evidence of the plantation's eighteenth and nineteenth century activities and residents. The 1975 excavations uncovered a well just south of the South Flanker building. The wood-lined well was excavated during 1979/1980 and almost 60,000 recovered artifacts were cataloged, however, the original catalog was not transferred into a digital record, thus the South Flanker well materials were chosen as the Drayton Hall case study for the DAACS Research Consortium (DRC). This paper explores the process and success of using the DAACS protocols on a previously excavated feature, referencing the original field records and maps, and evaluating earlier hypotheses about the stratigraphic deposition of the well.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

Sweitz, Sam R.

Michigan Technological University, United States of America

Las Cadenas que más nos Encadenan son las Cadenas que Hemos Roto: The Yucatecan Hacienda, Capitalist Mentalities, and the Production of Space and Identity

The modern era is distinguished by the increasing articulation of people and places within a globalizing world characterized by a capitalist world-economy that links the local and regional to the global within an integrated World-System. Central to this system is a worldwide division of labor that organizes individuals and households into exploitative relationships within global commodity chains. The Yucatan Peninsula, a geographically bounded and economically peripheral place, transcends boundaries to illuminate our understanding of capitalist processes at work in the modern world. The Yucatecan hacienda gives meaning to the fundamental changes associated with the expansion of a world-economy, including the processes of proletarianization responsible for the creation of semi-proletariat households and a heterogeneity of proletarianization essential to the maintenance of the capitalist system. From the vantage point of archaeological alterity, we can present alternative perspectives revealing the meaning of capitalism to contemporary lives.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Swords, Molly E; Warner, Mark

University of Idaho, United States of America

Identity and Isolation: The Material Realities of an (almost) Isolated Household in Sandpoint, Idaho

A great deal of archaeology conducted on Chinese immigrant communities in the United States has documented the persistence of an array of traditional cultural practices after arrival. Recent work in Sandpoint, Idaho has identified a Chinese household/business whose material world contrasts with what many other archaeologists have previously reported on. What was identified was an amalgamation of continued use of Chinese goods with the incorporation of an array of western habits, particularly in the realm of foodways. While initially puzzling the contrasts identified illustrate the practical reality of being largely isolated in an almost exclusively Anglo-American community.

SYM-28 New and Innovative Approaches to Overseas Chinese Archaeology; Willow B, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Thomas, Katherine D.

East Carolina University, United States of America

A Comparative Analysis of a Potential Tavern Site in Jackson, North Carolina

Residents of Jackson, North Carolina in Northampton County have found what they believe to be an 18th century tavern site. The area was inhabited by the Tuscarora until the Tuscarora War ended in 1715, after which European settlers began to move into the region. The residents of Jackson believe this to be a tavern owned by Jephtha Atherton. This research assesses this claim by comparing those artifacts to the artifacts at two other contemporary taverns: Dudley's Tavern in Halifax, North Carolina and Wetherburn's Tavern in Colonial Williamsburg. This will also provide a chance to create an artifact pattern for North Carolina's colonial taverns.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Tiede, Kristen M; Hosken, Kaitlyn

University of Idaho, United States of America

"Caring for Their Prisoner Compatriots": Health and Dental Hygiene at the Kooskia Internment Camp

The Kooskia Internment Camp (KIC) near Lowell, Idaho, housed Japanese internees during World War II. Open from 1943 to 1945, Kooskia was home to 256 Japanese men who helped to build U.S. Highway 12 during their stay. As detainees of the U.S. Department of Justice, these individuals were treated as foreign prisoners of war and were therefore subject to the conditions of the 1929 Geneva Convention. As such, the internees possessed the right to adequate medical care. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that dental care was also available. A toothbrush handle, the cap of a toothpaste tube, a denture mold, and human teeth show evidence of these activities. A review of the terms of the Geneva Convention, all dental related artifacts, and archival documents will provide additional insight into the quality of dental care available to internees at the KIC.

SYM-22 Intimate Archaeologies of World War II; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Tracey, Rachel S.

Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

Material Culture and Identity in Early Modern Ireland: Archaeological Investigations in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim

The early demise of Carrickfergus in the 18th-century has ensured the remarkable preservation of the town's post-medieval archaeology, a relatively unique phenomenon in urban archaeological investigations in Northern Ireland. Established as an Anglo-Norman caput in the 12th-century, by the 17th-century Carrickfergus was serving as the cultural, commercial, and civic hub of Ulster; a trans-Atlantic port, home to the Lord Deputy of Ireland and a diverse population of competing political allegiances and cultural identities, namely the English, Irish and Scots. Cumulative excavations within the town since the 1970s has yielded a wealth of material culture, fundamental to understanding the tangible expression of cultural change and continuity during the tumultuous expansion of British control in Ireland. A range of archaeological material will be presented in order to explore themes of identity, cultural entanglements, contested narratives and the extent of the emerging British Atlantic economy in late-medieval and early modern Carrickfergus.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Trickett, Kimberly A

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Dipt, Painted, and Printed Wares: Ceramic Assemblages from Enslaved Homes as Evidence of Personal Choice at James Madison's Montpelier

For the past four years the Montpelier Archaeology Department has focused its research on the late-18th and early-19th-century enslaved community representing field hands, domestic servants, and skilled laborers and artisans. This paper will focus on the ceramic assemblages excavated from those areas and will discuss similarities and differences in decorative styles, vessel forms, and ceramic types using a vessel-based analysis. Decorative styles commonly found on white refined earthenwares will be discussed in detail and argued to represent personal choices made by enslaved households as well as the overall availability of market goods at Montpelier.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Trickett, Mark A

The Montpelier Foundation, United States of America

Every Nook and Cranny: Short-term Residences For Enslaved Laborers

From the timber-framed homes in the South Yard for domestic servants to the log cabins of the Stable and Field Slave Quarters, the housing for the enslaved community at Montpelier mirrored that found on many plantations in the Mid-Atlantic region. Recent excavations at an agricultural structure--the Tobacco Barn--produced a domestic assemblage that suggests the co-option of work structures for temporary worker housing. This paper explores the evidence for variable-duration housing at Montpelier by comparing the quantity and diversity of the recovered assemblage between sites at James Madison's Montpelier and those of other plantations in the Mid-Atlantic.

SYM-33 Bringing back the Community: Archaeology of an Early 19th Century Enslaved Community at James Madison's Montpelier in Orange County Virginia; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

Trigg, Heather B. (1); Edwards, Kyle W. (2)

1: University of Massachusetts Boston; 2: University of Virginia

Exploring the Social and Physical Landscapes of Colonial New Mexico

Reshaping the settlement landscape is a significant aspect of the colonial encounter in that it provided the ecological context for social interactions. In the American Southwest, the Spaniards' introduction of Eurasian plants and animals as well as new land use practices had a profound effect on the physical and cultural environment. We use palynological data from a 500-year period that illustrates both the impact of indigenous Pueblo peoples' engagement with the pre-colonial landscape as well as subsequent changes in the La Cienega area southwest of Santa Fe. Combined with macrobotanical evidence from nearby Spanish colonial sites, we use the palynological information to explore the origins of landscape changes that relate to the Spaniards introductions of crops, weeds, and livestock during the 17th and 18th centuries and their engagement with nearby Pueblo peoples.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

Tutchener, David

Flinders University, Adelaide Australia

Labor Relations and Landscape: Slave Built Agricultural Retaining Walls on the Quill, St. Eustatius.

In 1732, at the height of the slave trade on St. Eustatius in the Caribbean, the Dutch shipped more than 2,700 people from Africa, making the island integral to the Second West India Trading Company's influence in the Caribbean. This site consists of a series of 10 dry built stonewalls that run down a large valley on the side of the Quill (602m in height) which is a dormant volcano located within a National Park of the same name. The walls were built either to assist in the minimization of erosion or flood damage to plantations below. There are a number of these walls scattered over the Quill, all in various states of decay. This site is significant within an island wide landscape context in that it demonstrates the interaction of plantation culture and labor relations with the environment and the deep impact that slavery had in St. Eustatius.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Tveskov, Mark A.

Southern Oregon University, United States of America

Mythology, Battlefields, Shipwrecks, and Forts: The U.S. Army and the settlement of the Oregon Territory

United States colonialism in the Oregon Territory was a maelstrom of hostility, ambiguity, and conflicting agendas among Native Americans, Gold miners, pioneer families, citizen militias, Indian agents, and Army personnel. The U.S. Army's role in this drama was particularly ambiguous; many of the pro-states rights pioneers in this pre-Civil War era of the 1850s resented the soldiers—to the point of armed conflict—for defending the treaty rights of Native American people, while the Army was simultaneously ensuring the success of the American colonial venture in a variety of overt and subtle ways. This paper considers how the U.S. Army stood out in the topography of this colonial landscape with reference to the material remains and documentary evidence from Fort Lane, the Camp Castaway

shipwreck, and the Hungry Hill battlefield, and considers how this role was re-mythologized in the crafting of the frontier narrative.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Uehlein, Justin

American University, United States of America

All the Yards a Market: Bones of Dissent and the Seed of Reproduction

Subsistence gardening and animal rearing were as integral to the expansion of U.S. capitalism as the coal that fueled its development. Labor performed at the home provided an effective means of workforce reproduction without significant capital investment by elites while also providing an outlet for laborer resistance to company control. In particular, these skills aided the working-class during labor strikes and periods of unemployment. Working-class communities were paradoxically situated within the capitalist dynamic, both actively fighting for better pay and community health while simultaneously engaging in the reproduction of labor. Drawing on archaeological work and historical research from Northeastern Pennsylvania, I will ask these questions: How did subsistence tactics circumvent labor control? How did they aid in capital accumulation by company owners, if at all? And, in the midst of a new subsistence farming and foraging movement, what do acts of “gastro-dissent” really mean for political and environmental activism today?

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Vacca, Kirsten M.

University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

Blurred Lines: Queering the divide between pre-historic and historic archaeology

The infamous divide between historic and pre-historic archaeology in the North American tradition often rests on the introduction of written texts or the arrival of Europeans to a region. With the division comes methodology that is considered acceptable by each group. Well-renowned archaeologists have discussed this divide in detail, yet we continue to maintain the boundaries due to lack of implementation of new theoretical/methodological paradigms. This paper discusses the queering of methodology with regards to analytical material used in pre-historic and historic archaeology, utilizing Hawaiian categorization as a case study. While the divisions allow for a semblance of conceptualization of the era under discussion for those unfamiliar with Hawai'i, the simplistic nature of this division and implications of labels erases the dynamic aspects of culture while introducing ethnocentric concepts. Queer theory assists with breaking down boundaries in favor of more inclusive analytical processes that recognize the importance of native voices.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Van Sparrentak, Murphy A (1); Bergsma-Safar, Chloe (2)

1: University of Michigan, United States of America; 2: Undocumented Migration Project

“It Doesn’t Matter if You’re a Citizen”: Emic Perspectives on Border Patrol and Security from a Southern Arizona Border Town

Arivaca, Arizona is one of many small unincorporated communities along the US/Mexican border that have recently been thrust into the media spotlight in the wake of discussions of immigration reform. The dominant media narrative coming out of these towns is typically characterized by anti-immigrant sentiment and calls for more Border Patrol presence. Drawing on ethnographic work in Arivaca and archaeological work focused on Border Patrol activities, I offer a counter narrative to the one portrayed by the media and argue that race, class and personal experiences with migrants and drug smuggling make it difficult to reduce local public opinion to one storyline. I also argue that Arivaca is an exceptional political space where the landscape has become heavily militarized and where local citizens routinely have their civil rights violated by federal law enforcement.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

VanZandt, David Michael; Paskert, James Edward; Magee, Kevin Scott

Cleveland Underwater Explorers Inc., United States of America

“Railroaded” - The Wreck of the Schooner *Plymouth*!

An unidentified shipwreck was located in 1996 by CLUE (Cleveland Underwater Explorers) member Rob Ruetschle in Lake Erie, approximately 20 miles off Cleveland, Ohio. CLUE re-visited and surveyed the shipwreck in 2013. After extensive archival research, CLUE identified the wreck as the two-masted schooner *Plymouth*, which sank on the night of 23 June 1852, after a collision with the sidewheel steamer *Northern Indiana*. Additional historical research relative to the parties involved revealed a fascinating connection between the reckless operation of the steamer, a political junket, and the powerful influence of the railroads. Ensuing litigation, including personal and political connections to Millard Fillmore, the 13th President of the United States, resulted in the creation of right-of-way rules for sailing vessels.

GEN-04 Where the Forest Meets the Water’s Cool: New Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Verstraete, Emma L

Lindenwood University, United States of America

Reconstructing Daily Life in Little Flat Creek Valley

The early nineteenth century was tumultuous for Barry County in southwest Missouri. Originally made up of unclaimed acreage and the land grants for the Osage and Delaware Native American tribes, the area was redefined as a county when Missouri reached statehood in 1821 and then later divided into four smaller counties. Through all of these boundary changes the Little Flat Creek Valley was occupied nearly continuously, first by native tribes and later by Phillip Marbut and his family. Archaeological survey techniques will be employed, with the original limestone foundation of the Marbut homestead standing as a research point. Shovel testing and test units around the foundation and original land boundaries will be implemented to determine further research direction. Since there are few records left from early occupation, artifacts yielded will prove to be useful in reconstructing daily life in the valley through its distinctive boundary changes in the early 1800s.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Victor, Megan R

The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA, United States of America

Mining the Land, Mining the Sea: Informal Economy and Drinking Spaces in the Resource Extraction Communities of Highland City, Montana and the Isles of Shoals, Maine

Frontiers spaces are zones of meeting, interaction, dynamism, and change. Current research has sought to fight the image of frontier spaces as locations needing westward-moving civilization. Instead, examining frontier locales comparatively has proved to be a more effective approach. My doctoral research intends to contribute to the comparative approach in frontier archaeology by examining the way that the actions of frontier inhabitants (including negotiation, conflict, and cohesion) combined with geographic and ecological factors within two specific locations: Smuttynose Island, Maine, and Highland City, Montana. To make the comparison across space and time between these two locations, I will analyze them through the framework of informal economy, trade and exchange networks and the negotiation of social capital through commensal politics in drinking spaces. I will address excavation data from the 2013 and 2014 field seasons at Highland City, Montana along with earlier excavation data from the Isles of Shoals, Maine.

GEN-07 Miners, Loggers, Farmers, and Hunters: Investigating Labor in North American History; Issaquah Room, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Vilches, Flora

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Rock Salt Mining in San Pedro de Atacama, Northern Chile, during the 20th Century: Protoindustrialization or Industrialization in the Periphery?

Rock salt exploitation in the oases of San Pedro de Atacama is one among many expressions of capitalist expansion in Latin America. Except for mining concessions, historical documentation of these practices is virtually nonexistent, although material remains and former actors in the mining process still survive. In this paper, we present archaeological evidence of rock salt mining sites of different scale and kind of exploitation that coexist throughout the 20th century. Such differences show how the capitalist expansion in the area was not a homogenous process, ranging from artisan to industrialized exploitation. The local indigenous population was associated with both. While they participated in all aspects of the former blending traditional ways of production and new patterns of consumption, they were wage laborers of newcomer businessmen both indigenous and non-indigenous in the latter. This might explain why salt mining does not play a significant role in current Atacameño identity processes.

SYM-16 Intimate Economies: Independent Production in the Past; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Von der Porten, Edward P.

none, United States of America

Mystery Ships? Follow the Blue-and-White Trail

Identifying Manila galleon shipwrecks on the West Coast has been made possible by creating a tightly dated Chinese blue-on-white porcelain chronology. First, the porcelains left behind at Drakes Bay, California, by Francis Drake in 1579 were separated from those of the San Agustin shipwreck of 1595 in the same location. From the study of three additional shipwreck porcelain groups, a chronology of a key

porcelain type called Kraak ware was created covering the period 1578 through 1643. The Kraak chronology led to the dating of a 1999 galleon wreck find in Baja California to the period 1574 through 1577. Subsequent numismatic work narrowed the dates to 1575 through 1577. Documents identified a missing-without-trace eastbound Manila galleon of 1576. Adding the new cargo and another recent find to the chronology extended it to include the entire Kraak ware sequence from 1576 through 1644, plus a few years on the front end.

SYM-12 Shipwreck Archaeology Without a Ship: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Shipwreck Materials from Terrestrial Sites and the Historic Record; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:15

Wagner, Mark

Southern Illinois University, United States of America

Arks, Broadhorns, and Hoop-Pole Boats: The *America* Flatboat Wreck in Southern Illinois

Shoe-box shaped “flatboats”; represented the most common vessel type on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from 1770-1900. Although tens of thousands of these boats were built during this period, by 1915 a historian lamented that “not one of them remains”. In 2002, however, SIU archaeologists documented the remains of an early 1800s flatboat wreck found resting on the Illinois shoreline near the abandoned town of “America”. Subsequent documentation of the 45 ft long x 12 ft wide wreck provided previously unknown first-hand information regarding flatboat building techniques that contradicted information in written accounts. Although the cause of the wreck could not be definitely determined, the *America* appears to have had a leaking stern joint that may have given way as the boat wound its way down the Ohio river through southern Illinois. The cargo appears to have been salvaged with some tools, kitchen utensils, and clothing items left behind.

SYM-7 In Black Water And In Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology In Inland Waterways; Redwood B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-15:30

Walker, Mark K.

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, United States of America

Transient Labor and the North American West

The organization of labor is a defining element of society. In the case of the North American West this defining element is often marked by a reliance on seasonal and transient rural labor. In this paper I briefly characterize the transient workforce, discuss its archaeological signatures, and how we might incorporate these marginalized histories into our work. For all its historical importance, rural labor is not an easy topic of study, for reasons ranging from the structures and practices of contemporary archaeology to the practical problems of studying impoverished, mobile, and undocumented people. An understanding of this workforce will entail integrating disparate fields in the archaeology of the American West, such as the archaeologies of different industrial sectors, of ethnicity and migration, and industrial and social archaeologies, seeing these fields as moments in the movements and creation of transient workforces.

SYM-19 A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

Wallen-Sena, Gwendolyn S.

University of Colorado-Denver, United States of America

Soap And Suds: Alcohol Consumption Among The Residents Of Soap Suds Row

A study of identity and agency among Victorian-era Army washer women was conducted through an analysis of alcohol-related containers collected from laundress quarters across three archaeological sites. Few field studies have considered the experiences of these women, yet material correlates from excavations at Fort Massachusetts, Fort Garland, and Fort Smith provided valuable evidence regarding the lives of laundresses who resided there, including evidence of alcohol consumption. Although women of the Victorian period were expected to adhere to a level of morality that prohibited the consumption of alcohol on the grounds that it was morally damaging, Army laundresses may have found it easier to subvert popular culture due to their harsh, isolated environment. A comparative analysis of assemblages collected from the aforementioned military forts was undertaken in order to better understand the ability of frontier Army laundresses to maintain a moral, Victorian appearance while still engaging in culturally subversive activities.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Wallman, Diane E. (1); Fogle, Kevin (2)

1: Utah State University, Logan, Utah; 2: University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC

“Coon, possum, rabbit, squirrel en aw dat”: A zooarchaeological investigation of foodways at Witherspoon Plantation, South Carolina

This paper examines the results of zooarchaeological analysis completed on faunal remains from Witherspoon Island, a 19th century cotton plantation in South Carolina. This research contributes to a larger ongoing historical archaeological project exploring the lives of enslaved African-Americans and their descendants on the remote absentee plantation. To examine shifting food practices at the site, we present the results of the analysis of faunal remains recovered from two house and adjacent yard areas associated with slave and post-emancipation share cropping occupations. Data are compared between households and evaluated over time to explore how foodways at the household level changed with transitioning demographics on the plantation, and particularly post-emancipation. Results of analysis indicate that the slaves and sharecroppers at Witherspoon consumed a mix of wild and domestic fauna, formulating creative and distinct subsistence practices. These data complement ethnohistoric research at the site, providing local material evidence of developing food traditions.

GEN-16 Diet and Decisions in Island and Coastal Settings: Current Zooarchaeological Research; Greenwood Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:00

Warner, Mark

University of Idaho, United States of America

Material Culture And The Archaeology of Western Identities

While the popular perception of the American west is one of material hardship and deprivation, the reality of life in the west was frequently quite different. Excavations at several locations in Idaho have indentified a material world where people were enthusiastically striving for Victorian ideals of gentility. In one sense this is to be expected as aspirational consumption in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was clearly an integral part of American society as a whole. However, there was also a qualitative difference to the acquisition of goods in the west, with perceptions of gentility taking on

additional symbolic meanings amongst western settlers. This work explores why seemingly mundane objects were disproportionately important in many western households.

SYM-19 A Different Angle of View: Doing Contemporary Historical Archaeology from the West; Willow A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-15:15

Warren, Daniel J; Church, Robert A; Westrick, Robert F

C & C Technologies, Inc., United States of America

Oil and Shipwrecks: An Overview Of Sites Selected For The Deepwater Shipwrecks And Oil Spill Impacts Project

In 2013 and 2014, C & C Technologies, Inc. joined the multidisciplinary team studying the impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on deepwater shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico. C&C's primary objective is the archaeological analysis of the selected shipwreck sites for the project. The project shipwrecks include 19th Century wooden hull vessels and 20th Century metal-hull vessels, ranging in water depth from 470 to 4,890 feet below sea level. This paper will discuss the wreck selection process and provide an historical overview of the shipwrecks selected for inclusion in this project, including historical background, previous investigations, and construction attributes.

SYM-29 Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Site Formation Processes...and in 3-D!; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Waselkov, Gregory A.

University of South Alabama, United States of America

Towasa Diaspora: Ignoring the European Presence as a Response to Colonization

Discovery of a small Muskogee-tradition component at site 1BA664, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico in Orange Beach, Alabama, is tentatively identified as a fishing and hunting camp of the Towasas, radiocarbon dated to ca. 1700. Propelled westward by British and Creek slaving raids in 1705 that destroyed their towns in north Florida, the Towasas have never before been linked to an archaeological site assemblage. Artifacts from site 1BA664 suggest minimal acquisition of European technology, despite a century of contact with Spanish colonists, and site placement suggests avoidance of colonists and colonial settlements. Towasa archaeology seems to reflect their concerted effort to avoid entanglements with colonizers, which contributed to their minimal representation in the written colonial record.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Waterhouse, Olivia P. (1); Hristova, Polina (2); Dantus, Andrea (2); Dorfsman-Hopkin, Marcela (3); De León, Jason (2)

1: Barnard College of Columbia University; 2: University of Michigan; 3: Bryn Mawr College

"Flesh Wounds": Migrant Injuries and the Archaeological Traces of Pain

While crossing the desert clandestinely, migrants routinely experience a broad range of physical injuries including dehydration, hyperthermia, exhaustion, cuts, bruises, and blisters, all of which are conceptualized by federal law enforcement to act as forms of deterrence. Drawing on a combination of interviews with migrants and experimental research on hiking injuries, we highlight the many ways that

the desert hurts people and the various coping strategies that border crossers have developed. We then compare these documented physical injuries with the archaeological record to better understand what phenomenological elements of this social process leave material traces. We posit that this combination of methodological approaches can provide new insight into the migration process that is often missing from migrant narratives and push the boundaries of what studies of use-wear can tell about both contemporary and historic forms of pain and suffering that often become embedded in the archaeological record.

SYM-18 Crossing Borders and Erasing Boundaries: An Overview of the First Five Years of the Undocumented Migration Project; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 10:30-16:30

Waters, Christopher

Syracuse University, United States of America

The Landscape of Fear on the Edge of the World: Small island life on Antigua 1667-1815

This paper explores the concept of fear as a useful theoretical abstraction to help understand the social anxiety of life on the island of Antigua during the eighteenth century. Fear comes from a tripartite of internal stress caused by the large enslaved population on the island, external stress coming from the constant threat of invasion by other colonial powers in the Caribbean as well as the ever present danger of dying from the withering effects of the tropics—disease. Archaeologically, the anxiety that these dangers presented to the planter classes and free white populations, are manifested in the historical infrastructure still visible on the island today: a slave prison, a fortified coastline and cemeteries and mass graves. By using fear in conjunction with a landscape archaeology approach, I open up a new way to understand larger social processes that affected these small colonial island outposts.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Watkins-Kenney, Sarah C.

NC Department of Cultural Resources, United States of America

Beyond the Waters' Edge: Complexity and Conservation Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage by Public Agencies in North Carolina.

Since the 1980s, heritage conservation has expanded in scope and complexity beyond just concern with technical preservation of tangible remains to also preserve intangible aspects. More than one conservation strategy may be possible but could have very different consequences for use of remains in the present and future. In many countries, those responsible for deciding which strategy to take are managers employed in public agencies. Understanding the nature of the system in which management decisions are made is crucial for effective conservation. Since the 1990s, a number of researchers in other fields have investigated public management from the perspective of complexity theory including public projects as dynamical and complex adaptive systems. This paper reports on PhD dissertation research being undertaken at East Carolina University by the author to understand the nature and complexity of the system within which management of conservation of underwater cultural heritage takes place in North Carolina.

GEN-01 Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage: Navigating the Natural Hazards, the Man-Made Hazards, and the Red Tape; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-10:00

Watters, David R.

Carnegie Museum of Natural History, United States of America

Deterioration of Historic Structures on Barbuda, West Indies

Three and a half decades have passed since the author first observed the historic structures of Barbuda, a low-lying limestone island in the northern Lesser Antilles. Natural and cultural processes, ranging from hurricanes to stone-robbing, have transformed these buildings, resulting in their structural integrity being compromised. In many cases, architectural features that were observed as recently as twenty years ago no longer are extant because of the degree of deterioration. Preserving and making accessible previous architectural and archaeological documentation has become imperative, because such film and paper archives in the future will provide the best (and in some cases the only) sources of visual and metrical data available. Barbuda's historic preservation issues are mirrored elsewhere in the Caribbean by analogous problems.

SYM-1 The Multicultural Caribbean and Its Overlooked Histories; Aspen Room, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Weaver, Brendan J. M.

Vanderbilt University, United States of America

Wine, Brandy, and Botijas at the Periphery of the Afro-Atlantic World: Production and Ethnicity on the Jesuit Estates of the Southern Pacific Coast of Peru

The Haciendas of Nasca Archaeological Project, focusing on slavery on colonial Jesuit wine estates of the Peruvian south coast, was initiated to broaden our understandings of the African diaspora in Peru, which historically existed at the edge of the Afro-Atlantic World, and is presently at the periphery of historical and archaeological scholarship. This paper explores the production and use of botijas – so-called Iberian Olive Jars – in the making of wine and brandy at two Jesuit estates and their annexes in the Nasca region. Previous studies of botijas in the Spanish Americas have examined form and distribution, but seldom have archaeologists explored the production of these commodities in the quotidian experience of their enslaved or coerced manufacturers. This scholarship is enhanced through what has been learned about the use of Sub-Saharan African aesthetic traditions as agentic expressions in slave-made pottery, exploring these vessels in daily hacienda activities and production.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Weaver, Meghan C

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, Nashville, Tennessee

Meaning, Networks, and Commodity Exchange: A Geographic Information System (GIS) Inter-site Distribution and Network Analysis of Wampum Beads

This paper will examine the role of wampum in the globally-connected western Great Lakes fur trade, with a focus on Fort St. Joseph, in Niles, Michigan, and the fort's position on the periphery of trade activities in New France. To explore wampum's spatial and temporal boundaries, I sampled data from the archaeological findings of historic sites throughout the Northeast and Midwest regions. GIS spatial analysis provided an alternate method of processing archaeologically-recovered and historic documentary material. Inter-site distribution and multimodal network analyses were conducted to observe the fort's position as a hub of the fur trade. The results and interpretations that follow are the

product of an integrated and interdisciplinary approach that is at the confluence of archaeology, ethnohistory, and spatial studies.

GEN-23 Culture Change and Persistence among North American Indigenous Peoples in the Contact Zone; Issaquah Room, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:15

Webster, Andrew J.

University of Maryland

Class, Ethnicity, and Ceramic Consumption in a Boston Tenement

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Boston's North End became home to thousands of European immigrants, mostly from Ireland and Italy. The majority of these immigrant families lived in crowded tenement apartments and earned their wages from low-paying jobs such as manual laborers or store clerks. The Ebenezer Clough House, which was originally built as a single-family colonial home in the early eighteenth century, was repurposed as a tenement in the nineteenth century, becoming home to over 100 families during the forty years between 1875 and 1915. This paper uses new research from recent excavations at the Clough House to examine the consumption patterns of these working class families, concentrating on the ceramic assemblage. It explores to what degree the consumer choices of these Catholic immigrant families reflected the prevailing Victorian ideology of domesticity established by the Protestant upper and middle classes during this time.

GEN-22 Archaeology of the Urban Working Class; Ravenna C, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:45

Wehner, Karen B

The Time Tribe, LLC, United States of America

On Making Waves and the Trickier Project of Surfing Them, Inside and Out of Academia

After finding me a free place to stay when I reported, homeless, to my first summer field school in 1996, Marley didn't give much indication that he thought me worth the effort. He was one tough customer, ever astute and incisive. But once I passed the gauntlet, he became my staunchest, most unfailingly generous mentor. Marley's influence cast its long shadow across my PhD Dissertation, which challenged standard historiography of Virginia's "tobacco" colony by placing craft production front-and-center at Jamestown. Marley's ability to make waves while remaining relevant to the mainstream has shaped my current efforts to bring archaeology to the masses -- Middle Grade students, specifically -- with a videogame that rejects the notion that educational games stink. This paper suggests that 1) broadening our audience will benefit historical archaeology as a discipline, and 2) historical archaeologists have much to add to ongoing debates over K-12 education reform.

SYM-17 Making waves: A celebration of the scholarship and influence of Marley Roberts Brown III; Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 09:30-16:30

Westmont, V. Camille

University of Maryland, United States of America

"People in this town had a hard life. We had a hard life": Creating and Re-Creating 'Patchtown' History in the Anthracite Region of Northeastern Pennsylvania

The modern Northeastern Pennsylvanian landscape is dotted with coal "patchtowns" – villages and towns where coal miners, textile mill operatives, and their families lived and adapted coping

mechanisms to survive Northeastern Pennsylvania's gilded age of industry. Today, the majority of these industries and, by extension, jobs, have relocated or disappeared altogether, while the patchtowns and their residents have remained. Public archaeology has opened the door to exploring how patchtown residents remember their communities' past and express their identities today as vestiges of a lifestyle that is rapidly ceasing to exist. Via archaeology, historical documents, and oral histories with lifelong residents of Lattimer No. 2, an 1870s coal mining patchtown, a modern interpretation of the town's past by the town's residents around ideas of family, religion, community, and self-preservation reveals how residents of a former industrial town have constructed a community-based history that answers their misgivings about their role in society today.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Westrick, Robert F. (1); Warren, Daniel J. (1); Church, Robert A. (1); Hamdan, Leila J. (2); Fitzgerald, Lisa (5); Damour, Melanie (3); Horrell, Christopher (4); Moore, James (3); Cullimore, Roy (6); Johnston, Lori (7)

1: C & C Technologies, Inc., United States of America; 2: George Mason University; 3: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; 4: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; 5: Naval Research Laboratory; 6: Droycon Bioconcepts Inc; 7: Ground Effects Environm

Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: A Multidisciplinary Investigation of Shipwreck Impacts from the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill

The 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico caused substantial perturbations within the coastal and marine environments. In 2013, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and other partners initiated a multidisciplinary study to examine the effects of the spill on deepwater shipwrecks. This poster presents an overview of the ongoing research into the microbial biodiversity and corrosion processes at wooden and metal-hulled shipwrecks within and outside the spill area. This research will provide baseline information for continued monitoring of ecosystems, corrosion processes, and long-term site formation studies of these shipwrecks.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

West-Rosenthal, Jesse A

Temple University, United States of America

Sixty Years of Encampment Archaeology at Valley Forge

From Lexington and Concord to Yorktown, fighting for the newfound independence of the American colonies occupied soldiers for only a fraction of the eight years spent engaged in conflict. The archaeology of the American Revolution goes well beyond the battlefield locations that dot the American landscape. With soldiers spending up to six months of the year in encampments, places like Valley Forge offer researchers the opportunity to understand the time spent outside the fighting season. This discussion will examine how the use of archaeological research has furthered our understanding of the execution of the encampment itself, as well as the lives of the officers and troops we now venerate today. This paper will explore the 1777-78 Revolutionary War winter encampment at Valley Forge as it has been illuminated by nearly sixty years of archaeological research.

GEN-11 Boundaries and Defenses: Current Archaeological Perspectives on Areas of Conflict; Cedar A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Wheeler, Derek (1); Kelley, Craig (2)

1: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America; 2: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, United States of America

Roads and Landscape Dynamics on Monticello's Mountaintop

Between 1770 and his death in 1826, Thomas Jefferson expended vast resources building and altering Monticello mansion and the surrounding landscape. Roads and paths were integral parts of the resulting system, which was engineered to manage the movement of family members, elite visitors, and free and enslaved workers. This paper offers new insights from archaeological research into the shifting configuration of elite and service access routes to the house and the artificial landscape that they traversed, during Jefferson's lifetime and after his death. We also discuss the implications of public interpretation and landscape restoration.

SYM-30 "The task of making improvements on the earth:" Perspectives on plantation landscape archaeology; Metropolitan A, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-16:00

White, Carolyn

University of Nevada, Reno, United States of America

The Archaeology of Art in Berlin

The city of Berlin, Germany is known for its art and for its community of practicing artists, amidst a city described as a living ruin. This paper focuses on the physicality, ephemerality, and durability of the art community and its engagement with the built environment. The physical spaces in Berlin and the artists that occupy those spaces are the focus, particularly in the ways that artists use and reuse of the physical environment of the post-Wall city and the surrounding environs in temporary and permanent "project spaces." The paper will combine analysis of the physical elements of studios and buildings, the placement of artist communities within the city, and an exploration of the meanings of space and community. The questions posed in this project are situated within current scholarship in archaeology of the contemporary and recent past, household archaeology, landscape studies of place and space, and materiality of daily life.

SYM-32 Applied Contemporary Archaeology; Metropolitan B, Saturday, January 10, 13:30-17:00

White, Esther (1); Heath, Barbara J. (2); Breen, Eleanor (1)

1: Mount Vernon Ladies Association; 2: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, United States of America

"A Bewildering Variety" : A Material Culture Approach to Pearlware Hollow Forms

DAACS facilitates ceramic analysis at the sherd level with highly developed, exacting protocols for cataloguing attributes such as stylistic elements. This paper seeks to increase the level of systematic rigor applied to the vessel form field. The authors argue that only through a material culture approach – one that employs multiple available lines of evidence including museum collections, archaeological data, and documentary sources – can vessel form data be made more reliable and replicable from sherd to sherd. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, utilizing a robust sample of whole objects, we will provide archaeometric data for better determining the forms of pearlware hollowwares; second, through the application of formulas to determine capacity, we will show why correct identification of ceramic forms at the sherd level is crucial to the broader anthropological themes of consumerism and fashion.

SYM-6 A Progress Report on the DAACS Research Consortium; Grand Ballroom B, Thursday, January 8, 10:30-17:00

White, III, William A.

University of Arizona, United States of America

The River Street Digital History Project

Race relations remains a central issue in American politics, economics, and culture. Interactions between African Americans and Euroamericans has been a focal point of historical archaeology for the last 30 years. The River Street Digital History Project is centered on the River Street Neighborhood in Boise, Idaho, which was the historical home for most of the town's non-white population. This research asks: what role did race play in the lives of River Street Neighborhood residents; how did the racialization of African Americans by Euroamericans effect the creation of whiteness as a racial construct, and how was the development of the neighborhood influenced by race? The 2014 fieldwork for the River Street Digital History project resulted in the creation of a website designed to disseminate digital copies of existing archival data, short segments of newly collected oral history interviews, and photographs from private collections. This poster summarizes these results.

POS-02 Poster Session 2; Second Floor Foyer, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

White, Laura G.; Willis, Staci D.

Texas A&M University, United States of America

Investigations of the Beeswax Cargo of the 1576 San Felipe Manila Galleon.

This paper presents the results of the investigation of the pollen inclusions from the beeswax cargo of the Manila galleon San Felipe wreck site of 1576. Though pollen has not previously been successfully extracted from rendered wax, through the application of a careful sampling process, paleoethnobotanical analysis has not only proved possible, but has yielded sufficiently well-preserved pollen to provide potential information concerning the environments where the wax was collected or rendered, thereby assisting in identifying the source of the cargo.

The full implications of this data are not yet fully understood as the point of contact between the pollen and the wax is uncertain. Even so, this research underscores the significance of careful sampling strategy and suggests the value of examining sometimes overlooked types of cargo in order to retrieve fresh, compelling data.

GEN-05 Mercantilism and Hegemony; the crossroads of maritime ventures in the Americas from the 16th to 18th centuries; Ravenna C, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-11:30

White, Paul

University of Alaska Anchorage, United States of America

Dark Places: Archaeological Investigations of Historic Underground Mines

Despite decades of research at historic mines, archaeological forays in North America have seldom extended to investigate underground workplaces. The reasons are understandable: underground mines are hazardous environments, and it is also the case that fewer mines are accessible due to environmental remediation. The current underrepresentation of the underground, however, has limited disciplinary insights into the mining life. This paper draws from a set of pioneering studies that draw

attention to the potential of mines to inform about labor conditions. In particular, it is argued that the material evidence from the workplace enables insights into scalar transformations occurring in the industry, cultures of work, and different mechanisms for coping with uncertain environments. Critically, this paper also considers strategies by which future investigations might safely proceed.

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Whitley, Thomas G.

University of Western Australia, Australia

The Invisible Institution: Archaeological Expressions of Coerced Labour Control through the Manipulation of Information.

Identifying the material expressions of torture, punishment, discipline, and imprisonment are key factors in addressing the ways in which society exerts its control over the individual; particularly the non-conformist, the criminal, and the slave. With respect to the spatial expression of coerced labour control, the emphasis has been upon the idea of the “panopticon” or the mechanism by which the labourer can never know if he is being watched. Another form of coerced labour management though, is that of controlling information; but in both directions. This is perhaps more subtle in the visible archaeological landscape, and may be considered an indirect form of social manipulation. This paper compares material and historical expressions of information control between a slavery context (at several 18th Century rice plantations in the Southeastern US), a virtual prison (Barrow Island, Western Australia – late 19th Century), and a literal prison (Fremantle Prison, Western Australia – late 19th Century).

SYM-23 Approaching Labor through Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century; Grand Ballroom A, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:45

Whitson, Erin Nicole

Binghamton University, United States of America

Identifying with the Help: an Examination of Class, Ethnicity and Gender in a Post-Colonial German Houselot

The German presence within the Mississippi River valley, has received little attention through archaeological investigation. German outbuildings (as well as those living and/or working within outbuildings) have received even less reflection and deserves to be addressed to better understand what life was like within the American interior for “the help” during the country’s formative years. Bought in 1833 by a German family, the Janis-Ziegler property quickly moved from one centered in French slavery to a system grounded in German servanthood. This study looked at a German owned property within an ethnically French community in American lands through ethnicity, class, and gender to better understand the dynamics between the property owners and those working with pay (servants) who lived and worked the property alongside the family. The goal of this paper was to paint a clearer, more precise picture of living conditions of the servants, compared to those of their employers.

GEN-20 Material Culture, Identity, and Practice: Methods, Theories, and Case Studies; Willow A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Whittaker, Joss R.

University of Washington, United States of America

Entangled at the World's Edge: European Relations with the Aru Islands, Eastern Indonesia, during the Colonial Period

The Aru Islands of the Maluku region in eastern Indonesia have received little attention from historical archaeologists. However, Aruese people and products played a significant role in Maluku before and after European contact. Aruese trade in staples and luxuries often intersected with much larger, better-known trade networks. Each of these larger networks has left a mark on Aruese culture. In this paper, an archaeological survey and an examination of Aru's post-contact history reveal important complexities related to Dutch East India Company (VOC) colonialism in Maluku. As indigenous traders adapted to the VOC's colonization of the nearby Banda Islands, and as some VOC actors took advantage of indigenous trade patterns, a mutually exploitative (and mutually beneficial) relationship developed. This exemplifies a broader complexity in VOC-Maluku relations that historical accounts have often overlooked.

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Wilkie, Laurie A.; Morris, Annelise

UC Berkeley, California

All The Single Ladies: Queering Race In The 19th Century Through The Materiality of African-American Female-Headed Households

Unspoken in discussions of heteronormativity is not only the assumption that couples are straight, but also that they are white and middle class. Thus, by definition, as non-heteronormative households, black families can be considered queer. In this paper, we explore the ways that queer theory offers new intellectual opportunities and frameworks to explore archaeologies of race and racialization. Using case studies from 19th century Louisiana and Illinois, we will examine the households and labors of African-American women and demonstrate power of a queer framework to explore the ways that race and class intersect with gender practice and performance to create queer identities.

SYM-15 Queering Historical Archaeology: Methods, Theory, and Practice; Issaquah Room, Friday, January 9, 09:00-12:00

Williams, Mike W.; Haas, Mallory R.

SHIPS Project, UK

The SS James Eagan Layne: The Liberty 70 Project, a Catalyst for Conversation in Submerged Cultural Heritage

The wreck of the SS James Eagan Layne (JEL) has been a diving site since 1954, due to her masts still visible above the water. She is known to be the most dived wreck in the UK and was subject to early salvaging from divers who thought it fair game. Which is a frame of thinking in British diving culture then and today. Plymouth, the location of the JEL is the birthplace of South West diving at Fort Bovisand, and as such the SHIPS Project, a non-governmental organization started the Liberty 70 Project over 5 years ago to document all aspects of the JEL. The SHIPS Project, realizing the uniqueness, and easy public interface the JEL hosts, have used the her as a blueprint for recording finds, with no-risk associated to the people we interview and the finds we record. Thus, she has been the perfect template for community engagement.

GEN-09 Engaging the Public: Involving People Underwater, On Land, and Online in Maritime Archaeology; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:15

Williams, Scott S

Washington State Department of Transportation, United States of America

An 'Old Admiralty Longshank' Anchor from Admiralty Bay, Washington: The HMS Chatham's Lost Anchor?

In 2008 commercial divers discovered an 18th century anchor in 40 feet of water in Admiralty Bay, Puget Sound. The anchor was recovered under permit in June 2014. The anchor was set in the bay bottom with one arm embedded in the seafloor, and 165-feet of stud-link anchor chain attached to the shank. An iron grapnel was hooked to the middle of the chain. The extension of the chain and the presence of the grapnel indicate the anchor was lost when the cable broke after the anchor was set, and recovery with a grapnel was attempted and failed. The age and size of the anchor are consistent with the stream anchor lost by the HMS Chatham during exploration of Puget Sound on June 9, 1792. Historical data to support this claim are presented, and issues surrounding ownership of the anchor will be discussed.

SYM-12 Shipwreck Archaeology Without a Ship: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Shipwreck Materials from Terrestrial Sites and the Historic Record; Ravenna C, Friday, January 9, 08:30-10:15

Wilson, Brian C

University of Chicago, United States of America

Redefining Urban Space: Velha Goa and the Construction of Its Outer Fortification Wall

This paper sheds new light on the construction at the end of the 16th century of one of the most impressive, albeit ultimately superfluous, fortification walls in southern Asia: the 22km long wall surrounding Velha Goa—the capital city of the Portuguese eastern empire. Through discussion of legal documents pertaining to rural and city life, I reveal how the Portuguese came to conceive of the city as a separate space requiring new mechanisms of governance different from the countryside. Comparing these data to my recent archaeological survey, I argue that, while historical documents suggest the wall was built for military/defensive purposes, it more accurately reflects the colonial government's deep concern for security and circulation. The physical and conceptual boundaries evident in Goa thus reveal the growing struggle of the Portuguese to govern and define urban space more generally and an example of how the colonial experience presaged changes in European "governmentality."

GEN-10 "Totus mundus agit histrionem": Global and Trans-National Historical Archaeologies; Willow B, Thursday, January 8, 13:30-16:30

Wilson, Douglas C. (1,2); Cromwell, Robert J. (1); Wynia, Katie A. (2); Simmons, Stephanie C. (2)

1: National Park Service, United States of America; 2: Portland State University, United States of America

Material Elements of the Social Landscape at Fort Vancouver's Village

Fort Vancouver contains the archaeological vestiges of houses, activity areas, and other landscape features of the British and American Colonial Period, AD 1827 to 1860. Data from this site are used to explore the lives of its inhabitants who worked in the fur trade and other economic activities of the Hudson's Bay Company. Most of the material culture recovered from Fort Vancouver is imported European articles, tied closely to the marketing and sales of trade goods to its employees and family

members. However, flaked glass artifacts, tobacco pipes of clay and stone, and ceramic slop bowls provide contrasts to acculturation or world systems explanations for the Village. Our research suggests that the multicultural community employed artifacts in different ways that only partly integrated aspects of a British colonial identity, adopting alternative means to utilize colonial objects more closely tied to both indigenous and creole patterns.

SYM-27 Landscapes of Colonialism in the North American West; Grand Ballroom A, Saturday, January 10, 08:30-12:00

Woehlke, Stefan F.

University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Navigating Freedom: Examining the Impact of Emancipation on the African American community in Orange County, Virginia

A comparative study of late antebellum slave quarters with the homes of newly freed African Americans provides insights into the dramatic impact of emancipation on the African American community in Orange County, Virginia. This paper outlines initial observations from past and present excavations at James Madison's Montpelier that focus on the Post-Madison era. It also outlines the approach for additional research, including excavations, oral histories, and the incorporation of ecological models in the development of interpretations.

GEN-03 Boundaries, Barriers, and Beliefs: Racism and Communities in African Diaspora Archaeology; Grand Ballroom A, Thursday, January 8, 08:30-11:45

Woodward, Robyn P

Simon Fraser University, Canada

The First Abbey in the New World – an Expression of Power and Ideology

Every empire needs an ideology, and the Spanish Crown and the Catholic Church found their sense of justifying mission in the obligations to uphold and extend their faith and by extension a civilized way of life. Lacking lucrative mineral resources, Jamaica was destined to become the first primarily agricultural colony established by the Spanish during the contact period. Founded in 1509 as the capital of the island, Sevilla la Nueva prospered briefly as a supply base for other Spanish colonizing ventures in the region. Over the past 40 years archaeologists have discovered the remains of a fort, sugar mill, numerous workshops and an abbey. This paper will present the results of the excavation and preliminary analysis of the remains of the first Catholic Abbey in the New World, the construction of which commenced in 1524.

GEN-19 Bleeding Heart: The Spanish Colonies and their Legacy; Medina Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:30

Wright, Jeneva

East Carolina University, United States of America

Balancing Acts: Public Access and Archaeology in the Cape Fear Civil War Shipwreck District

During the American Civil War, Wilmington, North Carolina served as an important blockade-running center for the Confederacy. The Cape Fear region's high traffic and dangerous shoals resulted in the largest concentration of Civil War shipwrecks in the world. The interpretation of these wrecks for public

outreach constitutes a valuable opportunity to educate members of the public using a material culture assemblage connected with the historical framework of the Wilmington blockade. This paper explores ways to develop public stewardship programming, specifically targeting SCUBA divers, for six specific shipwrecks located in the New Inlet unit of the Cape Fear Civil War Shipwreck District. By researching the competing management uses of these wrecks, the goal of this paper is to examine the process and procedures of developing management plans that balance archaeological preservation and research with public access and educational interpretation.

GEN-18 Papers in Naval Archaeology: Privateers; Civil War Harbor Defenses, Ships and Men; and the Rise of Submarines in the Last Century; Aspen Room, Friday, January 9, 13:30-16:00

Young, Allison M (1); Lathrop, Bailey (2)

1: National Park Service, United States of America; 2: University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Potential for the Archeology of the Civilian Conservation Corps in National Parks

During the 1930's, the Civilian Conservation Corps played a critical role in the development of infrastructure in the National Park Service. Companies of men built visitor centers, park housing, roads, bridges, and trails. These various projects laid the foundation for park accessibility as well as greatly improving the visitor experience. While undertaking these projects, the men lived in established base camps as well as project specific smaller camps. Although the camps were torn down at the end of the program, in many instances an archeological signature still remains. This paper discusses the potential for the archeological investigation of CCC related sites in national parks. Case studies are discussed from Scottsbluff National Monument and Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

POS-01 Poster Session 1; Second Floor Foyer, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-12:00

Zant, Caitlin

East Carolina University, Wisconsin Historical Society

Unloading History: Schooner-Barges, Self-Unloaders, and the Development of a Modern Maritime Landscape

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Great Lakes were at the center of rapid technological advancements in shipping and shipbuilding. The diverse demands for trade and unique geographic characteristics of the region created the necessity for highly specialized vessels and technologies. While the development of steam propulsion and use of metal hulls aided this progress, advancements in unloading systems helped propel shipping into the twentieth century. The emergence of self-unloading schooner-barges represents an important chapter in this progression. Though examples of this early construction are no longer available above the water, the archaeological remains of converted self-unloaders Adriatic, EMBA, and Transfer provide an opportunity to study the catalysts of maritime innovation and the role these played in the development of the region's unique maritime landscape. The self-unloading technology implemented on these vessels offers insight into early twentieth century trade, transport, and Great Lakes maritime communities.

GEN-04 Where the Forest Meets the Water's Cool: New Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region; Willow A, Thursday, January 8, 09:00-10:45

Zarzynski, Joseph W. (1); Pepe, Peter (2); Young, Claudia (3)

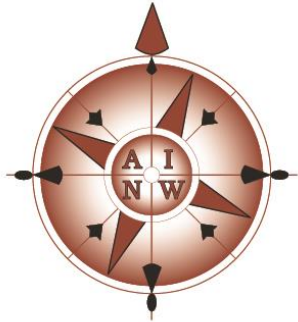
1: French & Indian War Society; 2: Pepe Productions; 3: Independent Researcher

Studying Florida Shipwreck Cannons At A New York Replica Colonial Fort

In 1954, Fort William Henry Museum (Lake George, New York) opened for tourism. Several weeks before the facility opened, the owners of the replica French & Indian War (1755-1763) fortress acquired several cannons reportedly recently raised by divers from an “ancient man-of-war sunk off the Florida Keys in the early 1700s.” The cannons were to add “authenticity” to the attraction. In the early 1950s, during a treasure hunting operation, these cannons were recovered. Shortly after the 1950s treasure hunting salvage of these guns, Mendel L. Peterson (Smithsonian Institution) and Edwin A. Link, two early maritime archaeologists, undertook one of the first underwater archaeology excavations of a shipwreck conducted in the United States from the very site where the cannons came. In 2014, these shipwreck cannons were the focus of an archaeological study by the French & Indian War Society, a not-for-profit corporation.

POS-03 Poster Session 3; Second Floor Foyer, Saturday, January 10, 09:00-12:00

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