



**1997 SHA
Conference on
Historical
and
Underwater
Archaeology
Corpus Christi, TX**

January 8 - 12, 1997

Seaports, Ships, and Central Places

Abstracts

Hosted by

**Texas A&M University
Institute of Nautical Archaeology
Ships of Discovery**

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

1997 AWARDS OF MERIT

to be presented to

**PILAR LUNA ERREGUERENA
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico**

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1997 J.C. HARRINGTON MEDAL

**JAMES DEETZ
University of Virginia**

ABSTRACTS

Society for Historical Archaeology

30th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

**January 8-12, 1997
Omni Bayfront Hotel
Corpus Christi, Texas**

**EDITORS: Shawn Bonath Carlson, Historic Sites Research
Denise Lakey, Ships of Discovery**

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Texas A&M University Department of Anthropology

**The 1997 SHA Conference Committee gratefully acknowledges the efforts
of the many volunteers who have helped us in our attempts to make this
meeting a success.**

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SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9th

All events in the Corpus Christi Ballroom A/B

9:00 - WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

David L. Carlson, Conference Chairman

SESSION 1: PLENARY SESSION

9:10 - noon

DePratter, Chester B., Stanley South, and James Legg - **The Discovery of French Charlesfort (1562-1563)**

Blackeslee, Donald - **Discovery of a Coronado Campsite in Texas**

Deagan, Kathleen - **Discovery of Florida's First Spanish Fort: St. Augustine (1565-1572)**

Kelso, William - **Jamestown Rediscovered**

Bruseeth, James and Toni Carrell - **Odyssey in the Gulf: La Salle, Fort St. Louis, and La Belle**

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 9TH

SESSION 2: CHARLESTON IN THE CONTEXT OF TRANS-ATLANTIC CULTURE, 1700-1850

Nueces Ballroom A; Co-Chairs and Organizers: Martha Zierden and Bernard Herman

1:00	Introduction
1:10	Lewis, Kenneth E. - From Outpost to Metropolis: The Evolution of Colonial Charleston
1:30	Crass, David Colin - Charleston and the Emergence of the Carolina Backcountry
1:50	Graham, Willie - Quantifying Stylistic and Technological Change in Charleston and the Chesapeake
2:10	Nichols, Elaine - Somewhere in Time and Space: Looking for the Sullivan's Island (SC) Pest Houses
2:30	Break
2:50	McInnis, Maurie D. - "An Idea of Grandeur:" Furnishing the Classical Interior in Charleston, 1815-1840

- 3:10 Leath, Robert A. - **After the Chinese Taste: Chinese Export Art and Chinoiserie Decoration in Eighteenth Century Charleston**
- 3:30 Steen, Carl - **Archaeology, Inter-Colonial Trade, and Revolution**
- 3:50 Zierden, Martha - **A Trans-Atlantic Merchant's House in Charleston: Archaeological Exploration of Refinement and Subsistence in an Urban Setting**
- 4:10 Herman, Bernard L. - **View From the Quarter: The Topography of Servants and Service in Charleston, 1785-1820**
- 4:30 Discussant: Carter L. Hudgins

SESSION 3: THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: STRUCTURES, LANDSCAPES, AND LANDUSE

Corpus Christi Ballroom A; Chair: Alison Bell

- 1:00 Bell, Alison - **Folk Housing Revisited: the Search for Piedmont Virginia's Colonials**
- 1:20 Wolfe, Irmgard H. - **Domestic Architecture in Historic Hattiesburg, Mississippi: A View From the Street**
- 1:40 Deetz, J. Eric and Jamie E. May - **Architectural Determinates in Root Cellar Placement**
- 2:00 Ricciardi, Christopher - **From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York**
- 2:20 Break
- 2:40 O'Neill, Patrick L. - **Landtract Patternization and the Colonization of Texas**
- 3:00 Rockman, Marcy H. - **Material Expressions of the Myth of the American Frontier**
- 3:10 Senatore, Maria Ximena and Andres Zarankin - **Human Settlements and Resource Exploitation: Antarctica in the 19th Century**

SESSION 4: ENSLAVED, INDENTURED, AND FREE: TESTIMONIES TO THE EVOLUTION OF A PLANTATION

Corpus Christi Ballroom B; Chair and Organizer: Maria Franklin

- 1:00 McFaden, Leslie and David Muraca - **Arranging Domestic Space: Changes in Room Function Through Time at Rich Neck**
- 1:20 Muraca, David and Leslie McFaden - **The Butcher, the Baker, the Candlestick Maker: Three Indentured Servant Sites From 1650s Virginia**
- 1:40 Agbe-Davies, Anna - **An Analysis of Several Enigmatic Features From the Rich Neck Plantation Site**

- 2:00 Franklin, Maria - **All For One and One For All?: Realities of the Black Household at Rich Neck**
- 2:20 Mrozowski, Stephen - **The Ethnobotanical Remains Form the Rich Neck Slave Quarter**
- 2:40 Break
- 3:00 Bowen, Joanne, Stephen C. Atkins, and Jeremiah Dandoy - **Zooarchaeological Analysis and Nutritional Implications of Slave Subsistence at the Rich Neck Plantation Site**
- 3:20 Battle, Whitney - **Rich Neck in the Nineteenth Century: Explorations of a Probable Slave Quarter**
- 3:40 Edwards, Ywone - **Rich Neck: The Saga of a Plantation**
- 4:00 Discussant: Marley R. Brown, III

SESSION 5: PLANTATIONS AND SLAVERY

Corpus Christi Ballroom C; Chair: Barbara Heath

- 1:00 Fesler, Garrett R. - **Expressions of Power and Gender at an Early 18th-Century African American Chesapeake Slave Quarter**
- 1:20 Moncure, Amber Bennett, and Barbara J. Heath - **"A Small Piece of Ground:" The Archaeological Study of African American Yards**
- 1:40 Young, Amy L. - **Risk-Reducing Strategies of African American Slaves at Locust Grove Plantation**
- 2:00 Beck, Monica - **Backwoodsman to Planter: Preliminary Investigation of Differences Between Coastal and Backcountry Plantations**
- 2:20 Meyer, Michael, and Bennie C. Keel - **Interpretation of an 18th-Century Landscape: Current Research at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, South Carolina**
- 2:40 Break
- 3:00 Heath, Barbara - **Archaeological and Documentary Evidence of Slaves as Consumers**
- 3:20 Thurman, Melburn D. - **The Two American Nations: A New Theory of The Consequences of American Slavery, With Specific Implication For "Plantation Archaeology"**
- 3:40 Neiman, Fraser - **Sub-Floor Pits and Slavery in 18th and 19th-Century Virginia**
- 4:00 Metz, John, Leslie McFaden, Derek Wheeler, and Fraser Neiman - **Structure and Social Process at the Elizabeth Hemings Site, Monticello**

SESSION 6: METHOD, THEORY, AND EDUCATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Laguna Madre Room; Chair: Patricia Wheat

- 1:00 Fischer, Lisa - **The Chemical Analysis of Soils from a Slave Quarter Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest**
- 1:10 Strutt, Michael - **Archaeology in Someone Else's Backyard**
- 1:20 Griswold, William A., Stephen R. Pendery, James Mueller, Kent Boltz, and Vincent J. Murphy - **Using Remote Sensing to Locate Fortification Features**
- 1:30 Dolan, Christy C.V. and Rebecca Allen - **Archaeological Resources on the Internet: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly**
- 1:50 Kreinbrink, Jeannine - **Prosperity or Status: An Evaluation of Several Assemblage Analysis Methods**
- 2:10 Schuyler, Robert L. - **Cultural Evolution and the Continuing Attempts to Define "Historical Archaeology"**
- 2:30 Break
- 2:50 Wheat, Patricia - **Moving Beyond Indiana Jones: Important Concepts for Student Lessons**
- 3:10 Morand, Lynn - **"Treasures from the Sand" and More: Archaeology Education at the Straits of Mackinac**
- 3:30 Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi - **Reaching Out: Archaeology and Education—A Case Study from Rye, New York**
- 3:50 Rees, Mark A and Tad Britt - **Out of the Ordinary: A Slice of the 18th Century from the Maplewood Site (44AM57), Amelia County, Virginia**

SESSION 7: METHOD AND THEORY IN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Aransas Room; Chair: Mark Staniforth

- 1:00 Gifford, John A. - **Mapping Shipwreck Sites by Digital Stereophotogrammetry**
- 1:20 Adams, Robert M. - **The Future of Underwater Archaeology: A Recovery Device for Retrieving Submerged Archaeological Sites Intact and the Related Excavation Facility**
- 1:40 McGhee, Fred L. - **Nautical Archaeology as Anthropology**
- 2:00 Staniforth, Mark - **The Archaeology of the Event: The *Annales* School and Maritime Archaeology**

SESSION 8: CERAMIC CHRONOLOGIES: BACK TO BASICS

Aransas Room; Co-chairs: George Miller and Amy Earls

- 3:00-5:00 Researchers will make 10 minute presentations followed by an open 20 minute discussion. Presenters are raising issues, not presenting papers.
- Shlasko, Ellen - **A Chronology of Syles on English Delft Wares Using Dated Vessels**
- Madsen, Andrew - **Chinese Porcelain Styles Dated from Shipwreck Cargos**
- Samford, Trish - **Style Shifts in English Transfer-Printed Earthenware Based on Manufacturers' Dates**
- Janowitz, Meta - **Problems in Establishing Chronologies for American Salt-Glazed Stonewares**
- Fryman, Bob - **Technology and Chronological Shifts in the Development of Upper Ohio Valley Rockingham and Yellow Wares**
- Majewski, Terry - **Japanese Wares and the American Market from the Late 19th Century into the 20th Century**

SESSION 9: STEAM POWERED VESSELS

Copano Room; Chair: Annalies Kjorness

- 1:00 Tuttle, Michael C. - **Remote Sensing Survey on the Red River of Louisiana**
- 1:10 Haiduven, Richard G. - **Way Down beneath the Suwannee River: Archaeological and Historical Analysis of the Troy Springs Wreck**
- 1:20 Forest, Glenn A. - **Is the Chicod Creek Vessel a Confederate *Macon*-Class Porter Gunboat?**
- 1:30 Kjorness, Annalies Corbin, and Kenneth W. Karsmizki - **Steamboats in Montana: Wrecks of the Far Upper Missouri-Yellowstone Drainage Area, Phase I**
- 1:50 Krivor, Michael C. - **Historical Analysis of Steamboats on Idaho's Lake Coeur d'Alene**

SESSION 10: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Copano Room; Co-chairs: Victor Mastone and Christopher Amer

- 2:20 Vrana, Kenneth J. - **The Manitou Passage Underwater Preserve: Lessons in Community-Based Management**
- 2:40 Zarzynski, Joseph W. - **Results of the 1995 and 1996 Lake George, New York Submerged Cultural Resources Survey—Colonial Bateaux, a Yellow Submarine, and Others**

**WORKSHOP. STATE MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGERS WORKSHOP VI:
SWINGING THE CAT, OR TOWARD A UNIFORM APPLICATION OF DISCIPLINE**

Copano Room; Co-chairs: Victor Mastone and Christopher Amer

3:00-5:00 The purpose of this Workshop is to provide an informal forum where state maritime archaeology managers can discuss issues, impediments, and solutions specific to the problems of submerged cultural resources.

SESSION 11: STUDENT CAREER FORUM

Matagorda Room; Co-Chairs and Co-Organizers: Kellar and Majewski

- 1:30 Kellar, Elizabeth and Teresita Majewski - **Welcome and Introduction**
- 1:45 Armstrong, Douglas - **Preparing a Teaching Portfolio**
- 2:00 Wall, Diana - **Preparing a Curriculum Vitae with an Academic Emphasis**
- 2:15 Seifert, Donna J. - **Preparing a Curriculum Vitae with a Cultural Resource Management Emphasis**
- 2:30 Beaudry, Mary - **Ethics and Professionalism**
- 2:45 Discussion

SESSION 12: OPEN

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10th

SESSION 13: "BLEST BE THE TIES THAT BIND:" THE DYNAMICS OF LOCAL, REGIONAL, INTER-REGIONAL, AND TRANS-OCEANIC TRADE IN POST CONQUEST MESOAMERICA

Nueces Ballroom A; Co-Chairs and Co-Organizers: Thomas H. Charlton and Patricia Fournier

- 8:00 Charlton, Thomas H. - **Introduction and Background**
- 8:10 Pastrana, Alesandro and Thomas H. Charlton - **Early Colonial Obsidian Exploitation at Sierra de las Navajas Source, Mexico**
- 8:30 Hernandez Aranda, Judith - **Veracruz, New Spain's Trading Post**
- 8:50 Hanson, Craig A. - **Incorporating the Sixteenth Century Periphery: From Tributary to Capitalist Production in the Yucatecan Maya Cuchcabal of El Balam**
- 9:10 Alexander, Rani T. - **Changes in Political-Economic Integration at Isla Cilvituk, Campeche, Mexico, from the Postclassic to the Early Colonial Period**

- 9:30 Gasco, Janine - **Patterns of Exchange in Colonial Soconusco**
- 9:50 Break
- 10:10 Fowler, William R. - **Trade in Early Colonial Izalcos, El Salvador: A Perspective from the Documents**
- 10:30 Verhagen, Inez - **Caluco, A.D. 1600: An Archaeological View of a Colonial Indian Town in Western El Salvador**
- 10:50 Snow, David and Patricia Fournier Garcia - **"Eight Painted Saucers from Puebla. . . Three *Platonsillos* from Mechoacan:" Ceramic Variability at the End of the Camino Real**
- 11:10 Brown, R.B., Patricia Fournier Garcia, and John A. Peterson - **El Carrizal: An Archaeo-Historical Analysis of Its Foundation and Development**
- 11:30 Discussant: Russell K. Skowronek
- 11:40 Discussant: Charles E. Orser, Jr.

SESSION 14: ARCHAEOLOGISTS AS STORYTELLERS

Corpus Christi Ballroom A; Chair and Organizer: Mary Praetzellis

- 8:00 Praetzellis, Adrian - **Introduction**
- 8:10 Cook, Lauren J. - **"Katherine Nanny, Alias Naylor:" A Life in Puritan Boston**
- 8:20 Mouer, L. Daniel - **A True Story of the Ancient Planter and Adventurer in Virginia: Capitaine Thomas Harris, Gent., as Related by His Second Soune**
- 8:40 Beaudry, Mary C. - **Farm Journal, First Person, Four Voices**
- 9:00 Ryder, Robin L. - **"Why I Continue to Live Across the Tracks From Sister Sue" as Told by William Monroe**
- 9:20 De Cunzo, Lu Ann - **A Future after Freedom**
- 9:40 Praetzellis, Mary and Adrian Praetzellis - **Tales of the *Vasco***
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 Costello, Julia and Judith Marvin - **Women of the Selkirk Ranch**
- 10:40 Yamin, Rebecca and Daniel G. Roberts - **Lurid Tales and Homely Stories of New York's Notorious Five Points**
- 11:00 Praetzellis, Adrian and Mary Praetzellis - **A Connecticut Merchant in Chinadom**
- 11:20 Discussant: James Deetz

SESSION 15: CONFLICT, MIGRATION, AND COALESCENCE, NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS IN TEXAS, A.D. 1530-1878

Corpus Christi Ballroom B; Chair and Organizer: Nancy Kenmotsu

- 8:00 Boyd, Douglas K. - **Protohistoric Hunters and Gatherers in the Caprock Canyonlands, A.D. 1540-1700**
- 8:20 Kenmotsu, Nancy - **Seeking Friends, Avoiding Enemies: The Jumano Response to Spanish Colonization A.D. 1530-1750**
- 8:40 Wade, Mariah - **Cultural Fingerprints: The Native Americans of Texas Between 1530 and 1750**
- 9:00 Prikryl, Daniel J. - **Fiction and Fact About the Titskanwatits, or Tonkawas, of East-Central Texas**
- 9:20 Perttula, Timothy K. - **"The Great Kingdom of the Tejas:" The Life and Times of Caddo Peoples in Texas between ca. 1530-1859**
- 9:40 Break
- 10:00 Derrick, Sharon McCormick and Diane Wilson - **An Examination of Caddoan Responses to Recurring Epidemic Disease in the Proto-Historic and Historic Periods**
- 10:20 Ricklis, Robert A. - **The Karankawa: Cultural-Ecological Tradition, Conflict, and Accommodation on the Colonial Frontier**
- 10:40 Moore, Roger - **Impacts on the Periphery: Southeast Texas Indians and the European Incursion**
- 11:00 Journey, David - **The Ethnohistory of the Middle Neches River, Texas**
- 11:10 Discussant: Kathleen Gilmore
11:20 Discussant: Tom Hester

SESSION 16: RECENT ADVANCES IN AMERICAN NAVAL ARCHAEOLOGY, I

Corpus Christi Ballroom C; Chair: Robert Neyland

- 8:00 Abbass, D.K. - **The Rhode Island Revolutionary War Fleet, 1778-1996**
- 8:20 Riess, Warren - **Evaluation of Preservation Efforts for the Revolutionary War Privateer *Defence***
- 8:30 Langley, Susan B.M. - **Search for the Chesapeake Flotilla**
- 8:50 McMahan, Kendrick B. and Joseph W. Zarzynski - **A Warship of the Era of Good Feelings: Recent Archaeology of the USS *Alligator* Shipwreck**

9:10 Thompson, Bruce F. - **Documenting a Civil War Gunboat the USS *Tulip*, 18ST644, Potomac River, Maryland**

9:30 Break

- 9:50 Broadwater, John D. - **Rescuing the *Monitor*: Stabilization and Recovery Efforts at the *Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary**
- 10:10 Mardikian, Paul - **The Conservation of Two Composite Objects from the Confederate Raider *Alabama*, 1864**
- 10:30 Wills, Richard - **The Louisiana State Museum Vessel: An Example of Mid-19th Century American Submersible Boatbuilding Technology**
- 10:50 Lenihan, Daniel, Larry Murphy, and Christopher Amer - **The Confederate Submarine *H.I. Hunley*: The 1996 Archaeological Assessment**
- 11:10 Hitchcock, Peter - **The Investigation of the Civil War Era U.S. Navy Submersible *Intelligent Whale*: An Interim Report**

Continued in Session 24.

SESSION 17: PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS IN UNDERWATER CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN, BERMUDA, AND MEXICO

Laguna Madre Room; Chair and Organizer: Margaret Leshikar-Denton

- 8:00 Leshikar-Denton, Margaret E. - **Underwater Cultural Resource Management: A New Concept in the Cayman Islands**
- 8:20 Keith, Donald H. - **Problems and Progress in Underwater Archaeology in the Turks and Caicos Islands**
- 8:40 Conrich, Bob - **Neocolonialism in Anguilla**
- 9:00 Gray, Dorrick - **Managing Underwater Archaeological Resources: The Jamaican Experience**
- 9:20 Hall Jaeger, Jerome Lynn - **Puerto Rico: Island of Enchantment?**
- 9:40 Break
- 10:00 Harris, Edward - **Underwater Cultural Resources Management in Bermuda Since World War Two**
- 10:20 Nagelkerken, Wil and Edwin Ayubi - **Underwater Cultural Resource Management in the Netherlands Antilles**
- 10:30 Luna Erreguerena, Pilar - **Stepping Stones of Mexican Underwater Archaeology**

10:50 Discussant: Anne Giesecke

SESSION 18: INDIAN AND EUROPEAN INTERACTION

Aransas Room; Chair: George Avery

8:00 Mitchem, Jeffrey M. - **Cultural Effects of the De Soto Expedition: Alternative Models**

8:20 Ball, Susan D. - **Multicultural Contact in a Colonial Urban Setting: the Processes of Reduction, Reconfiguration, and Exchange**

8:40 Van Buren, Mary - **The Thermal Baths of Tarapaya, Potosi**

9:00 Marrinan, Rochelle A. - **Excavation of the Church at the O'Connell Mission Site, Northwest Florida**

9:10 Yates, William Brian - **Preliminary Findings From Mortuary Assessment at the O'Connell Mission Site, Northwest Florida**

9:20 Avery, George - **Commercial Relations Between the Spanish, French, and Caddoan Peoples at Los Adaes, an 18th Century Capital of Texas**

9:40 Walter, Tammy - **Mission Espiritu Santo: Contact and Change**

10:00 Break

10:20 Wizorek, Julie C. and Russell K. Skowronek - **Before the Deluge: Mission Santa Clara de Asis During the Mexican Regime**

10:40 Mallios, Seth - **At the Hands of Indian Givers: Intercultural Exchange System, Conflict, and Mediation**

11:00 Atherton, Heather - **Urban Versus Rural: Ethnicity of 19th-Century Choctaw in the West**

11:20 Fuscú-Zambetogliris, Nelsys - **Colonia del Sacramento: The Portuguese at the Rio de la Plata**

11:30 Davis, Mike - **People, Places, and Things—The Archaeology and Architecture of the Seminole Negroes in Southwestern Texas and Northern Coahuila, Mexico (1950-1996)**

SESSION 19: CAMP NELSON, A CIVIL WAR CENTRAL PLACE FOR SUPPLIES AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN RECRUITMENT

Copano Room; Chair and Organizer: W. Stephen McBride

8:00 McBride, W. Stephen - **History, Archaeology, and Preservation of Camp Nelson, Kentucky: An Introduction**

8:20 Beverly, J. Howard - **Buildings in Space: An Analysis of Building Location, Function, and Activity Areas from Camp Nelson**

8:40 Fenton, James P. and W. Stephen McBride - **Soldiers and Civilians: The Diversity of the Occupations at Camp Nelson**

9:00 Andrews, Susan C. - **The Ceramic and Glass Tableware Assemblage at Camp Nelson**

9:20 Coughlin, Sean - **Vertebrate Faunal Remains from Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky**

9:40 Break

10:00 Rossen, Jack - **Beans For Breakfast: The Civil War Archaeobotany of Camp Nelson**

10:20 McBride, Kim A. - **A Civil War African-American Refugee Camp and Postbellum Community at Camp Nelson, Kentucky**

10:40 Discussant: Joseph E. Brent

SESSION 20: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Matagorda Room; Chair: Guy Weaver

9:30 Peña, Elizabeth S. - **On the Waterfront in Buffalo: Saloons and Boarding Houses at the Martin Phillips Site**

9:50 Barbour, Warren T.D. - **The Little Match Girl Revisited: Work and the End of Childhood in 19th Century Buffalo, New York**

10:10 Leech, Roger H. - **Bristol Quaysides of the 17th and 18th Centuries**

10:30 Thomas, J. E. - **Discovery Square, Erie, Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results from Excavations in the Backyards of Early Nineteenth Century Customs and Cashier's Houses**

10:50 Weaver, Guy - **The Cobblestone Landing at Memphis**

11:10 Cheek, Charles D. - **Thoughts on the Development of Antebellum Middle Class in the Middle Atlantic Region**

11:30 Moss, William and Chantale Émond - **Islands in The Stream: *In Situ* Interpretation in the Ebb and Flow of Everyday Life**

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 10th

SESSION 21: THE PERCEPTION OF MEMORY: ARCHAEOLOGY, MYTH, AND TRADITION

Nueces Ballroom A; Co-Chairs and Co-Organizers: Alasdair Brooks and Julia King

- 1:00 Brooks, Alasdair and Julia A. King - **Introduction**
- 1:10 Ingersoll, Jr., Daniel W. - **Old Hat, New Hat**
- 1:30 King, Julia A. - **The Founding of Maryland**
- 1:50 Kryder-Reid, Elizabeth - **Archaeology and the Interpretation of the California Missions**
- 2:10 Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. - **"Just Putting It Back the Way It Was:" Constructions of an Antebellum Townscape in Washington, Arkansas**
- 2:30 Brooks, Alasdair M. - **Deconstructing Reconstruction: Preceptions of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest**
- 2:50 Break
- 3:10 Neuwirth, Jessica L. - **Traces of Our Ancestors: Writing Authentic History and Constructing Modern Identity in Early 20th Century Southern Maryland**
- 3:30 Harmon, James M. - **Personal History and Mythic Place: Pickers' Check Collecting in 20th-Century Anne Arundel County, Maryland**
- 3:50 Ernstein, Julie H. - **Sacred Cows and a Search for Common Ground: Historiography and the Reinvention of Historical Archaeology**
- 4:10 Discussant: Margaret A. Purser
- 4:30 Discussant: Fraser D. Neiman

SESSION 22: ETHNIC STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Corpus Christi Ballroom A; Chair: Laurie Slawson

- 1:00 Dismukes, Diane - **"Beef! It's What's for Dinner"**
- 1:10 Fox, Ede S. - **The Process of Assimilation in the Black Towns of Oklahoma**
- 1:20 Lewis, Ann-Eliza - **A Farm by the Sea: A Sea Merchant's Homelife**
- 1:30 Groover, Mark and Timothy E. Baumann - **African-American Herbal Medicine and the Archaeological Record**
- 1:50 Hangan, Margaret - **An African-American Community in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, California**
- 2:10 Dawdy, Shannon Lee - **Archaeology of a Creole Cottage in New Orleans's French Quarter**
- 2:20 Côté, Hélène - **Dynamics of Cultural Change among the St. Lawrence Canadians during the French Regime**

- 2:30 Huddleston, Connie - **Artifact Analysis and Distribution at a French Huguenot Colonial Residence**
- 2:50 Break
- 3:10 Penner, Bruce R. and Tammy R. Forehand - **Economic Variability and German Simplicity: Debunking the Myth**
- 3:30 Jackson, Cynthia J. - **Redware's Metaphorical Message: Material Culture and the Values of a Rural, German-American Community**
- 3:40 Slawson, Laurie V. - **Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Townsite of Florence, Arizona: The Early Years, 1870 to 1900**
- 4:00 Thiel, J. Homer - **West of The Santa Cruz: A Chinese Farmer's Household in Tucson, Arizona Territory**
- 4:20 Gardner, A. Dudley - **Analysis of Three Chinese Communities in Southwestern Wyoming: The Results of Excavation of Three Villages in Wyoming**
- 4:40 Cabok, Melanie and Stephan Loring - **Cut-spongeware and the Labrador Inuit**

SESSION 23: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CLASS

Corpus Christi Ballroom B; Chair and Organizer: Robert Fitts

- 1:00 Levin, Jed - **Putting Humpty Dumpty Back Together Again: Toward a De-balkanized Historical Archaeology**
- 1:20 Cook, Lauren J. - **Class as Culture and Subculture: Gramsci, Cultural Hegemony, and the Archeological Record**
- 1:40 Wurst, LouAnn - **"A Superb Diamond Set in Lead:" Class in Niagara Falls**
- 2:00 Fitts, Robert - **Domesticity and Gentility in Victorian Brooklyn**
- 2:20 Wall, Diana - **Examining Gender and Class in 19th-Century New York City**
- 2:40 Reckner, Paul and Jesse Ponz - **Free from All Vicious Habits: Archaeological Perspectives on Class Conflict and the Rhetoric of Temperance**
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 Griggs, Heather J. - **"And So We Take the Spindle:" Irish Women Working in the Sewing Trades at New York's Five Points Site, 1855-1880**
- 3:40 Raymer, Leslie E. - **The Relationship between Diet, Class, and Ethnicity among 19th-Century Americans: A View from the Five Points Neighborhood, Manhattan**
- 4:00 Mullins, Paul A. - **Constructing the White Consumer: Racialization, Class, and African-American Consumption**

4:20 Discussant: Steven H. Corey
4:30 Discussant: Rebecca Yamin

SESSION 24: RECENT ADVANCES IN AMERICAN NAVAL ARCHAEOLOGY, II

Corpus Christi Ballroom C; Chair and Organizer: Robert Neyland

Continued from Session 16.

2:00 Neyland, Robert S. - **Managing the U.S. Navy's Ship and Aircraft Wrecks**
2:20 Mastone, Victor T. David W. Trubey - **U.S. Naval Wreck Sites in Massachusetts Waters: Challenges and Strategies in Site Stewardship**
2:30 Shomette, Donald G. - **The U.S. Navy's Shipwreck Inventory Project in the State of Maryland**
2:50 Grant, David - **U.S. Navy Shipwrecks and Submerged Aircraft in Washington: An Overview**
3:10 Smith, Roger C. - **The Florida Navy Legacy Project**
3:20 Coble, Wendy M - **Hawaii's Sunken Flying Boat**
3:40 Discussant: William Dudley

SESSION 25: FROM CARAVELS TO CENOTES: ONGOING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Corpus Christi Ballroom C; Chair: Charles Beeker

4:20 James, Stephen - **From Caravels to Cenotes: Ongoing Archaeological Research in the Dominican Republic**
4:30 Turner, Sam - **Investigation of Three 16th-Century Shipwreck Sites of Saona Island, Dominican Republic**
4:50 Lessmann, Anne - **The Rhenish Stoneware from the Monte Cristi Shipwreck, Dominican Republic**
5:00 López, Adolfo and John Foster - **Images of Conquest and Tribute: Early Sixteenth Century Pictographs from the José Maria Cave**
5:20 Foster, John and Charles Beeker - **The Conquest of a Sinkhole: Initial Archaeological Investigations at El Manantial de la Aleta**
5:40 Discussant: Pedro Borrell
5:50 Discussant: Pedro Morales

SESSION 26: HARBORS AND SHIPS: THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE RED SEA

Laguna Madre Room; Chair: Robert Vann

1:00 Webb, Thanos Aronis - **The Diros Cave and Seafaring**
1:10 Vann, Robert L. - **Survey of the Submerged Remains at Aperlae in Lycia, Turkey**
1:20 Winter, Frederick A. - **On Land and in the Sea: Excavations at Caesarea Maritima in Israel**
1:40 Butler, Steven D. - **The Organic Remains from a Byzantine Shipwreck off the Coast of Israel: A Case Study in Shipwreck Paleoethnobotany**
1:50 Royal, Jeffrey G. - **Early Evidence of Frame Based Ship Construction in the Mediterranean**
2:00 Hocker, Frederick M. and Scafuri, Michael P. - **The Bozburun Byzantine Shipwreck Excavation: Interim Report**
2:10 Bass, George F. - **INA in Africa**

SESSION 27: 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY VESSELS

Laguna Madre Room; Chair: Lynn Harris

2:40 Merwin, Daria E. - **Bridging the Gap: Late 19th-Century Boatbuilding on the Great South Bay, Long Island**
2:50 Harris, Lynn B. - **The Ashley River Survey: Assessing 19th-Century Inland Workboats**
3:00 Quinn, Kendra L. - **The Development of the Deck Light**
3:10 Johnston, Paul F. - **The 1824 Wreck of the Royal Hawaiian Yacht *Ha'aheo o Hawaii* (Ex - *Cleopatra's Barge*): 1996 Preliminary Results**
3:30 Vann, Loetta M. - **Smuggling, Politics, and the 1845 Wrecking of *Star of the West* in California**
3:50 Dorwin, John T. - **The *Geneva Kathleen*: The Life and Death of a Texas Lumber Schooner in the Twilight of Sail**

SESSION 28: DEFENDING THE PENSACOLA PASS: RESULTS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF INVESTIGATING THE EARLY MILITARY COMMUNITIES AT THE BARRANCAS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Aransas Room; Chair: Judith Bense; Organizer: Ashley Chapman

1:00 Bense, Judith A. - **Context of the Colonial and Antebellum Military Communities at the Barrancas in Pensacola, Florida**

- 1:20 Phillips, John C. - **Management and Analysis: The Development and Use of Information Systems at Santa Maria de Galve**
- 1:40 Breetzke, David E. - **Spatial Analysis of the Colonial and Antebellum Military Communities on the Barrancas at Pensacola Pass, Florida**
- 2:00 Chapman, Ashley A. - **A Predictive Model of the Spanish Presidio of Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719) in Pensacola, Florida**
- 2:20 Johnson, Sandra L. - **The Elusive French Colonial Assemblage in Pensacola and Mobile**
- 2:40 Discussant: Gregory Waselkov

SESSION 29: FORUM ON THE PROPOSED REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Aransas Room; Chair: Donna J. Seifert

- 3:30-5:50 Forum Panel: Donna J. Seifert, Charles E. Cleland, Terry H. Klein, William B. Lees, Henry M. Miller

SESSION 30: WORKING TOGETHER: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Copano Room; Chair and Organizer: Elizabeth M. Scott

- 1:00 Roop, William - **Waking the Dragon: Community Involvement in the San Jose Chinatown Archaeological Project**
- 1:20 Praetzellis, Adrian - **Neat Stuff and Good Stories: Interpreting Historical Archaeology in Two Local Communities**
- 1:40 Blakely, Robert L., Maria Curtis-Richardson, and Maureen Capozzoli - **Community, Continuity, Commitment: The Medical College of Georgia Archaeological Project**
- 2:00 Maniery, Mary L. - **Life in the Delta: A Study of Japanese American Farm Workers and Their Town Counterparts**
- 2:20 Maniery, James Gary and Dwight Dutshke - **Ethnohistory and Archaeology in California's Central Sierra Nevada Region**
- 2:40 Break
- 3:00 McAleese, Kevin - **Naming the Site, Citing the Names: Oral History and Historic Archaeology in Central Labrador, Canada**
- 3:20 Mock, Shirley Boteler and Mike Davis - **Singing to the Ancestors: Revitalization Attempts Among the Seminole Blacks in Texas and Mexico**
- 3:40 Discussant: Donald L. Hardesty

SESSION 31: WHAT ADAM DRANK IN PARADISE: THE HISTORY AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS RESORT, CLARKSVILLE, VIRGINIA

Matagorda Room; Chairs and Organizers: Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. and Richard Kimmel

- 1:00 Kimmel, Richard - **A Local Historical and Archaeological Context for the Buffalo Lithia Springs**
- 1:20 Messick, Denise P. - **Buffalo Lithia Springs: A Historical Perspective**
- 1:40 Abbott, Jr., Lawrence E. - **Buffalo Lithia Springs Resort: An Archaeological Perspective**
- 2:00 Sanborn, Erica E. - **Economics and Ambiance at the Buffalo Springs Resorts**
- 2:20 Gillespie, Gail - **Putting Buffalo Springs in Its Place: A Brief Historical Geography of Southern Spring Resorts**
- 2:40 Discussant: David Colin Crass
- 3:00 Break

SESSION 32: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

Matagorda Room; Chair: Audrey Horning

- 3:20 Gibb, James G. and Al Luckenbach - **Protestant Trade and Economic Independence: Mid-17th Century Puritan Material Culture in Anne Arundel County, Maryland**
- 3:40 Taylor, Charlotte - **The Power and Polity of the 17th-Century Eastern Niantics**
- 4:00 Pickett, Dwayne W. - **The John Page House Site: An Artifactual Analysis of a Colonial Chesapeake House**
- 4:20 Horning, Audrey J. - **Urbanization on the Periphery: Speculative Development in Ulster and the Chesapeake in the 17th Century**
- 4:40 Barr, William B. - **"With Prilidghs and Apurtanarhis : " Colonial Settlement in Low Country South Carolina**

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11TH

SESSION 33: FRENCH COLONIAL MOBILE, 1702-1711: SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AND TRADE CONNECTIONS

Nueces Ballroom A; Chair and Organizer: Gregory A. Waselkov

- 8:00 Waselkov, Gregory A. - **French Colonial Archaeology at Old Mobile: An Introduction**

- 8:20 Cordell, Ann S. - **Paste Characterization and Technological Investigation of Possible Apalachee Pottery from Old Mobile**
- 8:40 Mueller, Diane Silyia - **Native American and French Cultural Dynamics on the Gulf Coast**
- 9:00 Smith, Marvin T. - **Eighteenth-Century Glass Beads in the French Colonial Trade**
- 9:20 Olin, Jacqueline S., M.J. Blackman, J.E. Mitchem, and G.A. Waselkov - **Compositional Classification of Ceramics from Old Mobile**
- 9:40 Break
- 10:00 Shulsky, Linda R. - **Sherds of Chinese Porcelain Found at Old Mobile**
- 10:20 Shorter, Jr., George W. - **Status and Trade: Pipes, Ceramics, and Coinage From the Stockade Site (IMB61) on Dauphin Island**
- 10:40 Gums, Bonnie L. - **A Comparison of French Colonization in the Illinois Country and the Gulf Coast Region**
- 11:00 Discussant: Marcel Moussette
- 11:10 Discussant: Bonnie G. McEwan

SESSION 34: THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP NETWORK AND HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

Corpus Christi Ballroom A; Chair and Organizer: Dan Potter

- 8:00 Potter, Dan - **Introduction**
- 8:10 Hindes, Kay and E.H. Schmiedlin - **In Search of the Second Location of the Mission Espiritu Santo De Zuniga**
- 8:20 Madrid, Enrique - **The Last Mission of El Polva: Searching for the History of a State Archaeological Landmark**
- 8:30 Clark, Skip - **Standing Structure. Archaeology in El Paso County, Texas: Information Does Not Always Come From a Hole in the Ground**
- 8:40 Pollan, Jr., Johnney T. - **Exploration and Preservation at the Velasco Site: A 19th Century Texas Seaport**
- 8:50 Speir, Thomas E. - **Texas Gray: The Marshall Powder Mill (41HS17) and Civil War Archeological Sites in the Lone Star State**
- 9:00 Discussant: Patricia Mercado-Adlinger
- 9:20 Break

SESSION 35: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CERAMICS

Corpus Christi Ballroom B; Chair: Susan Lebo

- 8:00 Lebo, Susan A. - **Seriation: An Examination of a Local Ceramic Tradition in 19th-Century Hawai'i**
- 8:20 Jordan, William R. - **Archaeological Investigations of the Cyrus Cogburn Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware Kiln Site, Washington County, Georgia**
- 8:40 Schavelzon, Daniel - **Learning from South America: A New View of Pottery in Latin America**
- 9:00 Klein, Terry H. - **A Question of Context: The Interpretation of an Early 19th-Century Ceramic Assemblage from Southern New Jersey**
- 9:20 Earls, Amy C. - **Economic Scaling and Purchasing Patterns of Late 19th-Century Ceramic Tablewares from Trenton, New Jersey**
- 9:40 Miller, George L. and Amy C. Earls - **A Chronology of Staffordshire Painted Teas**
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 Jordan, Stacey C. - **The Company's Men: Material Culture and Identity Construction at the Dutch Colonial Cape of Good Hope, South Africa**
- 10:30 Branstner, Mark C. - **Consumer Choice on the Great Lakes Frontier: Ceramics, Core-Periphery Relationships, and Social Identity**
- 11:50 Abraham, Jennifer M. - **When Ladies Were Ladies: An Examination of Gender and Status among Urban, Middle Class Women in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi Neighborhood c. 1916-1930**

SESSION 36: SHIPS FROM THE AGE OF EUROPEAN EXPANSION

Corpus Christi Ballroom C; Chair: Marco Meniketti

- 8:00 Loewen, Brad and Marion Delhaye - **The 15th-Century Cavallaire (Provence) Shipwreck: A Precursor of the Red Bay Vessel?**
- 8:20 Turgeon, Laurier - **Bordeaux and the French Saltfish (Newfoundland Cod) Trade During the 16th Century**
- 8:40 Jacobsen, Maria and Robert S. Neyland - **Preliminary Report on the Excavation of a Late Medieval Freighter**
- 9:00 L'Hour, Michel - **L'épave des Marinières: A Recently Discovered 16th-Century Wreck on the French Mediterranean Coast**
- 9:10 Derrow, Stuart - **Rancid Meat and Rat Bones: 16th-Century Spanish Shipboard Dietary Patterns**

- 9:30 Break
- 9:50 Meniketti, Marco - **Searching for a Safe Harbor on a Treacherous Coast: The Wreck of the *San Agustin* in California**
- 10:10 Piercy, Robin - **The Mombasa Wreck Excavation**
- 10:20 Jordan, Brian - **Wrecked Ships and Ruined Empires: The *Santo Antonio de Tanna* (The Mombasa Wreck) a 17th-Century Portuguese *Fragata***
- 10:40 Gawronski, Jerzy - **The Economic Network of the VOC in Amsterdam around 1750**
- 11:00 Nagelkerken, Wil - **1996 Excavation of the Dutch Frigate *Alphen*, Which Exploded and Sank in 1778 in the Harbor of Curaçao**
- 11:20 Meide, Chuck - **Staved Containers**

SESSION 37: PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA

Laguna Madre Room; Chair and Organizer: Donny Hamilton

- 8:00 Hamilton, Donny L. - **Port Royal, Jamaica: An Overview**
- 8:20 Johnson, David A. - **Slave Traders of Port Royal, Jamaica**
- 8:30 Meyers, Allan D. - **West African Continuity in the Decoration of 17th-Century Afro-Jamaican Ceramics**
- 8:50 Dewolf, Helen C. - **Port Royal's Chinese Porcelain and Evidence of East Asian Trade as Reflected in Jamaican Archival Materials**
- 9:10 Smith, C. Wayne - **Analysis of the Weight Assemblage of Port Royal, Jamaica**
- 9:30 Break
- 9:50 Fox, Georgia L. - **Pipe Dreams: The Consumption of Tobacco, Smoking and the Clay Pipe Collection from the 17th-Century Submerged Site of Port Royal, Jamaica**
- 10:10 Brown, Maureen - **An Archaeological Study of Social Class as Reflected in a British Colonial Tavern Site in Port Royal, Jamaica**
- 10:30 Smith, C. Wayne and Jerome Klosowski - **New Conservation Strategies at the Conservation Research Laboratory**

SESSION 38: INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

Aransas Room; Co-Chairs and Co-Organizers: David Landon and Robert Clouse

- 8:00 Clouse, Robert Alan - **Energy and Evolution of the Industrial Landscape**

- 8:20 Harris, Wendy and Arnold Pickman - **Waterways as Industrial Landscapes: The Engineering of the Hudson, 1797 to the Present**
- 8:40 Buhr, Larry - **Industrial Brick Manufacture in Rural Saskatchewan**
- 9:00 Scarlett, Timothy James - **Quaker Bricks in Amish Country: The Lancaster Brick Company, 1919-1979**
- 9:20 Crossley, David - **Identification, Evaluation, and Preservation of Industrial Landscapes: Post-Medieval Metal Industries in Britain**
- 9:40 Break
- 10:00 Tordoff, Judy D. - **The Evolution of California's Placer Mining Landscape**
- 10:20 Pollard, Gordon - **The Landscape of the 19th-Century Charcoal Iron Industry in Northern New York**
- 10:40 Tumberg, Timothy A. and David Landon - **Archaeological Perspectives on Industrial Land Use and Historical Ecology: A Case Study from the Ohio Trap Rock Mine**
- 11:00 Discussant: Donald Hardesty

SESSION 39: FROM POTS TO PULL-CHAINS: VIEWS FROM THE outhouse

Copano Room; Chair: Kathleen Wheeler

- 8:00 Denmon, Jacqueline - **Privies and Privilege: An Archaeological Examination of Health and Sanitation in 19th-Century Buffalo, New York**
- 8:20 Wheeler, Kathleen - **Methodological Considerations for Excavating Privies**
- 8:40 Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. and Terry M. Harper - **The Parity of Privies: Summary Research on the Privies in North Carolina**
- 9:00 Cranmer, Leon - **Findings from the Privy at Fort Halifax, Winslow, Maine**
- 9:20 Bush, David R. - **Time, Space, Gender, Health, Status, Politics, Prisoners: Interpreting the Latrines of Johnson's Island**
- 9:40 McCarthy, John P. and Jeanne A. Ward - **Sanitation Practices, Depositional Processes, and Interpretive Contexts of Minneapolis Privies**
- 10:00 Crane, Brian D. - **Filth, Garbage, and Rubbish: Refuse Disposal, Sanitary Reform and 19th-Century Yard Deposits in Washington, D.C.**

SESSION 40: TERRESTRIAL CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Room 7 (Copano); Chair: Sandra Sauer

- 10:40 Sauer, Sandra - **Sebastopol: A Mid-19th Century Limecrete Residence in Central Texas**
- 11:00 Catts, Wade P. - **"Consumed by the Angry Flames:" Archaeology at The W.J. Lamb and Son Store, Gibson, Pennsylvania**
- 11:20 Jones, Timothy - **El Dumpe (1936-1947): A Material Look at Three Diverse Historic Periods**
- 11:40 Boyd, Varna G. - **The "La Puntilla Dump:" A Late 19th-Century Refuse Deposit in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico**

SESSION 41: A PHILADELPHIA STORY: 18TH-CENTURY SWAMP TO 20TH-CENTURY PRISON

Room 8 (Matagorda); Co-Chairs and Co-Organizers: Sharla Azizi and Meta Janowitz

- 9:00 Azizi, Sharla C. - **Introduction**
- 9:10 Dent, Richard J. - **Archaeology in Olde Towne Philadelphia: The 7th and Arch Street Excavations**
- 9:30 Wuebber, Ingrid A. - **The Rise and Decline of an Elegant Address: The 700 Block of Arch, 1700-1950**
- 9:50 Holt, Henry M.R. - **"I Ain't Going in That Hole!!!" OSHA Standards and the Cost of Compliance: Safety Issues at 7th and Arch Street**
- 10:10 Pipes, Marie-Lorraine - **7th and Arch Street Site Faunal Assemblage: An Overview**
- 10:30 Break
- 10:50 Janowitz, Meta F. - **The Wares of Daniel Topham, an 18th-Century Philadelphia Potter**
- 11:10 Azizi, Sharla C. - **Across Space and Time: Kiln Furniture— A Comparative Study of Three East Coast Potters**
- 11:30 Roper, Christy, Gerard Scharfenberger, and Marie-Lorraine Pipes - **Small Finds at 7th and Arch Street, Philadelphia: Description and Discussion**
- 11:50 Discussant: Charles H. LeeDecker

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 11TH

SESSION 42: FROM THE ASHES: RENEWED RESEARCH OF BRUNSWICK TOWN, NORTH CAROLINA'S COLONIAL PORT

Nueces Ballroom A; Chair and Organizer: Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton

- 1:00 Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. - **Introduction**
- 1:10 Lofffield, Thomas C. and Michael Stoner - **Re-examination of Brunswick Burnished Ceramics from Brunswick Town, North Carolina**
- 1:30 Beaman, Jr., Thomas - **Nautical and Floral, Biblical and Pastoral: The Delft Tiles of Brunswick Town**
- 1:50 Mintz, John J. and Thomas Beaman, Jr. - **Olive Jars from Colonial Brunswick Town**
- 2:10 Robinson, Kenneth W. - **Port Brunswick and the Colonial Naval Stores Industry: Historical and Archaeological Implications**
- 2:30 Break
- 2:50 Gray, Anna - **Return to the Port of Brunswick: An Analysis of Two 18th-Century North Carolina Households**
- 3:10 Discussant: Charles Ewen

SESSION 43: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN OUR BIG BACK YARD: CORPUS CHRISTI AND BEYOND

Corpus Christi Ballroom A; Co-Chairs and Co-Organizers: Mark Wilde-Ramsing and David T. Clark

- Noon Open House
- 1:00 Farris, Glenn J. - **Historical Archaeology Today: What, How, Why of Historical Archaeology**
- 1:15 Bense, Judy A. - **Colonial Spanish Roots: A Presidio in Pensacola, Florida**
- 1:30 Fox, Anne A. - **Spanish Colonial Archaeology: A View from Texas**
- 1:45 Baker, Joan and Helen Dockall - **Cemetery Archaeology: Confederate Veterans and the Texas State Cemetery**
- 2:00 Fox, Richard Allen, Jr. - **Archaeology and Custer's Last Battle**
- 2:15 Break
- 2:30 Arnold, J. Barto, III - **Fleur-de-lis and Lone Star: The Texas Historical Commission's Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Ship lost in 1686**
- 2:45 Mayo, Ellen - **Industrial Archaeology: Early Spanish Mining in Southern Texas**
- 3:00 Smith, K.C. and Mark Wilde-Ramsing - **Archaeology and Public Education**
- 3:15 Clark, David T. - **Archaeology and World War II: Case of a Missing B-17**

3:30 Reception

SESSION 44: MILITARY SITES ARCHAEOLOGY

Matagorda Room; Chair: Doreen Cooper

1:30 Cooper, Doreen C. - **World War II in Alaska: Barracks Life in Skagway**

1:50 Starbuck, David R. - **Unearthing the French and Indian War in New York State**

2:10 Brauner, David R. - **Sometimes a Great Notion: Saving the Fort Hoskins Site**

2:30 King, Marsha K. - **Historical Archaeological Investigations at Two Kansas Forts: Fort Dodge (1865-1882) and Fort Harker (1867-1872)**

2:50 Break

3:10 Lees, William B. - **Archaeology and Geomorphology of the 1808 Washita Battlefield, Oklahoma**

3:30 Karsmizki, Ken - **Fountain Soldier Station, Yellowstone National Park: Evidence of Military Life in the Park**

3:50 Riley, Patrick R. and John Rosak - **The Archaeology and Folklore of Martin Bomber Number 5**

SESSION 45: CONTRIBUTED UNDERWATER PAPERS

Corpus Christi Ballroom C; Chair: Peter Waddell

1:00 Dietrich, Patricia and John A. Gifford - **Results of Recent Underwater Excavations at Little Salt Spring (85018), Florida**

1:10 Li, Guoqing - **Underwater Excavated Components from Chinese Ancient Ships and Their Preservation**

1:30 Indruszewski, George - **Metrological Aspects Reflected in Early Medieval Shipbuilding from the Southern Baltic Sea**

1:50 Zabloudil, Karel F. and Zdenek Dragoun - **On the Discovery of Foundations of Romanesque Judith Bridge in Prague, Czech Republic**

2:10 Bernier, Marc-Andre - **The 1995 Survey of a Ship from Sir William Phips's Fleet, 1690**

2:30 Waddell, Peter - **The 1996 Excavation of a Ship from Sir William Phips's Fleet, 1690**

2:50 Break

3:10 Fullen, Lou - **Joseph Blanpain's Boat: A 1754 Sloop That Was Abandoned at 41CH57, El Orcoquisac, Chambers County, Texas**

3:20 Herrera, Jorge Manuel - **Ballast in the Seaport of Veracruz during the Second Half of the 18th Century**

3:40 Landry, Laura A. - **The SUAS—After Four Years, Alive and Well: A Progress Report**

3:50 Williams, Brian - **The Development of Maritime Archaeology in Northern Ireland**

4:10 Bound, Mensun - **A Wreck from the Elizabethan Period off Alderney in the Channel Islands**

4:30 Floore, Pieter M. - **The Archaeological Research of the Wintering Site of Willem Barents 1596-1597 on Nova Zembla: The Reconstruction of the House**

SESSION 46: MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY IN A NATIONAL PARK: THE DRY TORTUGAS MODEL

Laguna Madre Room; Chair: Larry E. Murphy

1:00 Lenihan, Daniel J. - **The Dry Tortugas National Park Research Program: Programmatic Context**

1:20 Murphy, Larry E. - **Maritime Archaeology at Dry Tortugas National Park: Research Domains, Framework, and Perspectives**

1:40 Souza, Donna - **The Archaeological Signatures of Risk Minimizing Behavior on the Pulaski Reef Wreck Site**

2:00 Shope, Steven M. and Larry E. Murphy - **GPS Based Archaeological Data Acquisition and Spatially Referenced Magnetic Data Analysis at Dry Tortugas National Park**

2:20 Break

2:40 Smith, Timothy G. and Larry E. Murphy - **GIS Applications for Submerged Resource Management at Dry Tortugas National Park**

3:00 Askins, Adriane and Larry E. Murphy - **Submerged Site Determination and Delineation at Dry Tortugas National Park**

3:20 Russell, Matt - **Minimum Impact Archaeology and Systematic Site Testing at Dry Tortugas National Park**

3:40 Discussants: J. Barto Arnold III

SESSION 47: INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Aransas Room; Chair: Elizabeth D. Benchley

- 1:00 Benchley, Elizabeth D. - **The Sky Was Brass, the Earth Was Ashes: The Williamsonville Site and the Peshtigo Fire of 1871**
- 1:20 Affleck, Richard M. - **Life and Death of a Milling Community: Rowlands Mills, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, ca. 1779-1927**
- 1:40 Hubbard, Velicia - **Passports in Time: Investigations at the Aldridge Sawmill and Township**
- 2:00 Rogers, Leah D. - **It Was Some Brewery: Data Recovery of the City Brewery Site, Des Moines, Iowa**
- 2:20 Turnipseed, Donna L.A. - **Lessons From a Ditch**
- 2:40 Break
- 3:00 Faunce, Kenneth - **The Railroad's Influence on the Uniformity of Goods as Seen in the Tularosa Basin, New Mexico**
- 3:10 Jeppson, Patrice L. - **They Said, "Californ'i is the Place Ya Otta Be . . .:" Historical Archaeology and the Petroleum Industry in California's Central Valley**
- 3:20 McGuire, Randall H. and Mark Walker - **Archaeology as Public Action at Ludlow, Colorado**

SESSION 48: DEATH AND THE MORTUARY RECORD

Copano Room; Chair: Esther Doyle Read

- 1:00 Lane, Michael F. - **An Archaeological Topology of Yellow Fever in Baltimore, 1799-1830**
- 1:20 Rogers, Katherine L. - **Grave Goods from the Hampstead Hill Cemeteries**
- 1:40 Read, Esther Doyle - **The Episcopalians and the Paupers: Reflections of Social Values after Death**
- 2:00 Botwick, Brad - **Symbolic Functions of Southern Family Cemeteries during the Antebellum Period**
- 2:20 Sternheimer, Patricia A. - **Classification and Analysis of the Grave Goods from the Trigg Site: A Late Woodland-Contact Burial Site in Southwestern Virginia**
- 2:40 Gradwohl, David M. - **Parakeet to Paradise: An Ethnoarchaeological Perspective on the U.S. Military Pet Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco**

SESSION 49: CROSSING THE RIVER STYX: APPLYING ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES TO FORENSICS

Copano Room; Chair and Organizer: Robert C. Sonderman

- 3:20 Scott, Douglas and Melissa Connor - **The Archaeology of Contemporary Genocide: Investigations in Rwanda**
- 3:40 Trimble, Michael K., Thomas D. Holland, Charles Slaymaker, Dennis Danielson, Jeremy Goldstein, Marc Kodack, and Chris Pulliam - **The Role of Archaeology in the Recovery of Military Personnel Lost in Action during the Viet Nam War**
- 4:00 Sonderman, Robert C. and James T. Clemente - **Looking for a Needle in a Haystack: Developing Closer Relationships between Law Enforcement and Archaeologists**
- 4:20 Owsley, Douglas W., Mario Slaus, Davor Strinovich, Dana Kollmann, and Malcolm Richardson - **Recovery and Identification of Civilian Victims of War in Croatia**
- 4:40 Crist, Thomas A.J. - **Bad to the Bone?: Historical Archaeologists and Forensic Anthropology**
- 5:00 Discussion

SESSION 50: AMERICAN FARMSTEAD ARCHAEOLOGY

Matagorda Room; Chair: Marie E. Blake

- 1:00 Ziegler, Danica - **The Livengood Site: A 19th-Century Mennonite Farmstead**
- 1:20 Ahlman, Todd - **Tenure and Modernization of Early 20th-Century Farmsteads in the East Tennessee River Valley**
- 1:40 Arnott, Sigrid and Sluss - **An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Survey and Evaluation of Minnesota's Historic Farmsteads**
- 2:00 Pfannkuche, Sara L. - **Ostend: An Undocumented Mid-19th Century Pioneer Community in McHenry County, Illinois**
- 2:10 Blake, Marie E. - **Archaeology of the Warren Farmstead**
- 2:30 Doroszenko, Dena - **Benares, a Family's Legacy to Ontario: The History and Archaeology of a Mississauga Farmstead**
- 2:50 Break

SESSION 51: THE CALIFORNIA GULCH SUPERFUND SITE. REMEDIATION AND RESPONSE ACTIONS WITHIN A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK. INTEGRATION OF CERCLA AND THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Matagorda Room; Chair and Organizer: Patricia McCoy

- 3:20 McCoy, Patricia - **Introduction**
- 3:30 Killam, David G. - **Assessing Landscape Features for Cultural Resources Compliance at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado**
- 3:50 Hoefer, III, Ted - **Cultural Resource Methods and Superfund: California Gulch Superfund Site, Lake County, Colorado**
- 4:10 Martorano, Marilyn A. - **Public Involvement and Historic Archaeology at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado, from a PRP/Consultant Perspective**
- 4:30 Horn, Jonathan C. - **The Mines of Leadville: What is Really Out There?**

SESSION 52: POSTER SESSION

Room 4 (Nueces Ballroom B); Participants should be on hand to answer questions 1:00 -1:30 PM if possible.

Bruseth, Jim - **The Belle: Excavations of La Salle's Ship in Matagorda Bay**

Claesson, Stefan - **Annabella: Excavations of a 19th-Century Coasting Schooner**

Duchaine, Martine and Michel Blackburn - **Micromorphological and Physico-Chemical Analysis of a Latrine at the Ilot Hunt Site, Quebec City**

Fleagle, Dorothy and Patrice L. Jeppson - **Historical Archaeology of the Land of Desire: 20th-Century American Material Culture**

Hall, Andy and Barto Arnold - **La Salle Shipwreck Project Web Page**

Inkrot, Mary - **Down on the Farm: 20th Century Rural Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau**

Ippolito, John - **Historical Archaeology in the Southern Region National Forests**

Killam, David G. and Amy Morrison - **Kids First Program and Cultural Resources Compliance at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado**

Langley, Susan B. M. - **Chesapeake Flotilla Project**

Perttula, Timothy K. and Nancy G. Reese - **No Longer a Mooring: The Disappearance of an Early Texas River Town**

ORGANIZED SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS

Session 2: **Charleston in the Context of Trans-Atlantic Culture, 1700-1850.** Organized and chaired by Martha A. Zierden and Bernard L. Herman.

Founded in 1670, Charleston in the Carolina colony quickly emerged as a major commercial port in the trans-Atlantic world. The accumulation of great wealth through trade in staples, supported by slave labor, followed. By the late 18th century, Charleston was the wealthiest city (per capita) in the American colonies, and the fourth largest commercial center. The city's success as a commercial center was matched by her role as a social center, an entrepot for the flow of goods and ideas.

With well preserved architectural, archaeological, documentary, and material culture resources available, the city has attracted a host of scholars exploring American development. The papers in this session address a range of people, places, and objects in the 18th and 19th centuries, and explore a variety of broad issues. They are united by the fact that they have, in some way, chosen Charleston as a data base. Thus the papers are not about Charleston per se, but are about larger historical processes as reflected in the Charleston environs.

Session 4: **Enslaved, Indentured, and Free: Testimonies to the Evolution of a Plantation.** Organized and chaired by Maria Franklin.

The Virginian plantation once known as Rich Neck operated on the outskirts of Williamsburg from the 17th to the 19th century. Its generations of elite planters, indentured servants, and enslaved Africans, helped to shape the transformation of the Tidewater plantation system. Over the years, Rich Neck's diverse population witnessed its transition from frontier to satellite plantation and the concurrent entrenchment of slavery. The archaeological explorations of Rich Neck allow us an unprecedented opportunity to understand the social, cultural, and economic changes which occurred throughout the Tidewater region during the colonial period as a result of interaction and exchange at the plantation community level. Our understandings of this segment of history have been greatly enhanced due to the strengths of an interdisciplinary approach, as zooarchaeological, botanical, architectural, and artifactual evidence were drawn together to recreate the lifeways of Rich Neck's varied residents. The session is arranged chronologically so as to capture the plantation's major transitions and ends with an overall interpretation of these processes.

Session 8: **Ceramic Chronologies: Back to Basics (Workshop).** Organized and chaired by George L. Miller and Amy C. Earls.

This workshop is a call back to basics. Since the founding of the SHA in Dallas 30 years ago, very little work has been done on development of ceramic chronologies. This workshop focuses on the need for better chronologies for the common ware, provides insights on the problems in developing such chronologies, and suggests areas where further research is needed.

Six researchers will make 10-minute presentations on the problems of developing chronologies for different wares, describe the approach each has taken, and outline what they feel needs to be done. Each presentation will be followed by an open 20-minute discussion. Presenters are raising issues, not presenting papers.

Session 10: **State Maritime Archaeology Managers Workshop VI: Swinging the Cat, or Toward a Uniform Application of Discipline.** Organized and chaired by Victor T. Mastone and Christopher Amer.

In the days of corporal punishment at sea, you needed ample space to swing the cat-o'-nine tails to properly produce the maximum effect. State managers of submerged cultural resources often find themselves in the position of having "no room to swing the cat." As with the application of the cat, managers need sufficient latitude to maintain order, that is, protect the resources. Unfortunately,

the diverse and competing interests in submerged cultural resources which shaped the laws make many terrestrial approaches unfeasible. Management dilemmas can arise as to what is the practical protection of submerged cultural resources and the appropriate punishment for violators. The purpose of this session is to provide a forum for a multi-state dialogue where state managers can discuss issues, impediments, and solutions.

Session 13: "Blest Be the Ties That Bind": The Dynamics of Local, Regional, Inter-Regional and Trans-Oceanic Trade in Post Conquest Mesoamerica. Organized and chaired by Thomas H. Charlton.

The gradual development of local and regional postconquest historical archaeological sequences throughout Mesoamerica provides evidence not only of distinctive developments but also of highly variable participation in various levels of trade. The variability in degree and level of trade participation is a result of multiple interacting factors such as site location (coast, interior; core, periphery; urban, rural), site function (ranch/hacienda, town/city, port, presidio, mission), ethnicity (indigenous, Hispanic, mestizo, casta), and century of occupation. In this symposium basic data from several different regions will be presented in order to examine the levels of trade linkages archaeologically visible and the extent to which these economic linkages reflect political integration.

Session 14: Archaeologists as Storytellers. Organized and chaired by Mary Praetzelis.

Historical archaeologists are at the nexus of information from many evocative sources. Yet somehow we have been able to reduce the emotional quality of the past to lists of dead artifacts and tales of trade networks. This symposium offers archaeologists the chance to temporarily rid ourselves from the trappings of science and to be free of the parenthetical statements, with which we usually qualify our every remark. After you tune out the static, filter off the dross, and ignore the thousand small irrelevancies, what do you think the site is REALLY about? What is the human story behind it? For a few minutes, let's allow ourselves to cut to the chase and reclaim some of the excitement that too often gets lost in our efforts to be rigorous presenters of data. Speakers in this symposium will tell stories based upon information from a multitude of sources. These sources and their data will be referred to only parenthetically in slides and/or handouts. The stories may be about a person, place, or event, and will be readily understandable to the general public.

Session 15: Conflict, Migration, and Coalescence: Native American Groups in Texas, AD 1530-1878. Organized and chaired by Nancy Kenmotsu.

In 1530, Texas was occupied by a multitude of native peoples. Some were relatively sedentary, practicing small scale agriculture; others were hunters and gatherers, frequently moving and subsisting on native plants and small game. In the period following 1530, there is a growing body of archaeological and archival evidence that indicates that the conflict between these groups—brought by European colonization and settlement—was resolved through diverse mechanisms that operated during prehistory. Warfare was chosen when other mechanisms were unsuccessful; some groups migrated to new territories; still others elected to coalesce, aligning themselves with larger, more powerful groups. The presentations in this symposium summarize the archival and archaeological evidence of the mechanisms chosen by several prominent native groups that occupied and/or migrated into Texas during the period 1530-1878. The papers are intended to provoke an awareness of the complex nature of interaction between native societies and to suggest avenues of future study.

Session 16: Recent Advances in American Naval Archaeology, I. Chaired by Robert Neyland. Many papers in this symposium discuss specific issues encountered in developing cooperative federal and state strategies for administering and preserving significant underwater archaeological

sites pertaining to U.S. naval history. Others present results from specific research projects. Sites range from Revolutionary War shipwrecks to submerged aircraft.

Because of its length, the session is presented in two parts: Session 16 in the morning and Session 24 in the afternoon.

Session 17: Problems and Progress in Underwater Cultural Resource Management in the Caribbean, Bermuda, and Mexico. Organized and chaired by Margaret E. Leshikar-Denton.

Underwater cultural resource management can be defined as "taking action to responsibly protect underwater cultural heritage." CRM goals for government departments, academic institutions, non-profit organizations, individuals, or combinations of the above might include: 1) mitigating impacts to endangered sites; 2) preventing destruction of sites and dispersal of artifacts by denying permits to exploiters seeking private financial gain; 3) creating local, national, and international inventories so that sites can be managed; 4) protecting and interpreting sites *in situ* whenever possible; 5) excavating sites only when there are scientific objectives, adequate funding, professional staff, and provisions for documentation, conservation, curation, and reporting; 6) involving the public so that people become guardians of their underwater cultural heritage; and 7) bringing the excitement of underwater cultural sites to the public in reputable museum exhibitions, media presentations, and publications. Reflecting this broadened view of underwater cultural resource management, our symposium illuminates problems and progress in the Caribbean, Bermuda, and Mexico.

Session 19: Camp Nelson, a Civil War Central Place for Supplies and African American Recruitment. Organized and chaired by W. Stephen McBride

Camp Nelson was established in 1863 as a second order distribution and manufacturing center for the Army of the Ohio in central Kentucky. It received supplies from Cincinnati, Ohio, and distributed these goods and others manufactured on site through lower order depots to Union soldiers in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. It contained numerous warehouses, workshops, corrals, and sheds, as well as support structures for soldiers and civilian employees. In the spring and summer of 1864, the camp also became Kentucky's largest recruitment center and refugee camp for African-American soldiers and their families.

Archival and archaeological research on Camp Nelson began in 1989 and accelerated in 1994. This research has focused on understanding the structural and functional layout of the camp, the different groups occupying the camp, the provisioning and consumption patterns within the camp, the nature and condition of the refugee camp, and the degree of military order maintained within such a diverse camp.

Session 21: The Perception of Memory: Archaeology, Myth and Tradition. Organized and chaired by Alasdair M. Brooks and Julia A. King.

Archaeologists increasingly recognize that their work is socially and politically contingent as well as scientifically constituted. Rather than discovering true stories about the past, archaeologists create narratives that can legitimate or challenge visions of the present. These narratives emerge through a continuous negotiation between archaeologists, their patrons, and the general public, and center around the power of artifacts to authenticate and to reify a vision of the past. Activities such as the classification of artifacts, archaeology exhibits, collecting, even how the public perceives archaeology and archaeologists, affect the stories archaeologists write about the past. This session examines some of these activities and their implications for understanding the past.

Session 23: The Archaeology of Class. Organized and chaired by Robert K. Fitts.

Although numerous historical archaeologists have examined the concept of class, most try to create predictive models by relating economic wealth with patterns in material culture. The papers

in this sessions will try a different approach by examining how material culture creates and maintains class boundaries. To provide alternative opinions and hopefully spirited discussion, participants will examine the topic from a variety of theoretical stances including the interpretative, symbolic, Marxist, and functionalist positions. Two discussants will attempt a new and lively format. Instead, of reading prepared positions, an archaeologist and a social historian will discuss the papers during a debate on archaeology's ability to investigate class. The discussants will also address the general similarities and differences between the two fields. Hopefully, this discussion will bring out both the strengths and weaknesses of our approaches to historical questions.

Session 24: Recent Advances in American Naval Archaeology, II.

Refer to Session 16.

Session 25: From Caravels to Cenotes: Ongoing Archaeological Research in the Dominican Republic. Organized and chaired by Charles Beeker.

Since 1993, Indiana University's office of Underwater Science and Educational Resources (USER), California State Parks, and Panamerican Consultants, Inc., have conducted archaeological research on Columbus-era sites in the Dominican Republic. Projects include remote sensing reconnaissance and anomaly testing to locate historically-documented, Columbus-era wreck sites at La Isabela. A planned shipwreck park at Isla Saona off the southeast coast will facilitate research on 15th-century wrecking events on the island's offshore reefs.

Preliminary investigations of a cave in the Parque Nacional de Este have revealed Taino Indian paintings depicting tributes to Spanish conquistadors, as well as a caravel. This investigation also includes a cenote containing ceremonial offerings and possible evidence of battle. The cenote is thought to be on the site of one of the last major defeats of the Taino's by their Spanish conquerors.

The symposium also includes research into Rhenish stoneware from a 17th-century Monte Cristi shipwreck in the Dominican Republic. The ship was of English build, carrying a Dutch cargo. Investigation of the stoneware may provide crucial information about its source, its date, and the destination of the ship's cargo.

Session 28: Defending the Pensacola Pass: Results of the First Year of Investigating the Early Military Communities at the Barrancas in Pensacola, Florida. Organized and chaired by Judith A. Bense and Ashley A. Chapman.

A bluff or *barrancas* overlooks the mouth of Pensacola Bay. The first permanent settlement in Pensacola was located on a portion of this barrancas in 1698, and this location has continued to be the most important military site in the area to the present-day. The University of West Florida has begun a five year project investigating primarily the first year of research conducted in 1995. The papers will address the cultural and academic context of the location, the use of geographic information systems to identify target areas, multicomponent spatial analysis, the generation of an archaeological model of the earliest Spanish presidio, and reveal the French Colonial artifact problem on the northern Gulf coast.

Session 29: Forum on the Proposed Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). Organized and chaired by Donna J. Seifert.

The Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA), Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) have prepared a proposal to establish the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). The proposed new organization, which would replace SOPA, would be legally separate but sponsored by SHA and SAA. To be registered, archaeologists would voluntarily present their qualifications and subscribe to a code of ethics and set of professional standards. The boards of SOPA, SAA, and SHA have each voted to put the proposal to a vote of the membership, beginning with SOPA. If SOPA

approves the proposal, it will be distributed to SHA members for their consideration. Copies of the proposal will be available at this session, and a panel of SHA members will present their views on the proposal and be prepared to answer questions and initiate a discussion with those attending the session.

Session 30: Working Together: Historical Archaeologists and Minority Communities. Organized and chaired by Elizabeth M. Scott.

This panel is made up of archaeologists who have conducted projects dealing with the pasts of minority groups in North America and who have involved present-day members of those groups in their projects. In addition to substantive summaries of the projects, the panelists will discuss: 1) how questions about race, ethnicity, and gender structured their research; 2) how the archaeologist went about contacting and communicating with the descendant/extant community; 3) which processes worked and which did not work in involving the community; and 4) how the community's involvement affected the questions that were addressed, the goals of the project, the methods used, and/or the conclusions drawn. The final portion of the session will be devoted to questions, comments, and discussion with the audience.

Session 31: What Adam Drank in Paradise: The Buffalo Lithia Springs Resort, Clarksville, Virginia. Organized and chaired by Lawrence E. Abbott and Richard H Kimmel.

Buffalo Lithia Springs represents one of the longest operating commercial sites of its kind. This is due in large part to its purported discovery by Colonel William Byrd in 1728 during the survey of the North Carolina - Virginia state line. By 1817 the site boasted an ordinary, and the medicinal value of the water was known by at least 1821. Throughout the remainder of the 19th and early 20th centuries, a nationally renowned bottling work and resort flourished around the springs. The papers in this symposium utilize history, archaeology, and informant interviews to develop unique insights into site development, landscape use, consumer behavior, and the site's place in the regional growth of recreational and medicinal resorts.

Session 33: French Colonial Mobile, 1702-1711: Social Interactions and Trade Connections. Organized and chaired by Gregory A. Waselkov.

Old Mobile (1MB94), site of the capital of French colonial Louisiana between 1702 and 1711, has been intensively investigated for the last eight years. Excavation and analysis have revealed abundant evidence of multi-ethnic participation in the community, especially Native American involvement through both trade and enslavement. The first decade of the 18th century was also a period of exceptionally open trade between the French and Spanish, which provided unusual opportunities to the Mobile inhabitants for the acquisition of wealth and exotic commodities. Far from adhering to the mercantilist ideal, French colonists of this era adeptly circumvented structural obstacles to inter-colonial trade. This symposium explores the nature and extent of social interactions and trade within the colony and beyond.

Session 34: The Texas Archeological Stewardship Network and Historic Sites Research. Organized and chaired by Dan Potter.

Created in 1983, the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network program was the first example in the nation of a state volunteer, or "stewardship" program involving trained avocational archaeologists. The Texas Archeological Stewardship Network is multi-faceted and members have varied interests and conduct a range of activities including site recording and investigation, public outreach and education, research and placement of archaeological collections, and monitor and aid in the protection of important historic sites across the state.

Session 37: **Port Royal Project.** Organized and chaired by Donny L. Hamilton.

Port Royal, much of which sunk into Kingston Harbor in the 1692 earthquake, was the largest and most affluent, late 17th-century English town in the New World. Through this single port the trade goods of the world passed into Jamaica and much of the Spanish mainland. The archaeological evidence for this trade and affluence is evidenced in the brick architecture, the varied nature of the artifact assemblages, and the documents. In fact, no archaeological site exemplifies the themes of seaports, ships, central places, and the integration of terrestrial and underwater archaeology more than does the catastrophic site of Port Royal, Jamaica. This is dramatically evidenced by the excavation of a building and a ship that rammed through it and the excavation of buildings on land and underwater.

Session 38: **Industrial Landscapes.** Organized and chaired by David B. Landon.

Archaeologists have always been interested in the spatial distribution of features and activities across the landscape, and this approach has great potential for interpreting industrial sites. This session will examine how industrial development shapes and is shaped by the landscape, and how this provides insight into specific cultural and historical contexts. Topical coverage includes the relationship of technological organization to landscape patterning, landscape changes caused by industrial development, and management issues for industrial landscapes.

Session 41: **A Philadelphia Story: 18th-Century Swamp to 20th-Century Prison.** Organized and chaired by Sharla C. Azizi.

At the direction of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. conducted Phase II/III excavations on a portion of a block located at the corner of Seventh and Arch Streets in Philadelphia. Intensive historical research indicated that there was a high potential for preserved archaeological remains in privies, wells, and other shaft features as well as for the recovery of yard-area midden deposits and various architectural features. This session is comprised of discussions of the complex fieldwork methodology that was necessary in this urban setting--including the question of what can be done with all of the back dirt--and descriptions of the faunal material and artifacts, especially the redwares, that were recovered.

Session 42: **From the Ashes: Renewed Research of Brunswick Town, North Carolina's Colonial Port.** Organized and chaired by Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton.

The port of Brunswick began in 1726 along the banks of the Cape Fear River. As a center for trade and commerce, the town contained private and public residences, civic and commercial buildings, religious structures, and a governor's estate. It was burned during the Revolution and in total ruins by 1830. During the 1860s, Confederates built Fort Anderson, which they later abandoned. In 1952 it was donated to the State of North Carolina. Extensive historical and archaeological research was begun by Lawrence Lee, and later, Stanley South. From 1958 until 1968, South excavated the remains of 23 of the 60 known foundation ruins, which produced a vast amount of cultural material. His publication, *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology* (1977) summarized his findings and created the framework for analytical studies in the field of historical archaeology. Now, some 30 years later, another team of researchers is resurrecting the burned town through renewed studies of its material culture. This session outlines new research in topical areas such as colonowares, delft tiles, olive jars, naval stores, individual house assemblages, architectural conjecture, and masonry preservation.

Session 43: **Historical Archaeology in Our Big Backyard: Corpus Christi and Beyond.** Organized and chaired by Mark Wilde-Ramsing.

This session was specially organized for a broad public audience and advertised throughout the Corpus Christi regional area. Speakers were solicited to cover a broad range of site types, from

shipwrecks to urban sites to cemeteries to military sites, as well as projects involving public participation. The papers aim to convey a sense of archaeological resources, and knowledge they contain, in everyone's "back yard." Prior to the session, displays and activities will be on exhibit; a reception follows the presentations.

Session 46: **Maritime Archaeology in a National Park: The Dry Tortugas Model.** Organized and chaired by Larry E. Murphy.

The current research program at Dry Tortugas National Park will be discussed relative to the National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resource Unit and the Park's mission, goals, and guidelines. Particular issues concerning the relationship between agency and academic disciplines during extended research programs in public management preserves will be presented, particularly regarding research design, methodology, products, conclusions, and results.

Session 51: **The California Gulch Superfund Site. Remediation and Response Actions Within a National Historic Landmark. Integration of CERCLA and the National Historic Preservation Act.** Organized and chaired by Patricia McCoy.

Leadville, Colorado. The name is instantly recognizable as one of the most well-known western United States mining centers. Leadville was designated the California Gulch Superfund site in 1983 due to the recurring impacts of mine drainage on local and regional waters. Subsequent investigations revealed elevated levels of heavy metals including cadmium, arsenic, zinc, and lead in many of the remaining mine waste piles, tailings and areas directly impacted by smelter emissions. Leadville, a National Historic Landmark since 1961, has recently been designated as within the National Register eligible proposed Leadville Mining District. The landmark and proposed district status have provided opportunities and problems in addressing the clean-up of the site. The papers within this session will explore the cultural landscape of the mining district, discuss difficulties in meshing the various legislated laws related to Superfund and Historic Preservation, consider public involvement issues and processes utilized by the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP's) and examine new approaches in identifying, refining, and incorporating community concerns in the remediations and response actions undertaken and planned within the site.

INDIVIDUAL PAPER ABSTRACTS

[16] Abbass, D.K. (Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project) **The Rhode Island Revolutionary War Fleet, 1778-1996**

In the spring of 1776 the British occupiers of Newport, Rhode Island, raided northern villages of Narragansett Bay, destroying more than 58 small colonial vessels. In August, after the French fleet had arrived, the British destroyed their own ships in Newport Harbour and burned and sank others around Aquidneck Island, rather than let them fall into enemy hands.

Some of these vessels were salvaged, some later were looted, two were partially studied by URI during the Bicentennial, and others have yet to be found. Search for the remainder of the Rhode Island Revolutionary War fleet continues, but in 1995-96, under DOD Legacy Fund sponsorship and using volunteers and donated equipment, the Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project documented the frigates *Cerberus* and *Orpheus*, two of the transports, and identified related sites. RIMAP also recommended a management plan for site protection, especially those containing cannons and smaller personal effects.

[31] Abbott, Jr., Lawrence E. (New South Associates) **Buffalo Lithia Springs Resort: An Archaeological Perspective**

The archaeological remains of the Buffalo Lithia Springs Resort are spread across 1,500 acres in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. During the 19th and early 20th centuries the site functioned as a popular resort and source of lithia water. The archaeological remains bear witness to the evolution of a self-sustaining community capable of supporting hundreds of patrons. This paper will present the results of recent archaeological investigations at Buffalo Springs. Of particular interest is the well organized use of space and landscape at the resort to create a sense of community for the patrons and facilitate an efficient workplace for the employees.

[35] Abraham, Jennifer M. (University of Southern Mississippi) **When Ladies Were Ladies: An Examination of Gender and Status among Urban, Middle-Class Women in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi Neighborhood c. 1916-1930**

The daily lives of middle-class women during the early part of this century in Hattiesburg, Mississippi are not well documented. Investigations of material culture may lead to a better understanding of the role of married women in urban situations in the Southeast between 1916 and 1930. This paper examines the decorative motifs painted by Hattiesburg women on china. Hand-painting china was a fairly common activity for many middle- and upper-class women in Europe and the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is concluded that the women in this area actively reinforced their separate gender spheres through the creation of decorated china that was fired in a backyard kiln.

[7] Adams, Robert M. (International Archaeological Consultants) **The Future of Underwater Archaeology: A Recovery Device for Retrieving Submerged Archaeological Sites Intact and the Related Excavation Facility**

During the past 35 years many underwater archaeology excavations have been undertaken on sites in remote locations with many inherent risks. The solution to these risks and many other problems is to remove the entire archaeological site to a more favorable location for excavation.

The method to recover the shipwreck/archaeological site is with a specially designed lifting cradle where the entire site can be lifted intact from the bottom and transported by a specially designed barge to the excavation facility. The excavation facility, focused around a water-filled tank with viewing windows, is designed to provide a controlled environment for state-of-the-art excavation, conservation, research, and publication that can be witnessed by the public.

This public access and the revenues generated will allow archaeological excavation to be self sufficient, to educate the public, and reverse the time-to-cost equation. Where slower, higher quality archaeology will provide more revenues and longer, more stable employment.

[47] Affleck, Richard M. (Louis Berger and Associates) **Life and Death of a Milling Community: Rowlands Mills, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, ca. 1779-1927**

In the second half of the eighteenth century, a milling operation was established on the South Branch of the Raritan River in Readington Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Known today as Rowlands Mills, after a 19th-century owner, the mill settlement eventually attracted a number of other craftsmen including a blacksmith, a steelwright, and a shoemaker who provided services to the village residents and to the local farming community. Rowlands Mills was a thriving community throughout much of the 19th century and was one of several small-scale central places in the Readington Township area. By the 1880s, however, the milling business, and the settlement to which it remained strongly tied, began to go into decline. The mill ceased production around 1911, and by 1927 the village had been abandoned. Using historical and archaeological data, this study will discuss Rowlands Mills in the context of regional settlement and will examine the economic and transportation developments that contributed to the community's success and that ultimately brought about its decline.

[4] Agbe-Davies, Anna (Colonial Williamsburg and The University of Pennsylvania) **An Analysis of Several Enigmatic Features from the Rich Neck Plantation Site**

In 1995, excavators working at the Rich Neck Plantation site were confronted with a pair of features which seemed anomalous in more ways than one. Presumably cellars, no associated architectural footprints could be found. Furthermore, the artifacts did not suggest an association with either the earlier Kemp complex or the later slave quarter nearby. A possible solution lies in coordinating the analysis of these features with previously excavated hard-to-place features of the same period. This paper represents an attempt to link the events which produced these enigmatic "cellar" features more closely to the other activities which shaped Rich Neck during its transition from country estate to outlying plantation.

[50] Ahlman, Todd (University of Tennessee) **Tenure and Modernization of Early 20th-Century Farmsteads in the East Tennessee River Valley**

Modernization of Southern farmsteads in the early 20th century was a project tackled from many avenues, most notably by the government. Many governmental programs were implemented across the South. In East Tennessee, The Tennessee Valley Authority was created to bring electricity to the farmers and to bring jobs to a valley that was already modernizing. The modernization of farmsteads prior to the intervention of TVA, by the construction of the Watts Bar Reservoir in East Tennessee, is examined across tenure class. It is suggested that tenure class is not necessarily determinate of modernization as seen in the architectural, archival, and archaeological records.

[13] Alexander, Rani T. (New Mexico State University) **Changes in Political-Economic Integration at Isla Cilvituk, Campeche, Mexico, from the Postclassic to the Early Colonial Period**

The settlement of Isla Cilvituk, located in southwestern Campeche, was occupied from AD 900 through the Early Colonial period, during which time the inhabitants of this lacustrine community witnessed numerous changes in the political-economic climate. The settlement was founded in the wake of the Maya collapse, and during the Post classic period it became an important hinterland outpost, occupying a position interstitial to several larger polities that included the Chontal of the Laguna de Terminos region, the Yucatec Maya to the north and east, and the Itza in the Peten to the south. During the colonial period the Cilvituk area was only sporadically colonized, and the

surrounding region became a refuge area and a conduit to the Peten for "apostate" Maya fleeing the Spanish regime in Yucatan. Over the course of these political-economic fluctuations, the site's inhabitants managed to successfully readjust their strategies of production and interaction, probably in a large part due to the ecological diversity and protection afforded the community by its insular lacustrine location. This paper reports the results of three short seasons of survey and testing at Isla Cilvituk aimed at understanding variation in household-level production organization and its relationship to the turbulent changes in political economy from the Maya collapse to the Spanish conquest.

Allen, Rebecca; See Dolan, Christy C.V.

Amer, Christopher, See Lenihan, Daniel

[19] Andrews, Susan C. (Wilbur Smith Associates) **The Ceramic and Glass Tableware Assemblage at Camp Nelson**

Camp sites, whether permanent or temporary, have the greatest potential for yielding information about the Civil War since they produce both domestic and military artifacts enabling the study of lifeways. To date, few Civil War encampments have been studied archaeologically and their potential to yield information has been unrealized. Camp Nelson, located in Jessamine County, Kentucky, was a Union quartermaster depot occupied by civilians and military personnel, many of whom were African-American. In late 1995 and 1996, archaeologists from Wilbur Smith Associates, in Lexington, Kentucky, conducted Phase III excavations of three sites within the Camp Nelson complex. These sites produced an abundance of domestic debris, particularly ceramics, container glass, and faunal remains. A minimum vessel analysis for two sites within the Camp Nelson complex was undertaken. This analysis will shed light on how these ceramic and glass vessels were used within the general foodways domain and how food was prepared, stored, distributed, served, and consumed at Camp Nelson.

[43] Arnold III, J. Barto (Texas Historical Commission) **Fleur-de-lis and Lone Star: The Texas Historical Commission's Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Ship lost in 1686**

In June and July of 1995, a Texas Historical Commission underwater archaeology project found the shipwreck of *La Belle*. The ship was one of the vessels of the French Explorer La Salle's expedition attempting to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Blown ashore in a norther in January 1686, the ship settled into loose sand and mud in Matagorda Bay, Texas. In 1996 the THC constructed a coffer dam, pumped out the water, and began excavation of the site. This presentation covers the discovery of the site and its ongoing excavation.

[46] Arnold III, J. Barto (Texas Historical Commission) **Discussant**

Arnold III, J. Barto; See Hall, Andy.

[50] Arnott, Sigrid and Jackie Sluss (BRW, Inc) **An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Survey and Evaluation of Minnesota's Historic Farmsteads**

As cultural resource management and the rural landscape evolve, the identification and assessment of rural property types—especially farmsteads—has become a great concern. Minnesota preservationists are currently struggling to define methodologies for the identification and evaluation of farmstead resources. How should we treat the numerous farmsteads, or even artifact scatters, that superficially appear indistinguishable from each other? A study of agricultural properties along roughly 60 miles of proposed road corridor in south central Minnesota explored methods of integrating historical contextual information with architectural and archaeological

analysis for the identification and evaluation of rural resources. Efforts to understand the relationship between changing agricultural strategies and farmstead material culture (especially vernacular barns) will also be described.

[46] Askins, Adriane and Larry E. Murphy (National Park Service) **Submerged Site Determination and Delineation at Dry Tortugas National Park**

Problems with site delineation where multiple marine casualty and activity areas occur were encountered during the survey of particular areas of Dry Tortugas National Park. A discussion of the nature of the problems and methodological solutions along with theoretical implications will be discussed. A site typology that may have utility for other areas was developed and will be presented.

[18] Atherton, Heather (University of Oklahoma) **Urban Versus Rural: Ethnicity of 19th-Century Choctaw in the West**

During the removal period of the 1830s, large numbers of Choctaw leaving Mississippi for Indian Territory settled in or near Doaksville. This forced migration made Doaksville one of three important towns of the Choctaw Nation. In addition to being a significant commercial and political center, Doaksville was also an ethnically diverse settlement. Licensed white traders and settlers, mixed and full-blooded Choctaws, and black freedmen and slaves comprised its inhabitants. By contrast, the Choctaw who occupied rural farmsteads were relatively isolated; hence, their contact with other ethnic groups was restricted. Keeping in mind that ethnicity describes both a set of relations and a mode of consciousness, this paper examines Choctaw ethnicity and ethnic identity, and how they relate to one another in urban settings contrasted with those of rural settings.

Atkins, Stephen C.; See Bowen, Joanne.

[18] Avery, George (Northwestern State University) **Commercial Relations Between the Spanish, French, and Caddoan Peoples at Los Adaes, an 18th Century Capital of Texas**

Archaeological investigations conducted at Los Adaes by Dr. H.F. "Pete" Gregory over a thirty year period are summarized. Los Adaes, an 18th-century fort and mission located in present-day northwest Louisiana, served as the capital of the Spanish colonial province of Texas from 1729 to 1773. The French were less than 20 miles away and, even though trade was prohibited between the French and Spanish colonies, a wide variety of French goods have been recovered from Los Adaes. The Caddo were also active participants in these commercial relations with their contributions of horses, salt, and hides. But it is their pottery which is most visible at Los Adaes, as Caddoan wares—some with European influences, dominate the Los Adaes assemblage. The remoteness of Los Adaes, the lack of a French missionary effort, the willingness of the French to intermarry with both the Caddo and the Spanish, and the political/economic savvy of the Caddo were all factors which contributed to a Spanish, French, and Caddoan interaction characterized by cooperation, accommodation and mutual support.

Ayubi, Edwin; See Nagelkerken, Wil.

[41] Azizi, Sharla C. (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.) **Across Space and Time: Kiln Furniture—A Comparative Study of Three East Coast Potters**

The 7th and Arch Streets project in Philadelphia was the latest in a series of East Coast projects conducted by Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. that have yielded kiln furniture from local 18th and 19th-century potters. Often kiln furniture is perceived only as a cumbersome manufacturing by-product, to be sampled and discarded. But, what information can be obtained from kiln furniture? This paper will describe the kiln furniture—its composition, construction, and function—and will compare it to kiln furniture from Wilmington, Delaware and Old Bridge, New Jersey.

[43] Baker, Joan and Helen Danzeiser-Dockall (Texas A&M University) **Excavations at the Texas State Cemetery: Understanding the Lives and Deaths of Confederate Vets**
Renovations at the Texas State Cemetery in Austin during the summer of 1995 resulted in the excavation and subsequent reburial of 51 confederate veterans. Skeletal analysis yielded information of the lives and deaths of elderly survivors of the Civil War. An examination of caskets, casket hardware, and grave goods revealed information on status and personal history of these men.

[18] Ball, Susan D. (University of South Carolina) **Multicultural Contact in a Colonial Urban Setting: The Processes of Reduction, Reconfiguration, and Exchange**
The colonial urban world served as one of the most important meeting places for those involved in European expansion and colonization of the New World—African, European and/or Native American colonist, administrators, clergy and missionaries, explorers, soldiers, traders, and laborers. Within this milieu, the processes of contact era colonization, reduction, reconfiguration and exchange, were at work defining and redefining the cultural identity of each of the many diverse groups involved in the colonizing effort. The result was a ‘cultural new world’ which was at once both familiar and unfamiliar to its inhabitants. Drawing upon African, European and Native American experiences, an examination is made of these processes. Using examples from 16th-century Spanish colonization of the *La Florida* and Caribbean regions, the implications of this model on future research are explored concerning identity formation, transformation, and culture change within the discipline of historical archaeology.

[20] Barbour, Warren T.D. (SUNY-Buffalo) **The Little Match Girl Revisited: Work and the End of Childhood in 19th-Century Buffalo, New York**
This paper focuses on how archaeology can retrieve data that augment and modify the documentary understanding of the roles of children in a mid-19th century Irish working class neighborhood in Buffalo, New York. The archaeology of children largely has concentrated on the analysis of “toys”. From British and American documentary sources, combined with excavated materials from the Martin Phillips site, this paper will explore differences between “ideas about childhood” and the realities faced by children growing up on the industrial frontier. This Irish neighborhood, which drew influences from the Erie Canal, Great Lakes trade, the iron industry, and the early grain elevator business, is ideal for comparing children’s roles and expectations in Buffalo, with those in New York City and London at the same period. Evidence indicates that archaeologists need to expand the study of artifact categories to better understand the roles pre-pubescent children played in the working class urban context..

[32] Barr, William B. (Chicora Foundation) **With Prilidghs and Apurtanancis: Colonial Settlement in Low Country South Carolina**
Colonial settlement in low country South Carolina was not limited to plantations and small farms. Although few in numbers, small towns were also established along major rivers within the region. Archaeological and historical investigations at Childsbury Towne (38BK1750), on the western branch of the Cooper River, have confirmed the importance of these towns to local and regional populations. Their proximity to areas with high production values and local transportation routes increased their socio-economic significance. Archaeological investigations have also defined social and status relationships among the town’s residents which reflect a socio-economic landscape occupied by a diverse group of people.

[26] Bass, George F. (Texas A&M University) **INA in Africa**
The Institute of Nautical Archaeology has recently expanded its research in Africa so that it is now active in three countries: In Egypt, Cheryl and Douglas Haldane are excavating a 17th-century

shipwreck with a partial cargo of Chinese porcelain off Sadana Island in the Red Sea, and have inspected a dozen, mostly Byzantine wrecks in the Mediterranean. In Eritrea, Ralph Pedersen has visited a 7th-century Byzantine wreck in the Red Sea and is preparing to excavate it. Lastly, in Kenya, Robin Piercy is returning to Mombasa with a small study team to complete the recording of finds from the 17th-century Portuguese frigate *Santo Antonio de Tanna* in preparation for its publication. Work on the *Santo Antonio de Tanna* is detailed in other presentations.

[4] Battle, Whitney (Colonial Williamsburg) **Rich Neck in the 19th Century: Explorations of a Probable Slave Quarter**
A 19th-century dwelling was discovered at Rich Neck in 1990. This structure may have been one of several dwellings that are depicted on a 1781 map of Williamsburg and its vicinity. From the 17th to the 19th centuries, Rich Neck plantation experienced many changes including, it would appear, an increase in slave population. Some of these slaves, owned by the Ludwell family, were possibly housed in this building. Archaeological remains from the site lack substantial architectural evidence and artifact recovery is minimal. The dwelling, however, contained at least three root cellars. Artifacts recovered from these root cellars prompt questions about their use and their potential for reconstructing the material lives of the building’s occupants.

Baumann, Timothy E.; See Groover, Mark.

[42] Beaman, Jr., Thomas (Consulting Archaeologist) **Nautical and Floral, Biblical and Pastoral: The Delft Tiles of Brunswick Town**
The colonial port town of Brunswick is described in contemporary traveler’s accounts as “a straggling village” and “tho’ the best sea port in the province, the town is very poor.” However, decorative delftware tiles were found during archaeological investigations in several of the domestic ruins. As a rare artifact documented on colonial period sites in North Carolina, these specially imported tiles reflect a distinctive economic status for a select few within the Brunswick community. This paper will primarily focus on the decorative motifs of the delftware tiles. Special attention will be given to the relative occurrence of the tiles in rooms of varying function, and the change in decorative motifs based on room function.

Beaman, Jr., Thomas; See Mintz, John J.

[14] Beaudry, Mary C. (Boston University) **Farm Journal, First Person, Four Voices**
I weave together evidence—archaeological, documentary, pictorial, and imagined—to create first-person stories of the men and women who lived at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts, ca. 1780-1820. These are the stories of two merchants, Nathaniel Tracy, Esquire, and Captain Offin Boardman, and of their wives, Mary Lee Tracy, “the great beauty of her day,” and Sarah Tappan Boardman, ill and confined to her bed for much of the year. The sources uncover a mosaic of business successes and business failure, of fortunes lost and social position scrupulously maintained.

[5] Beck, Monica (University of South Carolina) **Backwoodsman to Planter: Preliminary Investigation of Differences Between Coastal and Backcountry Plantations**
Southern coastal plantations have received extensive archaeological attention. In comparison, backcountry plantations have received less research although interest in this area is now growing. This paper focuses on differences between plantations within these two diverse regions. Coastal plantation culture was well established by the early 1800s, while the vast inland backcountry remained a frontier into the late 1700s to early 1800s as European expansion continued westward. The socio-political environment of the early 1800s combined with the diverse ethnicity of frontier

settlers created swift cultural changes. Material culture, probate inventories, architecture, spatial design, agricultural practices and the resulting number of slaves, will be used to investigate differences between regions as well as explore the swift transition from backcountry farmsteads to large plantations.

Beeker, Charles; See Foster, John.

[3] Bell, Alison (University of Virginia) **Folk Housing Revisited: The Search for Piedmont Virginia's Colonials**

Since 1994, University of Virginia (UV) archaeologists have investigated historic sites in Louisa County, Virginia—a piedmont locale that “people passed through” on the way to more central places, according to Henry Glassie (1975). The UV project focuses on the material culture of the region’s economically average colonials, the population to whom Glassie attributed construction of many houses he examined. Though recent attention to three extant buildings studied by Glassie found none to be the product of 18th-century middling farmers, a sub-surface archaeological survey did locate a colonial site (*circa* 1720s-1770s). This paper documents UV’s research on the standing structures as well as its preliminary excavation of the colonial site. Issues addressed include the status of the latter site’s occupants as residents of the English frontier and their association with socio-economic centers within and beyond Virginia.

[47] Benchley, Elizabeth D. (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee) **The Sky Was Brass, the Earth Was Ashes: The Williamsonville Site and the Peshtigo Fire of 1871**

The Williamsonville Site (47 Dr-241) in Door County, Wisconsin, is the remains of a small shingle mill town which was catastrophically destroyed by the Peshtigo Fire on October 8, 1871. Archival and archaeological research by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in conjunction with a highway improvement project has revealed the town was occupied for only two years before it burned. The site was one of the first mills built in the interior after the 1869 construction of an overland road linking two Lake Michigan ports. Witness accounts provide graphic details about the town’s destruction and condition after the fire. The partially plowed site is relatively intact, and provides significant information about 19th-century lifeways for a minuscule slice of time. The site includes the remains of houses, a store, barn, mill, and wells, and may include burials of 59 people who died in the fire.

[28] Bense, Judith A. (University of West Florida) **Context of the Colonial and Antebellum Military Communities at the Barrancas in Pensacola, Florida**

The University of West Florida has begun a five year investigation of a portion of a bluff or *barrancas* that overlooks the entrance to Pensacola Bay. This paper will present the research and academic context of this investigation. The research focuses on the earliest permanent Spanish and Indian settlement, the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé (1698-1719), but also includes the short French occupation (1719-1722) and the Euroamerican Antebellum occupation. The academic context of this historical archaeological investigation is that it is the primary training ground for master’s candidates in developing and implementing a research design and in field and laboratory direction.

[43] Bense, Judith A. (University of West Florida) **Spanish Colonial Roots—Three Presidios and a Shipwreck in Pensacola, Florida**

In 1559, Spain selected Pensacola Bay as the site of their first settlement north of Mexico. Hurricanes sank many of their ships and the colony failed. However, in 1698, Spain successfully re-settled Pensacola and built three presidios and several batteries on the bay. This presentation will show the unusual archaeological sites and artifacts of the Spanish presidios as well as a “sneak preview” of the old 1559 shipwreck.

[45] Bernier, Marc-André (Parks Canada) **The 1995 Survey of a Ship from Sir William Phips's Fleet, 1690**

In December of 1994, a diver from Baie-Comeau, Québec, discovered by chance a potentially important wreck in front of his cottage at l'Anse aux Bouleaux. An emergency intervention was immediately conducted to protect the vulnerable wreck from the spring ice. In the spring of 1995, a three week non-intrusive survey was undertaken in order to evaluate and possibly identify this wreck. The project was jointly sponsored by the Quebec Provincial Government and the Federal Archaeology Office, Parks Canada. A Parks' marine archaeologist worked with a group of volunteer divers, the Groupe de Préservation des Vestiges Submergés de Manicouagan. The wreck was subsequently identified as being one of the lost ships of Sir William Phips's Fleet which besieged the city of Québec in 1690. This paper presents the history of the discovery, describes the field work undertaken in 1995, and the unique partnerships which developed from it.

[19] Beverly, J. Howard (Wilbur Smith Associates, Michigan State University) **Buildings in Space: An Analysis of Building Location, Function, and Activity Areas from Camp Nelson**

Recent excavations at Camp Nelson, a Union Quartermaster and Supply Depot in Jessamine, Kentucky, has revealed a wealth of spatial data. Although substantial buildings were built on the site during the war, all were dismantled or removed in the years following the war, and only photographs and military maps show where buildings formerly stood. In this paper the distribution of artifacts from shovel test probes and features from Camp Nelson will be examined to identify building locations, building functions, and other activity areas. The analysis of the shovel probe data challenges current thinking concerning the utility of this field technique to investigate Civil War sites, and shows that in some cases at least, this kind of data provides a rapid and enormously useful means of identifying activity areas, functional divisions of space, building locations, and aspects of military life.

[50] Blake, Marie E. (Prewitt and Associates, Inc.) **Archaeology of the Warren Farmstead**

During the years 1853-1859, the Warren family occupied a farmstead in Freestone County, Texas. In the mid-nineteenth century Northeast Texas was a frontier consisting of dispersed farmsteads. This paper focuses on mitigation excavations at the Warren farmstead (41FT392), the ceramic assemblage recovered from it, and the information it can yield about the variability of possible success or failure of an agricultural enterprise engaged in by immigrants to Texas. For a wider perspective, the Warren farmstead is compared to another site within close proximity. The Bottoms farmstead (41FT89) was occupied from 1856-1868 and offers a different view of the possibilities of success or failure on the frontier. Both sites were excavated for Northwestern Resources Co., and lie within the Jewett Mine region.

Blackburn, Michael; See Duchaine, Martine.

Blackman, M.J.; See Olin, Jacqueline S.

[30] Blakely, Robert L. (Georgia State University), Maria Curtis-Richardson (University of Toronto), and Maureen Capozzoli (Georgia State University) **Community, Continuity, Commitment: The Medical College of Georgia Archaeological Project**

Emergency archaeology in 1989 recovered artifacts and human skeletal remains in the earthen floor of the basement of a 19th-century building at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta. The remains are parts of cadavers, discarded after medical students dissected them. Because dissection was illegal in Georgia until 1887, cadavers were robbed from nearby cemeteries. Most of the corpses were African-American. To learn about clandestine, postmortem racism in the Old South, we adopted a multidisciplinary research design that included forensic anthropology, experimental

anatomy, processual archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, and history. African-American and Euro-American scholars took part in all levels and components of the project. Alison Wylie's "mitigated objectivism" from feminist archaeology was used to minimize the disempowerment occasioned by hyper-relativism. To counter our own ethnocentric biases, we involved members of the descendant communities in Augusta in the ethnography of discovery and interpretation. The benefits and problems of the latter approach are explored.

[25] Borrell, Pedro (Dominican Republic) **Discussant**

[48] Botwick, Brad (Gray and Pape, Inc.) **Symbolic Functions of Southern Family Cemeteries During the Antebellum Period**

Family cemeteries may have played important symbolic roles in certain social contexts of the Southeast from the late 18th through the mid-19th centuries. It is suggested that cemeteries symbolized ties between families and their land. In combination with other landscape features, this function of cemeteries could have reinforced planters' assertions of control and authority. Further, cemeteries may have represented the aspirations and legal status of less affluent farmers with respect to political and social elites. This paper will review settlement data on family cemeteries, and will consider the means by which they may have fulfilled symbolic roles.

[45] Bound, Mensun (Oxford University, MARE) **A Wreck from the Elizabethan Period off Alderney in the Channel Islands**

Around 1980 a fisherman off the Island of Alderney in the Channel Islands found a concreted musket entangled in the ropes of one of his crab pots. The site was investigated by members of the local subaqua club who found timbers, cannon, several types of cannonball, and a wide range of muskets, bladed weapons, and body armor, all of which appeared to date to the late 16th century. The muskets were of matchlock and wheel-lock type, and there were also a variety of powder containers. The armor consisted of peascod breastplates, backplates, and morion helmets.

The nationality of the ship has not yet been determined, but two disc weights stamped with the crowned cipher of Queen Elizabeth I suggest that it might have been English. The pottery, however, is mainly of continental European origin and one of the pewter containers has the name A DE POURCE (or A DE BOURCE) scratched upon its base.

[4] Bowen, Joanne, Stephen C. Atkins, and Jeremiah Dandoy (Colonial Williamsburg) **Zooarchaeological Analysis and Nutritional Implications of Slave Subsistence at the Rich Neck Plantation Site**

A multi-disciplinary approach to archaeological research at the Rich Neck Plantation Site has included zooarchaeological analysis of two root cellars associated with slave quarters. The entire matrix of these features was floated and yielded one of the most extensive macro- and micro-faunal assemblages associated with a mid- to late-18th century slave domicile in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Faunal species identified suggest a subsistence strategy based on a diverse array of wild and domestic species.

[15] Boyd, Douglas K. (Prewitt and Associates, Inc.) **Protohistoric Hunters and Gatherers in the Caprock Canyonlands, A.D. 1540-1700**

Any theories regarding the ethnic affiliation of the Protohistoric inhabitants of the Texas Panhandle-Plains must rely heavily on the chronicles of Coronado's 1541-1542 entrada into the Southwest. Of particular importance are interpretations of where the expedition went in Texas and identifications of the native peoples whom the Spaniards called Querecho and Teya. Most researchers agree that the Querechos were Athapascan speakers who later became known as Apaches, and that these people were enemies of the Teyas, whose linguistic/ethnic identification is

much less certain. The prevailing theory linking ethnohistory with the archaeological remains identifies the Querecho as Apaches, the Teya as Caddoan peoples, and links them to the Tierra Blanca and Garza complexes, respectively. Circumstantial archaeological evidence corresponds well with this model, but a critical review of the Tierra Blanca and Garza complexes highlights many archaeological interpretive problems that researchers should be aware of. Theories of ethnic affiliation should be tested using archaeological data rather than assuming ethnicity for the purpose of interpreting the archaeological record.

[40] Boyd, Varna G. (Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.) **The La Puntilla Dump: A Late 19th-Century Refuse Deposit in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico**

In 1994, archaeological investigations were conducted on Base San Juan, on La Puntilla in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. These investigations, conducted under contract to the U.S. Coast Guard, identified a 19th-century refuse deposit along the coastline of Bahia de San Juan. Historic maps of La Puntilla indicate that it was primarily a mangrove swamp until the 19th century when increased demand for land led to the artificial expansion of La Puntilla. By the turn of the 20th century, maps show a significant amount of expansion along the western shoreline of La Puntilla. The archaeological investigations along the western shoreline indicate that the area was expanded by dumping trash along the coast. High densities of late 19th-century artifacts were recovered during the investigations. This paper will present a summary of the artifact assemblage, historical data, and interpretations for this site.

[35] Branstner, Mark C. (Great Lakes Research and Associates, Inc.) **Consumer Choice on the Great Lakes Frontier: Ceramics, Core-Periphery Relationships and Social Identity**

The decade between 1830 and 1840 represents a period of profound change in the settlement dynamics of the Upper Great Lakes. During this period, the population of Detroit grew nearly 400%, from approximately 2,500 to nearly 10,000, which in turn reflected its change from a regional trading center to a major entrepot for the settlement of Michigan, Wisconsin and the West. Through an examination of domestic ceramics recovered from tightly dated archaeological contexts in Detroit and one of the earliest settlements in southwest Michigan, Berrien Springs, this paper will examine core-periphery relationships in terms of access to material goods, consumer choice and maintenance of social identity on a rapidly evolving settlement frontier.

[44] Brauner, David R. (Oregon State University) **Sometimes a Great Notion: Saving The Fort Hoskins Site**

Fort Hoskins, located in the Central Coast Range of western Oregon, was established in 1856 as one of three forts designed to protect the newly established Coastal Indian Reservation from White incursion. During the Civil War, troops at the post were more often engaged in keeping the secessionist movement at bay in the Willamette Valley. The fort was abandoned in 1865 and has been in private ownership ever since. Several attempts to develop the site have been thwarted by land use laws since the mid 1970's. Recent challenges to Oregon's land use laws have eroded the blanket of protection the site enjoyed. A recent grass-roots effort to save the site through direct purchase led by this investigator and others was successful. Now that the site is in public ownership we are confronting the challenges of management and public interpretation. This talk will serve as a case study in regional public archaeology through a discussion of the site acquisition process and the challenges currently facing the Fort Hoskins Task Force in designing a long term management/preservation/public education program at the site.

[28] Breetzke, David E. (University of West Florida) **Spatial Analysis of the Colonial and Antebellum Military Communities on the Barrancas at Pensacola Pass, Florida**

In 1995, the University of West Florida began investigations of a multi-component site located on a portion of the Barrancas at Pensacola Pass. The Barrancas has been militarily important from the arrival of the Spanish in 1698 until the present day. The site was occupied by three separate European powers before coming under the control of the United States in 1821. This paper will compare the historical and archaeological information gathered about these occupations. It will focus on the analysis of the spatial distribution of temporal markers and other key artifacts to provide the first model of the multiple components at the site from the Colonial through Antebellum Periods.

[19] Brent, Joseph E. (Kentucky Heritage Council) **Discussant**

Britt, Tad; See Rees, Mark A.

[16] Broadwater, John D. (NOAA/*Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary) **Rescuing the *Monitor*: Stabilization and Recovery Efforts at the *Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary**

In August 1973, the remains of the famous Civil War ironclad USS *Monitor* were discovered in 230 feet of water, 16 miles off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. On January 30, 1975, the *Monitor* became the first National Marine Sanctuary, under the stewardship of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Since assuming responsibility for the *Monitor*, NOAA has sponsored numerous scientific expeditions to the sanctuary and since 1990, has conducted annual site reconnaissance expeditions to the sanctuary for the purpose of documenting changes in the hull. NOAA's ongoing research has revealed that the *Monitor's* hull is deteriorating at a much more rapid rate than previously predicted. With the collapse of the hull seemingly imminent, NOAA has revised its management plan to provide for an accelerated research and recovery schedule in the sanctuary. In 1995, in keeping with its new strategy, NOAA teamed up with the U.S. Navy and private research groups to initiate stabilization and recovery activities designed to relieve stresses on the hull and to recover objects for conservation and exhibit.

[21] Brooks, Alasdair M. (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest) **Deconstructing Reconstruction—Perceptions of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest**

Thomas Jefferson is one of the most important members of that mythic pantheon, "the American Founding Fathers". This importance has led to the appropriation of the mythic Jefferson by a wide, and sometimes diametrically opposed, assortment of groups. This paper examines shifting and differing public and professional perceptions of Thomas Jefferson and his environment at his retreat home of Poplar Forest in Bedford County, Virginia. Special attention is paid to archaeology's influence on these perceptions as well as the influence of public and professional attitudes on archaeology. A more general discussion of the influence of myth in a museum environment is also offered.

[4] Brown III, Marley R (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) **Discussant**

[37] Brown, Maureen (University of Texas at San Antonio) **An Archaeological Study of Social Class as Reflected in a British Colonial Tavern Site in Port Royal, Jamaica**

Artifacts from a tavern site can be used to identify the various activities usually associated with such establishments. More importantly, material remains and knowledge of their perceived function, can provide evidence of the social class of a tavern's clientele. This paper summarizes the archaeological evidence from the New Street tavern site that was located in Port Royal, Jamaica. The tavern functioned at a time, circa 1692-1703, when the city was the headquarters for the British Navy and was one of the busiest commercial centers in the West Indies. Results from the analysis

of the New Street tavern artifact assemblages and primary historical sources are used to support this premise. Comparisons between other urban tavern site assemblages are also discussed.

[13] Brown, R.B., Patricia Fournier Garcia, and John A. Peterson (Centro INAH Chihuahua) **El Carrizal: An Archaeo-Historical Analysis of Its Foundation and Development**

The Spanish expansion into Nueva Vizcaya and Nuevo México differed greatly from the invasion of Mesoamerica for two principal reasons. Firstly, with few exceptions, there were no densely populated and highly organized sedentary populations that were able to provide agricultural surplus or manual labor for the Spanish enterprise. The majority of people lived in independent nomadic bands dispersed over the country side and were accustomed to move when threatened. Secondly, in spite of high initial expectations, there were few immediate economic rewards. The expansion into northern Mexico was gradual, uneven, and invariably chaotic. Policies promoting consolidation by conversion alternated with punitive expeditions aimed at covering those that did not wish to convert and resulted in the destruction of much of the native population. The village and presidio of El Carrizal played a crucial role in this development.

During 1995, the *Proyecto Arqueo-Historico de la Frontera Norte* began a surface inspection of El Carrizal that resulted in a topographic map of the presidio and the first steps of the ceramic analysis. The second season, the *Proyecto Arqueo-Historico de la Frontera Norte* continued its inspection using ground penetrating radar and a protonmagnetometer, initiated excavations in the tower and the chapel, and advanced the analysis of the artifacts recovered. This paper will present a reconstruction of the presidio and synthesis of the results to date.

[52] Bruseth, Jim (Texas Historical Commission) **The Belle. Excavation of La Salle's Ship in Matagorda Bay**

In July 1995, Texas Historical Commission (THC) archaeologists made one of the most remarkable underwater archeological discoveries in decades: the Belle, a 300-year-old shipwreck belonging to French explorer Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle. The small ship ran aground in a squall in 1686 and lay undisturbed for more than 300 years off the coast of Texas in Matagorda Bay under a few inches of sand and silt in about 12 feet of water. Excavation of the Belle began in September 1996 after construction of a coffer dam, a water-tight structure used to keep water out of an enclosed area, was completed. THC archeologists are working daily to recover and conserve artifacts found at the site. Discoveries to date include a human skeleton, a cannon carriage, sword hilts, a box of muskets, a bone whistle, pewter dishes, pottery vessels, and thousands of glass beads. Excavation of the site is expected to continue through January 1997.

[38] Buhr, Larry (University of Saskatchewan) **Industrial Brick Manufacture in Rural Saskatchewan**

Coincidental with the opening of the Canadian prairie to European based agriculture in the late 1800s was development of commercial brickmaking to support construction of the infrastructure associated with the pioneering agriculture. The industry that arose to support this demand was borne from the same rich soil that supported agriculture, and for most of a century thrived as a small, but viable activity.

In Saskatchewan brick manufacture had a decidedly rural flavor, with both the early small endeavors and later, larger scale operations being located near their respective clay sources in the countryside. This paper will present recent research on the history of this industry and its socio-economical and technological impacts on rural Saskatchewan, as witnessed through archaeological and documentary examination of the brick plant sites and adjacent communities, including interviews with former plant workers.

[39] Bush, David R. (University of Pittsburgh) **Time, Space, Gender, Health, Status, Politics, Prisoners: Interpreting the Latrines of Johnson's Island**

Investigations of the latrines from the Johnson's Island Civil War Military Prison site have provided a unique opportunity to explore a multitude of questions related to military life during the American Civil War. This paper will specifically examine the potential available from numerous latrines utilized by Confederate Officers imprisoned at Johnson's Island from April 1862 through September 1865. The prison compound was set up with 13 barracks for prisoners, 12 of which had their own latrine. Throughout the course of the war, the latrines were "moved", resulting in new latrines being dug and old latrines closed. Each block had up to five latrines, most being used between six to eight months. The spatial and temporal aspect of these latrines, coupled with the immense primary documentary records that exist, opens up the possibilities for exploring questions of gender (all male population), function (variation of prisoner population between blocks and use of blocks), POW policy and treatment, and health.

[26] Butler, Steven D. (Texas A&M University) **The Organic Remains from a Byzantine Shipwreck off the Coast of Israel: A Case Study in Shipwreck Paleoethnobotany**

The study of organic remains from archaeological sites has significantly added to our understanding of the past. Recently, the techniques for paleoethnobotanical analysis have been applied to organic remains recovered from an AD 6th/7th-century Byzantine shipwreck found in Tantura Lagoon, Israel. A preliminary analysis has already revealed evidence of perishable items such as cereal grain, sumac, olives, and wine, as well as pine pitch and resin. Further analysis promises to yield even more information. This paper will present the methods used for field recovery and stabilization of organic remains in the high energy environment of Tantura Lagoon. The special laboratory methodology developed to deal with samples taken from a marine environment will then be presented followed by the results of the analysis, with various possible interpretations. Finally, the integration into the overall archaeological picture of this shipwreck will be discussed.

[22] Cabok, Melanie and Stephan Loring (South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology) **Cut-Spongeware and the Labrador Inuit**

During the late 18th century the Labrador Inuit were incorporated into the global system through contact with Moravian missionaries. Inuit economic activities and material culture were in turn significantly restructured. Although they continued to obtain traditional food resources, they also became wage laborers and traded game with the missionaries. As a consequence, the Inuit acquired substantial quantities of commercially produced goods. Archaeologically, participation in the global economy is illustrated by the large proportion of household goods obtained by the Inuit. The following paper considers cut-spongeware ceramics, a prevalent yet under-documented ceramic type recovered from the excavation of an Inuit site in Nain, Labrador. Through comparison with other Inuit and Euro-American sites, the Nain ceramic assemblage suggests the Inuit continued to practice traditional foodways despite the widespread adoption of industrially manufactured consumer goods.

Capozzoli, Maureen; See Bowen, Joanne.

[39] Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. and Terry M. Harper (Historic Sites, NCDCCR) **The Parity of Privies: Summary Research on the Privies in North Carolina**

Outdoor latrines have been recorded in North Carolina from a variety of sites throughout its historic period. Though the function remains the same, their location, architecture, and subsequent contents evidence considerable variation. This paper presents the survey results of archaeologically recorded privy pits, their contents, and their cultural interpretation. Comparisons are made between privies

found at private vs public locations, and relevant socio-economic variables. A summary of architectural attributes from the privies is provided.

[40] Catts, Wade P. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **Consumed by the Angry Flames: Archaeology at The W.J. Lamb and Son Store, Gibson, Pennsylvania**

On the night of January 2, 1909, a devastating fire destroyed the principal places of business in the small village of Gibson in northeastern Pennsylvania. The village never really recovered economically from the catastrophe, and the structures, including two general stores, a feed store, point-shop, dwelling, and barn, were not rebuilt. Prompted by a Pennsylvania Department of Transportation bridge replacement project, data recovery investigations have unearthed a portion of Lamb's Store, the point of origin of the fire. The archaeological inquiry found physical evidence of the winter disaster and recovered artifacts associated with the country store's stock. This paper presents an overview of the archaeological investigations and analyses of the artifact assemblage from this turn-of-the-century store. The assemblage recovered from the burned store, including ceramics and tobacco pipes, provides an interesting glimpse of the range of consumer goods supplied by country stores and available in rural communities at the beginning of the century.

[28] Chapman, Ashley A. (University of West Florida) **A Predictive Model of the Spanish Presidio of Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719) in Pensacola, Florida**

Historic documents and the first season of archaeological investigations conducted in 1995 by the University of West Florida have been used to refine the location and layout of the Spanish Presidio of Santa Maria de Galve, occupied by a predominately Hispanic-Mexican population between 1698-1719. This paper will present the archaeological strategies used to develop a fundamental understanding of the overall spatial organization of this Spanish settlement. A significant result of the research has been the recognition of archaeological patterns reflecting functional and socio-economic components of the Presidio. This paper will summarize these patterns and discuss the first predictive model for this Colonial Hispanic site.

[13] Charlton, Thomas H. (University of Iowa) **Introduction and Background to the Dynamics of Local, Region, Inter-Regional, and Trans-Oceanic Trade in Post Conquest Mesoamerica**

At the time of contact and conquest, Mesoamerica consisted of numerous political units variably integrated through political and economic means. With the conquest of Mesoamerica, many other areas of the New World were integrated into the world-wide Hispanic Empire. Archaeological data from postconquest Mesoamerica and immediately adjacent regions indicate highly variable economic responses to the new political order. Central Mexican data provide a complex economic structure linked with shifting political frameworks of relevance to the understanding of changes in other areas.

Charlton, Thomas H.; See Pastrana, Alesandro.

[20] Cheek, Charles D. (John Milner Associates) **Thoughts on the Development of Antebellum Middle Class in the Middle Atlantic Region**

Recent analysis of a series of archaeological collections from urban households from Maryland, Delaware, and Washington, D.C., illustrate the variety of behaviors that existed within cities during the antebellum period and the similarities which are found within neighborhoods. Over 50 proveniences are analyzed from the perspective of the development of capitalism, the cult of domesticity, and the development of gentility. The analysis shows the different degrees to which individual households have accepted the new ways of organizing their life. Various artifact classes are taken as indicative of acceptance of Middle Class behavior patterns and values. Additionally, the location of the neighborhood is correlated with the degree of acceptance of new ways of

behaving and confirms that the house and neighborhood are representative of consumer goods that are used in people's negotiations of their place in society.

[52] Claesson, Stefan (Institute of Maritime History) **Annabella: Excavations of a 19th-Century Coasting Schooner**

In 1995, the Institute of Maritime History conducted its first archaeological investigation of a 19th-century coasting schooner, *Annabella*, in Cape Neddick, Maine. This type of craft, though ubiquitous on the eastern seaboard in the 19th century, has not been documented before in New England in an archaeological setting. Maine played a pivotal role in America's economy, supplying the southern states and Caribbean Islands with seemingly inexhaustible reservoir of raw material such as timber, stone, ice, lime, and agricultural goods. This vessel was primarily involved in the transportation of cordwood throughout the east coast of the United States. Its heavily-built, shallow-drafted construction was ideal for transporting heavy cargoes through many of the shallow tidal inlets of New England. Built in New Jersey in 1834 and finally abandoned in Cape Neddick, Maine, in 1885, *Annabella* endured over fifty years of service, surviving the antebellum coasting trade, the Civil War, and beyond. Thus, it has afforded a detailed look at coasting trade which heretofore has been absent.

[43] Clark, David T. (Catholic University of America) **Archaeology and World War II Case of a Missing B-17**

While returning from a successful bombing attack on the city of Lae, Papua New Guinea, September 15, 1943, a B-17F (65th Bomb Squadron, 43rd Bomb Group) aircraft in a formation of 5, flew through a thunderstorm and immediately afterwards left formation—never to be seen again. In 1992, the crashed plane was discovered in a remote, highland montane forest at 8,300 feet above sea level. It was excavated in August/September, 1993, and human remains and other evidence indicated all crewmen died in the crash. This presentation describes details of the project.

[34] Clark, Skip (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, OSA/THC) **Standing Structure. Archeology in El Paso County, Texas: Information Does Not Always Come from a Hole in the Ground**

In the mid-1980s the El Paso Mission Trail Association was authorized by the County of El Paso to undertake the restoration and reuse of the historic San Elizario Jail in San Elizario, Texas. The jail, a two-room adobe structure, was thought to have been constructed circa 1850. However, local oral tradition maintained that the structure was originally part of the Spanish presidio of San Elizario, constructed circa 1789. From the rehabilitation of the building, limited archeological excavations, and monitoring of construction activities, a building chronology emerged. Photographs, drawing, and research findings will be presented to demonstrate this chronology. Also, the anatomy of the building will be discussed as well as the materials and methods used in its construction.

Clemente, James T.; See Sonderman, Robert

[38] Clouse, Robert Alan (Minnesota Historical Society) **Energy and Evolution of the Industrial Landscape**

This paper explores changes in the industrial landscapes as a reflection of the evolutionary nature of the development of the energy sources that powered industrial output. Using archaeological and historical data related to industrial development at St. Anthony Falls/Minneapolis, Minnesota as a case study, it is clear that both technological and environmental factors operated to produce spatial differences that are related to the source and magnitude of the energy harnessed. The increasing complexity of energy capture is seen in a change from pre-corporate capitalism direct-drive water

power natural force through successive steps to the combined capture of multiple forms of energy to create electricity which powered industry. The evolution of the Minneapolis industrial landscape reflects alterations in spatial/functional associations resulting from transformations in the sources of industrial energy.

[24] Coble, Wendy M (East Carolina University) **Hawaii's Sunken Flying Boat**

In the summer of 1994, East Carolina University, the University of Hawaii at Manoa and the National Park Service conducted a field school on a sunken PBV-Catalina flying boat in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. Field work during the summer included historical research and completing a site plan of the wreckage. Since 1994, further research into war documents, oral histories and secondary sources have provided a wealth of information regarding the significance of the site. It is believed that this plane represents one of three ready status planes destroyed during the Japanese attack on Oahu 7 December 1941. Research has revealed a detailed story of courage under fire and the heroism of United States Naval forces under Japanese attack. This paper will discuss the field work, continuing research and the preliminary conclusions of the work on this unique underwater site.

Connor, Melissa; See Scott, Douglas.

[17] Conrich, Bob (Anguilla, B.W.I.) **Neocolonialism in Anguilla**

Anguilla, a British Crown Colony of 9000 people in the northeast corner of the Caribbean, has some 30 wrecks, most of which lie completely unexploited and undisturbed. Two of these ships, *El Buen Consejo* and *El Prusiano*, large Spanish merchant ships, were wrecked in Anguilla in 1772. Recently, their location has become known to too many people and several groups applied to the government to dig up what is presently the property of the people of Anguilla and sell 75% of it to benefit outside investors. As a board member of the Anguilla Archaeological and Historical Society, I was appointed to the Historic Wreck Advisory Committee to advise government on how to proceed. After two years of hearings and negotiations, we have learned much but produced little. The story of those two years is instructive for all who wish to preserve the priceless underwater cultural heritage of the Caribbean.

[14] Cook, Lauren J. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **Katherine Nanny, Alias Naylor: A Life in Puritan Boston**

Katherine Wheelwright Nanny Naylor (1630-1716) arrived in Boston with her family in 1636. During the last half of the 17th century, she occupied a property along Anne Street in Boston's North End. The excavation of that property nearly 300 years later prompted research on Katherine's life. From the bare bones of vital records, deeds and probate records, a fascinating life emerged. Katherine raised several families on the Anne Street property, despite outliving most of her children. She was widowed at an early age, and remarried. She successfully sued for divorce from her second husband on the grounds of domestic abuse (including an apparent poisoning attempt) and adultery. Ultimately she died at a ripe old age. Her story illuminates the daily lives of other Puritan Bostonians.

[23] Cook, Lauren J. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **Class as Culture and Subculture: Gramsci, Cultural Hegemony, and the Archeological Record**

Positivist and postprocessual approaches to class and social differentiation have tended to focus on a narrow range of behaviors, generally within a single class. At the same time, historians point both to the need to see class operating through more or less unified systems of behaviors, (with classes forming distinct cultures or subcultures), and to relationships between members of different classes as an important element in cultural and social change. The notion of cultural hegemony, developed by Antonio Gramsci and others, provides a useful framework for building polyvocal contexts, within

which the multiple class cultures that are visible in the archeological record are more easily integrated with cultural/historical information. The approach is applied to examples from research on class subcultures in the Eastern United States.

[44] Cooper, Doreen C. (NPS-Klondike Gold Rush NHP) **World War II in Alaska: Barracks Life in Skagway**

World War II brought the second "boom" in Skagway's history. Although removed from the Klondike Gold Rush by over 40 years, certain similarities exist between the two events. In both instances, Skagway served as a transportation hub to the Alaskan-Canadian interior. Both events brought a preponderance of single or temporarily unattached males to this small town. Unlike the Gold Rush, the World War II temporary residents lived much more regimented lives. In the archaeology of Block 39, a World War II residential site for ca. 1942-1944, both similarities and differences can be seen between that occupation and that of the single male found elsewhere. Was it due to the change in time, or to the difference in the event that brought these men to the Klondike?

[33] Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History) **Paste Characterization and Technological Investigation of Possible Apalachee Pottery from Old Mobile**

The artifact assemblage at Old Mobile includes pottery that is thought to have been made by Apalachee Indians who emigrated from the Apalachee Province of Florida following the destruction of its missions in 1704. The suspected Apalachee pottery is characterized by complicated stamped designs and folded and pinched rims. Colono ware pitchers and brimmed vessels with footing bases also are thought to have been made by Apalachee emigres. Paste characterization and analyses of surface design, manufacturing technology, and vessel morphology of this pottery were compared with known local Mobile pottery types and known Apalachee pottery from Mission San Luis de Talimali in Florida. The results document continuity and change in Apalachee pottery production and may have tracked the dispersal of the Apalachees through time and space after 1704.

[23] Corey, Steven H. (Worcester State College) **Discussant**

[14] Costello, Julia and Judith Marvin (Foothill Resources) **Women of the Selkirk Ranch**

In 1857 David Selkirk lost his sight, blinded while setting a dynamite charge on his new ranch. His wife Perlina and their two young daughters had only joined him a year before; in frontier fashion, they made due. With the help of lifetime ranch hand Ah Sun, Perlina assumed the major ranching responsibilities and took in boarders. She also bore two more girls, and a longed-for son who died in infancy. David earned additional money playing the fiddle at local dances. He died in 1878; Perlina in 1900. The four girls all married and lived at times on the ranch. The eldest, Sarah Jane, and her husband soon patented adjoining land while Jeannie, widowed before the birth of her daughter, settled in nearby Angels Camp and eventually remarried. Alice lived on the ranch with her husband in a separate dwelling. Clara, the youngest, was the only one to leave the area; she divorced her first husband and eventually married twice more, leaving her children on the ranch for Alice to raise. She was the only daughter who did not inherit a portion of the family ranch.

[22] Côté, Hélène (Université Laval) **Dynamics of Cultural Change Among the St. Lawrence Canadians During the French Régime**

At the beginning of the 17th century, the French settlers arriving in the St. Lawrence valley faced intense environmental and cultural stress. Thus, important efforts were necessary in order to adapt to their new environment and, consequently, this process profoundly altered their way of life as well as their world view. As part of a research project focusing on the agricultural sites of Île aux Oies, in the St. Lawrence River, we will examine the evolution of material culture (artifacts, architectural remains, etc.) excavated at the Nouvelle-Ferme site and at the settlement of Rocher de la Chapelle

as compared to other rural sites of the St. Lawrence River valley. This investigation offers possible explanations for the dynamics of this culture change.

[19] Coughlin, Sean (University of Tennessee) **Vertebrate Faunal Remains from Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky**

Camp Nelson was a Civil War quartermaster depot, recruitment center, training facility, and hospital for the Union army from 1863 until 1866. Archaeological excavations of Camp Nelson recovered large quantities of faunal remains from four Civil War components and one antebellum farmstead/tavern component. Examination of historical documentation only provides limited information on camp provisioning or camp foodways. The Federal government certainly supplied some food for the camp but the camp likely also provisioned itself through local suppliers. This paper investigates camp provisioning by examining differences between the Civil War and antebellum assemblages in terms of taxonomic diversity and body part representation. Similarities and differences between these assemblages will clarify the extent to which local supplies were integrated into government subsistence.

[39] Crane, Brian D. (Parsons Engineering Science) **Filth, Garbage, and Rubbish: Refuse Disposal, Sanitary Reform and 19th-Century Yard Deposits in Washington, D.C.**

To the archaeologist, the refuse deposits found behind domestic sites are a source of information about diet, health, and consumer behavior. Yet to 19th-century health reformers, these deposits were regarded as sources of disease causing offensive odors, or "noxious effluvia." Thus, city officials in Washington instituted first night soil collection (privy contents), then garbage collection (organic refuse), and finally by century's end, rubbish collection (inorganic refuse). Concurrently, city officials passed ever stricter nuisance laws designed to enforce public health policy. How these reforms were enforced, and how the public reacted to them, may say much about the development of attitudes towards cleanliness. Excavations from domestic sites in Washington, D.C. show that refuse disposal differed substantially from house to house. The adoption of sanitary practices was far from even, and may have been associated with many factors, including cultural background, occupation, and home ownership, among others.

[39] Cranmer, Lee (Maine Historic Preservation Commission) **Findings from the Privy at Fort Halifax, Winslow, Maine**

Fort Halifax was built in 1754 in present-day Winslow, Maine, at the confluence of the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers to thwart a French and Indian invasion of New England from this direction. Archaeological excavations were begun on the site in 1987. During a two-week excavation in 1995, a wood-lined, 3.5' by over 4' privy was located just outside the northern palisade of the fort. The privy was excavated and found to contain a total of 4,217 individual artifacts. Reconstruction of the artifacts produced several almost complete case bottles, wine bottles, pharmaceutical bottles, various porcelains, delftware, stoneware, and a Jackfield teapot. Metal artifacts included canister shot, a gunlock, brass trigger guard, and two pair of scissors. The privy contained more material than found during all previous excavations combined, and has already provided answers to some long-sought after questions.

[2] Crass, David Colin (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) **Charleston and the Emergence of the Carolina Backcountry**

Charleston was one of the wealthiest and most cultured cities in North America in the mid-eighteenth century. Its merchants transshipped English goods, and the ideas that went with them, throughout the colony, even to the back settlements on the Cherokee frontier. One of these settlements was New Windsor Township, located 125 miles west of Charleston. New Windsor consisted, at least initially, of a series of open-country, ethnically-distinct neighborhoods.

This study uses archaeological evidence from five eighteenth century sites in New Windsor to examine one of these neighborhoods. Emphasis is placed on the interplay of vernacular material culture and metropolitan ideas of fashion, and the role these played in the emergence of a distinctive backcountry subculture. It is concluded that Charleston's role in the formation of the backcountry was far more subtle and far-reaching than its traditional roles of economic entrepot and political capital might indicate.

[31] Crass, David Colin (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) **Discussant**

[49] Crist, Thomas A.J. (John Milner Associates) **Bad to the Bone?: Historical Archaeologists and Forensic Anthropology**

At the 1995 SHA Conference, Roderick Sprague presented a paper entitled: "Is it Time for a Board of Forensic Archaeology?" The answer is a resounding "maybe." While most forensic anthropologists are adequately trained in archaeological field methods, too few historical archaeologists know the protocols required to interact with police and other forensic scientists, document chains of possession, and provide effective court testimony. There is no doubt that historical archaeologists can make positive contributions to the forensic recovery of human remains, but those who do so must be prepared to assume the responsibilities associated with being a forensic scientist. This paper will provide examples of ways in which historical archaeologists can apply their skills to medicolegal investigations, as well as the limitations of their expertise. It will also address the possible ramifications for the Society for Historical Archaeology if we decide to pursue some form of certification for forensic historical archaeologists.

[38] Crossley, David (University of Sheffield) **Identification, Evaluation, and Preservation of Industrial Landscapes: Post-Medieval Metal Industries in Britain**

The archaeological indicators for rural metal extraction and processing are widely spread in the landscape. Ores, fuels and power were rarely to be found in one locality: in the iron, lead and tin industries, the location of smelting was governed by the availability of managed coppice woodland or coal, or water power. Hence, scattered components which may barely qualify for protection if assessed in isolation, have, in sum, a significance which demands recognition. To these may be added settlements where density of housing, in relation to availability of land, points to industrial employment. The problem is to develop appropriate methods of designation to prevent piece-meal destruction or adaptation of these elements.

Curtis-Richardson, Maria; See Blakely, Robert L.

Danday, Jeremiah; See Bowen, Joanne.

Danielson, Dennis; See Trimble, Michael K.

[18] Davis, Michael W. (Texas Historical Commission) **People, Places, and Things—The Archaeology and Architecture of the Seminole Negroes in Southwestern Texas and Northern Coahuila, Mexico (1950-1996)**

A spring 1995 excavation of the residence of a Black Seminole Indian Scout and his family on Fort Clark in Kinney County, Texas, has led to extensive additional studies of this Native American group's contribution to the military history and cultural heritage of southwestern Texas and northern Coahuila, Mexico. The archaeological investigation and its recovery will be detailed. Too, recent field trips into the interior of Mexico to document this group's 1850-home at Nacimiento, where they migrated after bolting from their Oklahoma Indian Territory reservation, will be described.

Davis, Michael W.; See Mock, Shirley Botelier.

[22] Dawdy, Shannon Lee (University of New Orleans) **Archaeology of a Creole Cottage in New Orleans' French Quarter**

The history of the Medard Nelson Site reflects the complex social make-up of New Orleans. From colonial times until the late 19th century, the property was owned by French Creoles, Spanish Creoles, and Creoles of Color. In 1887, Medard Nelson transformed the site into what may have been the first "mixed-race" private school in Louisiana, which survived the Jim Crow era until closing its doors in 1939. Built in 1811, the house itself is a typical "Creole Cottage," with double front doors and no interior hallways. This paper will summarize the preliminary results of archaeological investigations conducted within the courtyard during the summer of 1996. Excavations and laboratory analysis were completed by participants in the city's Summer Teen Camp. The connection between the history of the site and the contemporary social context of the project has made for an interesting experiment in public archaeology.

[14] De Cunzo, Lu Ann (University of Delaware) **A Future after Freedom**

Just after the Civil War, two African American families left Maryland to build new lives in northern Delaware. Sidney and Rachel Stump and David and Sarah Walmsley probably did not know each other in Maryland, but they settled in nearby communities in Delaware. Their work, family, church, and community connections may have introduced them. Both men labored on area farms when they could get work until they were at least 70 years old. Both women did laundry and sewing for neighbors in town. Both families raised their children to work hard and to value education, their faith, and "joyous play." The Stumps and Walmsleys drew on their pasts and looked to the future as they created a distinctive cultural style framed by racism and constrained opportunities. Archaeology has allowed us to get closer to their stories, bringing several chapters into sharper focus. In this paper, we visit them at their homes on the edge of town, now paved over so present-day travelers can bypass the old town centers on their way to somewhere else.

[3] Deetz, J. Eric and Jamie E. May (Jamestown Rediscovery) **Architectural Determinates in Root Cellar Placement**

Much of the research surrounding "root cellar" storage pits on colonial archaeological sites has centered around their contents and use, or around the ethnicity of the people who dug them. A closer look at the placement and distribution of root cellars, especially when they are the sole remains of a building, may provide clues about the architectural elements of the structure that do not survive archaeologically.

[14] Deetz, James (University of Virginia) **Discussant**

Delhaye, Marion; See Loewen, Brad.

[39] Denmon, Jacqueline (The College of William & Mary and Dean and Barbour Associates) **Privies and Privilege: An Archaeological Examination of Health and Sanitation in 19th-Century Buffalo, New York**

Archaeologists have long studied the artifact content of privies. Most privies form distinct contexts, making them good "time capsule" features. Recent research, however, argues that the privies themselves, in addition to the items found within, can reveal insights into the users' beliefs about health and sanitation. Artifacts such as syringes, pharmaceutical containers and chamber pots may be used to delineate beliefs about the origin and proliferation of disease. In 19th-century Buffalo, New York, city ordinances regulated the construction and maintenance of privies. Privies excavated by Dean and Barbour Associates at the Martin Phillips Site, located in Buffalo's First Ward, afford

an opportunity to explore the ways in which the predominantly Irish working-class population adhered to local sanitation laws, and the extent to which the artifacts recovered inform us of their beliefs about hygiene. Furthermore, the rate at which urban improvements reached the First Ward will be addressed in relation to the socioeconomic and ethnic status of the residents.

[41] Dent, Richard J. (American University and Louis Berger and Associates) **Archaeology in Olde Towne Philadelphia: The 7th and Arch Street Excavations**

This paper reports on the excavations recently conducted by Louis Berger and Associates for the United States Department of Justice along North 7th and Arch Streets in Philadelphia, within two blocks of Independence Hall National Park. During the course of excavations a remarkable series of deposits were exposed on the site. These included the discovery of stratified living surfaces dating to the 18th century, evidence of several early Philadelphia craft industries, and the foundations and associated shaft appliances of nine very early 19th-century domestic structures. These structures were subsequently modified at mid-century for commercial purposes. This paper offers an overview of the excavations as a prelude to more specific reports on various aspects of the project.

[15] Derrick, Sharon McCormick (Texas A&M University) and Diane Wilson (University of Texas at Austin) **An Examination of Caddoan Responses to Recurring Epidemic Disease in the Protohistoric and Historic Periods**

Biological and cultural responses to epidemic disease can be either adaptive or maladaptive, and the nature of those responses shapes the future of the affected population. Early disease episodes resulting in high mortality presumably followed Caddoan contact with the de Soto-Moscato expedition, but the first of a series of historically documented recurring epidemics occurred in 1691 when "flux," a combination of smallpox, measles, and other infectious disease, ripped through Caddoan settlements. According to population estimates, a rapid decline in Caddoan numbers ensued. The Caddoan biological response to this microbial onslaught is evident in altered mortuary patterns that reflect a shifting demographic base. Cultural responses may have included amalgamation and changes in mortuary practices. Epidemiological modeling of documented disease patterns combined with examination of archaeological data provides insight into the role played by epidemic disease in Caddoan cultural change during the Protohistoric and Historic periods.

[36] Derrow, Stuart (East Carolina University) **Rancid Meat and Rat Bones: 16th-Century Spanish Shipboard Dietary Patterns**

Zooarchaeology has traditionally been used to help reconstruct past terrestrial environments and diets. The excavation of faunal remains from 16th-century Spanish shipwrecks is beginning to supplement the documentary information on Spanish diet and subsistence at sea. With the archaeological and historical knowledge of Spanish dietary practices in Spain and the New World, a model for this sub-culture of dietary behavior that existed on Spanish ships during their transatlantic voyages will be proposed.

Provisioning the ships for exploration, discovery, and conquest with victuals that could last for months was crucial for the voyage from Spain to its New World Empire. Although Spanish shipboard provisions in the 16th century consisted of both animal and vegetable products, the emphasis of this study is on the meat component of shipboard diet based on the examination of faunal remains from Spanish shipwreck sites. As the historical record is rarely complete, the nature and quantities of provisions carried are not always accurately portrayed in ships' manifests. Archaeological research conducted on shipwrecks can fill these documentary gaps even in the presence of accurate historical records.

[37] Dewolf, Helen C. (Texas A&M University) **Port Royal's Chinese Porcelain and Evidence of East Asian Trade as Reflected in Jamaican Archival Materials**

The trade of East Asian commodities such as teas, spices, silks, and porcelain to New Spain and Europe during the 17th century is well documented. Less well documented is the trade of these commodities into the Caribbean, particularly Jamaica. Although porcelain was considered the lesser of these trade goods, it is the one most likely to survive in an archaeological context. The Chinese porcelains found in the Port Royal excavations are a useful indicator of the existence of East Asian trade goods in Jamaica. By relating the archaeological data to the extensive archival material in Jamaica, as well as 17th-century English port records, the trade routes and the extent of East Asian trade commodities can be surmised.

[45] Dietrich, Patricia (Texas A&M University) and John A. Gifford (RSMAS, University of Miami) **Results of Recent Underwater Excavations at Little Salt Spring (8S018) Florida**

Little Salt Spring is a karst solution feature located in the Florida Platform, about 14 km from the Gulf of Mexico. This cover-collapse sinkhole is approximately 76 meters in diameter at the surface and in profile has an hourglass shape. The upper spring basin has been the site of underwater excavations during the spring semesters of 1992, 1994, 1995, and 1996. Based on findings up to the 1996 field season, Dietrich and Gifford hypothesized that human utilization of the spring was more or less continuous from prior to 12,000 years before present (ybp) through approximately 5800 ybp, with a possible hiatus between 8500 and 7500 ybp, and that this utilization was a function of water quality as well as water levels.

A number of important results were obtained during this season's underwater excavations. These included the recovery of two bone tools manufactured from long limb bones of *Oedocoileus virginianus*; the left portion of a five-point antler, of which tines 2 and 3 had been circumscribed and removed; and two bottle gourd fragments.

These items were discovered in a stratum that has been assigned a temporal range of 8750 to 8390 ybp, based on radiocarbon dating of associated material. The discovery of these artifacts and the bottle gourd fragments within this time frame support the authors' hypothesis, particularly spring utilization by humans between approximately 9000 and 8500 ybp.

[22] Dismukes, Diane (BC & AD Archaeology, Inc.) **"Beef! It's What's for Dinner"**

An attempt to define ethnicity and socioeconomic status in historic faunal assemblages frequently focuses on areas where entire neighborhoods were composed of populations consisting of similar ethnic origin and/or socioeconomic levels. Although it is generally accepted that local environment influences resource selection, there has been limited opportunity to study the dietary remains of diverse ethnic and socioeconomic peoples living in close temporal and spatial proximity. Block 12, one of the original blocks platted in 1836 for Houston, Texas, affords such an opportunity. The occupants of this block included free and slave African Americans prior to the Civil War, the Mayor of Houston from 1855 to 1857, white working-class families, and a Catholic Convent. This situation provides the opportunity to examine faunal assemblages from diverse groups and attempts to expose ethnicity, socioeconomics, neighborhood affiliation, or old-fashioned environmental availability as the major contributor to protein selection.

[6] Dolan, Christy C.V. and Rebecca Allen (KEA Environmental) **Archaeological Resources on the Internet: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly**

The Internet is rapidly being used by historical archaeologists to disseminate information about the field. It is generally seen as a useful way of reaching a public interested in archaeology, as well as an expedient way to get information to archaeological colleagues. Bulletin boards, e-mailing, and World Wide Web sites have proliferated. Many of these sources and web sites are useful, informative, and sometimes entertaining. Others just aren't. This paper proposes to give the results

of our survey of the Internet by quantifying and qualifying specific features of web pages. These features include the use of graphics, vocabulary, ease of navigation, links to other information, and general usefulness. The paper will also discuss our attempts to use this information to create a web page for an environmental firm, and the decisions behind the page design process.

[50] Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Foundation) **Benares, a Family's Legacy to Ontario: The History and Archaeology of a Mississauga Farmstead**

In 1969, Benares and four outbuildings on the 5.7 acre property, were generously donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, a non-profit agency of the Ontario government. The donation was made by three great-grandchildren of Captain Harris: Geoffery Harris Sayers, Barbara Sayers Larson and Dora Sayers Caro. In 1991, a major restoration project by the Foundation resulted in extensive historical and archaeological research on the history of this provincially significant Mississauga farmstead. Through a combination of oral family histories, architectural research, historical research and archaeology, the story of the Harris family has emerged revealing a fascinating glimpse into the early settlement of the Clarkson area.

[27] Dorwin, John T. (Ball State University) **The Geneva Kathleen: The Life and Death of a Texas Lumber Schooner in the Twilight of Sail**

The *Geneva Kathleen* was built in Beaumont, Texas, in 1918 specifically for the lumber trade of the East and Gulf Coast United States and the Caribbean. The vessel was of wood with three masts and schooner rigged. After a twelve year career and three different owners, she was stranded in 1930 on a reef off the north shore of Grand Cayman Island. The Ball State University Underwater Archaeology Field School has spent three seasons in non-intrusive documentation of the wreck, now scattered across Little Bluff Bay. Under the supervision of the writer and coordinated with the Cayman Islands National Museum, surveying, identification of components, mapping, photography and videography were accomplished. The ship's cargo of lumber played a role in the development of the East End and North Side of Grand Cayman. Extensive and detailed records of many of the voyages of the *Geneva Kathleen* have been located at Stephen F. Austin University. They include information of payrolls, diet, repairs, expenses, and profit and loss statements for each trip.

Dragoun, Zdenek; See Zabloudil, Karel F.

[52] Duchaine, Martine and Michel Blackburn (Université Laval) **Micromorphological and Physico-Chemical Analysis of a Latrine at the Ilot Hunt Site, Quebec City**

The urban site of Ilot Hunt is located in the Quebec City harbour area where early French occupants gained land on the river. Its occupation spans the 17th century to present. The site is characterized by military, commercial, and domestic occupations where many latrines and garbage pits were identified during the 1991-1995 University of Laval field school. The data have already been the subject of two studies using an environmental approach with plans to present the stratigraphy using micromorphological and physicochemical analysis of the same deposit.

The aim of this poster is to present a micromorphological and physicochemical analysis of latrine soils. The stratigraphy of latrine is uniform throughout and difficult to distinguish by traditional recording methods. Thus, through microscopic studies and interpretation of thin sections we can understand the formation of the deposit and even identify microremains such as hair, beetles, pollens and small seeds.

[16. 24] Dudley, William (Naval Historical Center) **Discussant**

Dutchke, Dwight; See Maniery, James Gary.

[35] Earls, Amy C. **Economic Scaling and Purchasing Patterns of Late 19th-Century Ceramic Tablewares from Trenton, New Jersey**

Trenton, New Jersey, was one of two major American pottery manufacturing centers which began to compete successfully with British potters after the Civil War. Invoices from Trenton potters dating to the 1870s and 1880s are used to generate a price history for late 19th-century American tablewares. Vessel forms and sizes used are comparable to index values for English ceramics for the pre-Civil War period (Miller 1980, 1991) since the long-term goal is to integrate the Trenton price history with British and other American ceramic prices. Information on types of Trenton wares being purchased also is provided.

Earls, Amy C.; See Miller, George L.

[4] Edwards, Ywone (Colonial Williamsburg) **Rich Neck: The Saga of a Plantation**

The story of the Rich Neck plantation is an exposition of the movement of people and the development of the plantation system in early Virginia. Native Americans, Anglo-Americans, and Africans and their descendants have all left their imprints on what is known as Rich Neck plantation. Situated on lands between Williamsburg and Jamestown, the plantation developed with the labor of indentured servants, enslaved Africans, and African Americans under the supervision of wealthy landlords and their resident managers. The remains of several buildings, including brick foundations, root cellar, and postholes, document a range of semi-permanent and permanent structures on this plantation. Environmental evidence in the form of seeds, pollen, and faunal remains vied for prominence with potsherds, clay pipes, the "curios" in interpretations of Rich Neck's past. The archaeological features and artifact remains speak to the creation and destruction of infrastructure, the rise of incipient industries, agricultural endeavors, and social differentiation initiated, sustained, and repudiated by various people.

Émond, Chantale. See Moss, William.

[21] Ernstein, Julie H. (University of Maryland) **Sacred Cows and a Search for Common Ground: Historiography and the Reinvention of Historical Archaeology**

This paper is a light-hearted presentation of a serious topic: the critical examination and evaluation of materials selected and presented—both in published sources and in the classroom—as a means for constituting the "official histories" of the discipline of historical archaeology. In the absence of a continuous, systematic, universally agreed-upon narrative or "creation myth" outlining the past accomplishments and future directions for the discipline, this analysis will consider several of the threads, orientations, and means by which historical archaeology has and continues to reinvent itself as an intellectual tradition.

The data upon which this paper is based come from standard academic sources (journal articles, position papers, book-length monographs, textbooks, interviews, and educational videos) to popular sources such as fiction, advertising, film, and such readily-available sources as those purveyed on the world wide web. Borrowing a phrase from the arsenal of social historians Darrett and Anita Rutman, we move from a consideration of how the discipline has moved from addressing small worlds via small questions, to "small worlds, large questions," to ever-larger worlds, and ever-larger questions—and just exactly how these questions asked and the answers derived have changed over time. The role of scale, methods, and theoretical orientation will be contextualized throughout this analysis, with the hopes of offering a diachronic perspective on how practitioners as well as consumers of historical archaeology have reinvented and consume the reinventions of historical archaeological "tradition" (i.e., the hows and whys of historical archaeology) over the course of the last half of the 20th century.

[42] Ewen, Charles (East Carolina University) **Discussant**

[43] Farris, Glenn J. (SHA President) **Historical Archaeology Today: "What, How, Why of Historical Archaeology"**

[47] Faunce, Kenneth (Department of Army, Ft. Bliss) **The Railroad's Influence on the Uniformity of Goods as Seen in the Tularosa Basin, New Mexico**

The Tularosa Basin, New Mexico, was considered an isolated area until the arrival of the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad in 1898. The arrival of the railroad strongly influenced the uniformity of goods across the basin as the various settlers had easier access to products. This influence can be seen at a variety of archaeological sites within the basin. In 1995, seven sites were tested which included two ranch sites, a small homestead, a yucca farm, a railroad maintenance camp, a large railroad siding, and a small railroad town. All of these sites had access to the railroad in varying degrees, and the influence the railroad had on these sites can be seen in the archaeological record. Also, a comparison was done on the availability of goods to different economic and ethnic groups present at the sites.

[19] Fenton, James P. and W. Stephen McBride (Wilbur Smith Associates) **Soldiers and Civilians: The Diversity of the Occupations at Camp Nelson**

During the three years it was occupied, Camp Nelson saw service as a quartermaster depot, hospital, and recruitment center, as well as a significant defensive location on the Kentucky River. Archaeological and documentary research indicates that thousands of soldiers and over 2,000 civilians were employed or stationed at the camp. The fact that this population included both enlisted white soldiers and officers, civilian employees, and runaway and impressed slaves underlines the complex occupational nature of large Civil War military depots like Camp Nelson.

Investigation of three locations within the camp, sites 15Js96, 15Js97 and 15Js113, indicate that soldiers and civilian employees lived and worked in all three areas. At the Machine Shop, (15Js113) and at the Mess Halls (165Js96), white civilian employees were replaced part way through the war by African American Invalid Troops. Artifacts recovered from excavated contexts and documents relating to these sites are analyzed to identify and distinguish military from civilian activity, and their associated material culture and features. This analysis illuminates the complex nature of this camp's history, particularly with respect to the changing function of the camp from a military supply center to a U.S. Colored Troops training ground and emancipation center.

[5] Fesler, Garrett R. (University of Virginia and James River Institute for Archaeology) **Expressions of Power and Gender at an Early 18th-Century African-American Chesapeake Slave Quarter**

Recent excavations at the Utopia Quarter (44JC32), an early 18th-century slave quarter site located in James City County, Virginia, provide insights into the organization of gender relations in a community of enslaved Africans. Identities of gender are expressed in many ways, some recognizable in the archaeological record, others more ephemeral. The built landscape at Utopia was constructed by the slave owner to maximize his surveillance and control of his slaves. Yet, from the perspective of the slaves, those same living spaces also replicated a traditional West African compound. How women, in particular, chose to control, use, and envision their space was one very significant form of resisting enslavement. This paper attempts to envision the proxemic and spatial arrangements of the domestic spaces of one early 18th-century slave quarter as emblematic of both power and gender relationships.

[6] Fischer, Lisa (College of William & Mary) **The Chemical Analysis of Soils from a Slave Quarter Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest**

The chemical analysis of soil is a technique which can both complement and supplement information gained from archaeological excavation. While excavating the late 18th/early 19th-century slave quarter site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, questions arose about other techniques that could be used to better understand the partially plowed site. As we hoped, the analysis of soil samples from the plowzone, other soil layers, and the major features revealed certain "hot spots" that had not been previously identified during excavation and helped archaeologists to better understand what had been found. This paper will present the results of the soil chemical analysis and attempt to interpret those results in light of what was found during excavation.

[23] Fitts, Robert (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **Domesticity and Gentility in Victorian Brooklyn**

In the mid-19th century, America's newly-formed middle class developed a distinctive world view based on the ideologies of domesticity and gentility. Although numerous historians have examined these ideologies, the majority base their conclusions on various forms of proscriptive literature which may, or may not, have been indicative of actual middle-class behavior. Recent excavations by John Milner Associates at the Atlantic Terminal site in Brooklyn, New York, show how middle-class families in the 1860s used material culture to support these ideologies. The assemblages from six households are compared and contrasted to examine symbols of domesticity and genteel dining behavior.

[52] Fleagle, Dorothy and Patrice L. Jeppson (California State University, Bakersfield) **Historical Archaeology of the Land of Desire: 20th-Century American Material Culture**

In the absence of a shared past Americans "embrace the future": The myth of *The American Dream* involves a world view valuing progress over 'tradition.' Within the American social order there thus exists a craving for the pleasures of fad and fashion and this need, in turn, is sanctified and fortified by an adopted religion of "The New". Historical Archaeology at the company town site of Saltdale, California (1911-1914) investigates early 20th-century American world view through material culture remains. This evidence of everyday life reflects the consumer revolution that explodes in the early part of this century. The recovered material expression marks the birth of the modern age—our age—and of how it is that Americans come to be what we are today at the end of the 20th century, and of where we might be going.

[45] Floore, Pieter M. (University of Amsterdam) **The Archaeological Research of the Wintering Site of Willem Barents 1596-1597 on Nova Zembla: The Reconstruction of the House**

The wintering of Willem Barents and his men on Nova Zembla in 1596-1597 is the most dramatic event of the three Dutch expeditions to find the Northeast Passage. They lived in a wooden cabin which became famous as the Behouden Huys (Saved House).

The most important source of information about the house is the book that one of the survivors, Gerrit de Veer, wrote after his return. The illustrated book was printed in 1598 and became an international bestseller.

In 1871, a Norwegian sailor, Carlsen, discovered the site of the house. He made some notes and afterwards a sketch showing the remains. These gave information about the size, details of construction, and orientation of the house which is not mentioned by De Veer. In the past 120 years, several visitors collected artifacts on the spot, but good archaeological documentation of the remains was still lacking. In 1993 and 1995, a Dutch-Russian group of archaeologists excavated the wintering site. Because of the large-scale looting of the site, the expectations to find undisturbed

traces of the construction were very low. The excavation showed, nevertheless, that many features were still recognizable.

The distribution of the debris in and outside the house made it possible to trace the original position of the walls and proved that the entrance was on the southside. It also showed the distribution of the activities inside the house, which proved that both the oldest print of the interior of the house and the sketch of Carlsen are reliable sources of information. Of the walls of the house, only four wooden beams remain. These are no longer in situ, but a careful inspection showed many traces related to the construction. Samples of all the wooden objects were determined afterwards. These show that the beams are made of Siberian driftwood, but also wood from more moderate parts of Europe were used.

The archaeological data made it possible to add much new information about the construction which is not mentioned by De Veer.

[9] Forest, Glenn A. (East Carolina University) **Is the Chicod Creek Vessel a Confederate Macon-Class Porter Gunboat?**

Located in a tributary of the Tar River in Pitt County, North Carolina, the Chicod Creek Vessel has been under investigation since 1973. The hypothesis has evolved that this vessel is a Confederate Macon-Class Porter gunboat launched in March 1862, at Washington, North Carolina, in advance of Federal forces and later burned by Confederates. If it is one of the “Washington Gunboats” then it is the earliest remaining example of a steam-powered twin-screw vessel. During the last two years, the Program in Maritime Studies has completed excavation and mapping of the entire port side of this vessel including the bow and stern. The paper for this conference will examine the Chicod Creek Vessel in the context of both the vessel’s history and archaeology to demonstrate that it is one of the earliest members of America’s first class of twin screw warships—a Porter gunboat.

Forehand, Tammy R.; See Penner, Bruce R.

[25] Foster, John (California State Parks) and Charles Beeker (Indiana University, Underwater Science and Educational Resources) **The Conquest of a Sinkhole: Initial Archaeological Investigations at El Manantial de la Aleta**

El Manantial de la Aleta is a large limestone sinkhole holding a deep basin of crystal clear water within East National Park, Dominican Republic. It has been a vital landscape feature for many centuries. This spring was the apparent water source for the capital village of the Taino cacique Cotubanamá and was conquered by Juan de Esquivel in the bloody conquest of Higüey in 1503.

La Aleta has begun to yield numerous archaeological treasures from its depths. Elaborate pottery vessels, stone *hachas*, wooden handles, and canoe paddles have recently been recovered by native divers. Skeletal remains are also reported from the submerged deposit at a depth of 120-240 feet.

This paper reports the first archaeological penetration of La Aleta, describes well-preserved artifacts from the sinkhole, and presents insights into Taino life at the time of Spanish conquest.

Foster, John; See López, Adolfo.

Fournier Garcia, Patricia; See Brown, R.B.

Fournier Garcia, Patricia; See Snow, David.

[13] Fowler, William R. (Vanderbilt University) **Trade in Early Colonial Izalcos, El Salvador: A Perspective from the Documents**

The Izalcos region of western El Salvador was a major focus of trade and intensive cultural interaction between Spaniards, Indians, and Africans in the 16th century. Spanish colonists were attracted to the region for its production of cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) and the lucrative trade in the crop. The indigenous Nahuatl-speaking Pipils of the region were the principal producers, and Spaniards controlled distribution. A great number of Spaniards were involved in the cacao trade at all levels, from petty local merchants to major entrepreneurs who shipped cacao from the Pacific port of Acajutla to Huatulco, on the coast of Oaxaca, Mexico, in exchange for Indian clothing and other items shipped on the return voyages. In a typical year during the peak of the cacao boom, as many as 15 ships sailed from Acajutla to Huatulco. The cacao trade was responsible for the intensification of trade in wine, clothing, and trinkets sold to Indians in the region. Few of the items traded leave any trace in the archaeological record, but the detailed documentary data help us to understand the crucial role of the Izalcos region in local, regional, interregional, and imperial trade networks.

[43] Fox, Anne A. (University of Texas at San Antonio) **Spanish Colonial Archaeology: A View from Texas**

Texas was originally a part of the Spanish frontier, explored and settled by Spaniards from Mexico. For the past 30 years we have been investigating Spanish colonial sites in Texas, building a background of knowledge about 18th-century construction techniques and living habits. This discussion answers our programs so far, including exciting new investigations now under way.

[22] Fox, Ede S. (University of California at Los Angeles) **The Process of Assimilation in the Black Towns of Oklahoma**

After the Civil War, Blacks founded entirely Black towns to create environments where they could be successful without discrimination. Black towns in the West are particularly interesting because of their diverse population. Blacks from every state of the South as well as Oklahoman Blacks, the freed slaves of Native Americans, came to these towns. Besides the violent racism of the early 20th century, the towns had to overcome many ethnic, regional, and class differences within their population. Southern immigrants generally had more capital for starting businesses than Oklahoman Blacks, who primarily owned land for subsistence farming. Differences between the material record of Oklahoman Blacks and Southern immigrants reflect differences in their lifestyles and ideology. This paper explores how the diverse population of Black towns assimilated within a generation into a cohesive group. Data for this report comes from historical documents and forms the introductory research for my dissertation project.

[37] Fox, Georgia L. (Texas A&M University) **Pipe Dreams: The Consumption of Tobacco, Smoking, and the Clay Pipe Collection from the 17th-Century Submerged Site of Port Royal, Jamaica**

Clay smoking pipes, like other commodities, reflect the culture that used, purchased, and discarded them. In fact, they were the first disposable commodity in a newly emerging consumerism taking place in the 17th century. In recent discussions on consumer behavior, several scholars equate consumerism with the industrial revolution and the rise of manufactured goods in the 18th century. Yet, in examining the material culture from 17th-century archaeological sites in North America, it is evident that a consumer revolution was already underway. Clay pipes comprise the most numerous archaeological remains in most sites dating from this period and the collection recovered from the submerged site of Port Royal, Jamaica, provides an ample data base from which to discuss this consumerism.

[43] Fox, Jr., Richard Allen (University of South Dakota) **Archaeology and Custer's Last Battle**
Gun cartridges have always fascinated people and now they are an important part of writing the history of Custer's last battle. When a cartridge is fired, the gun's firing pin and ejector mechanism leaves a mark or "signature" on the expended round. Signatures are often unique to a specific firearm. Studied closely these unique signatures, when combined with the recorded location of each cartridge casing, make it possible to identify where guns were fired and to reconstruct the movements of individual firearms with the soldiers who used them, across the battlefield. This presentation shows how the evidence from cartridge analysis yielded clues of Custer's last battle.

[4] Franklin, Maria (Colonial Williamsburg) **All For One and One For All?: Realities of the Black Household at Rich Neck**

The excavations of a mid-18th century duplex once occupied by enslaved Africans at Rich Neck is helping to illuminate the structure of household and community among field hands on outlying Tidewater plantations. Household archaeology holds the greatest potential for understanding the behavior and actions at the individual, familial, and community levels. Using a myriad of evidence including faunal remains and artifacts, coupled with the evidence for site formation processes, this paper will demonstrate how households were structured and operated within the context of the Virginia plantation system.

[45] Fullen, Lou (Texas Heritage Services) **Joseph Blanpain's Boat: A 1754 Sloop That Was Abandoned at 41CH57, El Orcoquisac, Chambers County, Texas**

Joseph Blanpain, a French trader from New Orleans, was arrested by the Spanish at his French trading post near the mouth of the Trinity River in Chambers County, Texas. One of his possessions was a sloop he had purchased in New Orleans in 1754. The sloop and trade goods were confiscated by the Spanish who distributed the trade goods among the Orcoquiza Indians assisting them in Blanpain's arrest. His sloop was left at the dock to eventually sink and become covered with silt from the nearby Trinity River.

This paper proposes a systematic search for remains of Blanpain's sloop and the dock he had constructed, which is now covered under a backwater swamp created by the annual floods of the Trinity River.

[18] Fuscú-Zambetoglliris, Nelsys (Uruguay, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura) **Colonia del Sacramento: The Portuguese at the Río de la Plata**

Many written documents, maps, and buildings preserve and explain the 18th century of Colonia del Sacramento, which for many years was the research focus of architects and historians. Only recently have archaeologists begun to work in the city by asking the questions about the daily life of the colonial residents. The research has located many features of the 18th-century Portuguese town and has recovered a large collection that shows the relation between Portugal, other European nations, and the Río de la Plata.

[22] Gardner, A. Dudley (Western Wyoming College) **Analysis of Three Chinese Communities in Southwestern Wyoming: The Results of Excavation of Three Villages in Wyoming**

Over the past six years Western Wyoming College has conducted excavations at several "Chinatowns" throughout Southwestern Wyoming. In this paper we will look at the unique spatial configurations of Chinese structures in Wyoming. By comparing structures built in Southern China, the Western United States, and Canada we can show the importance of spatial configuration as a marker of social and economic upward mobility. This paper will show how spacial use changed as social status improved and it will also show the unique manner in which Chinese structures were modified to match the environment of Southwestern Wyoming.

[13] Gasco, Janine (UCLA) **Patterns of Exchange in Colonial Soconusco**

The Province of Soconusco was actively involved in trade throughout the Colonial period. Although Soconusco was far from Mexico City and peripheral to the political centers of New Spain, merchants were willing to make the long journey to the region to acquire its valuable cacao. Economic trends during the course of the Colonial period were not static, however, and local, regional, and international factors influenced the nature and intensity of trade. The data suggest that in Soconusco, both the kinds of goods exchanged as well as trading networks changed through time. In this paper, archaeological and documentary data are used to explore how trading relations developed and changed during the Colonial period.

[36] Gawronski, Jerzy (University of Amsterdam) **The Economic Network of the VOC in Amsterdam around 1750**

Ships of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) are products of a commercial and industrial organization which for two centuries (1602-1795) acted as an intercontinental trade and transport enterprise. Sunken East Indiamen represent archaeological databases which reflect the policy and practice of the company in a material sense. Their study allows further refinement of the existing historic image. One of the main questions refers to the infrastructural organization of the VOC and in particular to the relation between the company and the different sectors of urban trade and industry of the city of Amsterdam. A recent study of two mid-18th century VOC-ships—the *Hollandia* and the *Amsterdam*—focused on the personnel and supply of goods needed for the VOC ship production. By combining archaeological data and archival records, more insight was gathered on the socio-economic network which the city of Amsterdam provided for the massive shipping practice of the VOC.

[32] Gibb, James G. (London Town Foundation) and Al Luckenbach (Anne Arundel County Archaeologist) **Protestant Trade and Economic Independence: Mid-17th Century Puritan Material Culture in Anne Arundel County, Maryland**

Beginning in 1649, a group of Non-conformist Protestants from Virginia settled in what would become Anne Arundel County, Maryland. They created a dispersed hamlet, Providence, around the mouth of the Severn River, nominally under the control of the Proprietary government of the Catholic Calvert family. This paper examines the extent to which these non-conformists exerted economic independence, along with the political independence they achieved by force, through the comparison of archaeological assemblages from Providence with those from sites in the colonial capital of St. Mary's City and another Protestant stronghold on the Patuxent River.

[17] Giesecke, Anne (Arlington, VA) **Discussant**

[7] Gifford, John A. (RSMAS, University of Miami) **Mapping Shipwreck Sites by Digital Stereophotogrammetry**

This report summarizes the final development of a system based on the processing of frame-grabbed Hi-8 video images by a commercial GIS package to generate microtopographic (i.e., contour intervals of 1-2 cm) maps of shipwreck sites. An interim report on the system's development was presented at the 1995 CUA meeting.

Shipwreck sites almost invariably contain elevation differences that cannot be corrected by standard computer image processing techniques such as rotation, warping, and rubbersheeting, so a more complete photogrammetric solution is necessary. Yet it need not be as optically rigorous as conventional stereophotogrammetric algorithms, given the precision and accuracy of standard underwater archaeological mapping. A logical compromise is available in the form of "soft" photogrammetric routines in some commercial GIS packages.

The production of a microtopographic map of a portion of the *San Pedro* Shipwreck Preserve in the Florida Keys will be described, from image capture through rectification to stereopairs, generation of orthoimages, and production of raster digital elevation models and vector contour maps.

Gifford, John A.; See Dietrich, Patricia.

[31] Gillespie, Gail (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Putting Buffalo Springs in Its Place: A Brief Historical Geography of Southern Spring Resorts**

At the time of its greatest popularity at the end of the nineteenth century, Buffalo Lithia Springs was one of hundreds of mineral spring resorts in the United States. This paper will examine how this particular example of a Southern spring resort fit in spatially and historically with the phenomenon as a whole. To the northwest of Buffalo Springs, prestigious resorts such as White Sulphur Springs, Hot Springs, and Warm Springs had formed a core Southern spring resort region, and they served as templates for the many Southern watering places that were built or enlarged at mid-century. Although Buffalo Springs was spatially and temporally peripheral to this Virginia "inner circle" of springs, it is a fine example of the many local springs that flowered around the turn of the century, spurred in part by the frenzy of railroad building that accompanied the South's economic recovery from the Civil War.

[15] Gilmore, Kathleen **Discussant**

Goldstein, Jeremy; See Trimble, Michael K.

[48] Gradwohl, David M. (Iowa State University) **Parakeet to Paradise: An Ethnoarchaeological Perspective on the U.S. Military Pet Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco**

The pets of military personnel formerly stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco are buried with an extensive array of mortuary markers of differing materials, shapes, and designs. Grave decorations and epitaphs are also highly variable. Among the animals buried at the Presidio pet cemetery are dogs and cats of various varieties in addition to parakeets, canaries, pigeons, macaws, finches, rabbits, hamsters, rats, and mice. Information displayed on grave markers includes emotional memorial inscriptions, occupational status, country of birth, ethnicity, religious themes, and humor (largely scatological). These patterns contrast strikingly with the stark uniformity of the tombstones in the nearby San Francisco National Military Cemetery where human military service personnel from the Civil War to the present are interred.

[2] Graham, Willie (Colonial Williamsburg) **Quantifying Stylistic and Technological Change in Charleston and the Chesapeake**

Historians have increasingly perfected their dating of 18th and 19th-century buildings through the employment and refinement of various research tools, such as a more careful analysis of physical remains, a better reading of documentary sources, the use of dendrochronology, and the use of cross-section paint microscopy as an archaeological tool. By having more accurate dates for historic structures, it has become evident that technological and stylistic features are accepted into varying regions of the country at different rates. To better understand why Charleston at the turn of the 19th century, for instance, was architecturally advanced in stylistic terms by a decade or more than the Chesapeake, or why the South opted for the labor-intensive technique of pit-sawing for almost 175 years after New England had largely switched to mill sawing, a more precise record of when such features could be found in a region is required.

To establish this record, features from buildings with precise dates are being recorded to create a database that can be charted regionally. Thus it will be possible to graphically illustrate when new

technologies and stylistic features are introduced into a region, when they become fashionable, and when they fade from use. With enough features so charted, it is hoped they can be used to more precisely date structures for which the time of construction is not known by overlapping the charts of various features recorded in the building and comparing them to the model. Likewise, charts can be used to compare regional variation.

[24] Grant, David (International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.) **U.S. Navy Shipwrecks and Submerged Aircraft in Washington: An Overview**

In 1996, the International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. (IARII) conducted an overview of U.S. Navy shipwrecks and submerged aircraft in the State of Washington. This study was sponsored by the Naval Historical Center (NHC) and administered by the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The project was conducted for two primary reasons: (1) to contribute to the NHC's development of a global inventory of U.S. Navy wrecks; and (2) because Washington's freshwater repositories of Navy aircraft have made it a priority area for the protection and management of these increasingly historic resources.

At least four and possibly five Navy shipwrecks were determined to lie within state waters. Eight other Navy vessels were additionally determined to lie further off the Washington coast, either in national or international waters. Forty-four submerged aircraft were also inventoried, and additional aircraft may be present, though unconfirmed within the sources consulted during this study.

[42] Gray, Anna (US Army, Ft. Campbell, KY) **Return to the Port of Brunswick: An Analysis of Two 18th-Century North Carolina Households**

Excavation of Nath Moore's Front, an 18th-century house site in Brunswick Town, North Carolina, yielded an extensive artifact assemblage. This assemblage was used by Stanley South in the establishment of the Carolina Artifact Pattern. The assemblage from Nath Moore's Front was compared to that of the Reid Site, an 18th-century site in Pasquotank County, North Carolina. Both sites are discussed in terms of pattern recognition analysis. The primary factors considered when addressing the basis of variation between these two household assemblages include geographic position, socio-economic status, and cultural background. Historical documentation is also incorporated into the study to answer questions which the archaeology of these sites may not answer.

[17] Gray, Dorrick (Syracuse University) **Managing Underwater Archaeological Resources: The Jamaican Experience**

This paper examines the laws governing Archaeological Heritage Management in Jamaica and how they apply to Underwater Archaeological Resources. In particular it looks at the effort to preserve those underwater resources of Port Royal, Seville, the Pedro Banks, and other marine sites. In addition, it makes suggestions for improvement in line with the changing world perspective in archaeological heritage management.

[23] Griggs, Heather J. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **"And So We Take The Spindle": Irish Women Working in the Sewing Trades at New York's Five Points Site, 1855-1880**

For 19th-century Irish women, America offered an opportunity to escape from the oppressive political, social, and economic climate of their native land. Many newly arrived Irish settled in the Five Points area, an ethnically mixed working-class neighborhood considered New York City's most notorious slum. In this neighborhood many Irish women worked in the sewing trades, balancing the duties of housekeeping and child-rearing with long hours sewing shirts, dresses, hats, and other clothing products. As the 19th century progressed and industrialization created a demand for a new female work-force, the stereotype of Irish female garment workers changed from the poor, starving

seamstress to the hard-working factory girl in command of her own economic and social fate. Using the historical and artifactual data from the Five Points excavation, this paper examines the Irish immigrant experience from the woman's perspective.

[6] Griswold, William A., Stephen R. Pendery, and James Mueller (National Park Service), Kent Boltz, and Vincent J. Murphy (Weston Geophysical) **Using Remote Sensing to Locate Fortification Features**

Recent excavations at Dorchester Heights in South Boston identified several features connected with the fortification of the Heights during the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, including an earthen ditch and a stone gate complex and magazine. Two methods of geophysical investigation (EM and GPR) were conducted prior to excavation but did not locate these fortification features. This paper examines why these features were not found by remote sensing and evaluates the technologies best suited for locating earthen fortifications under different geological conditions.

[22] Groover, Mark and Timothy E. Baumann (University of Tennessee) **African American Herbal Medicine and the Archaeological Record**

Studies conducted by folklorists and ethnobotanists demonstrate that as late as the middle 20th century many African Americans in the rural South possessed substantial knowledge of herbal medicine. Due to slavery's fragmentary history the origins of African-American traditional medicine during the colonial and antebellum periods are obscure. Although archaeology offers the potential for documenting the development of herbalism among enslaved African Americans, archaeologists excavating slave residences have yet to fully explore this topic. In the following essay several issues pertaining to African American traditional medicine are considered. Relevant ethnohistorical information is first presented. Botanical remains recovered from African-American sites and their medicinal uses are then summarized. This study concludes with a discussion of archaeological features and contexts at African-American sites that have the potential of containing material related to herbal medicine.

[33] Gums, Bonnie L. (University of South Alabama) **A Comparison of French Colonization in the Illinois Country and the Gulf Coast Region**

Located nearly 1,000 miles north of the French colonies along the Gulf Coast, the Illinois Country was a relatively isolated area of French colonial settlement in the heart of North America. This discussion will compare the history of French colonization in these two regions and archaeological research concerning settlement patterns, relations with the Native populations, and trade systems.

[9] Haiduven, Richard G. (East Carolina University) **Way Down beneath the Suwannee River: Archaeological and Historical Analysis of the Troy Springs Wreck**

An eyewitness account and local oral tradition maintain that the Suwannee River trading steamer *Madison* was scuttled during the Civil War at Troy Springs, in northern Florida. The remains of a flat-bottomed wooden boat preserved at this location are analyzed in order to confirm that vessel's identity, including an examination of its structure, means of propulsion, and associated artifacts. Preliminary archaeological and historical research indicates conflicting physical and documentary evidence, casting doubt as to the identity of the vessel sunk at Troy Springs.

[52] Hall, Andy and J. Barto Arnold III (Texas Historical Commission) **La Salle Shipwreck Project Web Page**

This session will demonstrate the World Wide Web home page for the La Salle Shipwreck Project, live on personal computer.

[17] Hall Jaeger, Jerome Lynn **Puerto Rico: Island of Enchantment?**

The Council of Underwater Archaeology of Puerto Rico, established on August 7, 1987, is responsible for the protection of the island's submerged cultural resources. In 1990, the Council created the Office of Underwater Archaeology and charged it with numerous responsibilities: the registration of submerged archaeological sites, the investigation of alleged cases of illegal salvage, the issuance of survey and excavation permits, and the evaluation of the impact of coastal zone development on submerged cultural resources.

A recent proposal drafted by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture and passed in the House of Representatives, however, seeks to dissolve the Council of Underwater Archaeology. Pending its passage in the Senate and its approval by the Governor of Puerto Rico, Law 2103 will place all decisions concerning submerged cultural resources in the hands of the Executive Director of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, a political appointee.

In spite of the uncertain future of the Council, the Office of Underwater Archaeology continues with several projects: the nomination of the *Alicante*, an 18th-century steamship, as a shipwreck preserve; the investigation of a 17th-century shipwreck tentatively known as the Rincón Astrolabe Wreck; and the construction of a conservation laboratory in Old San Juan.

[37] Hamilton, Donny L. (Texas A&M University) **Port Royal, Jamaica: An Overview**

Port Royal, much of which sunk into Kingston Harbor in the 1692 earthquake, was the largest and most affluent, late 17th-century English town in the New World. Through this single port the trade goods of the world passed into Jamaica and much of the Spanish mainland. The archaeological evidence for this trade and affluence is evidenced in the brick architecture, the varied nature of the artifact assemblages, and the documents. In fact, no archaeological site exemplifies the themes of seaports, ships, central places, and the integration of terrestrial and underwater archaeology more than does the catastrophic site of Port Royal, Jamaica. This is dramatically evidenced by the excavation of a building and a ship that rammed through it and the excavation of buildings on land and underwater. This paper discusses the significance of Port Royal and provides an overview of the site and introduces the various papers that follow.

[22] Hangan, Margaret (University of California, Bakersfield) **An African-American Community in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, California**

The Allensworth Colony, established in 1908, was a community conceived by the celebrated Colonel Allensworth, a retired chaplain for the Buffalo Soldiers and the highest decorated Black military person in the early 1900's. Established to promote economic independence and education for African-American people, the pioneer community thrived until 1918. This discussion will include background information and preliminary findings.

[13] Hanson, Craig A. (Tulane University) **Incorporating the 16th Century Periphery: from Tributary to Capitalist Production in the Yucatecan Maya Cuchcabal of El Balam**

The rise of the early modern world system in the 16th century coincides with the onset of the Hispanic Horizon across the Yucatan Peninsula. The Yucatecan province of Cupul was a powerful polity in the Northern Maya Lowlands during the Late Postclassic. El Balam was a regional capital in this province entitling it to collect tribute from subordinate jurisdictions. Spanish documentary sources provide the following Early Hispanic history. The town was granted an *encomienda* in 1545. Franciscans from distant Valladolid established a *visita* mission in El Balam eight years later. The town supplied its Spanish overlord with his primary sources of income and exchange for fifty years. Before 1606, the friars abandoned El Balam and relocated its inhabitants. Archaeological investigations of the Mayan community around the El Balam chapel have recovered Hispanic style production facilities and evidence for local indigenous participation in the early modern world market. Local histories contextualize global processes.

[38] Hardesty, Donald L. (University of Nevada-Reno) **Discussant**

[21] Harmon, James M. (University of Maryland) **Personal History and Mythic Place: Pickers' Check Collecting in 20th-Century Anne Arundel County, Maryland**

Collections of pickers' checks were used to evoke memories of a mythic historic landscape transformed into a meaningful place in late 20th-century Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The collections provided a link for members of several families with long histories of residence in the county to a past identity and place in a landscape that changed rapidly throughout the century.

Identification of pickers' checks and arrangement in collections was used to create mental maps of a network of truck farms in the northwestern part of the county that existed between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Poetry and prose articles in the collections legitimated and naturalized idealized relations between different social classes on this landscape. As a whole, the collections were a means of creating an imagined orderly world in modernizing Anne Arundel County.

Harper, Terry M.; See Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.

[17] Harris, Edward (Bermuda Maritime Museum) **Underwater Cultural Resources Management in Bermuda since World War Two**

Bermuda's wrecks cover almost half a millennium of social and technological change. Because local water is clear, warm, and relatively shallow, these important cultural resources are at risk now that modern technology has provided inexpensive access. The salvor and sport diver are currently rather free under Bermuda law (established under the Wreck and Salvage Act, 1959) to remove artifacts, in the process destroying irreplaceable provenience and vessel information. This presents a problem for the archaeologist who is interested in what questions the wreck as a whole, and in comparison to other wrecks, can answer. This paper will review the development of salvage activities and shipwreck legislation at Bermuda and the progress of underwater research at the Bermuda Maritime Museum.

[27] Harris, Lynn B. (University of South Carolina) **The Ashley River Survey: Assessing 19th-Century Inland Workboats**

From 1995 to 1996 the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology staff and trained volunteers recorded three 19th-century vessels located on the riverbanks of the Ashley River. This inland waterway was an important economic artery for lumber and phosphate mining activities in the Charleston area during postbellum years.

These vessels provide insights into the construction and utility of inland watercraft within the larger context of South Carolina's transportation and economic setting. Architectural features associated with these vessels are also common to other wrecks recorded in the southeast and could potentially form an integral part of a regional typology.

This project provided an opportunity to integrate research with site management and public education. The possibilities for establishing a canoeing/kayaking historic trail along these rivers as a part of a state-wide heritage tourism effort is also being explored.

[38] Harris, Wendy (Corps of Engineers-NY District) and Arnold Pickman **Waterways as Industrial Landscapes: The Engineering of the Hudson, 1797 to the Present**

Today many riverine landscapes are viewed as remnants of the pre-industrial natural environment. However, during the late 18th and the 19th-centuries riverine morphology was often greatly modified. This occurred as waterways became increasingly valuable as transportation corridors in response to the needs of rapidly developing industrial capitalism and associated technological innovations. In the Hudson River Valley changes to the river's shoreline occurred as a result of railroad construction and major navigation improvement projects. The history of such landscape

modifications is today embodied in the landscape itself and in buried and partially buried structural remains. Changes to the river's landscape can be documented through field investigations, and through the study of maps, photographs, drawings, and paintings.

[5] Heath, Barbara (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest) **Archaeological and Documentary Evidence of Slaves as Consumers**

A large and varied assemblage of artifacts has been recovered during recent excavations at a c.1790-1815 slave quarter at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. The assemblage has raised questions about the ways in which slaves acquired personal belongings. This paper will explore the mechanisms of exchange both within the plantation and throughout the wider community. Excavated artifacts will be compared to documentary evidence of slaves' sale of purchases, preserved in contemporary store account books. The author will argue that archaeologists working in the mid-Atlantic should go beyond traditional interpretations of quarter assemblages resulting either from planter "hand-me-downs" or slave theft, and consider enslaved African Americans as, at least to a limited extent, self-motivated producers and consumers. The paper will conclude with a brief discussion of the implications of such an interpretation.

Heath, Barbara J.; See Moncure, Amber Bennett.

[2] Herman, Bernard L. (University of Delaware) **View from the Quarter: The Topography of Servants and Service in Charleston, 1785-1820**

The interpretation of urban domestic environments in early American port cities typically focuses on life in the principle dwelling. Even where historians of urban material life address the world of service, their explorations typically are subordinated to the context of the house. Charleston town houses provide an unparalleled opportunity to investigate the social organization of household space in the dual contexts of urban slavery and evolving, conflicted ideas of domestic comportment through the North Atlantic rim. Charleston's town house environments, as this paper will demonstrate, are best understood through the interplay of provincial and cosmopolitan cultures in the context of comparable developments in other cities including Norfolk, Philadelphia, Bristol, Lancaster, and London. The goals of this paper are: first, to present a different perspective for the interpretation of material life in Charleston; second, to situate that perspective within the larger framework of Atlantic urban culture in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

[13] Hernandez Aranda, Judith (Centro Veracruz del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) **Veracruz, New Spain's Trading Post**

Through archaeological investigations and the comparison of those results with those from historiographic and historical studies, including primary documents and graphic materials from the 16th through the 18th centuries, it is possible to understand how the Port and City of Veracruz developed in a place which appeared to be uninhabitable. This development and the four changes in location of Veracruz are directly related to the factors arising from the growth in commercial traffic to a world level through New Spain. Excavations in Villa Rica (1519*), surface collections from La Antigua (1525*), excavations in Nueva Veracruz (1595-1602*), the Hotel Imperial (18th century*), Atarazanas de Veracruz (1732*), and the Castillo de San Juan de Ulua, allow us to examine the Hispanic presence and that of other nationalities in this itinerant city through a period of 500 years.

*Founding dates or dates of site relocation.

[45] Herrera, Jorge Manuel (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) **Ballast in the Seaport of Veracruz during the Second Half of the 18th Century**

Based upon a manuscript found in the Archivo General de la Nación in México City, this paper discusses the problems of costs and legislation regarding the loading of ballast in the Port of Veracruz in Nueva España. The document provides information on the characteristics of the types of ballast employed, weight of a ballast load, and the cost of the load stipulated for vessels belonging to the Crown as well as private individuals. Documents dealing with ship's ballast during the colonial period are scarce. The discovery of this manuscript offers potential help to nautical archaeology projects by providing concrete data on the movement of ballast in Nueva España during the second half of the 18th century as a vital and highly valued component of navigation.

[15] Hester, Tom (University of Texas) **Discussant**

[34] Hinds, Kay and E.H. Schmiedlin (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, OSA/THC) **In Search of the Second Location of the Mission Espiritu Santo de Zuniga**

Site 41VT10, known as the Tonkawa Bank site, is currently recognized as a *visita* of the Spanish Mission Espiritu Santo de Zuniga. Recent archival research and fieldwork conducted by members of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network have revealed that the site, a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, may be more accurately described as the second, temporary location of the mission, moved from its first location on Garcitas Creek circa 1725. The historic component consists of stone foundations, including the remnants of a two-room rectangular structure. Certain Puebla Polychrome sherds recovered during earlier investigations at the site indicated an early 18th-century date, but no documents were then available to support such an interpretation. The results of recent archeological and archival research at 41VT10 and the identification of the site as the Mission Espiritu Santo de Zuniga will be discussed.

[16] Hitchcock, Peter (Texas A&M University) **The Investigation of the Civil War Era U.S. Navy Submersible *Intelligent Whale*: An Interim Report**

This paper will examine the results of a 1996 documentation study of the American submersible *Intelligent Whale*, an experimental human powered submersible built by private enterprise in 1863 and purchased by the Navy in 1869. A study of *Intelligent Whale* was conducted in 1996 at the Naval Historical Center in Washington, D.C., where the boat presently resides in the collections of the Navy Museum. As an intact, well-preserved example of one of the oldest extant American submersible vessels, this boat provides a valuable resource in the study of Northern private and U.S. Navy sponsored submersible research during and following the Civil War.

[26] Hocker, Frederick M. and Michael P. Scafuri (Texas A&M University, INA) **The Bozburun Byzantine Shipwreck Excavation: Interim Report**

Since 1995, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology has completed two seasons of excavations on a late 9th-/early 10th-century merchant vessel sunk off the southwestern Turkish coast. The ship, which carried a primary cargo of wine, offers a unique opportunity to examine the economy, technology, and environment of the eastern Mediterranean at the start of the Middle Byzantine Golden Age, a period of economic and political recovery. This paper will review field and laboratory work during the 1996 season, when approximately one quarter of the amphora cargo was recovered and a small area of the well-preserved hull was examined in detail.

[51] Hofer, III, Ted (Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.) **Cultural Resource Methods and Superfund: California Gulch Superfund Site, Lake County, Colorado**

The California Gulch Superfund Site has undergone environmental remediation activities since the late 1980s. The site contains the Leadville National Historic Landmark and the Leadville Historic

Mining District. The Superfund remedial actions are intended to remedy the impacts from over 125 years of mining activity. Because the remedial actions are considered federal undertakings, the Environmental Protection Agency is required to follow the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act. Due to the way Superfund legislation is structured, innovative methods to improve the delivery of cultural resource services are difficult to implement. The process also limits the ability of investigators to make significant contributions to our understanding of the area's history. This paper describes the methods used in the PRPs/consultants cultural resource investigations, factors contributing to methodological difficulties, and suggested methods to improve the process.

[41] Holt, Henry M.R. (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.) **I Ain't Going In That Hole!!! OSHA Standards and the Cost of Compliance: Safety Issues at 7th and Arch Street**

Excavations at the 7th and Arch Street Site required compliance with OSHA standards for deep excavations, hazardous materials, and for entry into confined spaces. The excavation of deep shaft features in particular presented hazardous situations that required safe and manageable solutions. The field methodology developed for the project utilized a variety of techniques to excavate in compliance with the OSHA standards. These included a Manguard® trench shielding system, a four gas monitor, a confined space rescue system, and on site instruction from a health and safety training consultant. This paper discusses the current OSHA standards and the 7th and Arch Street methodology. The cost of compliance is addressed in terms of real dollars, and the limitations placed on the archaeological excavations at the site.

[51] Horn, Jonathan C. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) **The Mines of Leadville: What is Really Out There?**

During the summer of 1996, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. of Montrose, Colorado, conducted a cultural resource inventory of 918 acres in three large blocks east of Leadville, Colorado. The work was conducted under contract to the Bureau of Reclamation on behalf of the EPA. Although many small inventories have been conducted in the area, this was the first to examine large parcels of land where the most extensive mining in the Leadville area had occurred. The inventory served to dispel the common perception that evidence of the early mining periods in the area have been obliterated by later mining. It also dispelled the belief that important archaeological deposits do not exist amongst the mines. Numerous residential locales were found that appear to contain important archaeological data which can add substantially to what is known about the lives of mine laborers, managers, and other members of the small mining communities that grew up amongst the mines east of Leadville from the late 1870s through the 1910s.

[32] Horning, Audrey J. (Colonial Williamsburg) **Urbanization on the Periphery: Speculative Development in Ulster and the Chesapeake in the 17th Century**

In a classic world system organization, the Ulster plantation and the Chesapeake colonies both served as peripheries to England's core, exporting raw materials in exchange for finished goods. Yet by the end of the century, a viable commercial network of small towns had emerged in Ulster, signaling a newly diversified economy. The Chesapeake, on the other hand, still remained an essentially townless landscape, with an economy still wholly dependent upon England. Recent archaeological investigations at Jamestown, the colonial capital of Virginia, have explored the manner in which Virginia's leaders, like their counterparts in Ulster, endeavored to overcome the ties of dependency through the speculative development of ports, towns and industries. Comparative analysis of several of Ulster's small towns with Jamestown highlights the similarities and the important differences between speculative development in each region, addressing the success and failure of these efforts within the framework of the newly emergent capitalist world system.

[47] Hubbard, Velicia (U.S. Forest Service, NFGT) **Passports in Time: Investigations at Aldridge Sawmill and Township**

For one week in March 1995, and another week in March 1996, the U.S. Forest Service, National Forests and Grasslands of Texas, Angelina District, hosted a Passports In Time (PIT) project. The focus for this PIT project was at the Aldridge Sawmill and Township (41JP82), in Jasper County, Texas. This site is the most significant site, to date, in the Angelina National Forest, and we were quite honored to host this project. Volunteers came from all over the United States to offer their assistance with this project, some returning the second year. They helped with initial testing in residential sections of the townsite as well as industrial areas, while others tested the terrace of the nearby Neches River. A third group surveyed the metes and bounds of this site. Discussed herein is a brief history and description of both the PIT program and the Aldridge Sawmill and Township, and what the Forest Service, along with the volunteers, were able to accomplish during two weeks of investigations.

[22] Huddleston, Connie (Brockington and Associates) **Artifact Analysis and Distribution at a French Huguenot Colonial Residence**

Settled sometime after receipt of a 1704 land grant and deserted during or shortly after the Revolutionary War, the Darrell Creek archaeological site (38CH1080), Charleston County, South Carolina presented several occupational loci for a study of domestic patterns from a unique French Huguenot residence. Occupied from the early to late 1700s by Solomon Legare, Sr., a Charleston goldsmith, and/or his heirs, this archaeological site yielded a variety of household artifacts from seven loci. This paper presents the results of extensive historical research, archaeological analysis, and structural features utilized to interpret this Colonial period site. Artifact analysis provided an opportunity to examine the uses and forms of European ceramics versus Colonoware from a site with limited occupation span, both landowner and domestic slave occupations, and very little post-occupational debris. Intact structural remains from the main house complex provided dimension to the overall site interpretation.

[2] Hudgins, Carter **Discussant**

[45] Indruszewski, George (Texas A&M University) **Metrollogical Aspects Reflected in Early Medieval Shipbuilding from the Southern Baltic Sea**

Investigation of shipwrecks and ship finds excavated in the Southern Baltic area provides the necessary database for a comparative study of different shipwreck structures and ship timbers. The study reveals the existence of certain mathematic proportions between dimensional attributes of timbers in the same hull or between timbers from different shipwrecks. These proportions permit the establishment of certain ratios that seem to have been used as "rules of thumb" in the construction of seagoing vessels of that period. These ratios, correlated with the geometric similarity of timbers from different ship finds, suggest the existence of a certain measurement system used by a specialized work force involved in shipbuilding. Comparison with different measurement systems used in Scandinavia and in areas inhabited by Eastern Slavs reveals the regional use of such a measurement system, which seems to have been developed during the early phase of the Early Middle Age. The final conclusion stresses the importance of mathematical correlation in early medieval shipbuilding from the Southern Baltic region.

[21] Ingersoll, Jr., Daniel W. (St. Mary's College of Maryland) **Old Hat, New Hat**

When historical archaeologists first encounter rare artifacts, they usually initiate their assessment processes by recalling index types: this looks like Wedgewood creamware... that might be Crown ironstone. When everyday Americans encounter archaeologists, rare social items, they too mobilize a typology. Is this the doddering old bwana of Tarzan films and *New Yorker* cartoons, or is it the

dashing Indy of *Raiders of the Lost Ark* fame? Should this one sport a pith helmet or a fedora? Like it or not, cocktail party conversationalists draw us into social focus through mythic, media images of archaeologists. "You're an archaeologist? Neat! Did you see *Jurassic Park*? Oh, that's not what you do? Have you dug in Greece or Egypt? No? Oh—too bad. It's interesting..." The range of variation and the impact of mythic and media images of archaeologists on everyday Americans and on archaeologists are explored in this paper.

[52] Inkrot, Mary (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) **Down on the Farm: 20th Century Rural Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau**

This poster will describe research on 20th-century rural farms at the Savannah River Site. Prior to the farms being relocated in 1951, government appraisers documented each farm and photographed all standing structures. Through use of these records and archaeological work, the poster will explore regional characterizations of these farms and modernization issues.

[52] Ippolito, John (USDA-Forest Service) **Historical Archaeology in the Southern Region National Forests**

The historic fabric of the south is interwoven with the public lands administered by the National Forest System in the Southern Region. From Texas to Puerto Rico, Virginia to Florida, the National Forests in the south contain a multitude of sites chronicling the settlement and development of the region over the last 500 years. This rich diversity of sites includes the iron industry in Virginia; naval stores industry in North Carolina; Spanish colonialism in Florida, Puerto Rico, and Texas, ante-bellum and Civil War sites in South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee; frontier settlement and homesteads in Georgia and Arkansas; early 20th-century logging in Louisiana and Texas; as well as New Deal Period sites and complexes across the entire region. The poster session will highlight a number of sites studied by Forest Service staff, often with the assistance of Passport in Time volunteers, over the past several years. Photographs, drawings and text will be utilized in the interpretation presented in the poster session.

[22] Jackson, Cynthia J. (SUNY-Buffaco) **Redware's Metaphorical Message: Material Culture and the Values of a Rural, German American Community**

Early to late nineteenth century archaeological sites excavated in central Amherst, New York yielded large quantities of lead-glazed redware ceramics. These ceramics exhibited a continuity in form, function and manufacture throughout the 19th century which is not found in most neighboring towns. The consumer choices of the members of this predominantly German American rural community can be explained less in terms of market accessibility and economic status than by the values they attributed to their material possessions. These values can also be demonstrated in other aspects of their behavior. While some of these behavior patterns are often found among non-German rural communities in the 19th century, a definite ethnic pattern does emerge. The simplicity, practicality, and endurance of their redware ceramics can be used as a metaphor for this community's way of life.

[36] Jacobsen, Maria (Texas A&M University) and Robert S. Neyland (Naval Historical Center) **Preliminary Report on the Excavation of a Late Medieval Freighter**

This paper provides the first report of the 1996 excavation of a 16th-century freighter excavated from the IJsselmeerpolders in the Netherlands. The excavation and hull recording techniques are included as well as a preliminary report on the prominent hull construction features and the artifact assemblage. Some comparisons are made with similar Dutch freighters from the late medieval era and later.

[25] James, Stephen (Panamerican Maritime) **From Caravels to Cenotes: Ongoing Archaeological Research in the Dominican Republic**

Since 1993, Indiana University's office of Underwater Science and Educational Resources (USER), under the direction of Charles Beeker and in conjunction with California State Parks and Panamerican Consultants, Inc., has been conducting archaeological research on Columbus-era sites in the Dominican Republic. The first project entailed the 1993 remote sensing reconnaissance survey for late 15th-century shipwrecks at Bahía Isabela, the site of Columbus's short-lived settlement founded during his second voyage. Currently, USER is implementing the preliminary steps toward creating a shipwreck park at Isla Saona off the southeast coast, facilitating research on 15th-century wrecking events on the island's offshore reefs, and conducting further intensive remote sensing survey and anomaly testing in an attempt to locate historically-documented, Columbus-era wreck sites at La Isabela. Perhaps the most exciting work being conducted by USER are preliminary investigations of a cave and a cenote both located in the Parque Nacional de Este, and both of which are reflected in the writings of Las Casas and other chroniclers of Hispaniola's early years. The cave contains Taino Indian paintings depicting tributes to Spanish conquistadors, as well as a caravel. Thought to be on the site of one of the last major defeats of the Taino's by their Spanish conquerors, the cenote is the repository for ceremonial offerings and possibly evidence of the battle.

[41] Janowitz, Meta F. (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.) **The Wares of Daniel Topham, an 18th-century Philadelphia Potter**

In the 18th century, Philadelphia red earthenwares were renowned throughout the colonies for their high quality and decorative appearance. The Philadelphia potters combined German and English earthenware traditions to create a distinctive American ware. Daniel Topham, a redware potter, lived and worked on the 7th and Arch Street block from 1766 to 1783. Recent excavations on the site have recovered kiln wasters and kiln furniture from his potworks. This paper will describe his wares and will compare them to vessels excavated from domestic sites in Philadelphia and other areas in order to clarify the characteristics of Philadelphia-style redwares.

[47] Jeppson, Patrice L. (California State University, Bakersfield) **....They said, "Californ'i is the place ya otta be....": Historical Archaeology and the Petroleum Industry in California's Central Valley**

Three "giant" category oil fields (those with a capacity of one billion plus barrels) lie along the southwestern edge of California's Central Valley. Once forested with wood, and later steel, derricks, the "West Side" today yields little visible evidence of its early 20th-century oil boom (oil, gas, and asphaltum). This report addresses the technological and social aspects of this region's petroleum industry. Material culture residues relating to exploration, production, manufacturing, transportation, and retail sales will be discussed as will be those remains characterizing the residential/industrial compounds, camps, and oil leases of the "Majors" and the "Independent's." The recovery of this industrial heritage contributes to a sense of pride for a depressed Californian community and adds to the social and economic history of California, the West, the U.S., and the Modern World.

Jeppson, Patrice L.; See Fleagle, Dorothy.

[37] Johnson, David A. (Texas A&M University) **Slave Traders of Port Royal, Jamaica**

As the wealthiest entrepot in the British New World, Port Royal, Jamaica was a major commercial center of the maritime slave trade in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. While excavation has turned up little material evidence of this, documentary research affords an opportunity to study the role of the slave trade in the maritime community of Port Royal. The documents that survive Port

Royal's maritime slave traders—records in the *Grantors/Deeds* series, probate inventories, and wills archived in Spanish Town—offer a personal level of insight to the study of this enterprise by focusing on those directly involved. In conjunction with existing macroeconomic studies of the slave trade and the archaeological and historical research of the port itself, the study of these documents contribute to the interpretation of the cultural history of the Port Royal site and its role in transatlantic slave trade.

[28] Johnson, Sandra L. (University of West Florida) **The Elusive French Colonial Assemblage in Pensacola and Mobile**

The colonial frontier settlements by the Spanish at Pensacola and the French at Mobile have recently been investigated. One of the most interesting results of both studies at these contemporary settlements is the lack of French-made materials. The dominant European artifacts in both assemblages are Hispanic ceramics. Historical documents describe much interaction between French Mobile and Spanish Pensacola, and the French even occupied Pensacola for three years. However, the lack of French-made items in the material assemblage is surprising. This information will be compared to the assemblages recovered from other Spanish and French colonial sites.

[27] Johnston, Paul F. (Smithsonian Institution) **The 1824 Wreck of the Royal Hawaiian Yacht *Ha'aheo o Hawaii* (Ex - *Cleopatra's Barge*): 1996 Preliminary Results**

This paper details results from the 1996 excavation season of the Royal Hawaiian Yacht *Ha'aheo o Hawaii* (ex-*Cleopatra's Barge*). Built at Salem, Massachusetts in 1816, the hermaphrodite brig was the first oceangoing yacht built in the United States. Purchased by Hawaiian King Kamehameha II in 1820, she served as his royal yacht until sinking in Hanalei Bay, Kauai on 5 April 1824. The wreck site was discovered and surveyed by the Smithsonian Institution in 1995; excavations began in July 1996.

[40] Jones, Timothy (BARA, University of Arizona) **El Dumpe (1936-1947): A Material Look at Three Diverse Historic Periods**

El Dumpe (a local term) was used by nearby Barrios and Yaqui Village residents in Tucson, Arizona from 1936-1947. This large site, covering over 10 acres with deposits up to three meters thick, was excavated using techniques developed in the Garbage Project for modern landfills. The period of use covered three diverse historic periods, the late Depression, World War II and the early post World War II period. Research questions centered on whether the dump material reflected historically documented patterns expected during these diverse economic and social time periods. Over 6,700 kg (6795 liters) of artifacts were sorted and recorded. An MNI of 1281 ceramic vessels, 1,873 cans, and 2,899 bottles (consisting of 1,118 bottle types) were analyzed and used to address research questions. Samples could be dated to the year of deposition using time lines of bottle production dates. Some historically documented trends of use were found while other expected trends were not. The details will be discussed in this presentation.

[36] Jordan, Brian (Texas A&M University) **Wrecked Ships and Ruined Empires: The *Santo Antonio de Tanna* (The Mombasa Wreck), a 17th-Century Portuguese *Fragata***

Continuing research on the *Santo Antonio de Tanna*, a 50-gun Portuguese *fragata*, has shed new light on ship design and building during the late 17th century. Built in 1681 near Goa on the west coast of India, the *Santo Antonio* has much to tell us about colonial influences on shipbuilding, as well as the effects of a crumbling empire on Portugal's ability to launch, outfit, and service naval vessels. In 1697, the *fragata* was sunk during an attempt to relieve the Portuguese stronghold of Fort Jesus, Mombasa, on the East African coast. The disastrous loss of this ship, and subsequently the fortress, reflects the tenuous grasp Portugal retained on its overseas resources during the end of the 17th century.

[35] Jordan, Stacey C. (Rutgers University) **The Company's Men: Material Culture and Identity Construction at the Dutch Colonial Cape of Good Hope, South Africa**

Established in 1652, the Dutch East India Company entrepôt at the South African Cape of Good Hope brought Company officers, garrison members, and Eastern slaves together in the name of profit. Coarse earthenware produced here by Company potters reflects the situational identity of the garrison, located ambiguously between officer and slave. The officers' insistence on local earthenware production and demand for European potters (and by extension European forms), while themselves selecting *against* earthenware in favor of imported metals and porcelains suggests that the local ceramics simultaneously included and excluded the garrison from the officers' identity. Defining themselves with trade goods, the officers used local earthenwares to retain the garrison members within a European cultural fold and distinct from the slaves, while keeping them subordinate in the hierarchy of the patria. Evidence regarding the similarity of slave and garrison diets and the interaction between these two groups is provided as background.

[35] Jordan, William R. (Brockington and Associates) **Archaeological Investigations of the Cyrus Cogburn Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware Kiln Site, Washington County, Georgia**

Cyrus Cogburn, one of the earliest master potters in the Old Edgefield District of South Carolina, moved to Georgia before 1820. By 1830 Cogburn and other early potters had moved west, establishing new pottery districts on the Southern frontier, and training a new generation of potters. Cogburn and a few others went as far as Texas. This craft blossomed on the Southern frontier, providing utilitarian vessels needed in the agrarian society of the 19th-century Deep South.

Recent archaeological investigations of Cogburn's Washington County, Georgia kiln site provide evidence of the earliest manifestation of the Deep South stoneware tradition. Data such as kiln dimensions and shape, potters' marks, and the variety of ware produced are presented. This study represents the largest corpus of raw data to date on a Deep South alkaline glazed-stoneware kiln site of the 1820s, with specific information about Georgia's first alkaline-glazed stoneware potter, Cyrus Cogburn.

[15] Jurney, David (U.S. Forest Service) **The Ethnohistory of the Middle Neches River, Texas**

Beginning with early Spanish and French explorers, the ethnic identities of people living along the Middle Neches River, East Texas are traced. Light riverine routes and intersecting overland trail systems, initially used by native and immigrant Indians, were used by Europeans and influenced the distribution of the Public Domain in Texas. This in turn affected the evolution of historical settlement patterns in the region, characterized as "the Timber Empire." Devastating deforestation of cut-and-run lumber companies at the turn of the 20th century resulted in U.S. acquisition of lands that form the core of the National Forests in Texas. Public Policy included State and Federal Civilian Conservation Corps some members of whom still live in the forests along the Neches.

[44] Karsmizki, Kenneth W. (Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, Bozeman) **Fountain Soldier Station, Yellowstone National Park: Evidence of Military Life in the Park**

The nation's first National Park was created in 1872 and for nearly a next decade and a half the federal government struggled with the problems of managing this unique resource. By the early 1880s it was becoming increasingly clear that existing administrative policy and personnel were unable to cope with the situation. The alternative that seemed to have the greatest potential was to send in the U.S. Cavalry. When the situation reached a low ebb, "the Secretary of War, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior [was] authorized and directed to make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein or for any other purpose prohibited by law." Although it was

expected that this would be only a temporary solution, the Cavalry remained in the park for over thirty years, established Fort Yellowstone, and manned 16 remote outposts located around the park.

In late 1995, under a Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service, Museum of the Rockies historical archaeologists conducted excavations at one of these remote outposts. The excavations served to mitigate impacts of a proposed road construction project in Yellowstone's Lower Geyser Basin. Approximately 1,300 square feet of surface area was excavated, more than 40,000 artifacts recovered, and thousands of documents in the National Archives were reviewed. This work is providing insights into the role of the military in the history of the National Park system and, specifically, how the isolated soldier stations were staffed and operated.

Karsmizki, Kenneth W.; See Kjorness, Annalies Corbin.

Keel, Bennie C.; See Meyer, Michael.

[17] Keith, Donald H. (Ships of Discovery) **Problems and Progress in Underwater Archaeology in the Turks and Caicos Islands**

The Turks and Caicos Islands have experienced an archaeological and historical renaissance since 1980. Until the last decade, this small British Crown Colony had very little appreciation for its rich past or enforced regulations to protect its terrestrial and underwater sites. As a result, treasure hunters and professional archaeologists alike found rich pickings in the Islands for more than 150 years. Small collections in the Smithsonian and other American museums provide tantalizing hints of what has been lost.

This situation began to change in the 1980's, but not as a result of government policy or cultural resource management. The change was wholly initiated and carried out by a tiny cadre of private individuals—citizens, expatriates, and sympathetic foreigners—who managed to (1) establish a National Museum, (2) facilitate bona fide field surveys and excavations, (3) establish a process to review proposals to conduct salvage or archaeological excavations, (4) initiate research projects in foreign archives, and (5) locate, examine, and record artifact collections from the islands now residing in various American museums.

[15] Kenmotsu, Nancy (Texas Department of Transportation) **Seeking Friends, Avoiding Enemies: The Jumano Response to Spanish Colonization, A.D. 1530-1750**

The Spanish encountered the Indians known as the Jumanos in the Pecos River drainage of Texas, in the Salinas pueblos of eastern New Mexico, in La Junta de los Rios, in Coahuila, in Central Texas, and elsewhere. Sittings of the same group in such disparate regions, coupled with the presence of non-local goods in small quantities in those regions, have led many researchers to the conclusion that the Jumanos were itinerant peddlers of foreign goods, brokering exotic materials in far-flung cultures. Spanish documentary evidence will be presented to indicate that the Jumanos were not true peddlers nor were they brokering exotic goods. Rather, they were establishing and maintaining friendships with a variety of different groups, a practice known as mutualism that can be identified time after time with other small scale societies. Those friendships provided access to food and protection during times of stress or conflict, thus were part of the Jumano response to the conflicts that arose from Spanish colonization of the New World.

[51] Killam, David G. (Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.) **Assessing Landscape Features for Cultural Resources Compliance at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado**

The Leadville Historic Mining District, 5LK856, contains several thousand landscape features. Determining which features contribute to the District and which do not has been a major element of the cultural resource tasks during remediation planning. Understanding the criteria required to

determine contributing features and reaching a consensus among all involved agencies and parties was the most time consuming task. This paper discusses the process and problems encountered during landscape feature evaluations for the District.

[52] Killam, David G. (Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.) and Amy Morrison (Golder Associates, Inc.) **Kids First Program and Cultural Resources Compliance at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado**

Asarco, Inc., the PRP responsible for the remediation of residential soils in Leadville, Colorado, proposed an innovative plan aimed at protecting the health of the population at highest risk for lead, the children. To facilitate the evaluation of historic resources potentially effected by the program, including properties that may be considered contributing to the Leadville Historic Landmark District, a system and process were developed to provide preliminary assessments prior to initiating any aspect of the program. This poster shows the development and implementation of the process by highlighting several of the families/sites involved.

[31] Kimmel, Richard (Corps of Engineers) **A Local Historical and Archaeological Context for the Buffalo Lithia Springs**

Buffalo Springs is a site which defies easy characterization. Although it is best known historically for its heyday during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the springs were discovered and probably locally well known before the nearby town of Clarksville was yet conceived. As an introduction and prelude to the site-specific presentations to follow in this symposium, this paper will present an archaeological and historical overview of the southwestern portion of what is now Mecklenburg County, concentrating in particular on sites in the vicinity of Clarksville, Virginia.

[21] King, Julia A. (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum) **The Founding of Maryland**

This paper examines the use of artifacts and other kinds of archaeological evidence in the narratives archaeologists write about the past. The telling of narrative is an activity that permeates the everyday experiences of our lives in the modern Western world; the narratives themselves are critical for representing reality and for making sense of an otherwise chaotic and unpredictable world. Artifacts can be used to objectify and make tangible these historical narratives. In this paper, the archaeological narrative of the founding of Maryland represented in state-funded museum exhibits is examined. This narrative uses artifacts and scientific discourse to represent the past as both a heroic and a religious struggle, set in a howling yet purifying wilderness. Although the exhibits claim to "discover" this situation, this theme or "plot" is deeply rooted in our cultural psyche, and represents a Maryland as it might have been, not as it necessarily was.

[44] King, Marsha K. (Kansas Site Historical Society) **Historical Archaeological Investigations at Two Kansas Forts: Fort Dodge (1865-1882) and Fort Harker (1867-1872)**

Archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society (the Society) conducted investigations at several Kansas forts in 1996. The Kansas Forts Network, funded by a National Park Service grant, supported the research. Work at Fort Harker was conducted in conjunction with the Kansas Archeology Training Program, cosponsored by the Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association.

Military records provide a wealth of information on the composition of the garrison, military activities, communications with headquarters, and soldier's health. Diaries provide a brief glimpse of important events. These sources do not offer a clear view of non-military activities, daily life, or the lives of the many non-military occupants (e.g., families and civilian employees).

Investigations at the two previously unstudied forts focused on locating, examining, and assessing the condition of fort-related structures and features, documentation of standing structures, and investigation of discrepancies on fort plans. The goal was to obtain a better understanding of

the extent and condition of the resources and to gather more information concerning military and civilian life at these two posts.

[9] Kjorness, Annalies Corbin and Kenneth W. Karsmizki (Museum of the Rockies) **Steamboats in Montana: Wrecks of the Far Upper Missouri-Yellowstone Drainage Area, Phase I**

In 1817 the first steamboat docked at St. Louis. The steamer *Yellowstone* reached the mouth of the Yellowstone River at Fort Union in 1832. Finally, in 1860, the *Chippewa* off loaded the first steamboat cargo at Fort Benton. Ironically enough, in 1861, the *Chippewa* also became the first steamboat to wreck in Montana's stretch of the Missouri River. Over the past several decades there has been great speculation regarding the number of steamboat wrecks in present-day Montana; some say only a few, other reports indicate as many as 40 steamers never returned from the far upper Missouri. Steamboats in Montana: Wrecks of the Far Upper Missouri-Yellowstone Drainage Area, is a multi-year, multi-phase project aimed at evaluating Montana's maritime heritage. Phase I of this project introduces Montana's steamboat wrecks from the historical record and lays the groundwork for an ongoing archaeological and historical project.

[35] Klein, Terry H. (Greiner, Inc.) **A Question of Context: The Interpretation of an Early 19th-Century Ceramic Assemblage from Southern New Jersey**

When it comes to interpreting the "meaning" of a ceramic assemblage from a household, there is always the question of context. Is the assemblage representative of the community in which the household was located? Is it representative of a distinct social, economic and/or ethnic group? Is the character of the assemblage solely the result of what is available in local markets? Is it a combination of these or possibly other factors?

The John Williams site in Tuckahoe, New Jersey, provides a rare opportunity to place a ceramic assemblage from a household into a well-defined context. Williams was a store keeper and a Tuckahoe community leader from 1819 until his death in the 1840s. The ceramics he purchased for his store were from the Philadelphia earthenware dealer, George M. Coates, whose account book survives in the Winterthur Museum Library. Seven invoices for ceramics sold to the Williams store list 3,225 vessels, which represent what was available in the community of Tuckahoe during the late 1820s. Using these historical data, we can compare the ceramics listed in these invoices with the ceramics from the refuse discarded by Williams' household. In addition, we will examine what types of ceramics Williams chose to purchase for his business out of the range of ceramics that were available from Coates.

Klosowski, Jerome; See Smith, C. Wayne.

Kodack, Marc; See Trimble, Michael K.

Kollmann, Dana; See Owsley, Douglas W.

[6] Kreinbrink, Jeannine (NES, Inc.) **Prosperity or Status: An Evaluation of Several Assemblage Analysis Methods**

Functional and mid-range analysis proceeds beyond the typological to make inferences about human behavior and choices based on statistical and comparative artifact data. Historical archaeologists use analyses tools such as functional categorization and ceramic value calculations to make inferences about the economic status of a site's inhabitants. Application of some artifact analysis methods without consideration of physical formation processes, as well as available primary historical data, affects the results of that analysis. This paper evaluates the results of a comparative study of several 19th-century archaeological sites with known land-use histories and extensive, available, archival information with the artifact assemblage analysis data.

[9] Krivor, Michael C. (Panamerican Maritime) **Historical Analysis of Steam Boats on Idaho's Lake Coeur d'Alene**

At the turn of the century, Lake Couer d'Alene in Idaho's panhandle possessed more steamboat traffic than any body of water, fresh or salt, west of the Great Lakes. These vessels, built on the shores of Lake Couer d'Alene, were built to support the mining boom as well as the timber trade. With few roads to travel by, these steamboats provided the main source of transportation around the lake as well as up the St. Joe River—the highest navigable river in the world. Either through pilot error or other circumstances, these vessels now remain virtually untouched on the bottom of Lake Couer d'Alene. As no archaeological assessment has been made of any of the vessels this paper will concentrate on the vessel's history, the man who built them, and various aspects of their construction.

[21] Kryder-Reid, Elizabeth (National Gallery of Art) **Archaeology and the Interpretation of the California Missions**

The California missions present a challenge to historical archaeologists in that they were a primary locus of contact between the Spanish and the Native Americans in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and in recent years have become contested sites for varying perceptions of the past. How have archaeologists navigated this terrain, literally and figuratively? Where has archaeology claimed its unique contribution to the study of mission sites? How has the archaeology of the missions participated in the discourse established by historians, preservationists, church leaders, and other presenters of the missions? This paper considers these questions and considers potential research directions for the archaeology of the California missions.

[36] L'Hour, Michel (D.R.A.S.S.M. Ministère de la Culture) **L'épave des Marinières: A Recently Discovered 16th-Century Wreck on the French Mediterranean Coast**

In 1992, a wreck was discovered at a couple of meters of depth in the Bay of Villefranche sur Mer, near Nice. This site, called the wreck of the Marinières, was rapidly investigated in 1993 and surveyed again in 1996. A systematic excavation is planned for 1997. The reconnaissance of 1993 and 1996 produced a number of Italian ceramic fragments and some stone cannon shot. The ceramic originates from the region of Pisa-Liguria and Tuscany and dates from the beginning of the 16th century. Particularly important are the hull remains on this site.

Presently, forty floor-timbers, a substantial part of the keel, a considerable fragment of the outer shell from the garboard strake continuing beyond the waterline, and the sternpost have been examined. On the basis of the preliminary analysis of these remains, the vessel appears to have a keel length of 16 to 19 meters. Certain constructional characteristics indicate a West or Northwest European shipbuilding tradition.

Landon, David; See Turnberg, Timothy H.

[45] Landry, Laura A. (L.A. Landry and Associates Inc.) **The SUAS—After Four Years, Alive and Well: A Progress Report**

In 1993, the Southwestern Underwater Archaeological Society was established to provide the training and experience necessary to allow volunteer divers to participate in historic shipwreck projects. Three years of work at the Caney Creek steamboat wreck have resulted in detailed drawings of the vessel remains. In April 1996, this site was utilized by SUAS dive instructors for a final practical in teaching archaeological surveying methods to other dive instructors. Other projects of the SUAS over the past year include a reconnaissance survey for lumber schooners on Turtle Bayou at the head of Galveston Bay, early 20th century wrecks at Aransas Pass, and public information meetings in Galveston, Bay City, Lampasas, and Corpus Christi. The society has also provided many volunteer hours at the 17th-century LaSalle shipwreck in Matagorda Bay.

[48] Lane, Michael F. (Baltimore City Life Museum) **An Archaeological Topology of Yellow Fever in Baltimore, 1799-1830**

In this paper an attempt is made to develop a medical context for the interpretation of the cemeteries at Hampstead Hill and other sites in Baltimore. Particular attention is paid to the outbreaks of the imported tropical disease, yellow fever, from 1794 to 1830 and the medical understanding of "epidemics" during the period—their causes, manifestations, therapy and institutional treatment. It is argued that the conceptual structures of this understanding of disease were spatially extensive along a number of intersecting axes: inter alia, geographical, physiological, and political. Their implications are explored for physical evidence of medical therapy and types of small finds to be expected at relevant sites, as well as for the types and distribution of sites in Baltimore and other cities in the region during the period. Finally, this medical context is compared to the contemporary treatment of "epidemic disease." It is argued that, in contrast, contemporary medicine tends to be reductionistic in explanation, intensive in treatment and centralized institutionally. Therefore, it is not the proper context for the interpretation of medical remains, even those of the early modern era.

[16] Langley, Susan B.M. (Maryland Historical Trust) **Search for the Chesapeake Flotilla**

The U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla, under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney, provided the only substantive naval action between British and American naval forces during the War of 1812. It survived the First and Second Battles of St. Leonard's Creek in June, 1814, with the loss of only two vessels. These were gunboats deliberately scuttled by Barney as their slowness made them liabilities in battle. The flotilla then pressed farther up the Patuxent River where it remained blockaded by the British who were increasing in strength due to reinforcements arriving from Europe. On August 22, Barney received orders to destroy the fleet and mobilize his men to the aid of Washington. Approximately 33 vessels, both naval and merchant, were armed with charges and set ablaze.

Between 1977 and 1980, the remains of Barney's flagship *Scorpion* were relocated and investigated archaeologically. Buried under approximately 2m of silt, the vessel was found to be 90% intact with equally impressive preservation of artifacts. The excellent condition of the site bodes well for the survival of the rest of the flotilla vessels and their contents.

The current project is a cooperative endeavor involving both federal and state agencies and includes research, testing, excavation, conservation, interpretive and educational components, stretching into the first decade of the new millennium. The first phase of the project, addressed by this paper, focuses on survey efforts to relocate the vessels of the flotilla. Subsequent phases involve testing of targets in order to assess whether they are naval vessels, and therefore still federal property, or part of the merchant component of the flotilla, and thereby state property. In addition to the interpretive and educational data traditionally generated by such archaeological study, information gained from this project will be utilized in designing plans and recommendations for the long-term management of these significant submerged cultural resources.

[52] Langley, Susan B.M. (Maryland Historical Trust) **Chesapeake Flotilla Project**

A poster session on the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla under Commodore Joshua Barney and the current cooperative endeavor involving both federal and state agencies: research, testing, excavation, conservation, interpretation, and education. The project is also discussed by Langley in session 16, above.

[2] Leath, Robert A. (Historic Charleston) **After the Chinese Taste: Chinese Export Art and Chinoiserie Decoration in 18th-Century Charleston**

This paper examines the evidence, both archaeological and documentary, for the importation of Chinese objects such as porcelain, textiles, and furniture in 18th-century Charleston and their importance in the colonial Charleston interior. Today, these objects are excavated as bits and

fragments at archaeological sites in the city as well as at country plantations. During the period, they were part of an international language of style and culture well-understood by the city's mercantile and planter elite and the tradesmen who aspired to their status.

[35] Lebo, Susan A. (Bishop Museum) **Seriation: An Examination of a Local Ceramic Tradition in 19th-Century Hawai'i**

Among the assumptions of the seriation method is that the traits being examined belong to the same local tradition. Within 19th-century Hawai'i, ceramics from varied traditions in Europe, Asia, and North America were imported to Honolulu and other major ports, and through consumer choices were incorporated into the material culture of Native Hawaiians and foreign settlers, merchants, and laborers. Through the process of selection, both in importation and consumption choices, did these varied traditions combine within the material culture system of 19th-century Hawai'i to reflect a "local ceramic tradition" that cross-cuts ethnic boundaries? Using the seriation method, multiple seriations are developed within and across ceramic types and traditions.

[20] Leech, Roger H. (RCHME/University of Reading) **Bristol Quaysides of the 17th and 18th Centuries**

This paper explores the changing relationship between quayside and city, drawing upon new research on Bristol. Here the quaysides of the 18th century and earlier city, then England's principal Atlantic port, are no longer used by commercial shipping and are partly concealed by more recent development. The culture and economy of the Bristol quaysides has therefore necessarily been reconstructed through the use of archaeological and documentary data. The paper will focus on the transition from an ordered and constrained medieval world to one where the quaysides were an integral part of new 17th and 18th-century neighborhoods extending far beyond the medieval city walls.

[44] Lees, William B. (Oklahoma Historical Society) **Archaeology and Geomorphology of the 1808 Washita Battlefield, Oklahoma**

In November of 1868 General George A. Custer attacked Black Kettle's Cheyenne village on the Washita River in what is today western Oklahoma. Fighting in and around the village lasted throughout the day. About 100 Native Americans, including Black Kettle, and 22 members of the 7th Cavalry were killed. In addition, equipment, clothing, possessions, winter provisions, and some 800 horses were destroyed. Research was conducted at this site in November of 1995 in order to recover information on floodplain history and evidence of the event. Only 172 event-related artifacts were recovered, with most of these being cartridge cases attributed to the 7th Cavalry. The small number of artifacts reflects difficulty in finding evidence of certain key locations, including the village. Most of the artifacts relate to what is interpreted as a 7th Cavalry skirmish line, the location of which may betray the location of the village.

[41] LeeDecker, Charles H. **Discussant**

[46] Lenihan, Daniel J. (National Park Service) **The Dry Tortugas National Park Research Program: Programmatic Context**

The context of the current research program at Dry Tortugas National Park will be discussed relative to National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, and Park mission, goals, and guidelines. Particular issues concerning relationship between the agency and academic disciplines during extended research programs in public management preserves will be presented, particularly regarding research design, methodology, products, conclusions, and results.

[16] Lenihan, Daniel and Larry Murphy (National Park Service) and Christopher Amer (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) **The Confederate Submarine *H.L. Hunley*: The 1996 Archaeological Assessment**

This paper will present the results of the 1996 archaeological field assessment of the *H.L. Hunley*, a Confederate submersible lost off Charleston, South Carolina in 1864 following its successful destruction of the screw sloop USS *Housatonic*. The project was conducted as a joint endeavor between the Naval Historical Center (NHC), the National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (NPS-SCRU), and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). This report will outline the methodology and technology used to verify the location and identity of the vessel and present a preliminary evaluation of the site in relation to potential further excavation and recovery. Specifically it will examine *H.L. Hunley*'s structural integrity, provide basic documentation of exposed portions of the boat's construction, and offer an analysis of the corrosion processes isolated within the material composition of this complex artifact.

[17] Leshikar-Denton, Margaret E. (Cayman Islands National Museum) **Underwater Cultural Resource Management: A New Concept in the Cayman Islands**

In the Caribbean, underwater cultural remains are often viewed as objects to be salvaged for their monetary value. Today, however, progressive nations are realizing that inundated historical and prehistoric sites hold the tangible remains of their heritage and deserve to be managed for the public good. In the Cayman Islands, the status of underwater cultural resources is being positively addressed. For example, recent applications from treasure hunters have been denied; new legislation is being drafted to replace the Abandoned Wreck Law of 1966; the National Shipwreck Inventory is being enlarged; and the National Museum is bringing archaeology into the public eye through fieldwork, exhibitions, publications, maritime history lessons on *in situ* shipwrecks, and cooperative projects with other organizations. Although underwater cultural resource management is a new concept in the Cayman Islands, its importance is being recognized and actions are being taken to responsibly protect the nation's underwater cultural heritage.

[25] Lessmann, Anne (Texas A&M University) **The Rhenish Stoneware from the Monte Cristi Shipwreck, Dominican Republic**

Discovered in 1966 off the north coast of the Dominican Republic, the Monte Cristi shipwreck represents the remains of a ship of English manufacture carrying a Dutch cargo which sank in Spanish waters during the mid-17th century. The circumstances of its demise are unknown, but questions about the nationality and destination of both the ship and its cargo have prompted several interesting hypotheses about the nature of 17th-century trade between Europe and the New World.

Despite heavy salvaging by sport divers and treasure hunters, several significant features about the ship's constructions and a substantial sample of the ship's cargo have survived. This cargo was predominantly composed of several types of clay tobacco smoking pipes, although other diagnostic artifacts such as ceramics, trade goods, and luxury imports have also been preserved. One artifact which has appeared consistently throughout the excavation of the wreck is a type of ceramic known as Rhenish stoneware, which was produced and exported from the Rhineland during the 16th and 17th centuries. Although no complete vessels have yet been found at this location, the mottled-brown salt-glazed fragments which have appeared are frequently decorated with sprig-molded crests and Bartmann faces typical of Rhenish stoneware from other sites which had Dutch contact in the 17th century.

The date of the Monte Cristi shipwreck has been determined to fall between 1652 and 1665, based on the analysis of the artifacts which have so far been excavated. A study of the Rhenish stoneware may be able to provide even more information about the source of the pottery, its date, and the destination of the cargo. This information, when considered along with the ship's historical and geographical context, will provide further critical insight into the Monte Cristi shipwreck.

[23] Levin, Jed (University of Pennsylvania) **Putting Humpty Dumpty Back Together Again: Toward a De-balkanized Historical Archaeology**

Historical archeology's origins in a disparate group of disciplines—history, historic preservation, anthropology—produced a field that, from the outset, often exhibited a fragmented, even particularistic, point of view. While a strong anthropological orientation emerged as a centralizing tendency early in the field's history, centrifugal forces acted to spin research in numerous directions. It paralleled with developments in history, anthropology, and other areas of academic study; the 1960's and '1970's witnessed the birth of many “archaeologies”. Gender, race, temporal affiliation, and even geography became organizing themes for analyzing specific projects or individual sites. As a counterweight to these centrifugal forces, the concept of class offers a powerful integrating framework for understanding the modern world. This paper argues that a reluctance on the part of Americanist historical archaeologists to place class analysis at the center of their work has led to a balkanized field and contributed to a lack of synthesis.

[22] Lewis, Ann-Eliza (Boston University) **A Farm by the Sea: A Sea Merchant's Homelife**

This research discusses the excavations conducted at Casey Farm since 1993. Two areas have been subjected to intensive archaeological study: the rear yard of the Casey family home and the site of a tenant farmer's house. While the theme of this conference is focused on “Seaports, Ships, and Central Places,” this paper focuses on life at Silas Casey's Farm. A prosperous merchant from Newport and East Greenwich Rhode Island, Casey's farm on Naragansett Bay was an activity of his retirement rather than a profit making venture. This paper will report on the excavations and with the sea return to the land. It will discuss the relationship between the Casey Family and their Native American and African American tenants and the community of agriculturists in this traditionally seafaring region.

[2] Lewis, Kenneth E. (Michigan State University) **From Outpost to Metropolis: The Evolution of Colonial Charleston**

Settled in the third quarter of the seventeenth century to consolidate Britain's presence on the southern Atlantic Seaboard, Charleston soon emerged as a focus of South Carolina's coastal plantation economy as well as the center for far-flung trading activities in the Southeast. During the next century it became the entrepot for interior expansion by agriculturists and developed as the urban nucleus of an export economy based on specialized agricultural production. These functions represent separate but connected phases of a global process carried out on a regional scale. A world systems perspective is employed to examine Charleston as a component of European expansion. Its evolution may be seen to reflect the settlement's role in the global economy. Charleston's development is investigated by observing the nature of its centralizing activities and particularly those associated with the expansion of a capitalist economy in the interior. The phases of the city's growth are also linked to its changing form and composition. These material characteristics are explored in light of its functional evolution as a central place.

[45] Li, Guoqing (Museum of Overseas Communication, China) **Underwater Excavated Components from Chinese Ancient Ships and Their Preservation**

In recent years, several components of ships from the Song Dynasty (10 to 14 AD) have been excavated in the Quanzhou Bay and at the mouth of the Jingjiang (Jing River) located in the southern part of China. One of the most important findings was the large-scale wooden anchors. In general, these wooden anchors are longer than seven meters and several hundred kilograms in weight and are made from a big hard wood log. These transitional wooden anchors with very special shape and practical usage were one of the unique inventions in shipbuilding and navigation at that time in China. Underwater excavation also found ropes of large diameter made from palm tree fibers. This paper will describe the structure, shape, and function of the components of the

ancient ships. Some specific preservation techniques, methods, and materials including PG (Propylene glycol) for drying, stabilizing, and surface treating of these underwater excavated components will also be discussed.

[36] Loewen, Brad (Université Laval, Québec) and Marion Delhaye (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) **The 15th-Century Cavallaire (Provence) Shipwreck: A Precursor of the Red Bay Vessel?**

The history of Basque shipbuilding has been documented in wreck sites as far flung as the prodigious navigation of this seafaring people: Padre Island, Red Bay and now in the Mediterranean sea at Cavallaire. That, in short, is the hypothesis that is emerging from three seasons of excavation of an aging ship that wrecked on the coast of Provence about 1479. The evidence comes from three lines of investigation: a typology of architectural features, dendrochronology, and a study of key artifacts found with the wreck. The site contains several intriguing features, including a combination of carvel and clinker planking, a rudder-and-tiller assembly, and eight pieces of artillery. However, where do we go beyond cataloguing artifacts and building typologies? In 1996, the intact sections of the wreck were dismantled and recorded on the surface in order to study the geometry of the hull's conception and the techniques of its construction. In time, we hope to understand the culture of technology that animated Basque shipbuilding and navigation in the 15th and 16th centuries.

[42] Lofffield, Thomas C. and Michael Stoner (University of North Carolina at Wilmington) **Re-examination of Brunswick Burnished Ceramics from Brunswick Town, North Carolina**

Originally classified as a form of Colono-Indian ware (after Noël Hume), Brunswick Burnished and Brunswick Plain ceramics have been considered as evidence of mid-18th century trade in low-fired unglazed earthenwares between the residents of Brunswick Town and the “Indian” community (most often identified as the Catawbas of North Carolina's Upper Piedmont). Recent work by Ferguson and others suggests that much Colono-Indian ware may be the product of people transported from Africa rather than of Native Americans. This paper examines the possibility that the Brunswick pottery is of African inspiration. Method of manufacture and form are examined, but more importantly, the socio-economic setting of the Lower Cape Fear colony is examined to determine if critical parallels exist between this region and that in South Carolina where African-inspired earthenwares predominate.

[6] Loorya, Alyssa (SUNY-Graduate Center) and Christopher Ricciardi (Syracuse University) **Reaching Out: Archaeology and Education—A Case Study from Rye, New York**

In 1996 Brooklyn College and the Rye New York Historical Society conducted archaeological excavations at the Timothy Knapp House in the Town of Rye, New York. In addition to excavations a plan was put forth to raise awareness of archaeology and preservation through community participation. As a part of this outreach a three tiered educational program was created to be instituted at the local grade school. The program included hands-on lesson plans, a slide presentation, and excavation experience on site for grades 1 through 4. Based on feedback from students, parents, and community members, the program was successful in raising awareness for the project. The results will be analyzed and modified so the program may be expanded to the older grades and perhaps serve as a model for future programs.

[25] López, Adolfo (Dominican Republic) and John Foster (California State Parks) **Images of Conquest and Tribute: Early 16th Century Pictographs from the José María Cave**

The José María Cave is a remote cavern in the limestone formations of East National Park, Dominican Republic. From a small outer opening, the cave widens to elaborate interior chambers. Over 1200 individual pictographs have been carefully documented over the past several years. They

are arranged into panels which depict the complex mythology, cosmology, and calendar of the Taino people in the province of Higüey. Most of the designs are executed in black outline, done by fingers with a clay and charcoal matrix. They are an extremely significant storehouse of ancient Taino knowledge—a university in picture writing.

Toward the rear of an inner chamber are images which probably date to the conquest period. One is an unmistakable bearded face, the face of a Spaniard. It is possible this is the image of Juan de Esquivel, who waged a conquest of the province in 1503. When a truce was reached after the first battles, he followed the Taino ritual of ceremonially exchanging names with his adversary Cotubanamá. A nearby panel presents a realistic depiction of the forced tribute paid to the Spaniards in cassaba and guáyiga. It shows the plants being grown and harvested as well as the bread being baked under the direction of a casique. On the extreme right side of this panel is the image of a Spanish vessel—possibly the first such rendering in the New World.

This paper describes and interprets the conquest period pictographs from José María Cave in light of what is known from chronicles of the first decades of the 16th century.

Loring, Stephen; See Cabok, Melanie.

Luckenbach, Al; See Gibb, James G.

[17] Luna Erreguerena, Pilar (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) **Stepping Stones of Mexican Underwater Archaeology**

Officially born sixteen years ago, Mexican underwater archaeology has gone through many stages. Perhaps the greatest leap forward occurred during the last two years: the first high level diplomat was given, INAH's Underwater Archaeology Department was promoted to a Subdirection, and the most ambitious undertaking—The 1631 New Spain Fleet Project—was started in July 1995. Besides studying a whole fleet through this project, one of the main goals is to develop and enlarge an inventory of submerged cultural resources located in the Gulf of Mexico. Also, the Mexican example in this field has reached other Latin American countries; a regional network is being created gradually but consistently. Thanks to the level of consciousness raised over the years, academic and official support has increased. On the other hand, treasure hunters are still one of the biggest challenges a country must face. Mexican underwater archaeology, however, has the experience to deal with it.

[34] Madrid, Enrique (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, THC) **The Last Mission of El Polvo: Searching for the History of a State Archeological Landmark**

Spanish captain Commander Joseph de Ydoiaga and his men stood on the southwestern bank of the Rio del Norte on November 20, 1747, looking across the river to the ruins of the abandoned Indian pueblo of Tapacolmes. They saw the adobe walls of a Spanish church or chapel in the pueblo deserted by its Native American inhabitants who were in fear of encroaching Apaches. By 1870, Tapacolmes was transformed into the Mexican-American settlement of El Polvo, Texas. By the mid-1950s, the last remnants of the old Spanish mission walls were leveled by county officials. Part of the old settlement of El Polvo was incorporated by the town of Redford, Texas, and has been designated as a State Archeological Landmark. This paper summarizes the attempts of this writer to document and identify the mission location through the use of oral history interviews and archival research.

[18] Mallios, Seth (University of Virginia) **At the Hands of Indian Givers: Intercultural Exchange System, Conflict, and Mediation**

The first two European attempts at settlement north of Spain's La Florida territory in the North American southeast ended disastrously for the Jesuits at Ajacan in 1571 and for the English sixteen

years later at Roanoke Island due to fatal attacks by local Algonquian natives. In 1607, the English established a successful colony at Jamestown Island, and were supported by some of the same natives who took part in the murder of earlier European emigrants. When Indian support of the colonists ceased months later, many English starved. European subsistence depended on gifts from and/or trade with the indigenous population for native foodstuffs at Ajacan, Roanoke, and Jamestown. Patterns of individual gift and commodity type exchanges correspond with the differential killing of colonists by the respective Algonquian groups, and provide further insight into the issue of why some groups of settlers were killed and why others were spared.

[30] Maniery, James Gary (PAR Environmental Services, Inc.) and Dwight Dutshke (State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento) **Ethnohistory and Archaeology in California's Central Sierra Nevada Region**

Intermittently over the last 18 years, we have attempted to piece together archival notes, photographs and unpublished manuscripts that have some bearing on 19th and early 20th-century lifeways of the Sierra Me-wuk Native American people. Much of our research has emphasized the relationship of oral history and archival data and the archaeological remnants of several enclaves occupied by the Me-wuk. We have worked with various Native American tribal groups, organizations and individuals, including many elders. The articles we have published have been well received by these various entities and have stimulated new stories and important cultural values. Our paper will summarize some of these key case studies blending the more intrinsic values with the archaeological interpretations and often misinterpretations of the physical site remains.

[30] Maniery, Mary L. (PAR Environmental Services, Inc.) **Life in the Delta: A Study of Japanese American Farm Workers and Their Town Counterparts**

Compared to many ethnic groups, Japanese arrived late in the California Delta country. While only a few men were present in 1890, by 1925 thousands of men and women had made the journey to America. Studies since 1984 have focused on recreating the lives of these merchant and farm laborer immigrants through a multidisciplinary study of their houses, material goods, neighborhood layout, landscaping, and farming methods. Work with local communities in two counties included oral interviews, field visits, presentations to local organizations, and museum exhibits. The study of the interaction between the central town and the outlying labor camps through an examination of the archaeological, historical, and architectural environment of today has led to a deep appreciation, both by archaeologists and by the local Japanese-American community, of the perseverance of this ethnic group as they adapted to life in a foreign country.

[16] Mardikian, Paul (Archeolyse International) **The Conservation of Two Composite Objects from the Confederate Raider *Alabama*, 1864**

The long-term conservation of composite artefacts recovered from underwater archaeological excavations poses complex problems because of the intimate mixture of different materials and the inherent difficulties to treat such objects as a whole. Attempting separation of one or several components for their treatment is not always possible without putting at risk the technological identity of the object. This paper presents a case study in which a pair of flush toilets made of a decorated white china bowl, lead, brass, cast iron, and wood, and a porthole made of two different sorts of wood, lead, brass, copper, fabric and glass retrieved from the wreck of the CSS *Alabama* sunk off Cherbourg on May 19, 1864 were successfully stabilized and restored. Following a precise study of the state of conservation of each artefact, different options are discussed and an ethical operating procedure is proposed respecting both the integrity of the objects and the demands of the archaeological investigation.

[18] Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University) **Excavation of the Church at the O'Connell Mission Site, Northwest Florida**

A fundamental question driving the excavation of the church area (Structure #2) at the O'Connell Mission Site regards Franciscan architectural norms. While conformity in general plan is present in other missionized areas (notably the American Southwest and New Spain), the architectural plans of Florida missions are as yet undocumented and are slowly developing from archaeological data. Two field seasons in the church area at the O'Connell Mission Site, an Apalachee mission near Tallahassee, Florida, have provided preliminary insights which may indicate adherence to Franciscan proportions. This paper presents data from the 1995 and 1996 field sessions amid comparative data from other mission fields.

[51] Martorano, Marilyn A. (Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.) **Public Involvement and Historic Archaeology at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado, from a PRP/Consultant Perspective**

Public involvement has been an important issue in the cultural resources investigations undertaken at the California Gulch Superfund Site, Leadville, Colorado. Major issues have included methodology to involve interested persons in the various aspects of the cultural resource investigations; role of the public in the NHPA Section 106 process; public understanding of requirements for site identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, and application of NRHP criteria; and public perception of the value of historic archaeological sites. This paper reviews the public involvement process utilized during the project from a PRP/consultant perspective, discusses the significant issues, and presents suggestions for improving the effectiveness of public involvement plans as they relate to NHPA requirements at CERCLA sites.

Marvin, Judith; See Costello, Julia.

[24] Mastone, Victor T. (Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources) and David W. Trubey (University of Massachusetts, Boston) **U.S. Naval Wreck Sites in Massachusetts Waters: Challenges and Strategies in Site Stewardship**

Massachusetts and its coastal waters have long played a major role in the naval activities of North America. This is well evidenced by the diverse collection of an estimated ninety plus naval wrecks located in state waters. This assortment of shipwreck sites not only represents a potentially significant amount of data concerning maritime and naval history, but also presents serious challenges from a resource management point of view. The purpose of this report is to describe the current status of submerged cultural resource protection and utilization in Massachusetts as it relates to naval wreck sites through the state's recent work with the U.S. Navy Legacy program. It is hoped that his report, within the context of the Navy's Legacy program will foster the sharing of ideas and solutions to common problems pertaining to stewardship strategies for the scientific, education, and recreational use of these resources.

May, Jamie E.; See Deetz, J. Eric.

[43] Mayo, N. Ellen (Coastal Carolina Research, N.C.) **Spanish Colonial Silver Mining in Central Texas: Archaeology and History at Work**

With efforts to protect "New Spain" and convert The Apache, the quest for mineral wealth was a strong motivating factor for Spanish movement into the San Saba territory north of San Antonio. Initial expeditions into the area (1752 and 1755) sought a suitable location for a mission/presidio complex, but they also reported the possibility of rich silver deposits in the region. The final expedition in 1756, examined a silver deposit known in Los Almagres. This discussion will present

archaeological and historical data relating to Los Almagres and its role in the Spanish northward advance.

[30] McAleese, Kevin (Newfoundland Museum) **Naming the Sites, Citing the Names: Oral History and Historic Archaeology in Central Labrador, Canada**

A government sponsored survey of the Kanairiktok River basin, an area where little archaeological research had been conducted, discovered twenty archaeological sites. They were defined by remains of wooden tent frames and cobble tent rings on lakeshore and riverbank terraces. These mostly represented late 19th/early 20th-century occupations of the Labrador Innu (Montagnais/Naskapi). Standard ground survey techniques, historic documents and hunter/gatherer ecological models were employed as site finding aids. Oral history and geographical information obtained through pre-fieldwork interviews conducted with Innu elders of Sheshatshit, Labrador, also led to some site discoveries. Post-fieldwork interviews helped determine cultural affiliation and site function. Government "ownership" of research results in a context of land claims negotiations strained the cooperative relationship between the archaeologist and the Innu community.

[19] McBride, Kim A. (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) **A Civil War African-American Refugee Camp and Postbellum Community at Camp Nelson, Kentucky**

Many African American refugees came to Camp Nelson during the latter years of the American Civil War seeking protection, shelter, and ultimately freedom. While the camp officers were initially unable to provide for these refugees in an organized way, U.S. Army policy eventually made it imperative that such care was forthcoming, and the refugee camp of Aerial was established.

By the end of the war, thousands of refugees had congregated at Camp Nelson. This paper discusses the nature of the refugee camp established at Camp Nelson, its relationship with the U.S. Sanitary Commission, the Reverend John Fee and the American Missionary Association, and its subsequent evolution into the postbellum community called Hall. Information is drawn from archaeology, oral history and a rich assemblage of primary documents.

[19] McBride, W. Stephen (Wilbur Smith Associates) **History, Archaeology, and Preservation of Camp Nelson, Kentucky: An Introduction**

Camp Nelson was a large U.S. Army quartermaster and commissary depot, hospital, recruitment camp, and African-American refugee camp located in central Kentucky from 1863 to 1866. This site operated as an important supply base for the Army of the Ohio and is especially significant as Kentucky's largest and the nation's third largest recruitment center for African-American troops, and as a large refugee camp for the families of these soldiers.

Between 1989 and 1995 one large scale and two small scale excavations were conducted in four areas within Camp Nelson, including the Headquarters Complex, the Owens House, the Machine Shop, and the Refugee Camp. Documentary and archaeological investigations of these complexes have given us insights into many aspects of life at Camp Nelson. Much of the information and artifacts from the investigations will be utilized by local preservationists in their efforts to preserve and interpret the site for the public.

McBride, W. Stephen; See Fenton, James P.

[39] McCarthy, John P. and Jeanne A. Ward (IMA Consulting, Inc.) **Sanitation Practices, Depositional Processes, and Interpretive Contexts of Minneapolis Privies**

Throughout the 19th century the rear yards of both urban residences and commercial establishments included wells, cisterns, and privies dedicated to the supply and storage of water and the disposal and management of wastes. As municipal services were introduced, these facilities were abandoned. The manner in which these facilities were used, and then filled, is critical to understanding historic

sanitation practices. Further, the analysis of depositional processes is important in defining the interpretive contexts of the artifact assemblages recovered from such features. This paper will present an analysis of sanitation practices and depositional processes for features recently investigated in Minneapolis. The processes resulting in the deposition of artifact assemblages will be examined, and the implications of these findings for interpreting artifact assemblages will then be discussed. The general state of 19th-century sanitation practices in Minneapolis and the extent of compliance with public health regulations will also be reviewed.

[33] McEwan, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) **Discussant**

[4] McFaden, Leslie and David Muraca (Colonial Williamsburg) **Arranging Domestic Space: Changes in Room Function through Time at Rich Neck**

Recent excavations at the seventeenth-century Rich Neck site uncovered several structures including a brick residence and a brick kitchen/quarter. Both of these buildings underwent several periods of renovation during the evolution of this plantation complex. This paper will explore the changing use of rooms as revealed by artifact distributions.

McFaden, Leslie; See Metz, John.

McFaden, Leslie, See Muraca, David.

[7] McGhee, Fred L. (University of Texas at Austin) **Nautical Archaeology as Anthropology**

A conceptual reorientation and altogether different approach to nautical archaeology is urged. In arguing that nautical archaeology must more fully embrace contemporary anthropological concerns, it is suggested that current maritime archaeology efforts have become too reified and do not ask some questions of fundamental importance. Using the field's lack of engagement with postcolonial anthropology as an example, it is further suggested that this failure is due to the fact that there are so few maritime archaeologists from traditionally subaltern groups. Drawing on the postcolonial writings of authors such as Said, Gilroy, Obeyesekere, Chomsky, and others, it is posited that the field must meet its moral and scientific responsibility to reconceptualize maritime archaeology as a field not just about seafaring—which has traditionally meant the seafaring traditions of Europe and its periphery—but about people. Some examples of potential future research are offered.

[47] McGuire, Randall H. and Mark Walker (Binghamton University) **Archaeology as Public Action at Ludlow, Colorado**

On April 20, 1914, Colorado National Guard troops opened fire on a tent colony of 1,200 striking coal miners at Ludlow, Colorado, killing eighteen strikers, including two women and eleven children. The Ludlow Massacre is the best known episode of the 1913-1914 Colorado Coal Field Strike. We have initiated a long term archaeological project studying the 1913-1914 strike. We seek to understand the day to day lives of the miners and of their families. These people chose to strike because of the deprivation of their everyday life experience, and the strike was ultimately broken by the increased deprivation of the strike. The project is also a form of political action. By excavating at Ludlow we make the events of 1914 news once again and we initiate a dialogue involving our students, the United Mine Workers, and the general public about class and unionism in the United States.

[2] McInnis, Maurie D. (Yale University) **An Idea of Grandeur: Furnishing the Classical Interior in Charleston, 1815-1840**

In 19th-century America, as the lines that separated upper from middle class were becoming increasingly blurred, elite Charlestonians maintained an allegiance to the ideal of the English landed

gentry. They emphasized their inheritance of an aristocratic order and constructed a material world that reflected that close identification. Upper-class Charlestonians sought to identify themselves with European taste and culture. They traveled extensively in Europe acquiring art and objects with which they could ornament their homes and express their allegiance with European and classical culture, their liberal education, and most importantly, their refined manners and taste. The furniture they purchased, although much of it made in America, was styled after European prototypes. This paper will draw on probate inventories, letters, and account books, as well as surviving material artifacts such as homes, silver, furniture, and paintings to reconstruct the upper-class Charleston interior.

[16] McMahan, Kendrick B. and Joseph W. Zarzynski (Bateaux Below, Inc.) **A Warship of the Era of Good Feelings: Recent Archaeology of the USS *Alligator* Shipwreck**

In 1822, the schooner USS *Alligator* grounded on a reef while on escort duty off the Florida Keys. This historic warship helped to open Liberia, in West Africa, for free African Americans. Later it patrolled on anti-slave trade duty and fought Caribbean pirates. The shipwreck is the focus of a major historical and archaeological study by the U.S. Navy, NOAA, State of Florida, National Center for Shipwreck Research, and Bateaux Below, Inc. In 1996, the *Alligator* was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This paper reports on the 1995 and 1996 archaeological fieldwork which included a study of the vessel's hull structure and ballast, as well as high tech imaging using side scan sonar and seamless photomosaic technology.

[36] Meide, Chuck (Florida State University) **Staved Containers**

The contents of the *Belle* included several intact staved containers or casks as well as fragments. This paper presents an analysis of these remains and a comparison with similar containers from other shipwreck sites.

[36] Meniketti, Marco (San Agustín Institute of Marine Archaeology) **Searching for a Safe Harbor on a Treacherous Coast: The Wreck of the *San Agustín* in California**

In the history of mercantile sailing, few if any routes rival that of Spain's Manila galleons for hardship and duration. From the first successful navigation to Mexico from the Philippines in 1565 until the final embarkation in 1815, vessels faced a daunting voyage into unforgiving seas, only to reach the unknown and treacherous coastline of California. As 16th-century Spain's empire reached its zenith, it reached out with a merchant's hand that touched three continents, and cast a covetous eye towards a fourth. Merchant interests pressed for the exploration of California. A protected anchorage was sought so that weatherbeaten ships and weary crews would find refuge before the final leg to Acapulco. Finally persuaded, the Crown initiated an expedition for discovery in 1594. The galleon *San Agustín*, under the questionable command of Sebastian Ceremeño, reached California in November of 1595 and was wrecked only a few miles north of San Francisco Bay. This failure profoundly influenced California exploration for 150 years. The singular legacy of this wreck as the first in California has not been lost on archaeologists or treasure hunters. Both interests have sought to locate the ship's remains.

[34] Mercado-Adlinger, Patricia (Office of the State Archeologists, THC) **Discussant**

[27] Merwin, Daria E. (Institute. for Long Island Archaeology) **Bridging the Gap: Late 19th-Century Boatbuilding on the Great South Bay, Long Island**

The second half of the nineteenth century in maritime America was an era marked by a rich variety of vernacular watercraft types adapted to a wide range of special local needs and traditions. The Great South Bay, located off Long Island, New York, was home to several variants of small work and pleasure craft, and the master boatbuilder on the bay was Gilbert Monroe Smith. In a career

which spanned eight decades, Smith built over four hundred boats. As work vessels, these boats were involved in coastal trade, as they physically bridged the gap from coastal village, via bay, to deep water port. Additionally, Smith's work transcended the gap between work and pleasure boat design, and his vessels helped to prolong the age of sail on Long Island waters.

[31] Messick, Denise P. (New South Associates) **Buffalo Lithia Springs: A Historical Perspective**

This paper will present an historical overview of Buffalo Lithia Springs Resort in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, from the discovery of spring waters in 1728 to the demise of the hotel and bottling plant around 1940. With a major emphasis on physical development and social contexts, the story will go beyond documentary sources to include a uniquely local perspective based on interviews with residents who had associations with the resort and its bottling works in the early 20th century. The resort was a prominent destination for those seeking cures of various ills ranging from fevers to digestive problems, and the water was bottled for sale throughout the eastern United States and even briefly in Europe. The success of Buffalo Springs seemed to occur despite its relative isolation from major transportation routes, its lack of spectacular mountain scenery, and its distance from the more famous spas of the Virginia Blue Ridge Mountains.

[5] Metz, John, Leslie McFaden, Derek Wheeler, and Fraser Neiman (Department of Archaeology, Monticello) **Structure and Social Process at the Elizabeth Hemings Site, Monticello**

Survey plats in Thomas Jefferson's hand identify a site on the south side of Monticello Mountain as the home of Elizabeth (Betty) Hemings (c. 1735-1807) for the last decade or so of her life. Hemings, her children, and grandchildren were enslaved domestics and artisans at Monticello. The Hemings site offers a rare opportunity to explore the archaeological traces left by a single, enslaved individual whom we can identify. The ephemeral nature of the site poses interpretive challenges which we address by analyzing horizontal artifact and soil chemical distributions, geoarchaeological data, and site locational characteristics. We outline how the archaeological record contributes to our understanding of the unique social niche Hemings constructed at Monticello in the late 18th century.

[5] Meyer, Michael and Bennie C. Keel (National Park Service) **Interpretation of an 18th-Century Landscape: Current Research at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, South Carolina**

Since 1991, archeological investigations conducted by the National Park Service have been directed toward locating the main plantation house and dependencies used by the Pinckney family (1754-1817). Excavations have resulted in the discovery of seven archeological structures, ranging in date from the mid-18th century to the early 20th century. Due to the lack of historical records pertaining to the Pinckney-era plantation, knowledge of the historic landscape and layout of the farm has been based mainly on the archeology. Although analysis of the recovered materials is not yet complete, several conclusions have been drawn as to the relationship of the archeological structures.

[37] Meyers, Allan D. (Texas A&M University) **West African Continuity in the Decoration of 17th-Century Afro-Jamaican Ceramics**

17th-century historical documents indicate that Afro-Caribbean slaves produced a variety of marketable goods, including ceramic vessels. In Jamaica, slave-produced coarse earthenwares incorporated traditional West African technology with selected European innovations. A recent examination of decoration on Afro-Jamaican wares from the seventeenth century site of Port Royal suggests that direct West African continuity can be isolated, even though the wares reflect cultural syncretism. One method of plastic decoration in particular, die-stamping, predominates as the most extant example of continuity because it is geographically restricted to the areas of Africa where most

17th-century Jamaican slaves originated. Moreover, the potential Amerindian contribution to the Afro-Jamaican ceramic industry during this period is unlikely, given the demographic and archaeological evidence. Considered in a broader social context, the isolation of decorative traits supports the contention that some West African cultural elements remained largely unmodified among slave populations in the New World during the early colonial period.

[35] Miller, George L. (Greiner, Inc.) and Amy C. Earls **A Chronology of Staffordshire Painted Teas**

Painted teas were the dominant type purchased by American consumers from the period following the War of 1812 until the Civil War. They were also the cheapest type available with decoration from the 1780s through the 19th century. Unfortunately, painted teas were rarely marked by the Staffordshire potters. This paper presents a chronology based on the styles of painting, cup shapes, and glaze colors.

[42] Mintz, John J. and Thomas Beaman, Jr. (Consulting Archaeologists) **Olive Jars from Colonial Brunswick Town**

The ruins of Brunswick, a colonial period town located near the mouth of the Cape Fear River approximately 20 miles south of Wilmington, North Carolina, were the subject of archaeological investigations in the 1950s and 1960s. Large amphoric olive jars, most likely Spanish in origin, were recovered from these excavations in several localities within Brunswick. This paper will examine the occurrence and function of olive jars within the context of a British colonial port and the place of olive jars in a world trade network.

Mitchem, Jared E.; See Olin, Jacqueline S.

[18] Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) **Cultural Effects of the de Soto Expedition: Alternative Models**

Research on early Spanish contact in what is now the southeastern United States has emphasized the role of introduced diseases as the causal factor in disruption of aboriginal cultures and in depopulation of regions. While disease was certainly a factor in some areas visited by the Hernando de Soto expedition of 1539-1543, it is becoming apparent that other cultural and environmental factors were probably equally responsible for drastic changes in Mississippian and related cultures in the sixteenth century. The expedition accounts provide clues that changes were already occurring before contact with the Spaniards. Models based on climate, warfare, and cultural cycling offer alternative explanations for the decline of Mississippian cultures in some parts of the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley.

[30] Mock, Shirley Boteler and Mike Davis (University of Texas, San Antonio-ITC) **Singing to the Ancestors: Revitalization Attempts among the Seminole Blacks in Texas and Mexico**

This ongoing study demonstrates how archaeology, anthropology, and history are integrated and resolved through the material culture, oral histories, and archival records relating to the Seminole blacks in Texas and Mexico. Their quest for honor and freedom initiated a desperate diaspora across Florida, the Indian Territory in Oklahoma, and Mexico, with many of the families ultimately settling in south Texas. Here the men were employed as scouts by the U.S. Army and the women adapted to new family and community responsibilities. Unrecognized are their contributions to our nation's patrimony and their constant struggle to address injustices, issues which have led to revitalization attempts by key elders today. Central to the cultural issues addressed in this paper is how present-day Seminole blacks continue to assimilate new interests and influences into their culture, while holding onto the tenuous threads of the past.

[5] Moncure, Amber Bennett and Barbara J. Heath (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest) **A Small Piece of Ground: The Archaeological Study of African American Yards**

Yards, like buildings and more portable artifacts, are significant expressions of cultural systems. Yet within African-American archaeology, yards have not been the focus of serious discussions addressing questions of work and leisure activities, community interactions, aesthetics and culture change. The authors will review archaeological, ethnographic and historical evidence of yards associated with New World slave quarters, and present a framework for analysis. Results of recent excavations at a central Virginia quarter, occupied from c. 1790-1815, will be presented within the context of this framework. The authors will argue that the archaeological study of yards has the potential to provide significant contributions to the study of cultural uses of space.

[15] Moore, Roger (Moore Archeological Consulting) **Impacts on the Periphery: Southeast Texas Indians and the European Incursion**

The protohistoric and historic Indian residents of Southeast Texas will be examined in the light of ethnohistorical data and recent archaeological evidence. Considerable emphasis will be placed on the presentation of new archaeological insights into issues of group relationships, subsistence, settlement systematics, mortuary practices, and transhumance during the later prehistoric period in an attempt to create a baseline for recognizing and examining historic changes within these poorly-documented groups. Brief ethnographic summaries of the Akokisa and related groups will be presented, and related to archaeological data and hypotheses regarding these same peoples in the Late Prehistoric Period. Mechanisms for both adaptation and the resolution of conflicts brought on in response to the herein initially tenuous effects of European colonization will be explored.

[25] Morales, Pedro (Dominican Republic) **Discussant**

[6] Morand, Lynn (Mackinac State Historic Parks) **Treasures from the Sand and More: Archaeology Education at the Straits of Mackinac**

In these days of budget cutting, archaeologists need to work together to get our message in front of the public. To share information to further this goal, this paper examines the varied techniques used by MSHP archaeologists to teach diverse audiences about what we do and why it is important. Archaeology has played a vital role in the development of Michilimackinac, Mill Creek and Fort Mackinac as state historic parks toured by thousands of visitors each summer. A program of excavation was begun in 1959 as the basis for reconstructing Michilimackinac, and continues in full view of the public. Excavation has since taken place at the other sites as well, and is incorporated into exhibits and interpretation at all three sites. Beyond the park boundaries, staff take archaeology on the road through outreach to educational and civic groups.

Morrison, Amy; See Killam, David G.

[20] Moss, William and Chantale Émond (City of Québec) **Islands in The Stream: *In Situ* Interpretation in the Ebb and Flow of Everyday Life**

The City of Québec has developed an open-ended ecomuseum concept for the interpretation of heritage sites in this UNESCO World Heritage City. In accordance with this concept, interpretative modules have been installed at different points on archaeological sites investigated during restoration and rehabilitation projects. Our paper explains the general interpretative concept and analyzes the process leading to the implantation of the modules on two sites: the Conference Center, a major public facility, and the Auberge Saint-Antoine, a private hotel in the heart of the Historic District. As well as describing the general context for archaeological interpretation in Québec City, particular attention will be given to practical considerations including the adaptation of research

design to interpretative imperatives, the development of the design concept, and negotiation with facility owners before implantation.

[14] Mouer, L. Daniel (Virginia Commonwealth University) **A True Story of the Ancient Planter and Adventurer in Virginia: Captaine Thomas Harris, Gent., as Related by His Second Soune**

The day before he was to die at the hands of Chickahominy Indians in the Spring of 1678, Major William Harris visited the widow of the Rebel General Bacon at Curles, once his father's plantation and the place of William's childhood. The ancient seat was now nearly destroyed by the depredations of the Governor's men in retaliation for the late uprising, but the home he best remembered—his father's greatest pride—had been leveled by God himself twenty years earlier. More than a year had passed of her widowhood, but Elizabeth Bacon, with her Black, Indian and German servants lived on in the mud and ashes of Curles estate. His recollections jarred by the visit, and by a dread premonition of his coming expedition, Major Harris sat in the Indian's house and told the boy servants his father's life story, and of his own adventures beyond the frontier. Sharing an Indian pipe of the widow Bacon's own tobacco, the boys and the old major passed a stormy afternoon. The story began in Essex, a place none present could imagine, in the Lord's Year of 1586...

[33] Moussette, Marcel (Université Laval) **Discussant**

[4] Mrozowski, Stephen (University of Massachusetts) **The Ethnobotanical Remains from the Rich Neck Slave Quarter**

Charred plant remains were recovered from every one of the root cellars of the slave quarter. The collection represents the most comprehensive sample to date from a slave quarter. The seeds represent a wide range of plant species, and this evidence will be used to interpret not only the environmental and contextual aspects of the site, but the cultural and social behavior of Rich Neck's enslaved population also.

[33] Mueller, Diane Silvia (University of South Alabama and Tulane) **Native American and French Cultural Dynamics on the Gulf Coast**

French colonization on the Gulf Coast, beginning at the turn of the eighteenth century, was integrally linked with the indigenous and migrant Native Americans encountered there. Archaeological investigations at Old Mobile (the original colony), Port Dauphin, Bienville Square, Forte Condé Village, Bottle Creek, and Dog River, demonstrate what may have been a relatively reciprocal and stable relationship spanning the entire French Period, from 1700-1763. Interaction on the Gulf Coast may be contrasted with other areas of Eastern North America at this same time, like the Mississippi Valley and the Northeast, where relations were more fragile and alliances went with the best offer. Factors that made the Gulf situation unique include: low native population density, some of which may be attributed to initial Spanish contact; an already high degree of interaction among native groups, as suggested by the possible *in situ* development of the Mobilian trade language; the Spanish colonial presence to the east; and the eclectic and frontier nature of the initial French colony.

Mueller, James; See Griswold, Willam A.

[23] Mullins, Paul A. (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) **Constructing the White Consumer: Racialization, Class, and African-American Consumption**

This paper examines how an idealized White consumer was outlined in Victorian America by constructing Black racial caricatures which displayed the inverse of genteel White materialism.

After the middle of the nineteenth century, etiquette books, travelers' accounts, and household budget studies were among the popular discourses which caricatured Black culture and consumption and fashioned a tacit White backdrop against which all difference was defined. That racialized backdrop evaded the precariousness of racial monoliths, restricted African-American privilege, and policed Whites need to demonstrate their racial superiority and mask their class subordination. Yet archaeological material culture and African-American discourses reveal diverse African-American consumer patterns and perceptions of consumer culture which utterly subvert Black caricatures. African-American consumer goods and texts reflect that African Americans aspired to civil and consumer citizenship and were invested in many genteel American morals even as they resisted consumer culture's foundation in racial ideology.

[4] Muraca, David and Leslie McFaden (Colonial Williamsburg) **The Butcher, the Baker, the Candlestick Maker: Three Indentured Servant Sites from 1650s Virginia**

Three sites, occupied from ca. 1635 to ca. 1650, were uncovered during the survey of a portion of Rich Neck plantation scheduled for development. The historical record indicates that the owner of the property during this time, Richard Kemp, lived at Jamestown for most of the period. These first occupants of Rich Neck appear to have been servants indentured to Kemp, one of Virginia's first large-scale indenturers of people of African origin. Kemp, the Secretary of the Colony, indentured English servants as well.

Each site has its distinctive characteristics. One is architecturally sophisticated, but has few artifacts. Another is artifact rich but has the simplest architecture. The last has neither artifacts nor sophisticated architecture. This paper will describe these differences and explore possible explanations for why they differ.

Muraca, David; See McFaden, Leslie.

[46] Murphy, Larry E. (National Park Service) **Maritime Archeology at Dry Tortugas National Park: Research Domains, Framework, and Perspectives**

The research design of the Dry Tortugas National Park research program will be discussed. General design, methodology, and results will be presented. Particular issues involving wide-area survey, site location and evaluation, predictive modeling, site formation processes, and regional context will be presented.

Murphy, Larry E.; See Askins, Adriane.

Murphy, Larry E.; See Lenihan, Daniel.

Murphy, Larry E.; See Shope, Steven M.

Murphy, Larry E.; See Smith, Timothy G.

Murphy, Vincent J.; See Griswold, William A.

[36] Nagelkerken, Wil (Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Netherlands Antilles) **1996 Excavation of the Dutch Frigate *Alphen*, Which Exploded and Sank in 1778 in the Harbor of Curaçao**

In the year 1778 the Dutch frigate *Alphen* with 36 cannons and a crew of 230 men, exploded and sank in the St. Anna Bay in Curaçao. In 1995 a 4-year project was started by the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the Netherlands Antilles to excavate the remains of the sunken ship. Nine iron (12-pounder) and two 24-pounder cannons were found, as were many cannon balls

of different calibre. For the conservation of these cannons, a process of electrolytic reduction cleaning started during 1996.

Around 1770, the Dutch started to cover the hull of their ships with copper sheathing as a protection against the teredo. Many of these plates, 120 cm long and 35 cm wide, were found. Many artifacts such as ceramics, glassware, pipes, shoes, spoons, pulleys, coins, seals, bones, etc. were found. Most of the ceramics were English creamware and pearlware. Most of the wine bottles, lead-glazed earthenware, and pipes were of Dutch origin.

[17] Nagelkerken, Wil and Edwin Ayubi (Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Netherlands Antilles) **Underwater Cultural Resource Management in the Netherlands Antilles**

On January 16, 1992, the Treaty of Malta was effected at Valletta, Malta, for the protection of the European archaeological inheritance. Because the Treaty of Malta also applies to the Netherlands Antilles, we maintained the right of approval during the preparation of the Dutch sanction of the Treaty. Because there is substantial archaeological material, on land as well as underwater, representing the presence of the Europeans in the Antilles, the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the Netherlands Antilles (AANA), with the assistance of an expert in Dutch Monumental Law from the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sciences, has compiled a preliminary report for the Netherlands Antilles government.

The report gives a review of existing legislation, how that legislation corresponds with the Treaty of Malta, and whether the Netherlands Antilles have already met the obligations of this Treaty. In cases where the Netherlands Antilles have not met the obligations, the report outlines what can or must be done to become a participator of the Treaty of Malta. A definitive proposal of the revised law must be accepted by the Dutch Council of Ministers and then be sent to the Netherlands Antillean Parliament for ratification.

[5] Neiman, Fraser (Department of Anthropology-Monticello) **Sub-Floor Pits and Slavery in 18th and 19th-Century Virginia**

For over 20 years archaeologists have excavated and told stories about the sub-floor pits that they often encounter on 18th- and 19th-century Virginia sites once occupied by enslaved African Americans. This paper builds on this previous work and on simple models of social organization to construct a new explanation for these important and enigmatic artifacts. Patterns of change in pit morphology and occurrence are linked via engineering arguments to the social dynamics under which they functioned. I argue that most sub-floor pits are clever adaptations to social conditions that characterized eighteenth-century Virginia plantations. Among the important controlling parameters are African American demography, plantation agricultural organization, and housing arrangements. The resulting tentative synthesis offers helpful guidance for future research.

[21] Neiman, Fraser (Department of Anthropology-Monticello) **Discussant**

Neiman, Fraser; See Metz, John.

[21] Neuwirth, Jessica L. (University of Pennsylvania) **Traces of Our Ancestors: Writing Authentic History and Constructing Modern Identity in Early 20th-Century Southern Maryland**

History has emerged in western society as one of the more compelling ways in which we make sense of the present through its necessary and causal relationship to the past. Historians of American colonialism, for example, have argued that the key to America's industrial spirit and success lies in its 'entrepreneurial and freethinking' first settlers. This paper will examine how the early pioneers of historical archaeology (and early material culture scholars) created new conventions for knowing the past through a presumed direct and less biased approach; that is,

through objects, not documents. Writing and researching this more *authentic* and *true* history of the first settlers to Maryland became an important activity for many of the emerging middle class in early 20th-century southern Maryland. The image of the stalwart pioneer and the rugged living conditions on the frontier became an inspiration for renewing what was perceived as America's failing spirit during the great Depression. Colonial history also played an important role in constructing modern identity and planning economic development in a rapidly modernizing southern Maryland of the early 20th century.

[24] Neyland, Robert S. (Naval Historical Center) **Managing the U.S. Navy's Ship and Aircraft Wrecks**

This paper discusses specific issues encountered in developing an underwater archaeology program at the Naval Historic Center and includes the discovery of the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* and the development of a cooperative federal and state strategy for administering and preserving this significant archaeological site. This paper also looks at some of the problems in managing historic aircraft wrecks, treating these as archaeological sites, and the difficulties in preserving these properties.

Neyland, Robert S.; See Jacobsen, Maria.

[2] Nichols, Elaine (South Carolina State Museum) **Somewhere in Time and Space: Looking for the Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, Pest Houses**

Pest houses, also known as *lazarettos*, included ships as well as buildings. These quarantine stations were an important feature of the thriving seaport of Charleston from 1701 to 1799. This presentation is a perusal of historical documents relating to the creation, maintenance, and elimination of pest houses on Sullivan's Island during that time period.

[3] O'Neill, Patrick L. (West Texas A&M University) **Land Tract Patternization and the Colonization of Texas**

Three major phases of colonization in Texas occurred from the late 1700s to 1900, while the region was classified as a northern Mexican state, a Republic, and a member of the United States of America. By utilizing county abstract maps of Texas, each of these colonization phases can be readily identified, along with other smaller settlement patterns. The patterns illustrate the use of longlot, irregular, and rectangular survey tracts and can be associated with specific colonies, grants, and some ethnic groups, such as the Germans in Texas in the 1840s. The present paper traces the effects of colonization on land tract patternization in Texas from the *empresarios* of the Mexican and Texas Republic governments, to the ranching and railroad era of the late 1800s.

[33] Olin, , Jacqueline S. and M.J. Blackman (Smithsonian Institution), J.E. Mitchem, and G.A. Waselkov (University of South Alabama) **Compositional Classification of Ceramics from Old Mobile**

Compositional classification of European contact ceramics using neutron activation analysis has focused primarily on Spanish majolica from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean and the U.S. Southeast. This paper will report on an analytical study of French and Mexican ceramics from Old Mobile. Comparison to an existing database for Mexican ceramics will show whether the compositions for these 18th-century Old Mobile artifacts match the present 16th-century Mexico City or Puebla group compositions or show observable differences.

Approximately 275 sherds have been selected for analysis. The types included are faience blanche, faience brun, green glazed earthenware, yellow glazed earthenware, slip-trailed red earthenware and numerous types of Mexican majolica. Quantitative elemental analysis of approximately thirty elements will be obtained for the paste from each of the analyzed sherds.

Statistical analysis of the data will include multivariate techniques of cluster analysis and probability of group membership based on Mahalanobis distance.

[13] Orser, Jr., Charles E. (Illinois State University) **Discussant**

[49] Owsley, Douglas W. (Smithsonian Institution), Mario Slaus, Davor Strinovich, Dana Kollmann, and Malcolm Richardson **Recovery and Identification of Civilian Victims of War in Croatia**

Forensic scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and the Medical School of the University of Zagreb are engaged in a cooperative project dealing with the identification of civilian victims of ethnic violence following the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia. Burial excavations near Glina, Croatia applied forensic anthropological and archaeological techniques to the systematic recovery, comprehensive examination, and documentation of human remains. As an example, the investigation of a burned house demonstrates the practical application of these methods to the recovery and analysis of forensic evidence and commingled, cremated bone fragments.

[13] Pastrana, Alesandro (Instituto Nacional de Antropologie e Historia) and Thomas H. Charlton (University of Iowa) **Early Colonial Obsidian Exploitation at Sierra de Las Navajas Source, Mexico**

In central Mexico during the first decades of the 16th century, the exploitation of obsidian and the distribution of obsidian tools played an essential role in the basic productive processes of the economy of the Triple Alliance. Beginning with the Spanish conquest, European extraction, production, and distribution processes were implemented in the fields of agriculture and cattle raising and in gold and silver mining. The indigenous population along with their obsidian tools were integrated, with technological and organizational changes, into these new processes of production. This stage of technological and economic transition lasted until the 17th century. In the Sierra de las Navajas obsidian source, there are archaeological data on the exploitation and working of green obsidian (mines and workshops) directly associated with a Franciscan chapel and residential structures of the Early Colonial period.

[22] Penner, Bruce R. (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) and Tammy R. Forehand (University of South Carolina-SCIAA) **Economic Variability and German Simplicity: Debunking the Myth**

Stereotypes concerning the plainness and simplicity of colonial German households abound in the historical literature. This literature generally describes Germans as Economically and culturally conservative. This study of approximately 50 probate inventories from the colonial backcountry settlement of New Windsor Township, South Carolina calls into question the validity of these portrayals. Results show that both German and English households exhibited similar trends in consumption habits as revealed in the broad range of material items that they owned. Although some variation in consumption patterns may occur, it appears to have little to do with ethnic affiliation.

[20] Peña, Elizabeth S. (Dean and Barbour Associates) **On the Waterfront in Buffalo: Saloons and Boarding Houses at the Martin Phillips Site**

Stage III archaeological excavations at the Martin Phillips Site in downtown Buffalo, New York, conducted by Dean and Barbour Associates, revealed the remains of 19th-century boarding houses/saloons. This part of Buffalo, the First Ward, was a predominately Irish neighborhood where the Erie Canal intersected with Lake Erie. Trades in the area catered to lake and canal traffic, as well as Buffalo's burgeoning grain industry. Census records indicate that the boarders in the Martin Phillips Site boarding houses included sailors, laborers, and scoopers, men who moved grain from

ships to grain elevators. In the saloons, the boss system of labor prevailed; saloon owners dictated the terms of scoopers' work. Archaeological excavations revealed several stone foundations and associated privies, the remains of an alleyway, and other features. This paper reports on the analysis of ceramics, tobacco pipes, and other artifacts in light of the larger historical context: boarding house life, the saloon boss system, the role of women, and the significance of Irish ethnicity.

Pendery, Stephen R.; See Griswold, William A.

[15] Perttula, Timothy K. (Texas Historical Commission) **The Great Kingdom of the Tejas: The Life and Times of Caddo Peoples in Texas Between ca. 1530-1859**

The Caddo peoples played important political, economic, and social roles with other Native American groups of the Southeast and Southern Plains (most notably the Wichita, Comanche, and Apache tribes), and were powerful mediators and alliance-builders between European explorers/colonists and Native American groups. I consider the effects of European contact on the nature of changes in Caddo society, as well as their changing interaction with Native American groups, by focusing on archaeological and ethnohistorical information on Caddo territorial and group boundaries, conflict and cooperation, population and disease, and symbols of sacred secular rituals. In the face of ever-increasing contact and conflict, Caddo territory was lost and populations were greatly diminished, but their societies and social-political relationships were transformed and enhanced through the formation of the Hasinai, Kadohadacho, and Natchitoches confederacies and the strong leadership of the Caddices.

[52] Perttula, Timothy K. (Texas Historical Commission) and Nancy G. Reese (New Mexico State University) **No Longer a Mooring: The Disappearance of an Early Texas River Town**

Jonesborough, on the Red River, has the distinction of being one of the first Anglo-American communities in Texas. Settlers were living in the vicinity as early as 1815. In 1843, a freshet flooded the community and moved the river channel one mile to the north. By the 1950s, nothing remained of the town but some cottonwood stumps which were traditionally known as the tie-ups for steamboats during Jonesborough's zenith.

In 1991, the Texas Archeological Society sponsored a field school on the Red River. As part of the field school, extensive surface collections, test units, and a block excavation were completed at the site of Jonesborough. A survey of the surrounding vicinity, documented sites contemporaneous with the frontier town. The results of these investigations, plus the on-going archival research, demonstrate Jonesborough's significance in the history of the frontier settlement-period of Texas.

Peterson, John A.; See Brown, R.B.

[50] Pfannkuche, Sara L. (Memory Trail Research/MARS) **Ostend: An Undocumented Mid-19th Century Pioneer Community in McHenry County, Illinois**

The Ostend community, founded in the early 1840s and located 55 miles northwest of Chicago, was a farming community which thrived for over 50 years. Though it was never an official town with elected officials, Ostend was one of the earliest communities in McHenry County. Very little is known about Ostend in either the archival or archaeological records. A preliminary archival and reconnaissance survey has so far located six historical features associated with the community: three standing structures, one farmstead, and two foundations. This presentation will summarize the recent progress of both the archival and archaeological research done at Ostend. The hope of the survey is to place the community of Ostend in its proper historical position, as a founding stone in the development of McHenry County.

[28] Phillips, John C. (University of West Florida) **Management and Analysis: The Development and Use of Information Systems at Santa Maria de Galve**

The archaeological survey and testing undertaken in 1995 by the University of West Florida at the barrancas overlooking Pensacola Pass generated an enormous amount of data. Managing this information was facilitated by developing a windows-based Geographic Information System. This GIS is based on Arcview software and includes a relational database application, a spreadsheet, image manipulator and computer aided drafting software. This information management system enabled archaeologists to efficiently integrate the archaeological data and map the distribution of cultural material so that informed field strategies could be devised. Following the field work, the system was utilized to store and retrieve the archaeological data and artifact classifications for analysis. This paper will describe the development and use of this information management system.

[32] Pickett, Dwayne W. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) **The John Page House Site: An Artifactual Analysis of a Colonial Chesapeake House**

The discovery of John Page's seventeenth-century brick home, and subsequent excavation of its cellar, has revealed significant information about Page and the overall history of his property. One of southern Virginia's most important finds, Page's house is an extraordinary example of English style architecture in Virginia. Besides the house's distinctive design, the placement of artifacts on the cellar floor and their excellent state of preservation have provided a unique opportunity to study both the cellar and household assemblages as they were when the house burned ca. 1730. The lack of documentary information about this time period has made it difficult to establish exactly who was residing in the house at the time of the fire. This paper will address how the house burned, what the artifact evidence revealed about the possible occupants, and what occurred after the fire.

Pickman, Arnold; See Harris, Wendy.

[36] Piercy, Robin (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) **The Mombasa Wreck Excavation**

The report will deal with the excavation of a wreck in Kenya's Mombasa Harbor. The hull was later identified as being the Portuguese frigate *Santo Antonio de Tanna* which sank in 1697. The talk will cover the history of the site from its discovery in the late 60s through its excavation in the late 70s, to the work currently being done, with a brief look at the archival and historical research that confirmed the vessel's identity. Mention will also be made of the preliminary site survey and the methods employed, the subsequent four seasons of excavation and their results. In addition, excavation and recording techniques developed to deal with high tidal range and extremes of underwater visibility, as well as the problems of object conservation, storage, and display in a tropical climate will also be addressed. The talk will close with a synopsis of the work done to date and an outline for the future including production of the project's final publication.

[41] Pipes, Marie-Lorraine (Zooarchaeologist, Consultant) **7th and Arch Street Site Faunal Assemblage: An Overview**

The 7th and Arch Street Site yielded a large and diversified faunal assemblage that originated from 18th century domestic and commercial refuse deposits. To date, faunal assemblages recovered from Philadelphia have received little attention; thus, almost no faunal data is available for interpretation, study and comparative purposes. As a result, the faunal material from this site takes on a greater significance. This paper will examine some of the deposits and consider their meaning in terms of 18th-century dietary traditions and commercial activities in Philadelphia.

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine; See Roper, Christy.

[34] Pollan, Jr., Johnney T. (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, OSA/THC) **Exploration and Preservation at the Velasco Site: A 19th-Century Texas Seaport**

The location of the town of Velasco, an important Republic of Texas era seaport located in Brazoria County, was confirmed by the efforts of a member of the Texas Historical Commission's Texas Archeological Stewardship and members of the Brazosport Archeological Society. The appropriate state and federal agencies were notified of the finds, eventually leading to the allocation of funds for archival research to further understanding of the history of the seaport. Archeological excavations were also conducted in areas of the site that were threatened by shoreline erosion. Several publications reporting the results of this research are in progress, as is a master plan for development of a unique historic site district. An overview of the chain of events leading to and following the archeological investigations at Velasco will be presented.

[38] Pollard, Gordon (SUNY Plattsburgh) **The Landscape of the 19th-Century Charcoal Iron Industry in Northern New York**

The production of wrought iron in upstate New York in the 19th century was a multi-faceted industry that involved several forms of extraction and processing at different geographical locations. Ore mining, ore, crushing/separation, charcoal production, bloomery smelting, and iron processing were major components of the industry, and iron producing companies sought to directly control all of these components. Each component had its effect on the landscape, including modifications related to water-power control and resource access and transportation. This paper explores the cultural and archaeological implications of these modifications using the Peru Steel and Iron Company of the eastern Adirondacks as a model.

Ponz, Jesse; See Reckner, Paul.

[43] Potter, Daniel (Texas Archaeological Society) **Archaeology and Volunteerism**

[30] Praetzellis, Adrian (Sonoma State University) **Neat Stuff and Good Stories: Interpreting Historical Archaeology in Two Local Communities**

Although European sites may be older, the immediacy of Americans' links with our nation's past gives historical archaeology a potentially influential role in the development of local communities' sense of their own history. Archaeological excavations in historically (and currently) African American and Chinese American neighborhoods in Oakland and Sacramento, California, respectively, have provided artifacts and historical research that have led to the creation of interpretive displays that are coordinated by community organizations themselves and exhibited locally. These kinds of efforts have an important civic benefit in the form of local pride that is generated by the public recognition of the historical depth and contributions of these ethnic communities.

[14] Praetzellis, Adrian and Mary Praetzellis (Anthropological Studies Center) **A Connecticut Merchant in Chinadom**

Thirty-one year old Joshua Gallop was sick in bed—dying from dysentery. He was weak from dehydration and his mind was wandering. Had he really spent nine years in Sacramento? Like most other '49ers, Joshua had planned to stay only a short time, to make his fortune, and return to Connecticut. Arriving in Sacramento in 1849, he had been smart enough to realize that a better living was to be made by serving the miners themselves than by breaking his back in the already overcrowded mines. Joshua soon discovered his niche as a translator and middleman for the Chinese merchants of San Francisco and Sacramento. He helped them purchase real estate and supplies, transport miners and prostitutes to the mines, and deal with city officials. The Chinese leaders depended so heavily on Joshua that he could not return East as planned, and he eventually

had his sweetheart escorted across the Plains so that they might be married. This is the story of Joshua Gallop of Ledyard, Connecticut, and how he helped the Chinese get started in Sacramento.

Praetzellis, Adrian; See Praetzellis, Mary.

[14] Praetzellis, Mary and Adrian Praetzellis (Anthropological Studies Center) **Tales of the Vasco**
As the winter rains fell steadily, filling the long awaited reservoir for the very first time, the *Vasco Adobe* disappeared slowly beneath the waters of Vaqueros Lake. Built in the 1850s by a rough group of Basque cattle ranchers, the adobe had been the scene of tragedies, feuds, fights, failures, and betrayals. Occupants made and lost fortunes for themselves, and for their lawyers. It was only when the cascading series of lawsuits was settled, that the adobe was abandoned and the occupants settled in a plain, wooden house. Melted by rain and buried by flood silts, the adobe remarkably survived the ownership of Oscar Starr, inventor of the Caterpillar tractor, who test drove his machines on the ranch. It also survived the ownership of gun-touting San Francisco socialite and partygirl, Edith Ordway, who buried her toothless pet raccoon next to the building's remains. Archaeologists, historians, architects, and folklorists studied the *Vasco Adobe* so that its stories would not be lost beneath the reservoir.

Praetzellis, Mary; See Praetzellis, Adrian.

[15] Prikryl, Daniel J. (Texas Water Development) **Fiction and Fact about the Titskanwatits, or Tonkawas, of East-Central Texas**

The Tonkawas were newcomers to Central Texas, having migrated from the north due to conflicts with other Native American peoples. Routinely encamped along the eastern edge of the Blackland Prairie adjacent to the oak savanna during the 18th and 19th centuries, the Tonkawas were hunter-gatherers who preferred an area with access to bison, yet with nearby oak thickets to provide protection from Apachean enemies. The Tonkawas lacked close linguistic kin although their matrilineal social organizations speaks for ancient ties with eastern Plains horticulturalists. While the Tonkawa community was always small, remnant ethnic groups from South Texas and Mexico were attracted to them for protection. In the face of increasing intrusion by Europeans and hostile Native Americans, a reduced Tonkawa nation survived by allowing a scattering of non-Tonkawas to join them, by cooperating with other besieged Native Americans, by moving further southward and raiding into northern Mexico, and by allying themselves with the European-American military in its wars against Plains Indians. In the late 1880s, most Tonkawas removed to a reservation in Oklahoma while a few settled in northeastern Mexico.

Pulliam, Chris; See Trimble, Michael K.

[21] Purser, Margaret A. **Discussant**

[27] Quinn, Kendra L. (Texas A&M University) **The Development of the Deck Light**

Since the open flame was a fire hazard on any wooden vessel, natural lighting was often utilized as a safe means to illuminate the hold. The advent of the gun port after A.D. 1500, combined with better glass making techniques developed in 1688, provided ships with the first means of receiving natural light through a transparent medium in the form of portholes and stern lights. However, it wasn't until 1807 that the first sealable form of natural lighting for deck structures was invented by Apsley Pellatt of London, known today as the deck light. Since that time, deck lights have been utilized aboard seafaring vessels in many shapes and sizes. Several have even appeared as a part of a removable fixture for ventilation purposes. An examination of these forms and changes as

shown historically and in the archaeological record will help determine their usefulness and importance in the ships that used them.

[23] Raymer, Leslie E. (New South Associates) **The Relationship between Diet, Class, and Ethnicity among 19th-Century Americans: A View from the Five Points Neighborhood, Manhattan**

This study examines the relationship between dietary patterns, class, and ethnicity among 19th-century Americans through a comparison of the macrobotanical assemblage from domestic privies associated with working-class housing in the Five Points neighborhood in the first half of the 19th century with macroplant remains from other 19th-century sites. Botanical remains from domestic and commercial privies are utilized to compare and contrast the diet of working-class recent immigrants (Irish Americans and Italian Americans) with that of middle to upper income Americans. This study demonstrates that many of the same foods were commonly consumed by both the working poor and wealthier families. However, macroplant assemblages found in privies associated with middle and upper income households exhibit greater species diversity, suggesting that higher status households had the ability to choose from a wider array of available domestic and wild resources than did lower status households.

[48] Read, Esther Doyle (Center for Urban Archaeology) **The Episcopalians and the Paupers: Reflections of Social Values After Death**

The Fells Point section of Baltimore was established in the 1700s as a port area. It soon became the home of wealthy sea captains and merchants as well as some of Baltimore's poorest inhabitants. In 1793 the City of Baltimore established a Potters Field in northern Fells Point for the burial of the indigent. By 1800 Christ Church Episcopalian congregation established a parish cemetery adjacent to the Potters Field. Both cemeteries were used through the first half of the 19th century. Recent excavation of the cemeteries has revealed differential treatment of the poor and middle class at death. I will discuss the symbolic reflection of middle-class values and social and political regimentation as reflected in the spatial arrangements of the two cemeteries and in the differential interment practices observed during excavation.

[23] Reckner, Paul and Jesse Ponz (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **Free from All Vicious Habits: Archaeological Perspectives on Class Conflict and the Rhetoric of Temperance**

At a surface level, nineteenth-century temperance organizations stressed moderation in consuming alcohol, tobacco, and other addictive substances. Their rhetoric, primarily aimed at freeing impoverished groups from the demonic bonds of drink, was deployed in a two-tiered fashion, however. While temperance (moderation) was recommended to middle-class smokers and drinkers, nothing short of total abstinence would save the poor and unemployed. The temperance-abstinence question became a locus for the exercise of class-based social control and resistance. Responses of different socio-economic and ethnic groups to the temperance movement will be explored through an analysis of archaeological and documentary evidence from New York City.

[6] Rees, Mark A (University of Oklahoma) and Tad Britt (US Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District) **Out of The Ordinary: A Slice of the 18th Century from the Maplewood Site (44AM57), Amelia County, Virginia**

Excavations at the Maplewood site (44AM57) documented features associated with an Ordinary dating to a brief period in colonial American history. Situated at a crossroads in Amelia County, Virginia, the site would have been a stopping place for people seeking "ordinary" fare. An archaeological index for food service distinguishes the Ordinary from domestic and tavern sites in urban and rural settings. A primary function of the Ordinary was food provisioning. Prepared foods included a variety of domesticated animals, wild fauna and indigenous plants. Data recovery

revealed a cellar, well, privy, two trash middens, and numerous post molds, representing coeval, undisturbed contexts. Analysis of material culture provides a brief glimpse into a rural area of the Virginia colony at the onset of a cultural and economic transformation. This study offers insight into theories on an emerging Georgian order within the provincialism of back-country Virginia and the tobacco plantation political economy.

Rees, Nancy G.; See Perttula, Timothy K.

[3] Ricciardi, Christopher (Syracuse University) **From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York**

For three years, Brooklyn College conducted excavations around the mansion home of the Van Cortlandt family in the Bronx, New York. This paper will focus on one aspect of the family and the parks history; the deeding of the land to the City of New York for the sole intention of turning it into a public park. Based on the material remains from a secondary dump within Features I and II, the stratigraphic evidence of the filling of the grounds around the mansion itself, and the documentary evidence I raise the possibility that we are witnessing part of the environmental movement of the late 19th century. Issues of why the family and the city would want to turn this 800 acres into a park, instead of continuing the urban growth that was rampant all over the Northeast, will be addressed as well as conclusions drawn as to the impact of this event.

Ricciardi, Christopher; See Loorya, Alyssa.

Richardson, Malcolm; See Owsley, Douglas W.

[15] Ricklis, Robert A. (Coastal Archaeological Research, Inc.) **The Karankawa: Cultural-Ecological Tradition, Conflict, and Accommodation on the Colonial Frontier**

Recent archaeological and archival research presents a picture of Karankawa interaction with aboriginal neighbors and Spanish colonists that diverges significantly from the image of intractably warlike aggressors of popular folklore. In the Late Prehistoric period, the coastal Karankawa engaged in cooperative and ecologically complimentary relations with inland groups native to the coastal prairies. During Early Historic times, French and Spanish colonists were met with open attitudes on the part of the Karankawa, which devolved into conflict only in response to initial aggression on the part of Euroamericans. After several decades of intermittent conflict with Spanish colonials, the Karankawa established peaceful relations by integrating the missions into their traditional lifeway as an ecological resource. This cultural-ecological accommodation between the mission-presidio complex and native adaptive patterns formed the basis for a subsequent cooperative interaction and a partial acculturation of the Karankawa to the material and ideological dimensions of colonial Spanish culture.

[16] Riess, Warren (University of Maine) **Evaluation of Preservation Efforts for the Revolutionary War Privateer *Defence***

During the 1970s, Dr. David Switzer led the archaeological investigation of the Revolutionary War privateer *Defence*. In 1980, at the end of the last field season, the team covered the remaining hull with plastic, mud, and sand. In 1996, we returned to the site to evaluate the preservation technique while considering management options for the remaining vessels of the Penobscot Expedition.

[44] Riley, Patrick R. and John Rosak (The Legion Ville Historical Society, Inc.) **The Archaeology and Folklore of Martin Bomber Number 5**

A new era in aviation history was ushered in by the 1921 bombing trials conducted by General William "Billy" Mitchell. The sinking of the captured German Battleship *Ostfriesland* on July 21,

1921, proved conclusively that air craft could destroy naval vessels by bomb attack. The type of aircraft used in these unprecedented trials was the Martin Mb-2, America's first bomber. Bomber Number 5 led the final attack on the Ostfriesland, anchored in Chesapeake Bay. A direct hit on the deck by a 2,000 lb. bomb, sent the once mighty battleship to the bottom. Following the success of the bombing trials, Billy Mitchell was eager to capitalize on the popularity of the Air Service generated by this momentous event. A golden opportunity presented itself shortly after the bombing trials in rural West Virginia. Miners were rioting and President Harding ordered Mitchell in to help quell the rioters with aircraft from the 88th Pursuit Squadron at Langley Field, Virginia. General Mitchell and his bombers flew into Charleston, West Virginia, but by the time they arrived, the army had stopped the rioting. On September 3, 1921, Bomber Number 5 was the lead of three aircraft returning to Langley Field, flying left bank to avoid an oncoming storm the huge bomber was caught in a powerful wind gust, which sent it into an uncontrollable tailspin. Within moments bomber Number 5 plunged into the rugged terrain of Nicholas County, West Virginia, killing all but one of the five crew members. Seventy-five years later this crash is remembered by the populace and has become part of local folklore, but the actual whereabouts of the site had long been forgotten. Artifacts from the aircraft were collected by many residents over the years, providing the researchers with many clues leading to the discovery of the actual crash site. The search to find the site, archaeological excavation, as well as informant interviews and research conducted at the National Archives Cartographic Branch will be the focus of this paper.

Roberts, Daniel G.; See Yamin, Rebecca.

[42] Robinson, Kenneth W. (Consulting Archaeologist) **Port Brunswick and the Colonial Naval Stores Industry: Historical and Archaeological Implications**

Within a few years of its founding, the colonial port of Brunswick was exporting substantial amounts of pitch, tar, and resin--items collectively referred to as naval stores. Naval stores thus became established as one of the Cape Fear region's most important export commodities. This paper reviews historical data on the manufacturing, marketing, and shipping of naval stores products from colonial Brunswick. Archaeological manifestations of the industry are discussed, along with suggestions regarding the potential for identification of naval stores features within the industrial and commercial sections of the town.

[3] Rockman, Marcy H. (University of Arizona) **Material Expressions of the Myth of the American Frontier**

The existence in the past of unsettled, undeveloped, or unoccupied land and under- or unutilized natural resources in or on that land has, to some degree, shaped human relationships with land, resources, and the inclusive environment. The concept of such land and resources, and the process of setting about using them, can be subsumed under the term "frontier." An understanding of human-to-resources relationships, therefore, requires an understanding of human-resource interactions in and across regions that serve or have served as frontiers. Resource interactions are comprised of two parts, the intention of the resource user and the actual physical instance of resource use. In the study of the American West, intentions and perceptions of land and resource use are being addressed by researchers of the New Western History. It remains within the domain of archaeology, however, to test and explore the material realizations of such intentions and perceptions.

[48] Rogers, Katherine L. (Center for Urban Archaeology) **Grave Goods from the Hampstead Hill Cemeteries**

The remains from both Christ Church and the Eastern Potters Field cemeteries in Baltimore, Maryland, were in varying stages of preservation. The individuals interred in the Eastern Potters

Field included the city's indigent and unknown. Grave goods show that naval officers and possibly sailors were among those interred in the cemetery. By correlating the location of buttons and other clothing fasteners with 19th-century clothing styles, we were able to make educated guesses about the sex and age of individuals in the cemeteries when the remains were too deteriorated to analyze in traditional manners.

[47] Rogers, Leah D. (Consultant) **It Was Some Brewery: Data Recovery of the City Brewery Site, Des Moines, Iowa**

The data recovery of the City Brewery Site (13PK661) in Des Moines, Iowa, resulted in the documentation of a small lager beer brewery, the first established in the city. The site dates from 1855 until July 4, 1884, when statewide prohibition closed its doors for good. The site was determined eligible under National Register Criteria A, C, and D, for: (1) its representation of the impact of prohibition on the state's brewing industry and on the German immigrant population of the state; (2) for its significant structural remains, which include two subterranean aging cellars constructed by German masons between 1855-1863; and (3) for the important data the site has yielded concerning a significant local industry, the social and consumer behavior patterns of the German immigrant occupants, and the very personal impact of prohibition upon the lives of these immigrants. This paper will serve as an introduction to the data recovery results.

[30] Roop, William (Archaeological Resource Service) **Waking the Dragon: Community Involvement in the San Jose Chinatown Archaeological Project**

During the mid-1980s, Archaeological Resource Service undertook excavation within the site of San Jose, California's first Chinese neighborhood. This was the second largest overseas Chinese community in California when it was destroyed by arson in 1887. Excavation of this site spurred the local Chinese American community to reactivate, and complete, a planned museum project. A new organization, the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project (CHCP), formed to build the museum. Virtually every Chinese-American social organization in the region was invited to participate. In three years a new building was constructed, emulating the design of the Ng Shing Gung Temple, the last Taoist temple in San Jose (destroyed 1949). The CHCP continues to grow, sponsoring cultural events and fund-raising activities for the continuing programs of the museum, and in the local school system. The important roles played by Asians in the growth of the Santa Clara Valley are now more widely known, and acknowledged, by the community in general.

[41] Roper, Christy and Gerard Scharfenberger (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.), and Marie-Lorraine Pipes (Zooarchaeologist, Consultant) **Small Finds at 7th and Arch Street, Philadelphia: Description and Discussion**

The small finds artifact assemblage from the 7th and Arch Street site in Philadelphia includes material from both domestic and industrial deposits. The portion of the block, excavated by Louis Berger and Associates, was subdivided into residential lots between 1766 and 1770 by Isaac Zane Jr. In the late 19th century, homes began to be converted into stores, offices, and craft workshops. The artifacts of the private citizens of the 18th century and the by-products of the 19th-century craft productions will be described and discussed.

Rosak, John; See Riley, Patrick R.

[19] Rossen, Jack (Ithaca College) **Beans for Breakfast: The Civil War Archaeobotany of Camp Nelson**

A large water flotation effort at the Camp Nelson sites has provided a view of Civil War Era plant consumption in central Kentucky. Comparisons are made between civilian and military plant use, and to a lesser extent, officer versus enlisted soldiers' diet. The soldier plant diet was a basic and

restricted one, based particularly on beans, other legumes, and corn. In contrast, the civilians living near Camp Nelson grew and consumed a much wider variety of plants including Old World grains and numerous fruits.

[26] Royal, Jeffrey G. (Texas A&M University) **Early Evidence of Frame Based Ship Construction in the Mediterranean**

Excavation of a small coaster in Tantura Lagoon, Israel dated to the 6th or beginning of the 7th century A.D. was completed in 1995. Analysis of the vessel's remaining timbers indicates the use of iron nails for attachment of planks to frames. There is no evidence that mortise-and-tenon joints were employed. Hence, this is one of the earliest examples of frame based construction in the Mediterranean, extending back centuries the roots of this ship-building technology. My subsequent design of a research model has further aided in understanding this vessel's order of construction, use of reinforcement timbers, and possible hull configuration. This report will outline the basic construction features of the vessel and offer some propositions on the early use of this ship-building technology in the Eastern Mediterranean.

[46] Russell, Matt (National Park Service) **Minimum Impact Archaeology and Systematic Site Testing at Dry Tortugas National Park**

The National Park Service's mission as a resource management agency is to preserve and protect the nation's natural and cultural treasures. Taking their lead from the NPS mission, it has long been the maxim of the NPS Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (SCRU) to collect maximum results from minimum impact to archeological resources when studying historic shipwrecks. The SCRU has moved from "no impact" to "minimum impact" through field methodology revision. This form of non-destructive archeology includes exhaustively studying surface features. Although this approach constitutes the primary step in examining submerged cultural resources, in some instances surface deposits do not contain sufficient information to determine a site's age, function, cultural affiliation, integrity, and state of preservation. Indeed, there are times when a strictly minimum-impact approach can result in inaccurate conclusions. These cases require limited test excavation. During the Dry Tortugas Project, SCRU conducted sub-surface testing of sites, including an 18th-century British 4th- or 5th-rate warship. This paper provides a methodology for test excavations on submerged cultural resources within National Park Service waters, gives preliminary test results, and presents an evaluation of non- and minimum-impact methodology.

[14] Ryder, Robin L. (Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center) **Why I Continue to Live Across the Tracks from Sister Sue, as Told by William Monroe**

Susan Monroe was a young woman when the Second Battle of Manassas took place on her family farm. Fifty years later she lived alone, never having married, in the house that she, her brother William and sisters Annie and Maggie inherited from their parents. This is the story of how it came about that William, Annie, and Maggie moved to a house across the tracks from Sue and what Confederate and Yankee veterans of the Battle found when they visited Sue's home to view her shrine to the "Lost Cause": during the July 21, 1911, "Great Peace Jubilee and Reunion of the Blue and Gray."

[31] Sanborn, Erica E. (New South Associates) **Economics and Ambiance at the Buffalo Springs Resorts**

This paper presents an analysis of the artifacts from the Buffalo Lithia Springs Resort. This analysis provides information complementary to the historical and informant research, and focuses primarily on the late 19th and early 20th-century occupation of the site. Of interest, is the degree to which economic and stylistic considerations determined the choice of institution items visible to the clients at the resort, such as ceramic and glass tableware, and how this selection contributed to the

ambiance of the facility. The effects that changes in ownership had on these choices is also considered. In addition, a determination of the "socio-economic status" of the resort relative to other boarding facilities is discussed.

[40] Sauer, Sandra (Prewitt and Associates) **Sebastopol: A Mid-19th Century Limecrete Residence in Central Texas**

Excavations of the State Historic Structure of Sebastopol in Seguin, Texas were conducted by Texas Parks and Wildlife between 1978 and 1988. The field seasons are currently being written up by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., of Austin, Texas. A large collection of artifacts including buttons, toys, glass tableware and an unusual number of nearly complete ceramics were excavated from ground floor rooms in the house. Research conclusions will be discussed.

Scafuri, Michael P.; See Hocker, Frederick M.

[38] Scarlett, Timothy James (University of Nevada) **Quaker Bricks in Amish Country: The Lancaster Brick Company, 1919-1979**

The landscape of the former Lancaster Brick Company Plant is a record of sixty years of Pennsylvania industry. The layout of feature systems at the LBC reflects a professional engineering design intended as a model for selling brick-making machinery. These same features reveal adaptive behaviors where plant managers reacted to the micro-environmental fluctuations of the site or actively shaped boom cycles by creating changes in factory equipment, operations, or layout. To its workers, the LBC had a landscape of masculinity. In addition, the site existed within wider community and regional landscapes that initially situate it within an industrializing setting. The landscape of industry eventually came into conflict with the developing gentrified landscape of a growing middle-class, urban Lancaster neighborhood.

Scharfenberger, Gerard; See Roper, Christy.

[35] Schavelzon, Daniel (Center of Urban Archaeology, Argentina) **Learning from South America: A New View of Pottery in Latin America**

Buenos Aires, as a port and central city in South America since the late 16th century, did not produce its own pottery until the end of the 19th century. Through the port—both legally and illegally—almost all of the well known types and varieties of ceramics in the continent have entered this territory, including some which only recently have been reported by us. Twelve years of archaeological excavations have allowed us to explain this cultural phenomena in the framework of global economy, to present a new vision of the ways pottery has circulated in the Americas—which no longer appears as Caribbean or Mexico-centered activity—but shows a rather more varied routing. As a consequence, a better understanding has been achieved concerning the internal trade routes and those with neighboring countries, particularly regarding Indian-type pottery, mestizo, and the commonly known Colono Ware.

Schmiedlin, E. H.; See Hindes, Kay.

[6] Schuyler, Robert L. (University of Pennsylvania) **Cultural Evolution and the Continuing Attempts to Define Historical Archaeology**

In 1970 it was possible to synthesize the views and statements of many archaeologists who had over the previous twenty years been working on historic sites in an attempt to formally define the discipline. This attempt involved several suggestions in regard to basic definitional issues but more importantly also sought to situate the field within general scholarship. Recent discussions, including several "letters to the editor," demonstrate that after twenty-five years, historical archaeologists are

still having difficulties in defining their research in regard to subject matter, methodology and basic purpose. Many of these correspondents do not recognize that three related but different issues are involved: (1) basic semantics, (2) much more significant questions of global culture history and cultural evolution, and (3) secondary but important problems of disciplinary politics. It is suggested that although the duo-definitional nature of Historical Archaeology be recognized and endorsed, the field must simultaneously be clearly defined as the archaeology of the emergence and transformation of the Modern World.

[49] Scott, Douglas and Melissa Connor (National Park Service/MWAC) **The Archaeology of Contemporary Genocide: Investigations in Rwanda**

In April 1994, Rwanda was plunged into chaos and civil war between the ruling Haiti Majority and the minority Tutsi. By July, an estimated 750,000 people were dead, the majority of whom were Tutsis. The authors were requested to assist the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, through Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), a Boston based human rights group, in its investigation of alleged genocide in Rwanda.

Archeological techniques were used to map, photograph, and identify cultural features, human remains, and mass graves at the Kibuye Catholic Church and Home St. Jean complex. Archaeologists also oversaw the excavation of one of six mass graves on the site. Over 500 bodies were recovered from the grave. This is the largest mass grave excavated for medico-legal reasons since WWII. Physical evidence, gathered by the international forensic team, will be used during upcoming court trials.

[3] Senatore, Maria Ximena and Andres Zarankin (PREP-CONICET, BSAS Argentina) **Human Settlements and Resource Exploitation: Antarctica in the 19th Century**

Human expansion and the occupation of territory on our planet has been the focus of attention by different scientific disciplines which set various approaches to the subject according to the nature of their specific research work. Archaeology, as an independent science, has relevant information to deliver in order to develop the subject which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Antarctic lands have always been marginal lands in the process of human expansion. According to historical records, the South Atlantic Shetland Islands and the Antarctic continent itself were discovered in the early 19th century. The presence of man there would be clearly related to the exploitation of maritime resources.

Our goals involve studying the impact of the presence of man in Antarctic land through the analysis of the first temporary settlements in the South Atlantic Shetland Islands. The mingling of different scales of analysis—local, regional, global—will allow us to become acquainted with the characteristics of both the strategies and tactics used and to understand human expansion in Antarctica within its global historical context.

This paper will communicate the preliminary results of the 1995-1996 campaign to Byers Peninsula, on Livingston Island, one of the South Atlantic Shetland Islands. It will also set the different lines of analysis planned for the future.

[24] Shomette, Donald G. (Maryland Historical Trust) **The U.S. Navy's Shipwreck Inventory Project in the State of Maryland**

In December of 1995, the Maryland Historical Trust, under a U.S. Navy Defense Legacy Grant, initiated a comprehensive inventory project to document all U.S. Navy shipwrecks in Maryland state waters. The project was designed to not only assess the extant historic and archaeological database on Navy shipwreck sites and their current status, but to also provide a template for achieving cooperative state-federal goal objectives and a workable management plan suitable for the administration of the Navy resource base in Maryland waters.

This paper will examine the progress of the inventory project, and the ongoing developmental processes of cooperative management between the Navy and Maryland through the lens of three projects: the U-1105 Project, the USS *TULIP* Project, and the Chesapeake Flotilla Project.

[46] Shope, Steven M. (Sandia Research Associates) and Larry E. Murphy (National Park Service) **GPS Based Archaeological Data Acquisition and Spatially Referenced Magnetic Data Analysis at Dry Tortugas National Park**

The wide-area survey of Dry Tortugas National Park required development of new data acquisition hardware and analytical techniques. The data acquisition platform using differential GPS positioning was designed specifically for multi-sensor NPS hydrographic survey applications. The platform, configuration and design elements will be presented. Magnetic data collection and analysis were revised to overcome problems of incorporating temporally disparate data sets into GIS layers. A unique solution for correcting diurnal and other full-field magnetic fluctuations, the gradient analysis method, will be presented. This method offers a significant performance improvement and obviates need for magnetic base-station control. This method has application in both terrestrial and marine magnetometer surveys.

[33] Shorter, Jr., George W. (University of South Alabama) **Status and Trade: Pipes, Ceramics, and Coinage from the Stockade Site (IMB61) on Dauphin Island**

The French colony on Mobile Bay was founded in 1702. Port Dauphin was the supply port for the main settlement, Mobile, 39 miles to the north. In 1711 Mobile was moved down river to its present location. Excavations at the stockade site on Dauphin Island (circa 1711-1722) have yielded data from the second decade of French occupation. A comparison of this site with the first site of Mobile (1702-1711) provides information regarding changes in trade, and data on socio-economic status. Official trade restrictions were in place during the second decade that were not present during the first. The soldiers that occupied the stockade site were the lowest paid of all the inhabitants in the colony, yet they managed to obtain a significant amount of status goods. Imported tobacco pipes, European ceramics and coins are examined.

[33] Shulsky, Linda R. **Sherds of Chinese Porcelain Found at Old Mobile**

Sherds of Chinese porcelain have been found in excavations at Old Mobile, Alabama, which was inhabited by French colonists between 1702 and 1711. These sherds are of fine quality, and are comparable to pieces found in princely collections in Europe and in the Topkapi Saray Museum in Istanbul. Most French colonies of this period did not have large amounts of porcelain. Old Mobile was different because of its proximity to Spanish colonial settlements. The sherds most likely came to Old Mobile via the Manila galleon trade, since the settlers at Old Mobile traded with nearby Pensacola, Florida, as well as with the Spanish colonial ports of Havana and Vera Cruz.

[13] Skowronek, Russell K. (Santa Clara University) **Discussant**

Skowronek, Russell K; See Wizorek, Julie C.

Slaus, Maria; See Owsley, Douglas W.

[22] Slawson, Laurie V. (Aztlán Archaeology, Inc.) **Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Townsite of Florence, Arizona: The Early Years, 1870 to 1900**

The town of Florence, which was settled in the mid-1860's, has a colorful history. By 1875, population was almost 300, and the town became the county seat. That same year, mining played an important role in the subsequent growth of the town with the discovery of silver ore deposits at what later became the Silver King Mine. Within five years, population increased to almost 1,000

residents. Along with this growth, came an increase in the number of business establishments, most notably saloons, of which 28 were thriving by the 1880s. This period also saw growing numbers of Chinese immigrants in the Arizona Territory, with a peak population of 1,630 by 1880. Archaeological and archival investigations in the historic townsites have yielded information relevant to understanding the early years of Florence. The history of the town and its residents is examined, with an emphasis on the little-known Chinese community.

Sluss, Jackie; See Arnott, Sigrid.

[37] Smith, C. Wayne (Texas A&M University) **Analysis of the Weight Assemblage of Port Royal, Jamaica**

The assemblage of weights recovered from excavations at Port Royal, Jamaica is the largest collection of 17th-century weights recovered from a single colonial site. Many weights bear owners' marks, regal stamps, and guild ciphers. Several weights also bear the sword cipher associated with guild activities in the City of London. Information from archaeological excavations, wills, inventories, and data from Yale University's Streeter Weight Collection has resulted in a multi-disciplinary analysis of the assemblage addressing issues of local and long distance trade and commercial use patterns for weight standards in colonial Jamaica. From a micro perspective, this analysis has contributed to the broader understanding of life and daily economic activities within the colonial port community. From a macro perspective, it is evident that the weight reforms in 18th-century England were codifications of common weight standards already evident in 17th-century Jamaica, and most likely throughout England.

[37] Smith, C. Wayne (Texas A&M University) and Jerome Klosowski (Dow Corning Corporation) **New Conservation Strategies at the Conservation Research Laboratory**

The paper focuses on alternative conservation strategies using silicone oils for the preservation of a wide range of organic materials that have been recovered from underwater excavations at Port Royal, Jamaica. These processes were developed in part at the Conservation Research Laboratory in response to a need for stabilized waterlogged materials with none of the shrinkage and loss of diagnostic attributes commonly associated with some conventional conservation strategies. Several examples will be discussed to illustrate new advancements in organic conservation strategies.

[43] Smith, KC and Mark Wilde-Ramsing (Dept. Cultural Research, Underwater Archaeological Unit) **Historical Archaeology and Kids: Sharing the Maritime Experience**

This review of programs crosses the continent in search of innovative ways in which historical archaeology is introduced to our youth. Whether examining shipwrecks in the field or analyzing artifacts in the classroom, students get hands-on learning that integrates history, language, arts, math, and science. Teamwork, critical thinking and problem solving are encouraged as students are exposed to real-life problems created through historical archaeology.

[33] Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University) **Eighteenth-Century Glass Beads in the French Colonial Trade**

Excavations at well-dated aboriginal and French colonial sites in the Southeast have provided data on the introduction of bead varieties into the Indian trade. Key sites include Old Mobile, Port Dauphin, Fatherland, Trudeau, and Fort St. Pierre. It should be possible to look at the introduction of some bead types by decade.

[24] Smith, Roger C. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) **The Florida Navy Legacy Project**

This presentation will discuss the Florida Navy Legacy Project, a partnership between the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and the Naval Historical Center. The objectives of the two-phase project, as outlined in a 1994 memorandum of agreement, were to develop an inventory of U.S. Navy and Confederate vessels lost in Florida waters, and to evaluate certain shipwreck sites in that category to determine ways in which they might be protected and managed for the public benefit. To date, historical research has resulted in an inventory of 306 vessels. Data on these vessels are explored through analyses of vessel service, the range of vessel categories, the historical periods of sinkings, causes of losses, geographical locations of losses, and potential threats to wreck sites.

[46] Smith, Timothy G. and Larry E. Murphy (National Park Service) **GIS Applications for Submerged Resource Management at Dry Tortugas National Park**

The GIS aspects of the Dry Tortugas National Park research program will be discussed and results presented. This project was one of the first in maritime archeology to be designed from the outset to generate wide-area, multiple-sensor data sets accessible to multi-disciplinary research and management applications. Data format, integration, analysis, and archival procedures will be discussed and demonstrated.

[13] Snow, David (Cross Culture Research Systems) and Patricia Fournier Garcia (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) **"Eight Painted Saucers from Puebla...Three *Platonsillos* from Mechoacan:" Ceramic Variability at the End of the Camino Real**

Colonial New Mexico's European population, virtually isolated from the primary and secondary distribution and re-distribution centers in New Spain, was overwhelmingly of mixed-blood composition, predominantly rural in distribution, and was literally surrounded by well-established indigenous ceramic traditions. The *vecinos* were totally dependent on the infrequent commerce emanating from New Spain, via the *camino real*, for those material goods that allowed them to maintain a semblance of "*hispanidad*" on the far northern frontier. Among such goods were majolicas, whose possession is believed to denote socio-economic, ethnic, or caste status at Spanish Colonial sites. Their occurrence in the archeological and documentary records of colonial New Mexico indicates that possession of majolica consistently cross-cuts ethnic, caste, and economic boundaries. Consequently, the presumed role of archeological majolicas as significant status indicators in colonial New Mexico needs re-evaluation.

49] Sonderman, Robert and James T. Clemente (National Park Service) **Looking for a Needle in a Haystack: Developing Closer Relationships between Law Enforcement and Archaeologists**

In the early evening of July 20, 1993, the body of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was found in Fort Marcy Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The United States Park Police investigated the death and concluded that it was a suicide.

Since that time, questions have been raised concerning the circumstances surrounding Mr. Foster's death. As a result of continued speculation, two separate investigations have been conducted by Special Council Fiske, and Independent Council Starr.

An aspect of each of these investigations included a search of the area where Mr. Foster's body was found in an attempt to locate the bullet which caused Mr. Foster's death, bone fragments from his skull, gun powder residue, and any other evidence that may have been relevant to Mr. Foster's death. This paper will discuss the application of standard archaeological field techniques by National Park Service archaeologists to aid the Foster investigation.

[46] Souza, Donna (Brown University) **The Archaeological Signatures of Risk Minimizing Behavior on the Pulaski Reef Wreck Site**

This paper will present an overview of the Pulaski Reef wreck site, a 19th-century merchant sailing vessel. Merchant shipping has always been a risky business and the risks of navigating through the Dry Tortugas have been well known for centuries. This site exhibits archaeologically observable patterning that reflects risk-minimizing behavior by the crew of the ill-fated vessel. In relation to the archaeologically recoverable information, historical accounts of wreckers in the Dry Tortugas will be considered in order to evaluate the factor of risk from the perspective of the 19th-century merchant sailing industry.

[34] Speir, Thomas E. (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, OSA/THC) **Texas Gray: The Marshall Powder Mill (41HS17) and Civil War Archaeological Sites in the Lone Star State** Traditionally, archeologists have not directed the same energies to the investigation of the cultural remains of the Civil War located in Texas as to the remains of other historic cultural manifestations. Lack of demonstrated interest may be tied to the large volume of historical documentation that is available. However, much about the period remains to be learned, and in many cases the surviving documentation is in need of clarification. This paper summarizes the current status of Civil War site archaeology and presents an in-depth look at the Marshall Powder Mill in Harrison County, where recent investigations supported by trained avocational archaeologists associated with the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network have yielded details concerning the size, configuration, and activities of the arsenal that served the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States of America.

[7] Staniforth, Mark (Flinders University) **The Archaeology of the Event—The Annales School and Maritime Archaeology**

Archaeology has traditionally lagged some distance behind the cutting edge of cultural theory, and one could safely say that maritime archaeology has been some considerable distance behind archaeology in this regard. One interesting and useful theoretical approach involves the work of the French historians such as Fernand Braudel, George Duby, Emmanuel LeRoy Ladurie, and Jacques Le Goff which has come to be known as the *Annales* school of history. In recent years archaeologists have become aware of the possible implications of applying *Annales* informed approaches in archaeology. The greatest interest has been focused on Braudel's three scales of history, in particular, on the *longue duree*, or long term history, which is measured in centuries or millennia. This appeals to the long time frames studied by, as well as the anthropological inclinations of, many archaeologists. Archaeologists have shown far less interest in the history of the event, or short term history, measured from events and individual actions. Yet it is at the level of the archaeology of the event that maritime archaeology has some of its most powerful explanatory value. In order to get beyond narrow *historical particularism* to broader and more general questions about culture it is necessary to incorporate the *archaeology of the event* into larger concepts, themes, and issues.

[44] Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State College) **Unearthing the French and Indian War in New York State**

Two wooden forts in northern New York State were the backdrop for the great American novel, *The Last of the Mohicans*. Fort Edward and Fort William Henry were the first well-constructed British forts in the interior of North America, and in the 1750s they formed the front line against French forces in Canada. The smaller fort, Fort William Henry, has seen intermittent archaeology since the early 1950s and was most recently tested by the author in 1996. Fort Edward, on the other hand, remained untouched until 1995 when long-term excavations were commenced along both the eastern and western sides of the fort. The second field season, in the summer of 1996, concentrated upon the foundations of several buildings inside the fort, focusing especially upon the fort's hospital.

[2] Steen, Carl (Diachronic Research Foundation) **Archaeology, Inter-Colonial Trade, and Revolution**

Trade among the English colonies in the New World was shaped by the dictates of the world market, which is to say that it was only a minor aspect of Colonial shipping and commerce. More important than the objects that entered the trade were the ideas carried by the passengers and crews of the ships. The growing sense of American self-identity was fueled by this commerce in ideas. The documentary record is rife with accounts of travelers visiting the major coastal cities and returning home inspired by new trends and political attitudes. Archaeology is not well suited to tracing the rapid spread of political ideas and other things we might consider "immaterial culture." Likewise the extent of inter-colonial trade is not easily traced because the items most often traded - grain, beef, naval stores, and foodstuffs - do not survive. In the 1760s and 1770s, taking advantage of colonial bans on the importation of English goods, potters in Philadelphia jumped on the growing independence bandwagon and traded their wares as far afield as Barbados. These ceramics survive in the archaeological record as mute, and often overlooked, evidence of the political ideas and unrest that led to an event of great importance in human history: the American Revolution. In this paper the wares traded will be described and discussed, the extent of their trade will be traced, and their symbolic value and social meaning will be explored.

[48] Sternheimer, Patricia A. (APVA-Jamestown Rediscovery) **Classification and Analysis of the Grave Goods from the Trigg Site: A Late Woodland-Contact Burial Site in Southwestern Virginia**

Over the past several decades, mortuary analysis has played an increasingly predominate role in the study of aboriginal populations on the North American continent. The objective of this study is to make sociological inferences through the analysis of a Late Woodland-Historic burial population. The archaeological site under consideration is the Trigg Site, 44MY3, a palisaded-village with 306 burials located on the New River in Radford, Virginia. The hypothesis to be tested is that the organization of the Trigg Site was based on social ranking.

[21] Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) **Just Putting it Back the Way it Was: Constructions of an Antebellum Townscape in Washington, Arkansas**

Arkansas is a state in which the construction of a useful past has been an active process for over 150 years. Its share of traditions invented or otherwise modified range from the Wild frontier to the Hillbilly, and lately even to rougher Whitewater. The Cotton Kingdom is a perennial favorite, however, and the interlinked town (established 1824) and state park (established 1973) of Washington is being (re)created as "the true-to-life reconstruction" of an antebellum county seat of cotton country. Work on standing buildings began in 1928, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey joined the quest in 1978. But, competing perspectives and stories continue to cloud issues about whose lives are being celebrated in the "restoration" of houses and the townscape. And is it really just coincidence that President Clinton was born in postbellum Hope only eight miles from Washington, and he grew up in Hot Springs, the fount of much legend and myth? Probably.

Stoner, Michael; See Lofffield, Thomas C.

Strinovich, Davor; See Owsley, Douglas W.

[6] Strutt, Michael (Jefferson's Poplar Forest) **Archaeology in Someone Else's Backyard**

Two remote sensing surveys were undertaken at the site of a brick kiln at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. A homeowner whose property borders the estate informed archeologists that his garden had been yielding brick fragments. A map dated from 1813 showed a brick kiln in what is now the subdivision.

Initial testing proved that bricks from Jefferson's kiln and later periods are intact. According to records of how many bricks were made per firing, the kiln should have been over 60 feet long, and 14 feet wide. Because this site underlies a manicured lawn, remote sensing was undertaken. A proton gradiometer was deemed the most feasible instrument to use because it could filter out heavy magnetic disturbances from the house, 50 feet away, and a road, within 100 feet. Also an electrical resistivity meter was used. The results of these complementary remote sensing surveys will be discussed.

[32] Taylor, Charlotte (Brown University) **The Power and Polity of the 17th-Century Eastern Niantics**

Working primarily from the archaeological evidence of the seventeenth-century site of Fort Ninigret, in present-day Charlestown, Rhode Island, this paper examines the complex economic and social relationships between the various individuals and groups (both Europeans and Natives) competing for power in southern Rhode Island. Fort Ninigret was a fortified settlement within the polity of Ninigret I, sachem of the Eastern Niantic, and was an important central place within the economic and political framework of Ninigret's leadership. Both the activities (such as wampum manufacture) which occurred at this site, and the very existence of the site itself, seem to have contributed to Ninigret's success as one of the more powerful sachems during the 1640s and 1750s. The importance of these contributions is assessed by comparing this site to other roughly contemporary fortifications in southern New England.

[22] Thiel, J. Homer (Desert Archaeology) **West of the Santa Cruz: A Chinese Farmer's Household in Tucson, Arizona Territory**

At the turn-of-the-century, Chinese gardeners lived west of the Santa Cruz River, growing vegetables and fruits for the dinner tables of Tucson. Period accounts describe how these sojourners traveled door to door selling crops, before returning to their homes at the base of A-Mountain. The recent discovery of a farmer's household during excavations beneath Spruce Street provides archaeologists with the first glimpse of artifacts, animal bones, and ethnobotanical remains associated with these men. These materials can be compared with those recovered from urban contexts by James Ayres during the Tucson Urban Renewal project to provide a fuller picture of life in the Chinese community in late 19th and early 20th-century Tucson.

[20] Thomas, J. E. (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute) **Discovery Square, Erie, Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results from Excavations in the Backyards of Early 19th-Century Customs and Cashier's Houses**

The intrinsic value of the natural harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania, was first recognized by the French, who built Fort Presque'isle in 1753 and thereby set the stage for the growth of Pennsylvania's only port on the Great Lakes. Serving sequentially as a defense outpost for the French, British, and the nascent United States, the city of Erie expanded in the early nineteenth century into an important shipping port connecting the Great Lakes with the upper reaches of the Ohio River. The Customs House and the Cashier's House were constructed in 1839 in the heart of historic Erie near the waterfront. This paper presents the preliminary results of excavations conducted behind these two extant buildings in an area that would have contained their support facilities. The material culture recovered from the excavations reflects the early economic growth of Erie as a prime shipping port.

[16] Thompson, Bruce F. (State of Maryland) **Documenting a Civil War Gunboat: The USS *Tulip*, 18ST644, Potomac River, Maryland**

Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) staff rediscovered the USS *Tulip* wreck remains in May 1994. Along with 93 volunteers MMAP has since conducted archival research, remote sensing and archaeological testing upon this Civil War period wooden screw steamer. Besides diver

testing anomalies, the team recorded major hull features and collected underwater video over the wrecksite. Interviews with salvors, boatmen and witnesses who had either worked the wreck in the 1960s or had knowledge about those events has added significant knowledge about the site's original condition. Through patience and determination, more than 1000 artifacts have been recovered, studied, and returned to the Navy. Work accomplished after August 1995 has been financed under a Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program Grant.

[5] Thurman, Melburn D. (Ste. Genevieve, Missouri) **The Two American Nations: A New Theory of The Consequences of American Slavery, with Specific Implication for Plantation Archaeology**

The great difficulty with theoretical work concerned with the modern world is the lack of partitive theoretical units, which provide meaningful categories for processual analysis. Partitive theoretical terms such as "core" and "periphery" have the virtue of being structural-processual formulations "independent" of specific cultural content, but ultimately mislead because of their simplistic diffusionist and "acculturative" assumptions. Terms such as "plantation," on the other hand, are usually seen as deriving their potential theoretical import from being widespread cultural content units.

While plantations undoubtedly represent a socio-economic structural (as well as cultural content) type, the plantation specific formulations of plantation archaeology, and inductive comparisons of specific cases, have not led to real understanding of the plantation in structural terms or to increased theoretical knowledge of the modern world.

In this paper a general theory—concerned with units of both structure and cultural content—is proposed to explain the social, economic, and demographic consequences of American slavery. Specific predictions (retrodictions) follow from this theory, which (1) reconceptualizes a good deal of the observed archaeological variability, and (2) calls for new kinds of theory-specific data organization.

[38] Tordoff, Judy D. (California Department of Transportation) **The Evolution of California's Placer Mining Landscape**

California's placer gold started the rush of 1849, but through the years it has been recovered with much more than shovel and gold pan. From rocker and sluice boxes to the giant dredges of the 20th century, reaching the state's placer gold has required not only hard physical labor, but engineering skill and ingenuity. Just getting water to a mining location was often the main obstacle to be overcome and California is famous for its miles of ditches and catchment systems. A few miles each of Sacramento, the Folsom area hit gold early and didn't stop until the 1960s. This area has been almost overrun by modern development, but a few remaining pockets contain representative examples of virtually the entire range of placer mining techniques used in the state. Future preservation of these remains is uncertain, but documentation of the systems they formed shows not only the intensity of labor required to initiate and run each endeavor, but the organization necessary for a successful system.

[49] Trimble, Michael K., Thomas D. Holland, Charles Slaymaker, Dennis Danielson, Jeremy Goldstein, Marc Kodack, and Chris Pulliam (U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis) **The Role of Archaeology in the Recovery of Military Personnel Lost in Action During the Viet Nam War** Support provided by the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii's (CILHI) mission to recover the physical remains of military personnel lost in action during the Viet Nam War involves maintaining professional archaeological standards in all phases of these excavations. Archaeological field methods and strategies have been developed by CILHI anthropologists and St. Louis District archaeologists to address a number of issues unique to the realistic aspects of military-run excavation in Southeast Asia. Specifically,

logistical, political, cultural, and geomorphological factors dictate that archaeologists maintain an open and creative approach to the excavation of each site.

Trubey, David W; See Mastone, Victor T.

[38] Tumberg, Timothy A. and David Landon (Michigan Technological University) **Archaeological Perspectives on Industrial Landuse and Historical Ecology: A Case Study from the Ohio Trap Rock Mine**

The beginning of industrial-scale copper mining in northern Michigan initiated major changes in the landscape. These changes are the result of the rapid growth of new settlements, and the specific technologies employed in mining copper and separating small particles of copper from waste rock. Archaeological and historical investigation of the nature and spatial distribution of industrial and domestic features helps elucidate past landuse practices, settlement layout, and the organization of production technology. The ideas are explored through a case study of the Ohio Trap Rock Mine Site (ca. 1848-1858). In a short period of time the people at this site made major alterations to the landscape: cutting timber, altering water courses, and mining and processing a large volume of rock. Studying the site landscape helps us understand both the period technology, and the lasting effects of the settlement on the site environment.

[36] Turgeon, Laurier (Université Laval, Québec, Canada) **Bordeaux and the French Saffish (Newfoundland Cod) Trade during the 16th Century**

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it is intended to present the methodology of research carried out in the 16th-century notarial records of Bordeaux since 1986 to reconstruct the Newfoundland codfish trade. A computerized data base of more than 6000 contracts has been used to study the trade. Secondly, the paper will provide an analysis of the results to better understand shipping trends, the nature of the trade, the evolution of prices, outfitting practices, and the role of Bordeaux in the marketing of cod in the Southwest of France. The ultimate purpose of the paper will be to explain how Bordeaux became a very central place in the Newfoundland codfish trade, one of the major trades in the North Atlantic during the 16th century.

[25] Turner, Samuel P. (King's College, London) **Investigation of Three 16th-Century Shipwreck Sites of Saona Island, Dominican Republic**

In 1983, Burt Weber discovered three shipwreck sites dating to the first half of the 16th century in waters surrounding Saona Island of the Dominican Republic. During the brief examination in 1983, wrought iron artillery was salvaged from two sites, and an extensive magnetometer survey was conducted to determine if the sites related to the historic sinking of the 1502 Spanish fleet.

Re-investigation of these sites by underwater archaeologists began in 1992. Documentary sources consulted suggested that two of these dates may have been involved in inter-island trade with Puerto Rico during the early 16th century. In 1996, further investigations to identify the archaeological significance of the three 16th-century shipwreck sites were conducted by the Institute of Maritime History in collaboration with Indiana University and King's College, London.

[47] Turnipseed, Donna L.A. (University of Idaho) **Lessons from a Ditch**

Water conveyance systems associated with placer mining remain among the most poorly understood and least appreciated archaeological features of early mining districts. A unified study of both the documentary and archaeological record provides a more complete understanding of the economic and technological significance of these water systems. The investigations of three water conveyance systems associated with 19th-century Idaho placer mining are presented in order to illustrate what can be learned from a ditch.

[9] Tuttle, Michael C. (Panamerican Maritime) **Remote Sensing Survey on the Red River of Louisiana**

The Red River of Louisiana is presently being improved for navigation purposes. As a tributary to the Mississippi, the Red was an early route for commerce and communication to the west. The river's meandering nature and its propensity for the creation of log jams, known as rafts, made navigation extremely hazardous. During the 19th and early 20th centuries there have been many recorded losses of steam vessels. In order to identify areas containing potential submerged historic resources, a remote sensing survey was conducted by Panamerican Maritime. A 118-mile segment of river from Shreveport to Colfax was examined. The results of the survey are to be utilized to pinpoint areas to be avoided or mitigated during future navigation improvements. This paper will examine the history, motivation, and results of the project.

[18] Van Buren, Mary (Trinity University) **The Thermal Baths of Tarapaya, Potosí**

Potosí was one of the largest and most influential mining centers in the Spanish empire, despite its isolated location in the arid highlands of southern Bolivia. Approximately 25 km northwest of the city is Tarapaya, a thermal spring widely believed to have been the location of an Inca bath that was later converted to Spanish use. In 1995 the area surrounding the spring was tested in order to determine the chronology of the site and establish a ceramic sequence for the late prehistoric and early colonial periods. The excavations revealed that building at Tarapaya began only after the conquest and was closely tied to the economic fortunes of Potosí. Analysis of materials from the site and historical data are used to place Tarapaya in the context of contemporary ideas regarding health and recreation, and to assess its use by the elite population of Potosí.

[27] Vann, Loetta M. (Silver Springs, MD) **Smuggling, Politics, and the 1845 Wrecking of *Star of the West* in California**

The circumstances surrounding the consignment and wreck of *Star of the West* in 1845 bring forth rare glimpses of pre-gold rush maritime history in California. American Consuls that financed military coups and acted as secret agents for President Polk consigned the ship, crew, and cargo from known smugglers in Weymouth, England. A scheme that was to bring the latest of the Mexican military governors completely out of debt went awry, or did it? *Star of the West*, the earliest documented wreck in the region during the Mexican period, was carrying a large, unusually wrapped cargo.

[26] Vann, Robert L. (University of Maryland) **Survey of the Submerged Remains at Aperlae in Lycia, Turkey**

The fourth season of the Survey of Ancient Harbors in Turkey was carried out at Aperlae in Lycia on the southwestern coast in June and early July of 1996. The site was first discussed in a brief article by Robert Carter in the 1978 volume of *IJNA* and is most significant for its extensive inundated waterfront. A team led by Robert L. Vann of the University of Maryland investigated the remains at Aperlae both in the water and on land. Underwater investigations were directed by Nick Dixon of the University of Edinburgh and Robert L. Hohlfelder of the University of Colorado; the architectural survey of terrestrial structures was the responsibility of Vann and Stephen Sachs of the University of Maryland; and surface survey of artifacts was led by Hugh Elton of Trinity University, Hartford.

Objectives of the 1996 season was the following: measured drawings of all submerged structures and evaluation of potential for future excavations; study of the city walls including those along the sea and others on land; photographic survey of all standing remains; and survey of deeper water beyond the inundated structures in what was originally the city's harbor.

This paper will focus on the underwater survey and not the entire site.

[13] Verhagen, Inez (Vanderbilt University) **Caluco, A.D. 1600: An Archaeological View of a Colonial Indian Town in Western El Salvador**

The early colonial town of Caluco is the result of a mid-16th century resettlement of a much more dispersed Late Postclassic Pipil settlement of the same name. The Pipil had cultivated and traded cacao since pre-contact times, and these activities quickly drew Spanish merchants and traders to the region. Extensive mapping of all colonial period remains, and excavations in the 16th-century church and residential areas have uncovered information on the settlement patterns and changing lifeways of the Pipil Indians during the early colonial period. Ceramic analysis indicates that the Caluco Pipil had ready access to various kinds of Spanish trade goods, although they maintained strong indigenous ceramic traditions as well. The combination of settlement pattern and artifact analysis suggests some measure of status differentiation lasting well into the 17th century.

[10] Vrana, Kenneth J. (Michigan State University) **The Manitou Passage Underwater Preserve: Lessons in Community Based Management**

The Manitou Passage Underwater Preserve contains scores of shipwrecks and other underwater cultural resources. This state designated preserve is bordered by the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore and a number of coastal communities interested in development of maritime heritage tourism. Many of these local, state, and federal stakeholders have cooperated in a management initiative to improve understanding of the maritime cultural landscape, enhance water recreation experiences, and contribute to heritage tourism related economic development. An important result of this management initiative is the recent publication of an inventory on maritime and recreation resources of the preserve and the region. The successes and challenges of this community based model of management provide the bases for a vision of strategic and collaboration management of the preserve.

[45] Waddell, Peter (Parks Canada) **The 1996 Excavation of a Ship from Sir William Phips's Fleet, 1690**

During the summer of 1996, an excavation of one of William Phips's 1690 vessels was undertaken at Anse aux Bouleaux, Quebec. The project was jointly sponsored by the Quebec Provincial Government and the Federal Archaeology Office, Parks Canada. During eight weeks at the site, Parks Canada's Marine Archaeology Section worked with a group of dedicated regional volunteer divers to complete the excavation. The site was uncovered and a surprising number of artifacts, particularly munitions, were still present on this shallow and exposed site. Most of the extant hull remains were uncovered, revealing approximately 10 meters of structure. The hull and other excavated areas were then ballasted and backfilled pending possible continuation of excavation. This paper describes the fieldwork undertaken, methodology, some of the artifact finds, and takes a preliminary look at the extant ship's hull remains.

[15] Wade, Mariah (University of Texas at Austin) **Cultural Fingerprints: The Native Americans of Texas between 1530 and 1750**

Between the early sixteenth century and the middle of the eighteenth century, the Native American gathering and hunting groups of Texas dealt with conflict through mechanisms of avoidance, ritualization, and exchange. To address the historical archival evidence for the manipulation of these mechanisms in Texas, the concepts of role, conflict, and the social organization of gathering and hunting groups are reviewed.

Walker, Mark; See McGuire, Randall H.

[23] Wall, Diana (City College of New York) **Examining Gender and Class in 19th-Century New York City**

This paper compares and contrasts some of the ways in which working- and middle-class women used material culture to construct and maintain class boundaries in 19th century New York City.

[18] Walter, Tammy (University of Montana) **Mission Espiritu Santo: Contact and Change**
Excavations were completed at the presumed second location of Mission Espíritu Santo during the summer and fall of 1995. This location of the mission along the Guadalupe River in present-day Victoria County, Texas was occupied from 1726 to 1749. The archaeological record of the mission offers a unique opportunity to examine the processes of change at work and their effects on both the Aranama and Tamique Indians and the Franciscan missionaries. Through the investigation of the material and faunal remains, questions of the effects of contact and long term interaction are addressed. This research adds to our knowledge of the mission era in southeast Texas and contributes to the cultural history of Texas.

Ward, Jeanne A; See McCarthy, John P.

[33] Waselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama) **French Colonial Archaeology at Old Mobile: An Introduction**

The site of the first French colonial town successfully established on the Gulf coast is known today as Old Mobile (1MB94). Between 1702 and 1711, colonists from France, Canada, and Saint Domingue (Haiti) built a community that served as the capital of French Louisiana. Since 1989, intensive survey and excavation have revealed the town layout and numerous architectural features. There is abundant evidence for the multi-ethnic nature of the community, which included many enslaved Native Americans. A diverse aboriginal ceramic assemblage reflects the numerous Indian villages that sought refuge near Mobile for protection and trade. Non-local artifacts also include a surprising diversity of forms, only a minority of which are French in origin. More common are items presumably obtained by trade at Spanish colonial ports. Evidently the inhabitants of Old Mobile were engaged, to an unusual degree, in the acquisition of wealth and exotic commodities, circumventing obstacles to inter-colonial trade.

[28] Wasalkov, Gregory A. **Discussant**

Waselkov, G.A.; See Olin, Jacquelin S.

[20] Weaver, Guy (Weaver and Associates) **The Cobblestone Landing at Memphis**
During the 19th and early 20th century, the Memphis wharf played a significant role in the City's place as a distribution center and focal point in western migration. Today, of all the great stone-paved river landings of the interior waterways, the Cobblestone Landing at Memphis is generally acknowledged to be the best preserved. This paper presents the results of an interdisciplinary assessment of the Memphis Cobblestone Landing conducted in preparation for urban redevelopment. Historical documentation, lithological analysis, and aerial mapping are used to identify chronological patterns in paving materials, procurement, and construction methods. The mooring system and other cultural features are examined, and factors currently affecting preservation are discussed.

[26] Webb, Thanos Aronis (Texas A&M University) **The Diros Cave and Seafaring**
Archaeologists excavating in the southern Peloponnese of Greece at the Diros cave have unearthed a large Late Neolithic community on the coast of the Aegean Sea. As with the Franchthi Cave in the north, cave dwellers at Diros engaged in extensive seafaring. Archaeological remains of fish

hooks, large fish bones, and obsidian from the island of Melos reflect the inhabitants sea savvy as well as a knowledge of the rich food resources available beneath the waves. However, a systematic study of seafaring related artifacts has not been undertaken. Such a study would lend information of the extent in which the inhabitants of Diros embarked on the sea for procurement of its various resources.

[6] Wheat, Patricia (Texas Historical Commission) **Moving Beyond Indiana Jones: Important Concepts for Student Lessons**

Some students still think of archaeologists as diggers or little more than licensed looters. After using the Indiana Jones image as an attention-getter, lessons about archaeology can teach concepts which underlie the discipline. These concept lessons include, (1) cultural change and adaptation through time, (2) scientific and historical inquiry (observation and inference, context, dating), and (3) stewardship, including ethics. Lessons using these topics will be demonstrated and resources for ideas will be available.

Programs in which these concepts have been used show change in student attitude—a key factor for stewardship. It is through concerned youth that protection of sites and support for archaeology will impact the future.

Wheeler, Derek; See Metz, John.

[39] Wheeler, Kathleen (Independent Archaeological Consulting) **Methodological Considerations for Excavating Privies**

Excavation by arbitrary 10 cm levels within privies is often a necessity because of time and space constraints. However, when archaeologists invest the extra effort to remove privy deposits by natural and cultural strata, they reap great benefits in terms of interpreting construction, use, and maintenance behaviors and in elucidating attitudes about hygiene and sanitation. The author outlines some of the advantages (and disadvantages) of reconstructing site formation processes within privy shafts from sites in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and York, Maine. The archaeological data are then juxtaposed with documentary evidence to develop a contextual analysis of the role of the outhouse in early nineteenth-century New England.

[45] Williams, Brian (Environment and Heritage Service) **The Development of Maritime Archaeology in Northern Ireland**

Government in Northern Ireland has had responsibility for maritime archaeology only since 1992. A document based maritime record has been created which holds records of 3,500 shipwrecks. This covers the relatively recent period of ca. 1740 - 1945, but for the remaining 9,000 years of human occupation in the area there is little evidence. A program of geophysical survey has been established as a means of locating material of all periods. Given the inshore locations of so many wreck sites, research is being sponsored into developing shallow water prospection techniques. There is an active program of training sports divers in basic archaeological techniques and of training archaeologists as professional divers. An archaeological excavation report will be presented of a 19th-century clipper which was wrecked off the Irish coast on route from Glasgow to Singapore. Archaeological survey of the inter-tidal zone has proved very rewarding. Two seasons of fieldwork have located evidence of sites from the Mesolithic to the modern period on the foreshore representing aspects of communications, hunting, fishing, shellfish cultivation, and the harvesting of seaweed. The paper concludes with a review of legislation and summary of a protection strategy.

[16] Wills, Richard (U.S. Naval Historical Center) **The Louisiana State Museum Vessel: An Example of Mid-19th Century American Submersible Boatbuilding Technology**

Over the course of 1992 and 1993, a team of graduate students from Texas A&M University's Nautical Archaeology Program conducted a multi-session documentation project focusing on an American Civil War era submersible vessel located at the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans, Louisiana. The project was undertaken for three primary reasons: (1) to better document the history and construction of an unusual and little-known craft which may comprise the oldest surviving example of an American-built submersible; (2) to generally enhance available information on 19th-century American submersible construction and technology; and (3) to attempt to resolve some aspects of the controversy regarding its identification with the Confederate privateer *Pioneer*.

In regard to the latter most issue, this study hopes to constructively contribute to the debate of identity through a critical assessment of the information present in the historical and archaeological records, and through a reconstruction of the boat's provenance to as great an extent as possible.

Wilson, Diane; See Derrick, Sharon McCormick.

[26] Winter, Frederick A. (Combined Caesarea Expeditions) **On Land and in the Sea: Excavations at Caesarea Maritima in Israel**

Caesarea Maritima was built by Herod the Great between 22 and 10 B.C.E. to serve as his kingdom's principal Mediterranean port and administrative capital. Excavations conducted since the 1950s on the terrestrial city site and underwater, examining the city's harbor and quays, have revealed remains of an ancient metropolis that flourished in Hellenistic/Roman times and remained occupied through the era of the Crusades. Excavations in 1996 are designed to examine (1) the Temple of Rome and Augustus, which was discovered in 1995 and which was one of the Herodian city's most important public monuments, (2) a domestic quarter from the Herodian city, and (3) submerged details of the breakwater system which formed the perimeter of the ancient city's harbor.

An essential part of this multi-national, multi-institutional project is the integration of the underwater and land excavations. Different work schedules, different data recovery strategies, and different research foci have been coordinated in order to produce coherent images of a multi-faceted port city which played a critical role in some of the defining events of Western history.

[18] Wizorek, Julie C. and Russell K. Skowronek (Santa Clara University) **Before the Deluge: Mission Santa Clara de Asis during the Mexican Regime**

The Franciscan missions of *Alta California* are generally associated with the fifty year Spanish occupation of the region. Yet, with the establishment of the Republic of Mexico in 1821 we see that the missions had their roles transformed from largely political and religious institutions into a powerful autonomous economic force. It has been suggested that with its new position in the global economy came a change in the lifeways of the inhabitants of the missions. One of the largest and most economically successful missions in either regime was Santa Clara de Asís. Recent excavations on the Santa Clara University campus have revealed extensive intact deposits dating to the Mexican period. In this presentation we consider how the Mexican Mission Santa Clara de Asís differed from its Spanish forerunner in order to more clearly define the impact of the new economy on the resident populace.

[3] Wolfe, Irmgard H. (University of Southern Mississippi) **Domestic Architecture in Historic Hattiesburg, Mississippi: A View from the Street**

Hattiesburg, incorporated in 1894, is a typical post-Civil War, New South boom town. Founded as a railroad nexus and lumber mill town, Hattiesburg is representative for the accelerated industrialization and exploitation of natural resources associated with late 19th-century capitalism. The change from an agrarian to an industrial economy was spearheaded by middle-class immigrants

from the North and particularly the Midwest. A survey of nine sample blocks with houses dating from 1895 to ca. 1921 in the well-preserved historic district shows that the new bourgeoisie had no ties to Southern building traditions. The very pronounced shift from vernacular to national housing types reflects a different mind-set. The absence of regional features in the domestic architecture of Hattiesburg gives the town a very non-Southern character. This study is part of an on-going, long-term archaeological research project in the residential Historic District of Hattiesburg.

[41] Wuebber, Ingrid A. (Louis Berger and Associates) **The Rise and Decline of an Elegant Address: The 700 Block of Arch, 1700-1950**

Occupation of the 700 block of Arch Street dates back to 1700. During the following two and a half centuries, the block evolved from the frame residences of tradesmen to the brick townhouses of Quaker merchants. One of the block's residents was Josiah White, founder of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Commercial and light industrial enterprises took control of the block around the time of the Civil War. Commercial tenants included Frederick Gutekunst, a world-renowned photographer. This paper will focus on the episodes of construction and occupation of the block at 7th and Arch.

[23] Wurst, LouAnn (Syracuse University) **A Superb Diamond Set in Lead: Class in Niagara Falls**

In this paper, I argue for a view of class based on a theory of internal relations. Social relations between people are not universally given and don't exist outside a particular historical context. Thus, class can only be defined with reference to concrete empirical cases. I will use archaeological data on the material lives of residents of Niagara Falls, New York to explore class relations. Nineteenth-century Niagara Falls was created through the combination of tourist, service and industrial economies. Archaeological investigations of 10 properties, including a large hotel, boarding houses, saloons, restaurants and private dwellings, show that this block was a microcosm of the class relations and conflict operating within the community. Examining the material lives of these residents and how they changed through the last half of the 19th century provides an excellent example of the advantages of class analysis to our understanding of the past.

[23] Yamin, Rebecca (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **Discussant**

[14] Yamin, Rebecca (John Milner Associates, Inc.) and Daniel G. Roberts **Lurid Tales and Homely Stories of New York's Notorious Five Points**

Many tales have been told about the Five Points, New York's most notorious slum, and its "nest of vipers" in the 19th century. Popular writers from the mid-19th century to the present have set their tales of darkness and depravity at the Points. Some are fiction, others purport to be history, still others are journalists' accounts. Most are dramatic, but all have contributed to an image of Five Points as New York's symbolic slum. Archaeological investigations at Five Points have provided new stories about the infamous neighborhood, stories that reflect another side of life at Five Points. The tamer tales tell about the daily lives and struggles of newly arrived immigrants and native-born workers in the overcrowded tenements of lower Manhattan. This presentation contrasts several popular accounts with vignettes of everyday life drawn from the archaeological and historical analyses.

[18] Yates, William Brian (Florida State University) **Preliminary Findings from Mortuary Assessment at the O'Connell Mission Site, Northwest Florida**

Since the late 1960s, excavations at mission sites in *La Florida* have included cemeteries usually located beneath the floors of the mission churches. Evidence to date suggests that these sacred areas exclusively contain the remains of the indigenous members of the congregation. Patterns of

interment indicate acculturative change to European Catholic modes but many instances of associated grave goods suggest the retention of an indigenous practice. Recent excavations in the church at the O'Connell Mission Site (8Le157), a post-1650 Franciscan-Appalachee mission, included a program of burial assessment. Preliminary findings from two interments indicate poor preservation of human remains, but have demonstrated previously undocumented interment characteristics.

[5] Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi) **Risk-Reducing Strategies of African-American Slaves at Locust Grove Plantation**

All slaves faced risks. Dangers prevalent in the lives of enslaved African Americans varied according to life circumstances. This paper examines how slaves at Locust Grove in Kentucky may have perceived risks and evaluates the ways they coped with risks. The most commonly perceived risks include being beaten and being sold away, especially "down the river." Risk management strategies at Locust Grove included gifting or sharing (generalized reciprocity), using ritual to ward off misfortune, and storing surplus food and other valuables in small root cellars in their cabins.

[45] Zablouil, Karel F. (ECO-Systems Management Associates, Inc.) and Zdenek Dragoun (Prague Institute of the State Antiquities Service) **On the Discovery of Foundations of Romanesque Judith Bridge in Prague, Czech Republic**

One of the historical monuments from the Romanesque architecture era is a stone bridge built over the Vltava River and located in the center of Prague. It was built by the Bohemian King Wladislav II and named after his wife Judith. The construction of the bridge started in 1158 and ended in 1172. In February 1342, the bridge was destroyed by a flood. Despite the fact that since the 18th century certain land foundations on both sides of the river have been discovered and historically documented by many archeologists, part of the bridge that is underwater was not discovered until the present time.

To define the direction of the bridge and the number of pillars which are presently underwater and mostly covered with river mud and sediment, the sonar type sub-bottom profiler, operating at 12 kHz, was used to depict the foundation of the old bridge.

This paper describes the methods, ground truth, geological settings, maps, 3-D sketches and results.

Zarankin, Andres; See Senatore, Maria Ximena.

[10] Zarzynski, Joseph W. (Bateaux Below, Inc.) **Results of the 1995 and 1996 Lake George, New York, Submerged Cultural Resources Survey—Colonial Bateaux, a Yellow Submarine, and Others**

In 1995, Bateaux Below, Inc. (BBI), a not-for-profit educational corporation, began a comprehensive multi-year submerged cultural resources survey of the 32-mile long Lake George, New York. The ultimate goal of the project is to complete an inventory of all the lake's submerged cultural resources. This inventory will assist the State of New York to develop strategies to manage the lake's numerous shipwrecks and other submerged resources. Among those submerged cultural resources studied by BBI are over three dozen colonial bateaux, a 1960-sunk yellow research submarine, and a submerged railroad section. This paper reports on the results of the 1995 and 1996 BBI surveys.

[50] Ziegler, Danica (Greenhorne and O'Mara) **The Livengood Site: A 19th-Century Mennonite Farmstead**

This paper introduces the results of a recently completed CRM investigation of a 19th-century farmstead in rural southwestern Pennsylvania called the Livengood site (36 SO 219). The site is

located southwest of the town of Meyersdale, along the Casselman River. The Livengoods were originally Mennonite, but presumably switched faiths to the Dunkard church, another conservative religious sect, at the end of the 18th century. One of the research questions addressed in this report concerns the issue of material culture and consumer choice among separatist religious groups, as seen in the artifact assemblage from this site. The farm once consisted of a two story brick house, a smaller frame house, a large bank barn, a log structure, and several outbuildings. The site was razed in 1976 to make way for a highway construction project, leaving no extant structures. Archaeological testing in 1993 and 1995 uncovered many intact features, including two foundations, a buried early 19th-century surface, and three trash middens dating to separate occupations. This paper will discuss the historic context, artifact assemblage, and cultural interpretations for this site.

[2] Zierden, Martha (The Charleston Museum) **A Trans-Atlantic Merchant's House in Charleston: Archaeological Exploration of Refinement and Subsistence in an Urban Setting**
Nathaniel Russell arrived in Charleston from Rhode Island in the 1760s, and through a series of astute business deals made a fortune. He married well, and in 1808 built a stylish mansion surrounded by formal gardens, a work yard, and enslaved servants. After his death in 1820, the house was occupied by his wife, daughters, and their families. As such, the archaeological record at Russell's house is an appropriate data base for the study of urban landscape development, refinement and consumerism, and gender and race relations.

Archaeology is one of many disciplines engaged by Historic Charleston Foundation to research, reinterpret, and restore their museum house. Results of these excavations will be compared to those from other Charleston sites, and considered with the results of architectural, documentary, material culture, and environmental studies at the property.

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